PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: NEW IRELAND

STATION: NAMATANAI

VOLUME No: 19

ACCESSION No: 496.

1968 - 1969

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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VOL, NO: 19 1968/69 NUMBERS OF REPORTS: 16.

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NEW IRELAND DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1968-1969

N A M A T A N A I

Report no.	Officer conducting Patrol	Area Patrolled
1-68-69	R.S. Coles	Namatanai L.G.C.
2-68-69	N. Liosi	Bataman, part of Susurunga & part of Patpatar C.D.
4-68-69	R.S. Coles	Part of Kandas C.D.
6-68-69	H.J. Redmond	Kunomala & Lak C.D.
7-68-69	R.S. Coles	Lihir C.D.
8-68-69	J.D. Brady	Taron (Lak C.D. ahd Anir Island
9-68-69	W.N. Levi	Tanga Island group
10-68-69	J.D. Brady	Kunomala C.D.
11-68-69	D.M. Donovan	Rataman, Tanglement Lak & Kandas C.D.
12-68-69	J.D. Brady	Tanga Island
13-68-69	W.N. Levi	Tanglemat and Susurunga
14-68-69	D.M. Donovan	West coast Namatanai
15-68-69	J.D. Brady	Lihir Island C.D.
17-68-69	W.N. Levi	Rataman & Patpatara C.D.
18-68-69	D.M. Donovan	Anir Island

(26)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-9-2

Department of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. Papua.

18th October, 1968

Received 16.1.69

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG

PATROL NO. NAMATANAI 1 - 68/69

Your reference 67-20-1 of 9th October, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of

* Special/Annual/Census - Area Study/Situation Report by R. S. Coles P.O., ... to .....
Kandas ..... Census Divisions.

The report was informative and useful.

A set of five 1:50,000 maps of the area, including sheets Mount Ulston, Cape St. George, Kandaru River, Mount Konokalang and Cape Krkokon from the Army series, which may be of use in road planning in this area, are being forwarded under separate cover to the A.D.C., Namatanai.

(W. R. DIXON)
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

cc.

Mr. R. S. Coles,
C/- Sub District Office,
NAMATANAI.

* Delete as necessary.

Area Study

Done

00 20/1/69

(24)

PATROL REPORT.

67.9.2.

(25)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of District Administration.
District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

9th October, 1968.

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-20-1
If calling ask for
Mr. DAMc/ni

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
15 OCT 1968
KONEDOBU

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL NAMATANAI NO. 1 of 1968/69.

Further to the copy of my memo 67-20-1 dated 3rd October, I enclose 2 copies of Patrol report, Area Study, a Road Survey, census Register and patrol map, which were inadvertently omitted previously.

M.W. Brightwell
(M.W. BRIGHTWELL)
a/District Commissioner.

encld.

(24)

PATROL REPORT.

Report Number: .....Namatanai.No..I..1968/69

Sub-District .....Namatanai.....

District .....New Ireland.....

Council .....Namatanai Local Government Council.....

Patrol Conducted by .....R.S. Coles.....

Designation .....Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled .....Kandas Census Division.....

Personnel Accompanying Patrol .....1 member R.P.& N.G. Constabulary.....

Duration of Patrol .....17/7/68 to 6/8/68 - 21 days.....

Date & Duration of last D.D.A. Patrol to Area.
.....10/5/68 to 16/5/68 - 5 days.....

Objects of Patrol .....Annual Census Revision, Road Survey,..
.....N.G.L.T.R.O. Land Matters, Routine....
.....Administration.....

Total Population - Village 910 + Plantation 395 approx. = 1305

Map Reference - See attached Map.

Village Population - Register attached.

67.92.

67-20-1

BA.:c/ct

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

3rd October, 1968

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 1 OF 1968/69

Thank you for this report by Mr. Coles, together with your covering comments.

2. As you have remarked in your final paragraph, an examination "in depth" of the feelings, attitudes and aspirations of the people is required of each routine patrol. This is often not easy to achieve, and is a test of an officer's patience and ability to communicate. The more information of this nature we have, the more effective may be our effort towards advancement of the people.

3. Mr. Beckhaus previously reported that the people professed pro-Administration sentiments, even when there was some opposition to the Council from the 'Kaun' supporters (Namatanai Patrol No. 7 of 1967/68). The Council now appears to be winning general support, and it is noted that most villagers are favourably disposed towards the Administration.

4. The idea of convening taxpayers' meetings within the Division, preferably attended by the full Finance/Executive Committee, and in other divisions also, is fully supported.

5. In regard to economic organization as it applies to copra marketing groups, I suggest that care be taken that the desires of the people are recognized. When such a group extends beyond the traditional close relationships, the problem of maintaining honesty and co-operation becomes difficult, as witness the history of Co-operatives. The Business Advisory Officer is available to give general advice, but is not in a position at present to undertake responsibility for such activities.

6. Investigation of land ownership for the proposed KARIAS airstrip is in your hands at the moment, and I await the report. It is understood that considerable effort would be required to bring this airstrip into operation, and I feel that the use it would get would be minimal. This appears so because the Catholic Mission, which will be operating a light aircraft in the District, has little interest of its own in this area; and you now have sea transport at your disposal.

It would, however, seem to offer a useful emergency landing ground for aircraft operating to ANIR, MANGAI (MUNOMALA C.D.) and possibly even NISSAN. In view of the considerable amount of work which has already been done in clearing the site, I would like your comments and the opinion of the Local Government Council, taking into account other communication avenues.

7. Please give further details of the reported food poisoning cases at SEMALU mentioned on page 5.

8. Area Study. This contains useful information as a basis for further planning and development. Please let me have the Agricultural Officer's assessment of present and future copra potential from present plantings, as soon as it is available. On the figures supplied, per capita income from this source would be low at present, but it is noted that employment on local plantations is availab.e

9. The matter of a forestry survey in this area will be raised with the Regional Forestry Officer on his next visit to the District.

10. Road Report. This too is useful. It would be helpful to illustrate obstacles etc. on the patrol map. The extension of the West Coast road to the vicinity of GILGIL Plantation, where I am informed there is a reasonable anchorage, appears desirable, and the people could be encouraged to undertake this. Its economic priority is not high.

11. Census. The third copy of the Register was too faint to read. Please have officers ensure that all copies are legible, and that Census Name and No. and Sub-District are shown on each form.

M Brightwell

(M.W. BRIGHTWELL)
a/District Commissioner

—> cc : The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

(23)

COPY.

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI. N.I.

67-20-2

12th July, 1968.

B.M./j.m.

Mr. R. Coles,
Patrol Officer,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 1 of 1968/69.

Please prepare to undertake a routine patrol of the KANDAS Division immediately your current task is completed. I would expect that this will be no later than 18th July.

The object of this patrol will be revision of the census and routine administration in the area. Arrange w i t h O.I.C. Police for one or two Constables to accompany you, depending on availability; and flag ceremonial is to be observed at each village.

A comprehensive report is required on the format laid down by Headquarters Circular 67-1-0 dated 21st. June. Note that an Area Study is required - see s IV - 1 of Circular.

A patrol by a D.A.S.F. officer will be working in the area concurrently, and if convenient, you should work together. The information gathered by each of you should be mutually helpful.

A detailed report on roads and communication is required as part of the Area Study.

(B.A. McCABE)
Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL DIARY.

1968

17th July — Namatanai to Ratabu by landrover and then to Hitung Village per M.V. Bakan arriving 5 p.m. Overnight.

18th July — To Suralil for road and village inspection talks with villagers. Councillors and former village returned from Namatanai in the afternoon. Returned to Hitung. Walking time Suralil to Hitung 40 minutes Overnight.

19th July — Suralil to Hitung hamlets lined Census revised and villagers addressed. To Siaman. Walking time 1 hour. Village and environments inspected. Obtaining information for area study. Overnight.

20th July — Census revised and villagers addressed. Several disputes settled Overnight.

21st July — Sunday - observed.

22nd July — Walked to Semalu via Kamdaru, Tompaka and Mala Plantations. Walking times Siaman - Kamdaru, 2 hours, Kamdaru - Semalu, 2 hours. Talks with villagers gathering information for area study. Overnight.

23rd July — Census revised at Semalu, villagers addressed. To Watpi via Onermarang Plantation. Walking time 1 1/2 hours. Village area and coconuts inspected Overnight.

24th July — Watpi villagers lined. Census revised and address given Final Order Onermerang Plantation. Investigation and survey re proposed section of Onermerang Foreshore Reserve. To King Village via Pipirak and King Plantations. Walking time 2 hours. Overnight King.

25th July — Census revised at King and villagers addressed. Airstrip inspected at Karias Plantation then to Kait where overnight.Walking time 1 hour.

26th July — Census revised Kait, Unable to proceed due to heavy rain, flooded rivers and rough seas. Talks with villagers. Overnight.

27th July — Heavy rain continues. Overnight Kait.

28th July — Sunday - Bad weather continues unable to proceed.

29th July — River crossing made. Walked to Nasko via Gil Gil Plantation - 2 hours. Gathered information for area study. Several minor disputes settled. Overnight.

30th July — Census revised and talks given at Nasko. To Kabaman 2 hours walking time. Information gathered for area report. Talks with villagers. Overnight.

31st July — Census revised at Kabaman. To Lamassa via Undor Plantation. 5 hours travelling time due to flooded rivers. Normal travelling time approximately 3 hours. Overnight Lamassa.

(21)

1st August	Census revised at Lamassa. Talks with villagers. Information gathered for area study. Minor disputes heard. Overnight.
2nd August	Rough seas unable to proceed Lambom by canoe. Overnight Lamassa.
3rd August	Bad weather continues. Overnight Lamassa.
4th August	Sunday obeerved . Heavy rain and seas all day. Overnight Lamassa.
5th August	To Lambom by canoe. Travelling time 3 hours. Several complaints heard. Overnight.
6th August	Per M.V. Fatima along West Coast to Kalil road-head. To Namatanai by landrover, arriving 6 p.m.

END OF PATROL.

(20)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr. H.C./j.m.

Department of District Administration.

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI. N.I.

28th August, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

SITUATION REPORT - KANDAS.

A. POLITICAL.

Local Government.

The Kandas area was incorporated into the Namatanai Local Government Council in late 1967. The council had a shakey start in the area when a number of men from Siaman and Semalu stated that they were members of the "kaun" (account system) and therefore not liable for taxation.

The "account" was a co-operative type of venture (including cargo cult thinking) introduced to the West Coast by villagers from the Duke of York islands, it was at its peak in 1964 and 1965, and has been declining since.

The idea was that the members made copra and gave it to their respective account leaders. The leaders then went to Rabaul and purchased food and trade items with the copra money. The goods were brought back to the village and s old back to the members through the"account" stores. The leaders claimed that in the near future the members would no longer have to give copra to the account or pay for the goods from the store.

The stores failed because of credit given to members and possible pilfering by the leaders and store clerks.

The old "account" stores have either fallen into disrepair or have been removed. No applications have been made for trading licences for account stores and none are known to be operating. However several men from Siaman and Semalu villages are believed to be members of the "account" operating in the Duke of Yorks. One receipt sighted by the patrol was issued in May 1968 to a Siaman villager for $15. to the Duke of Yorks "account". The receipt was signed by a "Thomas of Kerawara". He had been told when he paid his money that he would be exempt from council tax.

However as all males from Semalu and Siaman eventually paid last years council tax; little difficulty should be experienced with this years tax. This years Council Works Program of Aid Posts at Siaman and Kait have made a favourable impression on

the Kandas people.

There are indications that the people are prepared to co-operate in self help schemes. The area for the aid post at Siaman is being cleared and the Aid Post Orderly's house is nearing completion even before work has started on the Aid Post. Another example is when people from all villages in Kandas worked for some 9 months, voluntarily, to clear the Karias airstrip.

Local Government Councillors.

The 3 local government councillors for the area are Pais of Siaman, Mikail of King and Tobung of Lamassa. All are keen and have played a definite part in improving the peoples impression of local government . All three have been visiting all villages in their wards after council meetings, informing the people of what has happened at the meetings.

Both Mikail and Tobung had influence before being elected. On the other hand Pais was insignificant - probably the reascn he was elected.

The new council rule governing work on Mondays was explained to the villagers and should make things easier for the councillors to supervise road maintenance etc.

House of Assembly and its Members .

The House of Assembly and its functions has been explained on numerous occasions by field officers on patrol and during pre-election campaigns. However the paople have a very parochial attitude towards, the House of Assembly i.e. the function of a member is to go to the sittings of the house, say how poorly off the Kandas people are and return with promises of development.

This could be partly due to the way field officers have explained the House of Assembly. Neither the Open or the Special members have visited the area since the elections although both have attended council meetings and spoken to the villagers.

oooOOOOOO

B. ECONOMIC.

(a) General Rural Development.

Over the last few years there has been a definite increase in new coconut plantings in the Kandas area. This upsurge could be atrributed mainly to the increased attention being paid to the area by Officers from the Agriculture and District Administration Departments.

Cocoa plantings have been kept to a minimum due to the lack of interest shown by the majority of the villagers and because of the difficulty found in processing and marketing the small quantities produced.

The present increase in plantings and enthusiasm shown by thepeople should continue with advice and encouragement from Administration Departments.

(b) Activities of Development Departments.

Recently agriculture officers have been patrolling the area regularly and stressing the following points:

(i) increased coconut plantings

(ii) the use of fertilizer

(iii) pest control by clearing the areas around the base of t he coconuts

(iv) improved marketing of primary produce

(v) construction of HOT Air copra driers

Due to their efforts definite improvements have been seen in increased plantings and cleaned groves. Although the effort has been made to clean coconut groves axiagastus insects are still prevelent in the area. Apparently the Agriculture Department have been unable to come with a suitable economic system to control or rid the area of the pests.

The Agriculture Department has undertaken to arrange the purchase of fertilizer for interested parties although so far the response has been minimal. The reason given for this by the natives is shortage of finance.

Likewise little interest has been shown in Hot air copra driers. The reason for this appears to be the difference in price paid by the C.M.B. for hot air and smoked copra. Thus a hot air drier would hardly be an economic proposition for the average small producer.

Marketing is discussed under the next sub heading.

There are no co-operatives in the area.

PEOCESSING AND MARKETING.

In the past the local villagers have has some difficulty in marketing their produce. This is due to their inability to organize themselves or to allow themselves to be organized into marketing groups. The main reason for this is inter clan and inter village rivalry. Previous attempts have been made to form marketing groups but to no avail.

Most of the villagers market their copra on small ships that have a carrying capacity of 20 bags. The owners

(11)

(c)

from the West coast and Duke of Yorks, charge between $40. and $50. per t rip to Rabaul. Thus it costs the small producer at least $2. to ship each bag of copra. If groups were formed by several villagers under one copra number, the larger workboats could be contacted and pick up village copra at half the present rate.

Those villagers who have 10 bags of copra or over generally sell direct to the C.M.B. The others sell to the chinese traders in Rabaul. Some small quantities of copra are purchased on the west coast by Lee Kam Yin at Laba Plantation, Chin Yung of King Plantation, and Lam Hong at Tampaka. The average price paid by the traders over the last 6 months has been 5 cents per pound.

(d)

Seeto Yuen Long on Kamdaru Plantation buys the small amounts of cocoa produced for 4 1/2 cents per pound of wet beans.

Non-Indigenous Development.

All the plantations in the area owned by non-indigenous persons were planted and developed before the second world war. Over the last few years most of the plantations have been inter planting cocoa with the coconuts. No experiments with other cash crops have been attempted.

SOCIAL.

Missions and Education.

The 3 village schools in the area are run by the missions. The Kait and Lamassa schools, Lamassa by the Methodists and the Kait school by the Catholic Mission. The 3 schools have a total enrollment of 140 up to standard 3. The successful students then go to the Administration school at Lambom or to mission schools in the Duke of Yorks.

King village and part of Hitung are the only Catholic areas in the Census Division. The other villages are Methodist. This gives the Methodists about 88% of the adherents in the area; the remainder being Catholic.

No friction between the 2 missions was observed but it is noted in Hitung that the Catholic and Methodist adherents live in seperate sections of the village.

The Methodists areas are under the supervision of a native minister at Lambom who visits his area spasmodically. A catholic priest from Duke of Yorks visits his adherents every 2 months.

Health.

The 2 aid posts in the area are at Kabaman and Siaman. Both were clean and had adequate medical supplies at the time of the patrol.

During the coming year it is proposed to move the aid post at Kabaman to the more central position of Kait. Siaman is also getting a new permanent materials aid post. Money for both projects has been allocated by the Namatanai Local Government Council in its 1968/69 estimates.

Village hygine is poor and the number of pit latrines built are seldom used. Many of the small children suffer from

(10)

girille, mainly because their parents fail to take them to the aid posts for regular treatment. In all cases the parents concerned were instructed to seek regular treatment for the children.

Law and Order.

No matters requiring court action were brought to the attention of the patrol. Some minor disputes that the village officials had been unable to settle were settled by arbitration.

Community Education and Womens Clubs.

There are five womens clubs in the area patrolled, run by the mission from Kokopo. Two of them have meeting houses and the one at nasko posesses a stove. The council have given a sewing machine to the Lamassa club, and the Kait club have purchased their own.

Most of the clubs have tried to run trade stores at various times but have proved unsuccessful. They are financed at present by members giving copra and dry coconuts to the clubs.

Some of the members stated they would be interested in attending a womens club course in Namatanai. At present only the presidents of the clubs attend meetings at Kokopo.

No community education courses have been held in the area. Now that the Sub-District has sea transport one should not be too difficult to organize in the area.

Cult and Unrest.

This has been discussed under the political section as it has previously had a direct influence on the council.

D CENSUS.

The population increased by 14 on the 1967 figures a break up of the increase is as follows:

	Total Population 1967	-	896
1968	Births	21	
	Migrations in	19	
		40	
	Less Deaths	17	
	Migrations out	9	
		26	26
	Population increase 1967 to 1968		14
	Total Population 1968		910

Deaths increased from 4 in 1967 to 14 in 1968. This was partly due to 3 children and 2 adults dying at Semalu reported to be from food poisoning.

(15)

The 37 increase in students absent inside the Sub-District could be attributed to the opening of another class at the Lamassa - Kabaman school. Thus students who would normally have left school attended another year.

There are other substancial variations from the 1967 figures.

Conclusion.

The people are showing a definite interest in economic development as indicated by the increasing plantings of cash crops. If they can be convinced of the advantages of copra groups the marketing of produce would become easier and cheaper.

The political situation is improving but the Administration and the Council must retain an active interest in the area.

This officer considers the Karias airstrip as a major project in the area. If such a government sponsored project failed after the effort putointo it by the local people, the cargo cult thinking common in the "Kaun" could easily break out again.

(R.S. COLES)
Patrol Officer.

vehicular road
walking track
Scale 4 miles : 1 inch

N

Suraii

Hitung

Siaman

Kamdaru

Tampalan P

Mala Pln.

Semalu

Pacific Ocean.

Onermerang Pln

Waipi

Karias Pln

Pitirat Pln

King Pln

Kait.

GilGil Pln.

Nasko

KANDAS CENSUS DIVISION

Penarat Pln.

Kabaman.

Under Pln.

Lamassa

Lambom

vehicular road
walking track
4 miles : 1 inch

Z

Malop Plm

Suralil

Hitung

Siuman

Kandera Plm.

Mala Plm.

Tampaka Plm.

Semalu

Onermerang Plm

Wahpi

Kania Plm

Pitimat Plm

Ruil

Ging Plm

Gigil Plm.

KANDAS CENSUS DIVISION

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. NAM 2-1968/69

Patrol Conducted by N.LIOSI/WELFARE OFFICER, NAMATANAI.

Area Patrolled Rataman, part of Susurunga & part of Patpatar C/Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nill

Natives Nill

Duration—From 13./..8.../1968....to..21../..8.../1968....

Number of Days 7 Days complete

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../..6...../1967....

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

Map Reference Enclosed

Objects of Patrol Examine general social welfare, stimulate sporting activities & clubs(men, women) on village levels.

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 ....

.....

.....

.....

67-9-1

5th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL, NAMATANAI NO. 2/68-69.

Your reference is 67-1-2 of 27th September, 1968.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. N. Liosi, W.O. to Rataman and Parts Susurunga and Patpatar Census Divisions.

3. An interesting report and I trust sporting and social activities have been rejuventated since Mr. Liosi's arrival.

4. I regret the delay in processing this report. Same occurred owing to a filing error which is unlikely to re-occur again.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

cc: Mr. N. Liosi, W.O.,
Sub District Office,
NAMATANAI.
New Ireland District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations.

67.9.1 (11)

67-1-2

BAMc/ct

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
7 OCT 1968
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

27th September, 1968

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 3 OF 1968/9

Thank you for this report, commented upon in your memorandum 67-20-1 dated 4th September, 1968.

This was Mr. Liosi's first patrol of his own, and he has obviously carried it out thoroughly, and made a good overall contact with the communities visited.

Adult Education Courses have diminished with the loss from the District of our male Welfare Officer. However, I certainly support community development courses conducted at Sub-District level. Such courses should, of course, be well planned, participated in by all Departments represented in the area and co-ordinated by a suitable nominated officer. Please advise your future plans.

It is planned that the KOPKOP centre will be taken over by the Tikana Council as its headquarters.

The development of sporting clubs in villages will be a forward step, but the Welfare Officer must avoid becoming a permanent organizer.

The need for a female Welfare Officer is noted, and I hope will be supplied in the not too distant future. Meanwhile, staff from here will visit periodically.

(M.W. BRIGHTWELL)
a/District Commissioner

cc : The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

5/3

(10)

67-20-1

H.R./j.m.

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI. N.I.

4th September, 1968.

District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT.
NAMATANAI NO. V OF 1968/69
MR. N. LIOSI - WELFARE OFFICER.

Herewith 3 copies of the above report on which the following comments are offered:

Patrol Contact:

Mr. Liosi states that his patrol contacted only about 870 persons out of an available population of 1600. He has told me that he attributes this low contact rate to insufficient pre-patrol propaganda and therefore attendances at his early meetings were sparse. He says that after the news of the patrol's activities spread - meetings became more popular together with increased attendances.

Future Patrols should ensure that the people are given adequate notice of thier programmes and itinerarys.

Education.

During recent years many men and women from this Sub-District have attended Adult Education Courses at KOP KOP in the KAVIENG Sub-District. It now appears that the frequency of these courses is tapering off.

During August of this year a three weeks course for women was conducted at NAMATANAI. This course conducted by two female Welfare Assistants from KAVIENG, was attended by some 35 women who received instruction in sewing, cooking, hygiene etc. The course appeared most successful and at its conclusion the women departed in high spirits. The NAMATANAI Council is prepared to assist with the expenses of such courses and it is hoped that further courses can be held in due course.

I would appreciate some advice as to the future of the KOP KOP centre - I can see no reason why future Adult Education Courses involving NAMATANAI people cannot be held at NAMATANAI, but I realise that considerable effort and expense has been expended in the development of KOP KOP as the District Adult Education Centre.

Health.

No comment.

Clubs and Interest Groups.

It would be good to see village sporting clubs and competitions established so as to relieve the rather

humdrum routine of rural life, and during his stay at NAMATANAI I would like Mr. LIOSI to make this one of his prime aims. To this end he will have to:-

(a) through regular contact ascertain if the people have a real need for organised sporting activities. No good if any undue persuasion is necessary.

(b) through regular contact ascertain who are the leaders and interested persons who can be worked through and with.

If the people want clubs and are willing to accept their share of responsibility, then Mr. LIOSI should have no great difficutly in getting some clubs and activities going.

It will be policy here to encourage and help social activities in rural areas and to this end transport and staff will be readily made available when required.

I agree with Mr. LIOSI that the services of a full time, fully trained female Welfare Officer would be invaluable at NAMATANAI. In an area as long contacted as NAMATANAI it is important that the women be given their fair share of attention and also to stimulate them to the realisation that there can be more to life than just child bearing and gardening.

Mr. LIOSI states that there are some 23 womens' clubs already in extance in this Sub-District and this would indicate that there is a degree of need for them felt by the women members. However, as these clubs receive little encouragement and advice from trained officers, I imagine that many of them would be non operative or defunct.

As you know housing and transport availability at NAMATANAI is improving and if a female Welfare Officer was to be made available I feel here that NAMATANAI would be able to provide all important requirements to allow for organised development and expansion of female social activities.

Economic Situations.

A market run by the Council operates at NAMATANAI every Saturday morning. This market appears poorly supported by the village people and demand for produce far outstrips supply.

NAMATANAI and SUSURUNGA Marketing Societies are operating in the areas patrolled but these societies apparently face stiff opposition from Chinese Traders.

The NAMATANAI Society truck has been U/S for two weeks and at present the society has to hire a vehicle to pick up produce. I am also assisting them with the use of a D.D.A. tractor and trailer.

As in other areas the success or otherwise of the Societies will depend largely on the effectiveness of the collections of copra from the villages.

Services and Aids:

The NAMATANAI Council has been engaged in the supply of cement water tanks to needy communities and from what I've seen, the standard of the tank and other installations supplied is of high quality and a credit to the Council.

Political Situation:

No comment.

Conclusion.

Mr. LIOSI has submitted a good report - well written and informative. He appears to be a valuable officer and has the opportunity of achieving much for the community.

Claim for Camping Allowance is attached.

Forwarded, please.

(H. J. REDMOND)
Assistant District Commissioner.

(7)

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.

29th August, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.

2-1968/69

SITUATION REPORT NAM ~~12-1967/68~~

INTRODUCTION

The report consists of social situation in villages, economic situation, other services and aids, and briefly the political situation.

The object of patrol was to examine the general social welfare of the people, to encourage sporting activities at village level, and to encourage the existing women's clubs. Also to explain to people the role of the welfare officers in the community. This was greatly appreciated by the people as previously they were ignorant of what the welfare officers do in the community.

The areas covered were the Ratman Census Division, part of the Susurunga Census Division, and part of the Patpatar Census Division. Total of twenty three villages were visited and about eight hundred and seventy six persons were contanted either through meetings or after-meeting discussions and caseworks. Parts patrolled have a total population of about one thousand and six hundred.

SOCIAL SITUATION

The social welfare of the people is generally good and is improving steadily. This is not saying that every area of the social welfare is adequately served.

1. Education

Many parents have either little or no education at all in schools. Already some of the women have attended several Adult Education Courses. The number of the men attended similar courses is either nill or pretty small. Mmm Nill in villages far away from town.

For the children there are two Administration Primary 'T' schools in the area, one at Kapsel and the other at Sohun and one at Hilalon run by the United Church.. Others smaller in size also run by the missions in villages. The villages whose children attend the Hilalon school have appointed one man whose job it is to be responsible for the general care and maintenance of the school. It is his duty to arrange work parties if there is work to be done. At Porombra the people have marked one man whose duty it is to round all the children and escort them to school as often they fool around on the way and get to school late and others do not go to school at times. These schools serve quite adequately the children of school age.

2. Health

The health of the people is generally good and that no outbreak of any diseaese was encountered or reported. The four council-built aidposts at Kapsel, Hilalon, Tekedan and Sohun contribute much towards the healthy living of the people. The officers of the Department Public Health also take frequent patrols to the area.

3. Clubs & Interest Groups

In all the villages visited, there is not one club or interest group for the men. All the women of villages visited either belong to the Administration or the Mission women clubs. The clubs are set up and are operated by the ~~in~~ bodies mentioned. Everyone of these clubs are either dormant or struggling to achieve something.

Severall factor contribute towards this poor show:

(1) Poor leadership.

Perhaps the elected leaders of the various clubs just do not have the necessary leadership qualities and knowledge to be able to stimulate varied activities ~~in~~ in their respective clubs.

(2) Laziness and impartiality on the part of those who have the ability and the learnings. I support the fact that there are women who have the capability as previously some clubs, if not all, sent their deligates to attend such courses aimed at assisting the women to be able to assist.

(3) Laziness and non-co-operation between the members and with their leader. The men supported this fact during the meetings in every village.

(4) Little or no assistance from this office. This has been so for quite some time now. The mission clubs get visits from the missions from time to time.

This sub-district urgently need a full time female welfare officer or assistant at this early stages of development. There are about twenty-three women's clubs, excluding those in the west coast of the sub-district. I believe the clubs would benefita lot if a female full time offiicer gets in and live among them and assist them with this new venture. Pointed out that this may perhaps will take sometime, so now the Government can only help by conducting courses for the women.

I'M of very limited use to the women's clubs as it is not always practicable for a male officer to assist women fully and vise-versa.

The patrol was also directed to surveing the potential of setting up sporting clubs for the men in the villages. In everyone of the villages visited, the men expressed their need for such leisure time activities. Soccer competition was started in 1965 for the men of the Susurunga Census Division by Robert Galis, a former school teacher. When Robert left the sports disappeared also form the area as there were no capable leaders to carry on thejob. Also the men often played with poison which often had bad results.

I pointed out to the men that I can only help work with them to try and regenerate it.

To get things moving I left some work for the men. Firstly to have meeting among themselves to make sure there are enough men interested and to find and ready atleast one soccer ground. Finding a suitable ground is no problem as their are few existing grounds.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

Production in the area still follow largely the pattern of subsistance farming. The people are beginning to grow or enlarge plantings of varied vegetables, such as tomatoes, sweet potatoes, pineapples and cabbages.

The establishment of a local market should encourage to increase the production and as buyers go first for the best quality should improve the quality of production. With the town expansion and improvement should come more people to increase the size of the market. The present market mainly serves villages nearby. Improved transportation should bring villages like Samo, Hipagat, Likas, Hurisetc. into the picture.

The two copra marketing societies are still functioning and both are showing signs of development. Namatanai society has increased membership by one hundred during

The two copra marketing socities are functioning and both are showing signs of development. Namatanai society has increased its membership by one hundred duing the last financial year and Susurunga by twenty one memebers within the same period. Several villagers indicated the general acceptance of societies in their areas. During the patrol came across a man who've decided to sell his copra to a local trader because the society could not pick up his copra in good time.

The villagers are extensively engaged in coconut planting.

At Poronbus village a member of the village committee expressed verbaly his dissatisfaction for the villagers are ~~h~~ not putting everything into their gardens, as from time to time the village experiences food shortage. Many of the men work in the nearby plantation for cash.

OTHER SERVICES AND AIDS

The Namatanai council is giving aid to villages which have no nearby water supplies or which have poor drinking water by installing water pumps in wells or water tanks. Already one water pump is serving Rasese village and a new one which is still under construction at Namarodu village.

Samo, Hipagat, and Nokom villages have their new concrete water tanks. Each costing about $48.00 and holds one thousand gallons of water.

POLITICAL SITUATION

Generally there were no open views and comments from the villagers on any political matter. Though this was not indicated verbaly, one could see the general acceptance of politics and the development in this sphere.

The local government and the councillors who have direct dealings with village problems, needs, situations perhaps contribute much on the subject.

CONCLUSION

THE PATROL I thought was very fruitfull as I have learnt much from the people and I believe I have given something to the community but just how much of it will be used is still yet to be seen. The people generally are very friendly , sociable and helpfull. The areas, if compared with other parts of the sub-district, have every reason to be bettr off as the road system right through the area is good.

Time allowing in the remaining months a similar patrol will be conducted in other parts of the ~~Territory~~ Sub-District.

(Napoleon Liosi)
WELFARE OFFICER....NAM.

(4)

PATROL DIARY

13/8/68 8.30 am parted Namatanai per car

11.00am arrived Hipagat village, prepared for PM meeting
Rest house incomplte. ~~Marking~~ Moved around met and talked with various people.

4.30pm- 6.00pm meeting at Samo; forty six present.

14/8/68 8.00am-9.30am meeting at Likas for Likas & Hipagat popualtion.

9.30am-11.00am dealt with three matrimonial cases.

11.00am-12.00noon walked to Kapsel.
Road- driveable, fairly good.

12.00 noon- 12.30pm one matrimonial case at Kapsel.
1.30pm parted Hipagat for Huris.
Road- fairly good, bushy & stony at parts.
3.30pm arrived Huris.

3.45pm5.00pm meeting at Huris; present,twenty persons.

5.15pm-6.00pm walking time to Nokon village.
Rest house- good

15/8/68 8.00am-9.00am attended commemoration service at Nokon.

9.30am - 10.30am meeting for Nokon & Himau-Ul pop.
Present were sixty persons.

1.50pm parted Nokon
2.30pm arrived at Tekedan village.
Road fairly good.

2.45pm - 3.45pm meeting at Tekedan - ~~xxx~~ thirty persons present.

4.00pm - 4.45pm walking time from Tekedan to Himau.
Road quite good, grass reasonably short.

Overnight at Himau - rest house almost falling.

16/8/68 800am - 9.45am meeting for Himau population.
Sixty-nine present.

10.10am parted Himau ~~xx~~
11.30am arrived Poronbus. Road fairly good.

PM at Poronbus- sent out further notices for my visit.
Waited for villagers as no notice prior to my arrival.

Rest house; small, surrounding area unclean.

4.30pm - 5.30pm meeting at Poronbus. Thirty four present.

9.00pm - 10.30pm set in village meeting, spoke on the importance of education following a request.

10.45 pm - 12.30am dealt two matrimonial cases.

17/8/68 8.45am parted Poronbus for Hilalon.
Road; driveable, clean, rough and stony at parts.

9.20am - 11.00am meeting at Hilalon. Forty six attended.

11.15am - 12.00pm one marriage counselling.

1000pm - 1.45pm walking time to Hibaling village.

(7)

PATROL DIARY (cont.)

18/8/68 Observed Sunday at Hibaling.Rest house need repair.

19/8/68 8.30am - 10.20am meeting. Present were fifty seven.

10.30am - 11.00am one matrimonial case.

11.10am - 11.40am walking time to Balai village.
oad; fairly rough and stony, driveable with 4-wheel drive vehicle.

---Balai---
Village quite bushy, people grass cutting when arrived.
No rest house- start on one soon.

12.10pm meeting commenced
2.10pm - 2.30pm lunch break.
3.30pm meeting wound up.

3.45pm - 5.00pm walking time from Balai to Kudukudu.

By car from Kudukudu to Rativis, 10mins. driving.
Road fairly well kept.

20/8/68 Rativis village
Rest house- good.
8.30am - 9.00am one matrimonial case.

9.00am - 10.45am meeting for Rativis & Kudukudu population. Sixty persons present.

12.00 noon to 1.00pm walking time: Rativis to Kisela.
Road fairly good.

------ Kisela ----
Village quite bushy
Rest house: old need repair.

1.30pm to 3.00pm meeting for Kisela & Pumam population.
Ninety persons were present.

3.00pm parted Kiseka for Matantiduk
3.30pm arrived. Road: good and clean.

------ Matantiduk ----

Village qiute bushy.

3.35pm- 5.00pm meeting for Matantiduk, Sopau & Wanwana populations. Seventy four persons present.

5.05pm parted for Sohun per car. Arrived 5.20pm. On arrival sent out notices for next day's meetings.
Overnight at Sohun: no rset house.

21/8/68 8.30am meeting commenced for Sohun, Matanakala, Bisapu populations. Present: Eighty one persons.
Meeting closed 10.15am

10.45am - 12.00n00n walking time: Sohun to Namarodu.

Meeting commenced at 12.15pm and closed at 2.05pm.
Present: thirty one.

2.30pm parted Namarodu
4.15pm arrived Namatanai station. walking time.

PATROL DIARY (cont.)

21/8/68 Overnight at the station.

22/8/68 8.15am parted station for Rasese village.
arrived at 8.30am.

Meeting at Rasese commenced immediately on arrival.

Present were foty(40) persons.

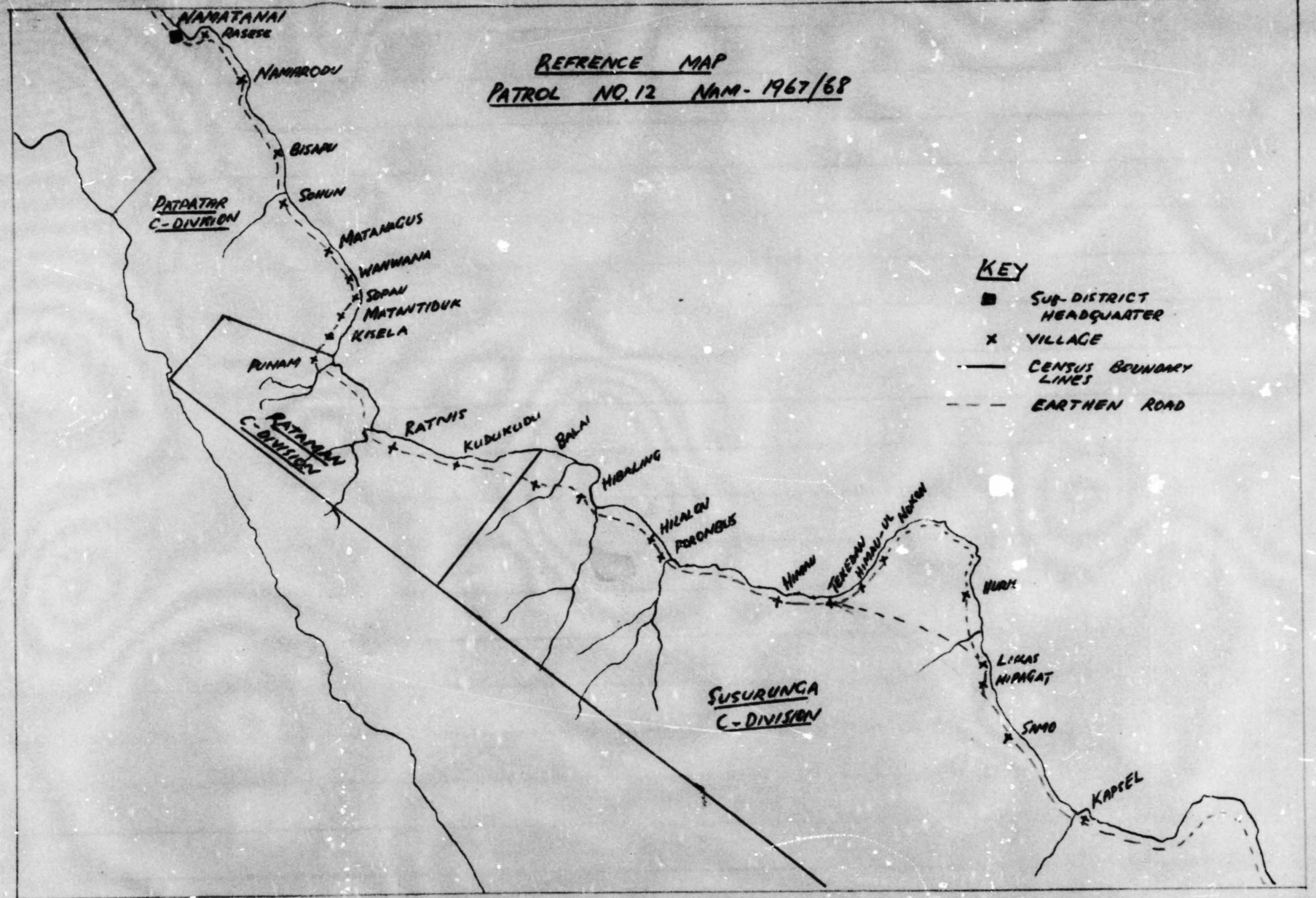
Meeting closed at 9.40am.

Village clean and road good.

9.50am - 9.55am driving time to Halis .Seen Rev.A.George concerning the money for Sohun Women's club.

10.15am parted Halis
10.25am arrived at the station.

**********END OF PATROL**********



REFRENCE MAP
PATROL NO. 12 NAM- 1967/68

KEY

- ■ SUB-DISTRICT HEADQUARTER
- × VILLAGE
- —— CENSUS BOUNDARY LINES
- – – – EARTHEN ROAD

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-9-8

Department of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. Papua.

3rd December 19 68

The District Commissioner,
[redacted]
KAVIENG

PATROL NO. NAMATANAI 3 of 1968/69

Your reference 67-20-1 dated 8th November, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of

* Special/Annual/Census - Area Study/Situation Report by Mr J.D. Brady P.O

...[redacted]...to .....

..... Census Divisions.

Mr Brady has compiled a brief but useful study of the two Census Divisions he has patrolled.

Area Study filed

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

cc. Mr J.D. Brady, P.O
Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI
New Ireland District.

* Delete as necessary.

Area Study
Duran

on 29/6/70,

61.98. (21)

9. The need for improvement of the Namatanai West Coast road has been submitted under Rural Development. It is considered that the BO-LABUR link is essential the the overall District communications, with which the Local Government Council has agreed. The section RASIRIK to KURUMUF now needs careful appraisal; if this is to be a costly undertaking, perhaps KURUMUF could be served by a road from LABUR?

10. The Area Study is informative. Technical and clerical etc. skills might be noted at each village, and a summary of actual numbers in each category provided.

11. Apart from election participation, the writer has not commented on political awareness within the group. You will be aware of the importance which is currently placed on political education by our Department.

A successful patrol, well reported. Greater promptness in its submission is, however, required.

(H.L. WILLIAMS)
District Commissioner

cc : Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Two copies of report and V.P.R., also map are enclosed for your perusal, please.

(H.L. WILLIAMS)
District Commissioner

(20)

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
15 NOV 1968
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-20-1

BAMc/ni

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG, N.I.D.

8th November, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 3 OF 1968/69

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a report by Mr. J.D. Brady, Patrol Officer, comprising a "Situation Report" and an area study, complete with up-to-date Village Population Statistics.

2. Mr. Brady mentions that the SOKIRIK Division has not been well served by its Councillors. Perhaps this might be counteracted by effective Committee-men, if available; these are normally elected informally, but advice by an experienced officer in the selection of obviously suitable persons is not precluded.

3. It is good to hear of the continued activity in coconut and cocoa planting, and the revival of interest in a co-operative. From the figures of income given in the Area Study (p.8) it would seem that many more could afford to subscribe the $10 share than have done to date. Organized marketing will have obvious benefits to the people.

4. Registration of land which has been marked out by the Demarcation process is a matter of general concern at the moment, and it is hoped that this will be speeded up in future. However, is there a real need for loan finance for these people? They appear to be expanding within their own resources to the limit of available arable land.

5. The matter of education for children of the SOKIRIK division has been mentioned to the District Inspector. Any request for an Administration school should list the numbers of those children in each village by age, when the parents would send to an Administration school; also availability of land, and willingness or otherwise of the people to freely assist in provision of buildings and their maintenance.

6. The rapid construction of the KALIL causeway during the course of the patrol is a credit to the co-operation of the people, the Council and its Adviser.

7. The census totals for SOKIRIK C.D. does not reconcile with the 1967 total: there is an apparent error of 10.

8. Is the activity in land demarcation tending to individual, rather than kinship group, rights? If this is so, it is presumed that a change to patrilineal inheritance of land rights would also follow. Any information in future reports on these aspects will be of value.

.... /2

(19)

67-20-1

H.R./j.m.

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI. N.I.

30th October, 1968.

District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 3 OF 1968/69
SOKIRIK AND KINSAL CENSUS DIVISION.

Herewith please find three copies of the above report submitted by Mr. J. Brady, Patrol Officer. The following comments are offered:-

DIARY:

It is noted that on 31/8/68 and 1/9/68 Mr. Brady broke his patrol and spent the weekend in NAMATANAI. This is not good Patrolling and Mr. Brady has been advised not to do this again.

POLITICAL:

I think Mr. Brady tends to place too much value on the efficient completion of Capital Works Projects as an indication of the political effectiveness of the NAMATANAI Council. It is true that the installation of needed Public Works can do much to win the support of the people for a Council. However, at the present time, I feel that the political worth of a Council can best be judged by the degree to which its people use it as a forum for the airing of their ideas and aspirations; and then by the way the Council represents them to the Central Administration and the outside community generally.

I would prefer to see Mr. Brady weighing the effectiveness of the Council by the above concepts rather than by the success or otherwise of some individual Councillors in extracting more from the "Pork Barrel" for their Electorates than others.

The NAMATANAI Council is a relatively new body and I imagine that many of the Councillors are still unsure about their duties, powers and functions. As Advisor to the Council, it is incumbent upon Mr. Brady to take an interest in individual Councillors, and to advise, assist and encourage those who are perhaps unsure of themselves and of their responsibilities.

Mr. Brady should also ensure that the Council is brought to the people. I learn that there have not been Tax Payers meetings held in the SOKIRIK and KINSAL Division for over two years and this is unsatisfactory and should be rectified.

ECONOMIC:

As is the case throughout this Sub-District the SOKIRIK and KINSAL people have sufficient economic plantings - the problem now is to assist them with marketing. However the problem is not great urgency.

(18)

The people are all on the coast, small shipping is plentiful and RABAUL is close. Therefore the people are getting their produce to market. However, as Mr. Brady points out, movement is unorganised and a considerable percentage of the growers return remains in RABAUL. In these regards a marketing society would be of value to the people.

I have discussed this matter with Mr. Morris of the Co-operatives Branch, KAVIENG. It was decided that his officer in NAMATANAI. Mr. NGAT SILIP, should begin work on the West Coast as soon as he brings the affairs of the SUSURUNGA Society into order. This should be within three months and if the SOKIRIK and KINSAL people are in favour, I will certainly press for the early establishment of a west coast marketing society. Such a society would have good prospects of success - Shipping is good and RABAUL is close. Also most produce is within easy access of the NAMATANAI West Coast road which can be classe d as trifficable in all weathers.

EDUCATION:

Mr. Brady's information regarding education in the SOKIRIK Division reveals a rather unsatisfactory situation. I have discussed the matter with the Catholic Priest in charge of the area who informed me that Catholic children from SOKIRIK are expected to attend school either at NAMATANAI or at KARU. As those places are distant, parents have declined to send their children to them with the result that the children are not receiving any schooling at all.

The District Education Inspector is due in NAMATANAI tomorrow and I will discuss the position with him. If there are in fact 90 children not attending school then possibly there is a case for the establishment of an Administration Primary 'T' School in the area, although I believe that the Education Department is primarily interested in children of prep age rather than older students.

CENSUS:	June 1967	September 1968
SOKIRIK	595	597
KINSAL	521	535

Mr. Bradys figures reveal that the rate of increase in population is low and for SOKIRIK would be below the Territory average.

However, the figures also reveal that the number of able bodied men absent from the area is not excessive.

AREA Survey:

The Area Survey submitted by Mr. BRADY is well presented and gives a good idea of conditions in SOKIRIK and KINSAL.

Conclusion

Mr. Brady has presented a readable report and appears to have completed an effective Patrol. There was however, some delay on Mr. Brady's part in submitting the report - some 5 weeks in all. Mr. Brady has been informed that such delay will be unacceptable in future.

(H.A. REDMOND)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Claim for camping allowance is attached.

Forwarded, please.

(17)

PATROL REPORT.

Report Number: Namatanai No. 3 of 1968/69

Sub-District Namatanai

District New Ireland

Council Namatanai Local Government Council

Patrol Conducted by J.D. Brady.

Designation Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Sokirik & Kinsal Census Divisions

Personnel Accompanying Patrol Nil.

Duration of Patrol 26/8/68 to 4/9/68 - 9 days.

Date & Duration of last D.D.A. Patrol to Area.
4/12/67 to 13/12/67 - 8 days.

Objects of Patrol Annual Census Revision, Routine Administration, I.T.R. matters, Supervision Namatanai L.G.C. Kalil causeway project.

Total Population - 1,132.

Map Reference - Royal Australian Army Corps. SAMO S.A. 56-15 NAMATANAI S.A. 56-14

Village Population - Register attached.

(16)

PATROL DIARY.

26/8/68 11 a.m. Depart Namatanai for SOKIRIK and KINSAL Census Division patrols. Accompanied by Council work-team, arrive KALIL 6 p.m. - Overnight.

27/8/68 By car to PALABONG - census review and L.T.R. case PALABOG" Discussion re Council and Works Program. Returned to Kalil - work commenced by Council on 72ft. causeway across MATAKAN river. Overnight. KALIL.

28/8/68 Census revision at KALIL Village, discussion re Council and Works Program. Construction of boxing and pouring first 30ft. of upstream and downstream aprons. Overnight KALIL.

29/8/68 A.M. - Concrete poured on first 30ft. of roadway including South bank approach. P.M. - Proceed to Rebehen Village for Census revision. Discussions re Council and further collection of share capital for West Coast Marketing Society, returned to KALIL - Overnight.

30/8/68 A.M. - to KABANUT Village for Census Revision and discussions re further collection of capital for West Coast Marketing Society. P.M. returned KALIL and supervised finishing touches on first 30ft. of causeway. Overnight KALIL.

31/8/68 7.30 a.m. Depart Kalil - inspected Council Aid Post at TUBUWANA proceed on to RASIRIK (SOKIRIK Census Division) and conduct Census Revision. Village inspected and talks re West Coast Marketing Society capital - all keen. 11.30 - proceed to Namatanai.

1 /9/68 Sunday observed.

2 /9/68 Return to RASIRIK - 1/2 hour walk to KURUMUT; 1/2 hour walk to RAPONTAMAN - census revised and further discussions re West Coast Marketing Society at both places. Overnight Rapontaman.

3 /9/68 8 a.m. Depart Rapontaman - proceed along West Coast ridge and down to LABUR - arrived 10 a.m. - proceed on to Rebehen for census revision and meeting re Society. 2 p.m. return to Labur - Overnight.

4 /9/68 Census revision at LABUR and explanation of Final Order on MATADET 11.15 a.m. Depart Labur - 1/2 hour walk to top of range; thence along proposed West Coast Road route for approximately 6 miles to Bo Village - met by car and return Namatanai 2 p.m.

END OF PATROL.

(15)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-1-1

If calling ask for

Mr. H.R./j.m.

Department of District Administration.

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI, N.I.

24th August, 1968.

Mr. J. Brady,
Patrol Officer,
NAMATANAI.

Dear John,

NAMATANAI PATROL No. 3 OF 1968/69.

Please be prepared to undertake an Annual Census Patrol to the SOKIRIK and KINSAL Census Divisions - to commence on 26th August.

Specific objects of the Patrol will be:-

1. The Census revision.

2. Supervision of the NAMATANAI Council KALIL Causeway project.

3. Ascertain the peoples desires with regards to the formation of a Marketing Society for their area.

4. Check on road conditions in the area.

5. Finalisation of outstanding Lands Titles matters.

General:

Throughout the patrol you will have the use of a Land Rover which will be drawn from the NAMATANAI pool.

Under no circumstances is the patrol to be hurried, and you should plan to be out for 14 days.

Maintain a continuious and comprehensive patrol diary - I will expect a full report within 10 days of your return.

Good patrolling!

(H.J. REDMOND)
Assistant District Commissioner.

(14)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-1-1

If calling ask for

Mr. J.B./j.m.

Department of District Administration.

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI. N.I.

24th September, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1968/69
SOKIRIK - KINSAL CENSUS DIVISIONS
SITUATION REPORT.

A. Political.

Both of these census divisions were incorporated in the Namatanai Local Government Council when it was originally formed in 1964. To date the council has had varying forms of success dependant mainly; as could be expected on the individual councillor representing a ward.

In the Kinsal area where the two councillors are forthright the council has to date constructed a brick aid-post, a 72ft. causeway, a 1200 gallon tank and a 35ft steel bridge is planned; the council has had quite an impact and has a meaningful place in the community.

In the Sokirik division the calibre of the councillor has fallen from poor to hopeless. Consequently little has been achieved by the council in that area - namely 1 x 1000 gallon tank only. A 2000 gallon tank presently being erected there has been prolonged because of the local peoples reluctance to assist with carrying materials etc. This does not mean that the area is opposed to the council or apathetic to it; but rather that the leadership at present does not inspire. It is to be hoped that the elections next year may produce a more effective representative for SOKIRIK.

There was keen interest from both areas in the House of Assembly elections - the presiding officer reporting 80% - 90% attendance at the polls. Most of the voters were au fait with the Open electorates and candidates; however the same cannot be said of the Regional electorate but this was fairly common throughout New Ireland as a whole.

These people have a lot of contact with Rabaul through selling their copra and working there consequently they are fairly sophisticated. The Kinsal area has contact with the Duke of Yorks Islands but fortunately this has not tainted their opinion as regards Local Government and general co-operation with the Administration.

B. Economic.

Both Sokirik and Kinsal have large economic plantings (mainly copra) and these are being continually increased by new plantings. The coastal plain is very narrow & non-existant in places which has forced all new plantings to be done on the mountain sides and tops rising in places to 1500 ft. Although it is difficult working and marketing copra under such conditions it has not deterred the people in anyway from carrying on. D.A.S.F. have recently introduced cocoa to the West Coast. The villages of Rebehen, Kabanut, Pakinsela & Rasirik have shown particular interest here. D.A.S.F. anticipate there will be sufficient plantings on the West Coast in a few years to warrant the establishment of a central fermentary there.

Marketing of copra is done by four methods.

1. selling dry coconuts to traders,

2. selling copra to local traders,

3. shipping copra to Rabaul and then selling it to traders,

4. shipping copra to Rabaul and then selling it to C.M.B.

Of these four methods No 4 is the only method which gives a satisfactory return to the producer.

Methods 1 and 2 give a poor return and the copra adjustment is lost to the trader.

By method 3 a better price can be obtained in Rabaul however there are numerous expenses which soon leave the producer with little cash return.

Example

5 bags @ 160lbs e.a. sold @ 5c lb.			$40.00
less	freight 5 bags @ $1.00 -	$5.00	
	Hire of truck Rabaul -	$2.00	
	Sustenance in Rabaul a awaiting return of ship approx. 1 week -	$6.00	
	Return passage West Coast -	$2.00	
			15.00
Return West Coast with and copra adjustment still lost to trader. - -- -			$ 25.00

This of course precludes a visit to a hotel or tavern in Rabaul which is always the highlight of the whole venture. The final result usually being that most of the money is squandered in Rabaul and very little is brought back to New Ireland to stimulate the local economy.

The obvious answer is the formation of a West Coast Marketing Society similar to the societies operating on the East Coast

In June 1967 the writer patrolled the Sokirik, Kinsal and Patpatara (West Coast) census divisions in an attempt to raise sufficient capital to launch such a society.

Sokirik and Kinsal were midly enthusiastic at the time however Patpatara were firmly opposed to the whole idea; $800. only was collected. Subsequently CO-operatives Officer Gormley patrolled the area and he too managed $800. only.

On this patrol I again mentioned the collection of share capital and pointed out that between the Susurunga and Namatanai societies $12,000. had just been received as the final copra adjustment for last year. This clearly brought home to the West Coast people what they had missed out on because of their own obstinancy and lack of enthusiasm.

Finally all villagers requested that the CO-Operatives Officer visit them again in a months time to collect share capital. All would attempt to raise $10. each.

Although the Sokirik and Kinsal people are now keen I feel that the Patpatara people will not be so easily converted however even there a better response could be expected.

It is the writers opinion that a West Coast Marketing Society could produce 30 tons per month thereby greatly stimulating the local economy and not just that of Rabaul's which is the case at present.

At present much of the copra from the Sokirik division is being purchased by the Namatanai Marketing Society and shipped direct West Coast to Rabaul. To date the excellent figure of 11 tons per month has been averaged.

Several people from the Kinsal division have made enquiries in Namatanai for Development Bank loans however in each case the lack of title to land has prevented any loan application from succeeding. I feel that the Development Bank is not making it clear enough to prospective applicants that without title to land they have little hope of ever obtaining a loan.

C. Social.

Health. Both divisions are adequately served by aid pos ts at Kabanut, Tubuwana and Kokola in the Kavieng Sub-district, Although it is some distance from Palabong to Kabanut aid post (15 miles) the small population 58 does not warrant any additional service. No major sickness was observed.

Education.

The Methodist mission operates the only school in the Sokirik census division - a Primary 'T' School at Kabanut catering for 70 children up to Standard 1. Some of the children from Kabanut and Rebehen attend the Administrative school at TUBUWANA. Palabong village has 12 children of school age who receive no education whatever.

In Sokirik the children from Rasirik and Kurumut attend the Catholic mission school at Rapito

About 60 children from Rapontamon and Labur attend an unofficial school at Labur which was officially closed last year but still operates three days a week.

The 32 school age children at Rebehen receive no education since the Catholic mission closed its school there last year.

Because these three villages are split between two missions there are not sufficient children belonging to one mission to enable that mission to operate a proper school - even although there are 92 children of school age available.

The people of that area are keen to have an Administration school established there.

Law and Order.

Nothing to report.

D. Miscellaneous.

Land - Final Orders were explained on Palabong, Methodist mission and MATADET. There were no objections.

Kalil Causeway.

Whilst the patrol was in the Kinsal area direct supervision was given to the above project. The 72 ft. x 10 ft. causeway was completed in nine days and is now open for traffic.

Area study and village population registers are attached.

For your information and onforwarding, please.

(J.D. BRADY)
Patrol Officer.

PATROL REPORT

No. 4-68-69

R.S. Coles

Part Kandas C.D.

(12)

67-9-7

Issued 16.1.69

5th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL NO. NAMATANAI 4/68-69

Your reference 67-20-1 of 1st November, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. R.S. Cole, P.O., to Part of KANDAS Census Division.

Your comments on report have been noted.

I regret the delay in processing this report. Same occurred owing to a filing error which is unlikely to re-occur again.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

c.c. Mr. R.S. Cole,
P.O.,
Sub-District Offict
NAMATANAI.
New Ireland District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations.

67.9.7. (II)

67-20-1

BAMc/ni

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

1st November, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 4 OF 68/69

Thank you for this report with your covering memorandum 67-20-1 dated 22nd October.

2. The date of Mr. Coles' last patrol to KANDAS Division was July/August, 1968 (this was omitted from the preface), and it is presumed that no fresh information of the "Situation Report" type was gathered. You will no doubt appreciate that even on "special purpose" field work, such information will often come to light, and officers should not fail to fill out and update our knowledge of current situations by reports, even if relatively brief. This is a general comment, and not a criticism of the current report.

3. I am writing separately re the Demarcation Committee.

4. It is noted that the fatal accident at Mala Plantation has been referred to the Coroner, Rabaul - if a copy of the investigation report has not been sent to him already, this should now be done.

(M.W. BRIGHTWELL)
a/District Commissioner

cc : Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.
(2 copies)

(10)

67-20-1

H.R./j.m.

Director

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI, N.I.

22nd. October, 1968.

District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO 4 OF 1968/69.

Herewith please find three copies of the report covering the above Patrol, submitted by Mr. R. Coles, Patrol Officer.

This was a Special Patrol and was mounted with the primary purpose of finalising outstanding land matters.

The land investigations carried out will be covered by separate memoranda.

The situation regarding Northern KANDAS Demarcation Chairman Konom has been passed on to the Senior Land Titles Commissioner in RABAUL.

The matter of the death at MALA Plantation has been placed in the hands of the Coroner, RABAUL.

This was a routine patrol and calls for little further comment. Please note that KANDAS affairs were covered in detail by Mr. Coles in his report No 1 of 1968/69.

Mr. Coles appears to have completed an effective patrol.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.

(H.J. REDMOND)
Assistant District Commissioner.

(9)

PATROL REPORT - NAMATANAI No. 4 1968/69.

Sub-District NAMATANAI.

District New Ireland.

Council: Namatanai Local Government Council.

Patrol Conducted by. R.S. Coles - Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled. Part of Kandas Census Division.

Personel accompanying Patrol. NIL

Duration of Patrol. 30th August - 13th September 1968

Total 15 days.

Last Patrol to Area : 17/7/68 to 6/8/68

Objects of Patrol. Land Titles Restoration, Pre-purchase investigation reports.

Map Reference. Formil Rabaul.

Village Population Register - not enclosed.

(8)

COPY.

H.R./j.m.

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI. N.I.

27th August, 1968.

Mr. R. Coles,
Patrol Officer,
NAMATANAI.

Dear Roger,

NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 4 OF 1968/69.

Please be prepared to visit the KANDAS Census Division on 30th August. During your visit you will attend to the following land matters.

(1) Prepare Land Investigation Report in res pect of land required for the KARIAS Airfield.

(ii) Prepare Land Investigation for land known as ONAMARANG.

(iii) Notification of the Final Order in respect of the property known as KAMDARU, P. 453.

Do not hurry this patrol. I expect that you would be occupied for at least 10 days. I will expect accurate and comprehensive reports upon your return.

Yours sincerely,

(H.J. REDMOND)
Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(7)

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr. R.C./j.m.

Department of District Administration,

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI. N.I.

16th October, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

PATROL REPORT NO 4 NAMATANAI: 1968/69.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was mounted primarily to attend to outstanding N.G.L.T.R.O. Final Orders and pre-purchase investigations.

During the patrol the death of a plantation labourer was investigated. While waiting to be picked up from Semalu this officer supervised road maintainance and surfacing between Kamdaru Plantation and Watpi village.

1. LAND.

(a) Prepurchase Investigations.

Karias Airstrip Site (Maranai) 5.3 hectares.

(i) Work was commenced on the Airstrip in mid 1967 with the approval of the clan leaders. Soon after a Duke of Yorks woman IAMADE residing at King village wrote to the Administrator Claiming the land the airstrip was being constructed on was hers.

This was investigated and it was found she has subsidiary rights along with a large number of others on the West Coast of New Ireland and the Duke of Yorks.

The pre-purchase investigation and survey was carried out between the 5th - 9th of September 1968. Toarpin who has full rights of disposal over the land was nominated as executive. All clan members available signed the Declaration of Custom. There are 23 adult clan members permenantly residing in the Duke of Yorks who were not contacted.

The owners are prepared to lease the land to the Administration for 20 years but will not sell the land.

(ii) Onermerang Foreshore Reserve (Du-Aun) 1.6 hectares.
District Office Ref. 34-20-180. Lands Ref. 65/2359
Namatanai Ref. 34-1-144.

This land was subject to a No Restorable interest by the Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The Pre-purchase investigation and survey was carried out on the 3rd and 4th of September. The Kur clan members agreed to sell the land to the Administration.

Tomoromoro LONG was nominated as executive.

(b) Final Orders.

Kamdaru Portion 465.

(i) The final order was explained to the former and adjacent owners. on the 2nd September 1968. There were no objections.

(ii) Onermerang Portion 476.

The final order was explained on the 3rd of September 1968 to the former and adjacent owners. No objections were received.

(c) Demarcation Committees.

A number of village officials and villagers complained to the patrol that the Northern Kandas Demarcation Chairman KONOM was not doing his job.

He has not held any meetings for over six months nor visited any of the villages in his area.

Some months ago the villagers nominated MALAIBE of Semalu to take his place. He has apparently been holding meetings and forwarding reports, to the chief Land Titles Commissioner, although Konom is still receiving payment.

This officer considers it should be suggested to the Chief Land Titles Commissioner that he remove KONOM from his position and appoint MALAIBE instead.

2. LAW AND ORDER.
Namatanai Ref. 37-20-4 Coronial Enquiries

An investigation was carried out into the death of a plantation labourer who died at Mala Plantation on the 11th September 1968.

At about 5 p.m. on that date some of the plantation labourers who had been working on the road were returning to the plantation. Most were sitting in the trailer however 2 labourers climbed onto the bonnet and 2 more sat beside the driver on the tractor. The driver made a feeble request for them to get down as they were restricting his vision and movements. When they refused he kept driving. When he came to a curve in the road he was unable to turn the tractor as his arms were hemmed in by the 2 men sitting beside him.

The front wheel of the tractor hit a coconut plam and one of the men sitting on the bonnet fell off and was run over by the back wheel.

He was brought up to the plantation house, where the driver told the manager he had been run over by the small wheel of the trailer. He was treated for shock and checked for broken bones, but none were found. Arrangements were made for the injured man to go to Rabaul the following morning on a work boat due at the plantation, however he died during the night.

The cause of death was believed to be a ruptured spleen. The investigating officer considers that the labourer died because of the driver's negligence, it is considered the case of a manslaughter charge should be investigated.

(R.S. COLES)
Patrol Officer.

(5)

PATROL DIARY.

August 30th. 11p.m. Departed NAMATANAI for Anir per M.V. Bakan.

August 31st. Arrived Malenkolon 7a.m. Dropped off court witnesses. To Beriota village to deliver passengers, then, to Lambom arriving 5 p.m. Overnight Bakan.

September 1st. Sunday departed for King 6 a.m. arriving 9 a.m. - Patrol equipment sent ashore. Then to Semalu village arriving 11 a.m. M.V. Bakan returned to Namatanai. Overnight Semalu.

September 2nd. To Kamdaru Plantation ehere Final Order notified over Portion 465. Returned to Semalu where overnight.

September 3rd. To Watpi village. Survey of Onermarang Foreshore Reserve conducted enroute. Final Order Onermerang Portion 476 notified Pre-purchase investigation commenced. Overnight Watpi.

September 4th. Pre-purchase investigation completed walked to King. Arrangements made for airstrip survey the following day Overnight King.

September 5th. AIRSTRIP SITE overgrown. Cutting lines around boundaries and locating D.C.A. markers. Survey commenced.

September 6th. Survey completed. Walked boundaries with clan members and executive.

September 7th. Drawing up Survey Plan. Attended "Warataba" festival at Kait village. Returned to KIng Overnight.

September 8th. Sunday - Obvserved King. Overnight.

September 9th. Prepurchase investigation prepared at Kait. Signatures obtained for Declaration of Custom. Returned to King where Overnight.

September 10th Walked to Semalu. Minor dispute settled by arbitration. Supervis ing road surfacing between Watpi and Kamdaru.

September 11th. Supervising road work while waiting for M.V. DONNO. Plantation labourer run over by tractor near Mala Plantation - died during the night. Overnight Mala Plantation.

September 12th. Investigations into the death of the plantation labourer. Statements taken. To Laba Plantation per M.V. Donno. Overnight.

September 13th A.M. To Namatanai per Government transport.

END OF PATROL.

(4)

PATROL REPORT - NAMATANAI No 4 1968/69.

Sub-District NAMATANAI.

District New Ireland.

Council: Namatanai Local Government Council.

Patrol Conducted by. R.S. Coles - Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled. Part of Kandas Census Division.

Personel accompanying Patrol. NIL

Duration of Patrol. 30th August - 13th September 1968

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Objects of Patrol. Land Titles Restoration, Pre-purchase investigation reports.

Map Reference. Formil Rabaul.

Village Population Register - not enclosed.

(3)

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI. N.I.

R.C./j.m.

16th October, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

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He was brought up to the plantation house, where the driver told the manager he had been run over by the small wheel of the trailer. He was treated for shock and checked for broken bones, but none were found. Arrangements were made for the injured man to go to Rabaul the following morning on a work boat due at the plantation, however he died during the night.

The cause of death was believed to be a ruptured spleen. The investigating officer considers that the labourer died because of the driver's negligence, it is considered the case of a manslaughter charge should be investigated.

(R.S. COLES)
Patrol Officer.

(1)

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September 13th	A.M. To Namatanai per Government transport.

END OF PATROL.

Issued 28.6.69 (25)

67-9-13

14th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG, New Ireland.

PATROL NO. NAMATANAI 6/68-69.

Your reference 67-20-1 dated 10th January, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census - Area Study Report by Mr. H.J. Redmond, Assistant District Commissioner, to Kunomala and Lak Census Divisions.

An interesting and complete report.

The efforts of our officers and those of the Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries in assisting in the marketing of locally produced copra are to be commended; however, I acknowledge your reservation as to limitation of staff resources.

I especially note that the Council Adviser will now be in a position to effectively assist Council in its activities throughout the whole of the Sub-District, and especially in these new areas of Council influence.

My Circular 80-7-0 of 17th January, 1969, advised that local government and political education programmes should be vigorously pursued using the pamphlets and booklets already distributed for this purpose. It is expected that additional material will be available in a few months time, but the programme should not be delayed while awaiting this.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

cc: Mr. H.J. Redmond,
Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI,
New Ireland District.

67-20-1

JAMc/ni

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

10th January, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

→ NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 6 OF 1968/69

Thank you for the detailed and informative report and area study arising from your patrol to the LAK and KUNUMALA Divisions, which I regret has not been acknowledged earlier.

2. Action is in train to have the KUNUMALA Division incorporated within the Namatanai Council, as agreed by the people during your visit. The apparent reservations of this group, and the adverse attitude of an element of the LAK people can, I feel, only be overcome by a programme of political education coupled with concrete measures to assist the people.

3. It has been apparent for some time that the "KAUN" movement is still alive. It appears that its members (and probably others, too) see it as the hope for material progress; and they view the Council as necessarily inimical to their economic movement. Your term "machinations" seems to impute something of a sinister aspect to the "KAUN" of which no evidence has yet been produced. I think that an atmosphere of/tolerance must be inculcated, if possible, as a basis for further harmonious development.

/mutual

4. I agree that emphasis must in future be placed on political education. This means not merely instruction in the functions and technique of local government, but the whole constitutional and administrative structure. As you have pointed out also this will not be a single effort: it will need to be a sustained programme, carefully planned. It is hoped that some literature may be forthcoming from Headquarters as an aid in this matter.

5. Present coconut plantings would seem to have reached the limit of the ability of the people to maintain them, and your figures on page 4 of report and page 7 of the Area Study indicate a reasonable degree of prosperity achieved. The scheme to assist in the marketing of copra and distribution of the proceeds is a commendable one, and my only reservation is the extent to which our staff resources will allow such assistance to be given to other groups who are apparently looking for it, commensurate with our other duties, especially that of political education.

6. The problem of neglected village plantations and consequent risk of diseases is being referred to the District Rural Development Officer for consideration.

7. Separately, I am requesting that Tax Census Registers will be safeguarded against loss in future.

..../2

(23)

67-20-1

BANc/ni

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

10th January, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 6 OF 1968/69

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2. Action is in train to have the KUNGALA Division incorporated within the Namatanai Council, as agreed by the people during your visit. The apparent reservations of this group, and the adverse attitude of an element of the LAK people can, I feel, only be overcome by a programme of political education coupled with concrete measures to assist the people.

3. It has been apparent for some time that the "KAUN" movement is still alive. It appears that its members (and probably others, too) see it as the hope for material progress; and they view the Council as necessarily inimical to their economic movement. Your term "machinations" seems to impute something of a sinister aspect to the "KAUN" of which no evidence has yet been produced. I think that an atmosphere of mutual tolerance must be inculcated, if possible, as a basis for further harmonious development.

4. I agree that emphasis must in future be placed on political education. This means not merely instruction in the functions and technique of local government, but the whole constitutional and administrative structure. As you have pointed out also this will not be a single effort: it will need to be a sustained programme, carefully planned. It is hoped that some literature may be forthcoming from Headquarters as an aid in this matter.

5. Present coconut plantings would seem to have reached the limit of the ability of the people to maintain them, and your figures on page 4 of report and page 7 of the Area Study indicate a reasonable degree of prosperity achieved. The scheme to assist in the marketing of copra and distribution of the proceeds is a commendable one, and my only reservation is the extent to which our staff resources will allow such assistance to be given to other groups who are apparently looking for it, commensurate with our other duties, especially that of political education.

6. The problem of neglected village plantations and consequent risk of diseases is being referred to the District Rural Development Officer for consideration.

7. Separately, I am requesting that Tax Census Registers will be safeguarded against loss in future.

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8. The Area Study has been compiled. It is noted that individuals are seeking rights of disposal to pieces of land, either by purchase or by clan agreement - virtually tenure conversion. [illegible] roads extension, it is hoped to secure further assistance for the Council's efforts in 1969/1970.

H P Britain

(H.L. WILLIAMS)
District Commissioner

cc: Director,
Department of District Administration,
[redacted].

Two copies of Situation report and Area Study, with Village Population Register and map enclosed.

(H.L. WILLIAMS)
District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
20 JAN 1969
HEADQUARTERS
KEREMBU
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION NEW IRELAND DISTRICT T.P.N.G.
25 NOV 1968
KAVIENG

Report No: NAMATANAI No. 6 of 1968/69.

Sub-District: NAMATANAI

District: New Ireland

Council: NAMATANAI Local Government Council.

Patrol Conducted by: H.J. Redmond

Designation: Assistant District Commissioner.

Area Patrolled: KUNOMALA & LAK Census Divisions.

Personal Accompanying Patrol: 1 member R.P.N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol: 3/10/68 to 16/10/68 - 14 days.

Date and duration of last D.D.A. Patrol to area.
22/11/67 to 8/12/67 - 16 days.

Objects of Patr ol:
(i) Familiarisation
(ii) Bring KUNOMALA to Local Government.
(iii) Census Revision.
(iv) General Administration

Map Reference: .....

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NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 6 OF 1968/69
KUNOMALA AND LAK CENSUS DIVISIONS.

PATROL DIARY:

Thursday 3rd October, 1968:

1000 Hours departed NAMATANAI by Land Rover. Arrived WEILO village 1600 hours. Set up Camp. Talks with assembled Officials. Slept night.

Friday, 4th October, 1968:

0800 Village inspection and Census revision. 1320 proceeded to nearby village of DANFU. Inspected village, talked with people. 1700 Census revision. Slept night.

Saturday, 5th October, 1968:

0800 Proceeded to nearby village of SUMSUM. Talked with people and conducted Census. 1200 on to PURUNKUM. Set up Camp. Talks with people. Slept night.

Sunday, 6th October, 1968:

Remained at PURUNKUM. 1600 hours village Census revised. Slept night.

Monday, 7th October, 1968:

0800 Proceeded to IASU village. Talked with assembled villagers and then conducted Census. 1340 on to KAPSIPAU. Set up Camp. Talks. Late P.M. Census Revision. Slept night.

Tuesday, 8th October, 1968:

0700 Proceeded to REI village. Talks then Census revision. 1400 to nearby KAMIANG village. Set up Camp. Census revision, then Slept night.

Wednesday, 9th October, 1968:

0700 Proceeded to MIMIAS village. Held discussions, then Conducted Census, Land Rover returns to NAMATANAI at this point. Proceeded foot to LENAI village. Set up Camp. Late P.M. revised Census. Slept night.

Thursday, 10th October, 1968:

0600 Proceeded to MORUKON village, talked with people then revised Census. 1130 proceeded to LAMORAN village. Talked with assembled villagers then revised the Census. 1540 Proceeded to KUMPARAM. Set up Camp. At night addresse d people. Had talks. Slept night.

Friday, 11th October, 1968:

0700 Revised Census for KUMPARAM. 0900 Proceeded to KAMBILAL. Village inspection, then Census revision. 1220 on to nearby village of BAKUM. Village inspection then Census revision. 1620 Proceeded to SIAR village. Set up Camp. Discussions with people. Slept night.

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Patrol No. 6, Patrol Diary cont.

Saturday, 12th October, 1968:

0700 Census revision for SIAR. Proceeded then to MALION village. Census revision then village inspection. Talks. Proceeded on to MATKUMLAGIR. Set up Camp. Inspected village and revised Census. At night talked with assembled villagers. Slept night.

Sunday, 13th October, 1968:

0700 by canoe to BERIOTA village Revised Census and spoke to the people/ 1330 continued on by canoe to BAKOP village. Set up Camp. Inspected village. Late P.M. Revised Census. At night had discussions with assembled villagers.

Monday, 14th October, 1968:

0700 by foot through driving rain to METLIK Plantation. Walked over Cape St. George and then taken by canoe to LAMBOM Island. Slept night at Lambom.

Tuesday, 15th October, 1968:

Meeting with assembled Lambom villagers, then revised Census. 1700 departed LAMBOM by M.V. BAKAN and proceeded to anchorage off METLIK Plantation. 2300 departed METLIK and proceeded on return journey to NAMATANAI.

Wednesday, 16th October, 1968:

0900 Anchored off WEILO Village. Met by assembled officials and people of KUNOMALA who inform that all are willing to join NAMATANAI Council. 1230 depart WEILO and continue on to NAMATANAI. Arrive NAMATANAI 1830.

END OF PATROL.

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H.R./j.m.

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI. N.I.D.

4th November, 1968.

District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF 1968/69
KUNOMALA AND LAK CENSUS DIVISIONS.
SITUATION REPORT.

Introduction:

This is a report of a Patrol conducted by the Assistant District Commissioner, NAMATANAI, to the KUNOMALA and LAK Census Divisions. These Divisions lie along the extreme South-eastern coast of New Ireland. They are rather isolated and sparsely populated - population of KUNOMALA is 341, and LAK 1422. The Patrol extended over 14 days during which 19 villages were visited.

The principal object of the Patrol was familiarisation - being new to the Sub-District this was my first opportunity to get out and meet the people and to ascertain their living conditions, attitudes, problems etc.

Opportunity was also taken to:

(i) Revise the Census.

(ii) Obtain the assent of the KUNOMALA people to their inclusion in the NAMATANAI Local Government Council.

One member of the Constabulary accompanied the Patrol.

POLITICAL:

The political situation in both Divisions is quite and basically unexceptionable. The people generally are relaxed and friendly, and appear to hold the Administration and its officers in good esteem. After serving my last four years in BOUGANVILLE and NEW HANOVER I found it a pleasure to finally meet people who were not surly, secretive and resentful.

Both Divisions are long being contacted and settled. The two main plantations in the area are managed by long term managers who have become integral parts of the scenery as it were. Those men - Mr. BELL at MULIAMA and Mr. LANZAROTTE at MANMO, are community conscious and have done much in the past to assist the people in road and airstrip construction and in the marketing of produce. By doing this they have helped maintain good relations between the races and thus this possible source of friction is absent in the area.

Both Divisions are relatively isolated and until recent yea rs received only sporadic attention from NAMATANAI. Th: together with the fact that most shipping to the area is out of RABAUL has tended to make the people much more conscious of RABAUL than NAMATANAI. However, recent years have seen roads pushed through the KUNOMALA and into the LAK,

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and consequently the people are now receiving very regular attention from NAMATANAI officers - Particularly from the Departments of District Administration, Agriculture, and Public Health. It should also be noted that the advent of the workboat"M.V. BAKAN" has given a tremendous boost to Administration activity in the area. The people have and are seeing constructive and effective work being done on their behalf by the Administration. D.D.A. and D.A.S.F. promote ecomomic development and are assisting the people with the marketing of their produce. D.D.A. in conjunction with the Local Government Council are installing village amenities and P.H.D. of course assist the sick. These are good works, and whilst of course much remains to be done, they do serve to put the Administration in a good light with the people, which I believe is the case in the LAK and KUNOMALA.

To date, Local Government has been installed in the LAK but not in the KUNOMALA. During the course of this Patrol the KUNOMALA people decided to accept Local Government which, together with the TANGA Group, will bring the entire Sub-District into the NAMATANAI Council.

Local Govern-ment in the LAK is still very much in its infancy and has certainly not yet been consolidated. Opposition to the payment of Council Tax was displayed in June by the people of MORUKON, KAMBILAL, and BAKUM and this resulted in 8 men receiving gaol sentences.

During the Patrol I spoke to the men who had been gaoled. They showed no resentment but their attitudes towards Councils were clearly unchanged - they are still anti-Council as are probably a good percentage of their fellow villagers. The impression that I gained was that the people are very confused. They do not really know what Councils are all about. Their attitudes s eem to be a compound of a general fear of change together with the warped stories they are sure to be getting from the Duke of Yorks. This latter is intertwined with the machinations of the "KAUN" Cult of which much has been written in the past.

It has been said that the "KA UN" has died out. However I am not altogether s ure that this is so. "KAUN" stores are still actively operating in the village of KAMBILAL, BAKUM, MORUKON and MATKUMLAGIR. These s tores are licensed and their activities are completely in the open. On the surface they are normal communal owned village trade stores and they appear to have no political connotations. However, it is noticable that the KAUN leaders, TODIAI of KAMBILAL and BOSKI of MATKUMLAGIR, particularly, appear to be the outspoken leaders of the anti-Council faction. Also to be noted that the gaoled tax defaulters are open supporters of the "KAUN".

It should be emphasised that the "KAUN" adherants display no signs of sullenness or resentment. They are open mannered and friendly. They willingly talk about themselves. They are also very confused and mixed up.

TODIAI of KAMBILAL is an outspoken person and appears to command considerable influence. He told me that he is against Local Government because he considers it to be a means by which the Australian Administration will be forced to leave the Territory far too quickly for its good. He went on to say that the people of the Territory have no knowledge of how clothes, cars, aeroplanes, guns etc. are made, and that if the Territory were given Independence before these skills were attained by the people then the Country would collapse into chaos as it

did after the departure of the Australians during World War II. He and his people think therefore that the Australians must remain until the Territory becomes self sufficient industrially. However, as Councils are viewed as a means whereby the Territory can be quickly brought to independence then Councils must be opposed. This is probably an oversimplification of the peoples attitudes, however, it is a guide. It also indicates how appallingly ignorant these people are of developments taking place in other areas of the Territory, and of Australia's aims and policies therein.

As mentioned earlier, the people have little idea of what Local Government is. At the moment they have a vague theory that it is an organization which can supply village amenities such as water tanks and Aid Posts. As yet they do not realise that Councils can act as a forum for the formulation and dissemination of their aspirations whatever form they may take. It is clear to me then that one of our more pressing tasks is the dissemination of Political education - to explain politics both on local and national levels.

I am pleased to report that the KUNOMALA people have decided to join the NAMATANAI Council. Although this decision was unanimous, I feel that many of the people are still uncertain and wary. With the exception of IASU village which from the outset has always been in favour of joining the Council, all villagers were at first non-committal in their attitudes. The prevailing feelings in the villages were summed up by "we will join if the other places join" and "we don't think we're ready yet" These were rather ludicrous objections and it was pointed out that they were being left behind by the other areas which were already in the Council, Mr. LANZAROTTE of MANNO, who is very popular in the area, also pressed the people to join with the result that at a general meeting of all KUNOMALA villages it was unanimously decided to join the Council.

Every opportunity was taken by myself to explain as simply as possible what Local Government is, and what it can do for the people, but of course only the surface was scratched. As with the LAK, a continuous programme of political education is required.

With the inclusion of TANGA and KUNOMALA, the NAMATANAI Council now embraces the entire Sub-District- comprising some 20,000 people in widely dispersed groups. To date the Council Adviser has of necessity combined his Council duties with general field and office chores. Also he has tended to concentrate mainly on the completion of Council Works Projects and he has been successful with this. However, I feel that perhaps the political side of Local Government has been ignored with the result that whilst the people are seeing projects completed efficiently, the Council in the political and educative sense has no real meaning to them. The time has now arrived where the NAMATANAI Council Adviser will have to be employed soley on Council duties in the supervision of projects and in explaining to the people, through Adult Education Courses, Tax Payers Meetings, and ordinary regular contact, what Councils are, how they work, and what they can do. At present most of the people have n't got a clue, and of course most of the opposition in LAK and KUNOMALA can be attributed to this ignorance. Accordingly, I now intend to remove the Council Adviser from general duties and to have him full time on Council work - with some priority to

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be given to political education in the KUNOMALA and LAK areas.

ECONOMIC

Economic development in KUNOMALA and LAK revolves almost entirely around copra - s mall amounts of cocoa are produced at the expartriate owned plantations. The area is heavily planted with coconuts and most men own bearing coconuts and produce and sell copra.

Past programmes aimed at encouraging the people to plant have obviously been successful as the numbers of non bearing and just bearing coconuts seen are very impressive. The LAK and KUNOMALA areas have only a narrow coastal fringe and this is planted up almost to saturation point. Indeed many men have been forced to extend their plantings onto the many precipitous spurs which extend to the coastline in many sections. Reliable figures per village are not available. However, the Agricultural Officer at NAMATANAI informs me that the following figures give a good indication of the amount of planting that has taken place.

	LAK	KUNOMALA
Population	1422	344
Bearing Coconuts	44629	18,745
Non Bearing	22 619	15,941

It is clear that the people have the plantings and because small shipping to the area from RABAUL is frequent, the people have no great marketing problems. All in all the people are fairly well of economically, and whilst the price of copra remains firm. the people shbuld have no great problems in the ecomomic field.

However, it should be noted that D.D.A. and D.A.S.F. Officers at NAMATANAI are taking steps to streamline marketing of copra in the area. As in other areas of NAMATANAI the LAK and KUNOMALA people have no great trouble in getting their copra to RABAUL. Small ships are numerous and when a person has sufficient copra he simply puts it on a boat and goes with it to RABAUL where the copra is either sold to the C.M.B. or to Chinese traders. unfortunately, the proceeds of the copra are usually dissipated in RABAUL and the growers mostly return to their villages empty handed. (Refer Page 2 P/R No. 3 of 1968/69 for more details of this.) Accordingly, with the intention of obviating the need for the grower to accompany his produce to market, officers at NAMATANAI are assisting a group of LAK villagers to combine and sell their copra collectively. The villages involved, LENAI, MORUKON, LAMORAN, KUMPARAM and KAMBILAL, have now been allocated the one copra number and all copra will be sold through it. Small ships will collect copra at central shipping points and will deliver it to C.M.B. Rabaul. The proceeds of the copra will be forwarded to "the LAK Copra Group" C/- A.D.C. NAMATANAI. The cheque will be picked up at NAMATANAI when Councillors come in for Council meetings, the cheque will then be

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cashed and the cash taken back to the LAK for distribution to the growers concerned. Assistance will be given by D.D.A. and D.A.S.F. officers in the calculation and break up of the proceeds. Also in the payment of shipping costs and bags etc.

This scheme is in the nature of a pilot project. It has only been started at the request of the people and while they continue to request assistance it is incumbent upon us to do all we can. If this scheme is successful then I would centainly extend our assistance to the KANDAS area where there is a similar demand.

While this schene is limited to only five villages. News of it has infected all other villages in the LAK area and KUNOMALA. During the patrol it was continually requested that other villages be allowed to participate, and this indicated that there is a widely felt need for more streamlined marketing facilities in the area. However, I feel tha t at this stage, the scheme, as originally envisaged, should be adhered to/ if it prooves successful, and remains simple to operate, then it can be exported to other groups.

As mentioned earlier, the area is fairly heavily planted out, and in some instances it would appear that the people have more plantings than they can adequately maintain. Many groves of new plantings were seen to be covered with high grass and even low secondary bush. Generally speaking plantation hygiene is very poor. Coconut pests such as Rhinocerous Beetle, Black Palm weavel, Axiagastus and Sexava are all to be found in considerable quantities and no doubt are effecting production. The main requirement at the moment is to promote much higher standards of plantation hygiene, but how is this to be done? Mr. Adams, who has been the Agricultural Officer here for 5 years, tells me that most of his efforts in this regard have been unsuccessful. The Council could perhaps pass appropriate Rules but these would have to be enforced in the face of a probable lack of support from the majority of the people.

In summary it can be said that the KUNOMALA and LAK people are relatively economically well off. They have adequate plantings of coconuts and their produce is being got to market. Our efforts in improving on the situation should be concentrated on streamlining marketing facilities and in promoting and encouraging higher standards of plantation hygiene.

SOCIAL

HEALTH.

Both Divisions are served by Aid Posts at KUILAMA, KUMDARAM and LAMBOM. All Aid Posts are of permanent materials and have good stocks of medicines. The people appear to look upon the Aid Post complexes as community centres and consequently they are well maintained and supported.

Health throughout appeared very good. The people generally are clean, healthy looking types and as shipping is regular s ick people usually enjoy easy access to NONGA hospital in RABAUL. Most births appear to take place either at NAMATANAI or RABAUL.

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EDUCATION.

Education in the area is largely in the hands of the Catholic Mission, Although the Administration does have a Primary T school at LAMBOM. Until this year the UNITED Church Mission ran a small school at MUTKAMLAGIR, but this has now been closed down, the pupils being transferred to KAIT in the KANDAS area.

The Catholic Mission has schools at MANGA, SIAR, and MORUKON and these cater for puplis of up to Standard IV. Pubils attaining Standards V & VI are then sent to Schools at either TANGA, LIHIR, KARU or NAMATANAI.

The Mission schools seen were of the usual rural standard - rather sleepy and forgotten. They do not give an impression of efficiency although of course they do perform valuable work. Most of the teachers come from MANUS and they were cheerful and made the Patrol welcome.

The Administration school at LAMBOM looks good. Buildings are of brick and the LAMBOM Islanders obvious ly support the school well. The Head Teacher, MR. PELL, will be transferred after this year - he says that he has had enough of the loneliness and after two years there I don't blame him. His replacement will be Mr. TIWAN, who after his academic successes on NEW HANOVER, should do well at LAMBOM. He will certainly appreciate the co-operative attitudes of the LAMBOMS as compared with the NEW HANOVERS.

Others teachers at LAMBOM are mainly drawn from the RABAUL area, and as shipping between RABAUL and LAMBOM is frequent, they appear content with their new postings. Relations between the people, the European and the native teachers appear to be excellent.

LAW and ORDER.

Not one dispute or complaint was brought to the notice of the Patrol. The people appear, and from reports are, law abiding. Apart from the low-keyed matters of the "KAUN" and associated opposition to the Council, the area appears to be free of tensions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CENSUS:

Unfortunately, the tax/census registers for both LAK and KUNOMALA cannot be located and are apparently lost. This meant that new rolls had to be compiled from scratch during this patrol and this was done. The Census was compiled as for a new area and therefore deaths and migrations were unable to be recorded. I regret therefore that my figures cannot provide an indication of the death rate, and of course the birth figures must be suspect. However I am sure that my new census will provide a basis for the regular revisions of census in the future.

Comparison of f inal population figures are as follows:

	Census May 1967	Census Oct. 1968	Increase.
LAK	1399	1422	23
KUNOMALA	340	341	1

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It will be seen that the population is increasing but slowly, but this is typical of the Sub-District as a whole.

CONCLUSION:

Generally, I am satisfied with conditions in the areas visited. The people are reasonably settled - they have a cash crop and they are beginning to participate in Local Government. They are not greatly interes ted in events occurring outside of their area and seem t o be well disposed towards the Administration. Much remains to be done in order to consolidate development and I feel sure that the good atmosphere prevailing in LAK and KANDAS will assist in furthering our aims and policies there.

Census statistics and an Area Survey are attached, also claims for camping allowance.

Forwarded, please.

(H.J. REDMOND)
Assistant District Commissioner.

(21)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 6 OF 1968/69.

AREA STUDY
LAK AND KUNOMALA CENSUS DIVISIONS.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

(a) The LAK and KUNOMALA Census Divisions are contiguous and are located on the East Coast of New Ireland to the South of NAMATANAI. LAK has an area of about 300 square miles and KUNOMALA 244. Owing to the rugged nature of the terrain, all of the people live and work on a narrow coastal plain - the hinterland being mountainous and deserted.

Rainfall records are not kept for the area but it would be in the range of 120 - 180 inches per year. Vegatation is that of typical tropical rain forest.

(b) The area is very long contacted a nd settled. However, over the years both Divisions have been relatively isolated and the people have tended to orientate themselves towards RABAUL rather than to the Sub-District Head Quarters at NAMATANAI. This trend has developed because until only recently there have been no roads and all shipping to the area has been out of RABAUL. Now However, roads are being extended and the Sub-District has its own workboat which is facilitating contact with NAMATANAI.

The nearest village to NAMATANAI is WEILO which is 80 miles distant by road which is only trafficable in dry weather. The most distant village is LAMBOM which is an island settlement situated at the tip of Cape St. George and only 9 hours distant from RABAUL by workboat. All villages are linked by coastal road or track.

The only airstrip in the area is to be found at MANGAI Catholic Mission. This is a communably built grass strip capable of taking AZTEC type aircraft. This provides quick access to RABAUL and has often been used in medical emergencies.

The only wharf is to be found at the sheltered LAMBOM Island. Small ships pick up copra at most villages along the coast. However, all shipping points are merely open beach ~~fronts~~ roadsteads and in periods of bad weather loading often becomes difficult.

The area has virtually no contact with the District Head Quarters at KAVIENG.

(c) The area has been long contacted since German times. The people are settled and owing to their proximity to RABAUL they are fairly sophisticated. The area has always seemed to be a quite one and the people appear to be reasonably content with their lot. Race relations are good and there are no worrying tensions in the area. Apart from some recent involvement in the "KAUN" movement these people appear to have been little affected by cults or other nativistic movements.

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The LAK people are members of the NAMATANAI Local Government Council and the KUNOMALAS will be joining soon.

(B) POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS:

(a) Attached.

Due to loss of tax Census Registers it is not possible to give neo-mortality rates for the current year. However, as an indicates rates for the preceeding year 1967/68 are:-

	LAK	%	KUNOMALA	%
Natural Increase	1.92	%	0.31	%

(b) Refer attached map and (A) (b), above.

(c) Outward flow of labour is insignificant and requires no comment.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS:

(a) The people of both Divisions are Grouped into two matrilineal moieties which are exogomous. These moieties have as their s ymbols two birds called MANIGULAI and TARAGAU.

Clans grouped under MANIGULAI are KOROI and KAMRAI and those under TARAGAU are named KANBABA, BONGYAN, NONG NONG, SUAMBO and SILBAT. KOROI contains more than 50% of the membership of one moiety and BONGYAN the majority membership of the other.

The social organisation of the area appears to be similar to that in most of the mainland parts of the Sub-District.

(b) The LAK people apeak a language known as SIAR which is distinct from that spoken by the KUNOMALA people although little difficulty is experienced in communicating between these two groups.

(c) Contact and intermarriage between both groups and even the Duke of York Island pepple is continuious. Indeed, the people of Southern New Ireland appear to have very little in the way of differing Customs or social organisation to differentiate between them.

(d) The LAK and KUNOMALA Division maybe said to encompass one social grouping. The only factors which tend to lessen the degree of cohesion are inconsiderable language difference, the dispersed nature of the population, and religion.

(D) LAND TENURE AND USE:

(a) In both LAK and KUNOMALA the traditional land inheritance system is, matrilineal land rights pass from ones mother's brothers. However, there now appears to be a trend for children to inherit land that has been developed by their fathers.

This is being done by (i) an individual paying the Clan leaders or Clan members so that he can have sole rights over a piece of Clan land or (ii) a clan leader giving sole rights to a section of Clan land to an individual or (iii) outright purchase of another Clan's land.

This trend has been promoted by the expansion of cash cropping and by a desire to follow European system of land tenure and inheritance. Demarcation Committees also enhance this trend.

(b) No individuals in the area have Crown or Administration leases.

(E) LITERACY:

(a) Education in the area is in the hands of the Catholic Mission and to a lesser extent the Administration.

Details of schools in the area are:-

ADMINISTRATION	P	1	2	3	4	5	6	total
LAMBOM	-	28	25	37	34	20	11	155
MISSION								
SILUR (SIAR)	12	9	9	19	13	13	-	62
MORUKON	12	14	21	10	9			76
MANGAI	26	10	16	8	6	39		105

English is taught at all of the above schools.

(b) Most of the younger generation are uni-literate and approximately a fifth of the 16 - 45 age group can read and write broken pidgin. Most of people of the pre-war generation are illiterate.

(c) Nil.

(d) Ten boys and ten girls from LAMBOM village are at present attending high school in RABA UL.

(e) Each village has several radio sets which are usually tuned to Radio RABAUL which has good reception in the area. It would appear that no newspapers enter the area.

Many of the people visit RABAUL regularly and also the area is regularly visited by small ships so the people have quite good contact with the outside world. Consequently they are fairly well informed of events taking place. However, their interpretation

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of events is often confused ans inaccurate. The Administration Radio Station in RABAUL is widely listened to/ However the A.B.C. Station 9RB is strangely less powerful and is hard to receive without a good aerial. This unfortunate as this station often gives superior news analysis ans commentary in pidgin which would be helpful to the people.

(F) STANDARD OF LIVING:

(a) Most people congregate together in villages which are picturesquely sited on the beaches. There is little tendency for families to isolate themselves in separate settlements or in garden hamlets.

Most villages are clean and well kept and standards of hygiene seem high.

Housing is generally off the ground and consists of bush timber posts and frame with bamboo floors and walls and kunai thatch roofs. Sago thatching is not used.

All villages have pit latrines but most people use the sea and this seems effective.

The only villages that have water tanks are; LAMBOM, BAKOK and WEILO. All other villages are sited near streams or rivers and the people claim that they have no water-supply worries.

All families possess some European type cooking utensils - cutlery, saucepans etc. Some carpentry and gardening tools can be found in most villages.

A laplap is the common male attire during the week although some of the younger men wear shorts. On sundays shirts and in some cases ties are worn. The women wear lapslaps and ~~mobs.~~ smocs

(b) The staple diet in the area is taro, together with yams, tapioca and sweet potato. Protein would appear to be not plentiful- being mainly obtained through fish and wild pig- although with the exception of the LAMBOM Islanders, the people are not expert fishermen. Introduced foods such as pineapple, paw paw, tomatoes, peanuts etc. form a subsidary part of the peoples diet.

Canned meat and fish are obtained from village and plantation stores and from visiting boats. The average family would have rice and tinned meat or fish once or twice a week.

(c) With the exception of a womans Club at LAMBOM there are no organised community centres in the area. However, the aid post complexes at LAMBOM, KUMPARAM and MULIAMA appear to be looked upon by the people as central meeting places. The Catholic Mission Station at MANGAI also appears to be so regarded.

The people appear to be little interested in sport, and apart from MANGAI there are no sports fields in the area.

(17)

(G) MISSIONS:

(a) The entire KUNOMALA Division adheres to the Roman Catholic Faith. The LAK, with the exception of four southernmost villages - LAMOBM, BAKOK BERIOTA and MUTKAMLAGIK, which are Methodist, is also Catholic.

There are not ensions based on religious differences in the area.

(b) The Catholics have their base at MANGAIK in the KUNOMALA. This station is staffed by an American Priest Fr. GENDUSA. He is assisted by 5 school teachers. Religious and educational facilities only are available at this station.

The Methodists have a native minister at LAMBOM who attends to purely religious functions.

(c) Both missions are long established in the area and are firmly entrenched. The LAK and KUNOMALA people firmly support their respective missions and it could be said that the entire area is Christian in outlook.

Fr. GENDUSA at MA NGAI has in the past tended to be controversial. For many years he has traded in copra - paying what many people believe to be rock bottom prices. Now however the people refuse to sell to him with the result that many village churches started by him have been left, only half constructed due to lack of funds. Otherwise Fr. GENDUSA is well liked throughout the area.

(H) NON INDIGENEES

(a) Apart from the Catholic Mission Station at MANGAI, the only expatriate centres are the copra plantations at MULIAMA, (Burns Philp), MANMO (Mr. R. LANZAROTTE), PUL MULUNG (Mr. G. Leong), MARITZOAN (Bruns Philp), MUNGAI MUNGAI (Mr. R. Lanzarotte), and METLIK (Mr. A. Chan).

(b) All these plantations depend on contract labour brought in from the New Guinea mainland and very few local men are prepared to work on them.

(c) The only planter involved in the purchase of local produce is Mr. R. LANZAROTTE of MANMO who is prominent in the purchase of copra from all KUNOMALA and LAK villages which are linked to MANMO by road. MR. LANZROTTE pays a fair price for copra - 5 . 5 cents per lb and he has won the confidence of the people.

It is BURNS PHILP policy I believe for their plantations not to get involved in the marketing of local produce.

(d) The planters at MANMO and MULIAMA are pre-war residents and are well known and respected in the area.

Looking upon the area as their home they interest themselves in its development and over the years they have actively assisted the local people in road, bridge and airstrip construction. This has done much to make for the good race relations which exist in both Divisions.

(16)

(I) COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) Roads.

The East Coast Road from NAMATANAI extends through the KUNOMALA and penetrates some 5 miles into the LAK where it peters out at MIMIAS village. The road to MIMAS is often used by plantation tractors and Land Rovers and to a lesser extent by Administration vehicles.

Except for a mile of road immediately to the south of MARITZOANZ Plantation which passes over a series of spurs, the road follows the coast and is flat and well drained with a hard surface. Many small creeks and dry river beds cut the road, however, and there is much scope for the installation of cement pipe culverts.

The existing road has been built entirely by voluntary village labour with encouragement and assistance mainly emanating from Mr. LANZAROTTE of Manm[illegible] With the imminent inclusion of the KUNOMALA people int[illegible] the NAMATANAI Council it is hoped that Council funds might be forthcoming to assist with road improvements. To date an amount of $800. has been made available by the Administration for Rural Development and this together with $400. from the NAMATANAI Council will be spent on improving the road extension into the LAK.

The LAK people are keen to extend their road and in the past have attempted to extend the road from MIMIAS to Cape NARUM. However, the small labour force available and lack of machinery has discouraged them. However, as the road here would follow the coastline and there are adequate supplies of gravel available I feel sure that with Council assistance the extension to Cape NARUM could be completed.

(b) The only all weather anchorages in the area are at LAMBOM Island and at the Burns Philp Plantation at MUILAMA. The rest of the coastline lies open to the sea and ships can load and discharge only in fair weather. Generally speaking, the north-west season is most favourable to shipping.

(c) The only airstrip in the area is at MANGA Catholic Mission and this is accessible to AZTEC type aircraft. This strip is used mainly by plantation personnel but on several occasions has proved its worth during medical emergencies.

An Airstrip is possibly most needed in the vicinity of Cape St. George. The only suitable site is on METLIK Plantation. The site has been inspected and there is no doubt that a strip could be built. The problems associated with it are (a) the area is fully planted with coconuts on alienated land, (b) the procurement of a suitable labour force for construction and maintenance, and (c) the possibility of purchasing seems remote.

(J) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS:

KUNOMALA:	2 Carpenters, 4 tractor drivers 4 men of limited clerical knowledge.
LAK:	4 Carpenters, 5 men of limited clerical knowledge, 10 boatscrew, 1 small ships skipper, 2 tractors drivers.

(15)

(K) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

Refer Political section of Situation Report.

(L) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA:

The only cash crop being exploited at the present time is copra.

(a) D.A.S.F. are unable to provide me with coconut statistics on a village basis but have procured total plantings figures for both Divisions. These are.

	LAK	KUNOMALA
Bearing Coconuts	44,629	18,745
Non Bearing	22,619	15,941

(b) It is difficult to provide accurate production figures as marketing is carried out on a haphazard and individual basis. Therefore estimates only of overall production for both Divisions are given below:-

COPRA.	PRODUCTION.
LAK:	291 tons per annum.
KUNOMALA:	123 tons per annum.

(c) D.A.S.F. inform that production should, if improved standards of plantation hygiene were achieved, and marketing facilities were improved upon, attain the following levels - based on present mature plantings.

LAK:	446 tons per annum.
KUNOMALA:	187 tons per annum.

(d) There is no market gardening in either Division.

(e) Very few men work for wages in the area. The plantations rely mainly on foreign labour and few locals employ local labour.

A reasonable estimate of local wage earnings would be:-

25 men working for 200 days per year @ 70c = $3500 per annum.

Apart from copra production and occasional casual labour at plantations there are no other cash earnings from other sources.

(f) There are no Co-operatives in the area. Refer to Economics section of the Situation Report for comments on marketing.

(g) "OUTSTANDING ENTREPRENERUS"

(i) TOADAVI of LAMBOM An outstanding man.

Has large trade store and coconut plantation. Is patriarchal type and plantation is maintained by numerous relatives and occasional casual labour. Has C.M.B. number.

(ii) TABUNWALA of DANFU - Political and economic leader of the KUNOMALA. Has large coconut plantations and C.M.B. number. Occasionally utilises casual labour. Has trade store.

(h) There are numerous Savings Bank accounts mostly opened when War Damage Claims were being paid. Due to the complete absence of Savings Bank facilities in the area thepeople have no opportunity to utilise their accounts. A few men have accounts opened in RABA UL.

(i) In the LAK no. During recent years the non-Council people of KUNOMALA have not had to pay tax.

(j) Average per capita income.

LAK: 291 tons of copra per annum.

291 tons @ $100. (Average return after expenses-except labour) = $29,100.

Casual labour:

15 @ 70c for 200 days = 2,100.

31,200.

Total: 1422 population = $20.2 per capita per annum.

KUNOMALA: 123 tons of copra per annum

123 tons @ $100 = $12,300.

Casual labour:

10 @ 70c for 200 days = 1,400

$13,700.

Total: 344 Population

= $39 per capita per annum

Both figures of $20.2 and $39. would not be evenly realistic as some villages have notably higher production than others and then there are significant differences between individual producers.

(k) Marketing Facilities:

Already discussed in some detail under heading "B" Situation Report.

(13)

(M) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY:

(a) Virtually all of the narrow Coastal plain has been planted with coconuts. All new plantings now take place on the mountain slopes. It appears to me that the people have planted to the limit of which they can adequately maintain. It will be noted that the area depends on a one cash crop ecomony based on copra and if possible the people should be encouraged to diversify plantings. This could possibly be done by having the people interplant their coconuts with Cacao.

(b) There is no demand or outlet for market gardening.

(c) Wage earnings could be increased by more people working on the plantations. However, working conditions and wage levels are not sufficiently attractive to people who can earn just as much by developing their own land.

(d) The only feasible crop that could be introduced at the moment is cocoa. Shortage of accessible land will preclude any large scale development of new crops.

(e) The people of LAK and KUNOMALA are pro-government and are willing ot listen and heed advice. I feel sure that they would always co-operate with any scheme designed to help them.

(N) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Refer Political section of Situation Report.

(O) LEADERSHIP:

LAK:

TOADAVI of LAMBOM 55 years. Ex Luluai; Outstanding man of the Division. Wealthy Plantation and Store owner. Extremely pro-government.

TODAAI of KAMBILAL: 35 years, no education, dominating personality and good speaker. Leader of "KAUN" faction. Anti-Council.

BOSKI of MATKUMLAGIR: 55 years. No education. Clan leader and ex Luluai. Plantation and store owner. "KAUN" follower and very anti Council.

TOBILGAI of REI: 40 years. Village school education. Councillor. Energetic and a good speaker. Has coconut plantation.

SALOT of BAKUM: 40 years. Village school education Councillor. Mature deliberative person. Respected.

KUNOMALA:

PAILAT of WEILO: Middle aged but still energetic. Big land holder. Chairman of Demarcation Committee. Clan leader. Pro-government.

TUBUNWALA of DANFU: the "big man" of KUNOMALA. Big land holder and copra planter. Conservative in outlook.

TULEI of IASU: Aged. Luluai. Former leader of "KAUN" is respected to some degree but is not vigorous.

~~dead 22669~~

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number NAMATANAI 7 1968/69

Subdistrict NAMATANAI

District NEW IRELAND DISTRICT

Type of Patrol CENSUS

Patrol Conducted by R.S. COLES. PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled (Council and/or Census Division/s.) LIHIR CENSUS DIVISION (PART OF NAMATANAI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

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

Duration of Patrol—from 3 / 11 / 68 To 1 / 12 / 68

No. of Days 28 DAYS

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :

Date ..... Duration .....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) (i) CENSUS REVISION

(ii) N.G.L.T.R.O. LAND WORK

(iii) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION (PATROL INSTRUCTIONS ATTACHED)

Total Population of Area Patrolled 4583

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

26 / 3 /19 69

District Commissioner.

Area Study

Done 29/6/69

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(29)

67. 9. 21

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-20-1
If calling ask for
Mr. BAMc/ni

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION * PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA * 1 MAY 1969 HEADQUARTERS KONEDOBU

Department of District Administration,
District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

24th April, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

(26)

PATROL NO. NAMATANAI 7/68-69

Your memo 67-9-21 dated 15th April refers.

The Assistant District Commissioner's covering memorandum, which apparently went astray somewhere, is now enclosed.

(H.L. WILLIAMS)
District Commissioner

encld.

Ch Secl
Nos
1/5

(28)

COPY

67-20-1

H.R./m.b.

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.
New Ireland.

19th December, 1968.

District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 7 of 1968/69
LIHIR ISLANDS

Herewith please find 3 copies of the above report submitted by Mr. R.S. Coles, Patrol Officer.

The following comments are offered:

Political

The NAMATANAI Council is now firmly entrenched at LIHIR. As is the case with most of the Sub-District, few persons on LIHIR have any real knowledge of Local Government, its theory, aims, functions and powers. We at NAMATANAI aim to remedy this by concentrating on political education and all patrolling officers have been instructed to talk about and explain Local Government as much as possible.

It is true that many of the LIHIR Councillors do not speak at Council meetings, but this is the case with nearly all the members. I have asked the Council to prepare, publish and distribute Agenda items at least three weeks before each meeting so that each Councillor will have time to prepare himself for debate. At present, Councillors are presented with Agendas five minutes before each meeting and this I believe is a root cause of the present poor standard of debate at NAMATANAI.

The Pig Rule was passed at a meeting unattended by the LIHIR Councillors. If there is dissatisfaction with the Rule it can be discussed again at future meetings.

Economic

The people have plenty of coconuts and have no insurmountable marketing difficulties. The problem of insect infestation is however a pressing one. Chemical control is uneconomic in the circumstances here, although the Council may possibly be able to assist in some way.

The standard of plantation hygiene on LIHIR is poor - most groves are overgrown with low bush and this of course encourages insect expansion. The people, if they are serious about insect control, will have to clean their plantations. I think the Council could well enact a Plantation Hygiene Rule, with the Agricultural officer at NAMATANAI empowered to initiate prosecutions under it. This would be a rather drastic step but the many years of verbal persuasion have obviously been fruitless.

At the present moment there is no chance of Co-operatives forming a Marketing Society at LIHIR, as the Co-operatives section at NAMATANAI is making heavy weather of its limited

/2

(21)

responsibilities on the mainland. D.D.A. and D.A.S.F. are at present fostering the development of copra groups at LAK and KANDAS and until these are proven to be successful they should not be exported to LIHIR.

I will be writing to BALI plantations Ltd. to enquire into the position regarding the marketing of native copra through LONDOLOVIT plantation.

I am looking into the matter of the price being paid by YIP Bros. for Wet bean cocoa. The Company representative at NAMATANAI says that he does not know the price paid at LAKAKOT and has promised to investigate. I can see no reason why the LAMBOA people cannot ferment and dry their own produce. D.A.S.F. say that they will not encourage this until the people have 10,000 trees. I think this is absurd as I have seen many small holders in BUIN successfully process and sell dry bean, infact. If I find that the LAMBOA people are being cheated I will take steps, regardless of D.A.S.F. to have the people begin processing their cocoa.

General

The general situation on LIHIR appears satisfactory. The people are well off for health and education facilities and apart from the problem of insect infestation, the economy of the area is growing apace.

Roads are being improved and expanded. The priest on LIHIR supervises road works which are carried out by the people on a voluntary basis. A transport Tractor and Trailer unit on allocation to D.D.A. has recently been sent to LIHIR and is assisting with roadworks. This has impressed the people.

Generally, the atmosphere on LIHIR is good. Relations between the Administration, the people, and the powerful Catholic Mission are cordial and co-operative. There are few tensions in the area and I can see no reason why these Islands should not continue to progress well.

Future Administration efforts will be concentrated on political education, assistance with road extension and improvement, better plantation hygiene, marketing, and cocoa extension.

Mr. Coles appears to have conducted an effective patrol. His report appears hurried (he has since departed on leave) and there are numerous errors of spelling and grammar.

Claim for Camping Allowance attached.

Forwarded, please.

(Sgd) (H.J. REDMOND)
Assistant District Commissioner

(26)

67-9-21

15th April, 1969.

District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL NO. NAMATANAI 7/68-69.

Your reference 67-20-1 of 28th March, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. R.S. Coles, Patrol Officer to LIHIR Census Division.

Report suffers from poor typing and spelling errors, although it details the situation in the Census Division in a reasonable manner.

I do not appear to have received a copy of covering memorandum from the Assistant District Commissioner, Namatanai. A copy of same is required, please.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c.
Mr. R.S. Coles,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.
New Ireland District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

67. 9. 21. (25)

67-20-1

BAMc/ni

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
8 APR 1969
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

28th March, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 7 OF 68/69

Receipt is acknowledged of a report by Mr. R.S. Coles, Patrol Officer of a routine patrol of Lihir Census Division together with your comments. The delay in acknowledgement is regretted.

It does seem that some proposed Council Rules are inadequately discussed by Councillors in their "home" wards before they are voted on in Council, and the Pig Rule may have been one such Rule. Your proposal for Agenda of forthcoming Council meetings to be distributed well in advance of Council meetings is an excellent one, and no doubt you would also ask the Advisor to arrange for drafts of new Rules (in Pidgin) to go out at the same time. I feel that this step would bring the Council nearer to the people, and perhaps ease the task of the Councillor as a channel of communication to some extent.

Likewise, the suggestion of a "Plantation Hygiene Rule" to be policed by the D.A.S.F. staff (not merely the O.I.C., D.A.S.F.) is endorsed, in view of the seriousness of the problem. Please advise in due course the outcome.

It is to be hoped that supervision and inspection of existing societies in your area will advance to the point where a marketing society might be introduced at Lihir. I feel that this should depend on a local demand for it, however, as it is more likely that it would then be supported.

COCOA

The D.R.D.O., D.A.S.F. is aware of the problem of poor prices for wet beans paid by LAKAKOT Plantation. However, he says that it is undesirable to commence fermentaries for under 10,000 trees in one locality. This officer at Namatanai will also be contacting the plantation, and I hope that between you a fairer price will be arrived at. If not, the position can be further discussed - it is undesirable to encroach on the sphere of another department, if avoidable.

The preparation of Mr. Coles' reports still leaves quite a bit to be desired, despite previous advice. I agree that the patrol has been satisfactorily accomplished, however, and the Area Study contains useful information.

to 15/4

(H.L. WILLIAMS)
District Commissioner

cc: Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Two copies of Report, Area Study and Census Statistics enclosed, please.

(H.L. WILLIAMS)
District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report No.	Namatanai 7 1968/69
Sub-District	Namatanai
Council	Namatanai Local Governement Council
Patrol Conducted by	R.S. Coles. Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled	Lihir Census Division
Personel accompaying patrol	1 member R.P.&N.G.C.
Duration of Patrol	3/11/68 to 1/12/68 - 28 days
Objects of Patrol	(i) Census Revision (ii) N.G.L.T.R.O. land work (iii) Routine administration (patrol instructions attached.)
Map Reference	See attached map.

(22)

PATROL DIARY

3/11/68	Departed Namatanai 1 a.m. arriving 5 a.m. at Palie Mission station. Then to Masahet Island arriving 10 a.m. Talks with villagers. Area study information gathered. Overnight Bilami.
4/11/68	Census revis ed for Bilami, Malal and Matatukuen. Villages inspected. Overnight.
5/11/68	Sunday observed Bilami.
6/11/68	Census revised for Ton and Musoi villages. Village inspection. Talks with villagers. Information for area study gathered. Overnight. - Ton.
7/11/68	Trade store survey for village store. Cash crops and gardens. Inspected. Overnight Ton.
8/11/68	At Ton awaiting M.V. Bakan. Overnight.
9/11/68	M.V. Bakan arrived 10 a.m. To Mahur Island arriving 12 noon. Village inspection. Trade store survey. Area study information gathered. Overnight.
10/11/68	Census revised for Kuelam and Teriteri villages. Departed 12 noon on M.V. Bakan arriving Mali Island 4 p.m. Overnight.
11/11/68	Census revised for Mali and Penepedik villagers addressed. Trade store survey. Area study information gathered. Overnight.
12/11/68	Sunday observed Mali.
13/11/68	To Londolovit by canoe. 1½ hrs. travelling time. Census revised. "Vunapeliu" purchased. Information for area study gathered. Overnight.
14/11/68	To Putput by canoe 1½ hrs. Census revised. Villagers addressed. Information for area study gathered. Overnight.
15/11/68	To Matagwis. 1½ hrs walking time. Census revised for Matagwis and Libuko. Villages inspected. Area study information gathered. Overnight.
16/11/68	To Lisel and Lataul. 1 hour walking time. Census revised villagers addressed. Minor disputes settled. Villages inspected. Overnight.
17/11/68	To Tombavil. Census revised for Tombavil and Limel. Talks with villagers. Road work inspected. Overnight.

18/11/68 To Pango and Komat where census revised. Villagers addressed. Information for area study gathered. Overnight.

19/11/68 Sunday observed Pango.

20/11/68 To Wurtol and Talis Census revised. Area study information gathered. To Sianus where overnight.

21/11/68 Census revised at Sianus and villagers addressed. Then to Samo where census revised. Information for area study gathered. Minor dispute settled. Overnight.

22/11/68 Investigation into native customary rights - Kunidalom - Claim lodged and statements taken. Located the boundary on the Samo side and walked along it with the claimants. Overnight Samo.

23/11/68 To Lamboa. Investigation re native customary rights - Kunidalom boundary on Lamboa side, walked with claimants. Statements taken. Overnight.

24/11/68 Boundary of area claimed walked with claimants. Census revised and villagers addressed. Information for area study obtained. Overnight.

25/11/68 Walked to Banam where census revised for Benam and Huniho. Both villages and cash crops inspected. Information for area study gathered. Overnight.

26/11/68 Sunday observed Banam.

27/11/68 Walked to Sali and Lienbil. Census revised and villagers addressed. Villages inspected. Information for area study gathered. Overnight.

28/11/68 To Suen where census revised and villagers addressed. Information for area study gathered. Then to Kunaie where overnight.

29/11/68 Census revised at Kunaie and villagers addressed. Village inspected and information gathered for area study. To Londolovit Plantation to arrange transport to Namatanai. Returned to Kunaie. Overnight.

30/11/68 Walked to Londolovit village. Picked up by M.V. Robert. To Palie mission where overnight.

1/12/68 6 a.m. per M.V. Robert to Namatanai arriving 10 a.m.

End of Patrol.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(20)

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration,

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.
New Ireland.

19th December, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 7 1968/69
SITUATION REPORT - LIHIR CENSUS DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

Herewith my Situation report for the Lihir Census Division. Area study, Census figures and patrol map are attached.

The survey of indigenous trade store owners has been forwarded under seperate cover.

All outstanding N.M.T.A.'s were paid and undistributed village officials certificates were distributed to all ex-officials available at the time of the patrol.

One member of the R.P.&N.G.C. accompanied the patrol.

POLITICAL

The Lihir Census Division was brought into the Namatanai Local Government in late 1967. Although all the villagers have accepted the council the majority are not clear as to what a council actually is. Every effort was made by the patrol to explain the functions of a council and the duties of the councillors.

All the councillors are trying their best to administer their respective areas and informing their electorates of what is discussed at council meetings. However having seen them at council meetings it is known that the majority of them do not utter a word during the entire meeting. Lihir councillors have also missed several meetings due to rough seas and shipping not being able to bring them to Namatanai.

Ex-luluai's Siadodo and Sigial of Lisel and Lataul respectively, complained that their Councillor had not opposed the council pig rule although he was aware that the people in his electorate did not wish it to be introduced.

This officer can see definite problems ahead if the pig rule is enforced on Lihir. Pigs remain a status symbol and a sign of wealth and are owned by most adults. However,

(19)

despite advice from the various government departments the majority of owners refuse to keep their pigs in styes. They prefer to pay compensation when one of their pigs damages someone else's gardens or cash crops. They claim the pigs will not remain inside their fences or if they do they lose weight or become sick. Some stated they would rather go to jail than fence their pigs.

While at Lamboa the patrol investigated a riot which had broken out between the plantation labour and the local villagers. The mixed-race Manager of Lakakot Plantation was also involved. All involved were brought to Namatanai and fined in the District Court.

Two instances were also reported of the less sophisticated plantation labourers paying for brides which never arrived. The local villagers are obviously prepared to take down the plantation labour if they get a chance.

A European anthopologist and his wife (also an anthopologist) Mr. & Mrs. Ramstad and their 2 young children are living at Kunaie village. Both have adopted the native dress and are living on native foods. They work with the villagers every day in the gardens or coconut groves.

Neither the open or regional member of the House of Assembly has visited Lihir since the election. However both have visited council meetings and the councillors have told the villages of their speeches.

When the patrol asked villagers their thoughts on the House of Assembly a general lack of knowledge and interest was shown.

Generally speaking the Lihir villager is an easy going friendly person with a parochial outlook.

The poeple respect the administration and are pleased with the increased interest shown in their island by increased patrolling by all departments at Namatanai and the provision of the tractor and trailer for road work.

ECONOMIC

Since 1960 large areas of new coconut palms have been planted out by the local villagers. The Agricultural officer has estimated there are 152,000 bearing native owned coconut palms on Lihir. He estimates that in 1971/72 there will be 217,000 native palms.

Much has been written in recent years of the heavy insect infestation of the coconut palms. It has been estimated that the axiagastus and sexava insects have caused the palms to produce only 20% of their potential nuts.

While the patrol was on Lihir an entemologist from Kerevat was investigating the damage done to the palms by the insects. He admitted the damage was considerable but informed the villagers that no successful chemical control has been found. The people were advised to clean their groves and where possible to get redants (kurukums) onto their palms as it has been proved that the ants will eat

the axiagastus insects.

Marketing

Masahet, Mahur and Mali islands have small societies with copra numbers that are opperating quite successfully. The M.V. Ellan picks up their copra about once a month. The society clerks are paid a nominal amount by the members for arranging the shipping and the distribution of the payments. The Catholic father at Palie keeps an eye on these societies and assists the clerks when necessary.

However marketing from Lihir Island has not been as successful. A previous manager of Londolovit Plantation started a small group with a copra number (R.22) to assist the local villagers with their marketing. He was prepared to send his tractor to pick up the copra where possible and assist in the dividing of the money received for the copra. For these services the plantation /(Bali Pltn's Ltd.) keep the copra rebate. This method was successful while the manager remained at the Plantation. But the present manager is not prepared to send the company tractor to pick up copra or assist in the breaking up of the copra checks. There is a number of the villagers who were previously satisfied with this marketing scheme have expressed dissatisfaction. However most still market through the number as their is no suitable alternative. This officer fails to see why the company should receive the rebate (4-5 tons per month) when no services are provided for it.

The other previously popular marketing system on Lihir was the Antrem P.D.L. Society started by John Asika of Pango. $883 share capital was collected from the villagers and the society purchased copra and opperated. This society has also fallen from favour due to the low prices paid for copra in an attempt to make good the losses of the poorly run trade store.

The remainder of the copra on Lihir is either maketed through 2 private copra numbers or sold to the mission or the two plantations, at 4¢ per pound.

Thus it can be seen that although there is no difficulty in marketing copra on Lihir the best possible price is seldom received. It is hoped that Lihir can be incorporated into the Namatanai Marketing Society or have their own society set up in the near future.

There are approximately 2000 mature cocao trees at Lamboa village that should be producing approx. 4 tons of dry beans per annum. However the locals are selling their wet beans to Yip Bros. Company for 2¢ per pound. This appears little less than highway robbery considering the present price being paid for cocao.

It is suggested that the locals be shown some suitablle method of fermenting on a small scale. Sun drying would probably not be successful because of the high rainfall in the area. If this is not possible pressure should be brought to bear on Yip Bros. to increase their price or the wet beans should be purchased by the Agriculture Department at Namatanai (now paying 7¢ per pound for wet beans).

(17)

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

All schools on the island are run by the mission. The full co-opperation of the villagers is generally received by the mission for the construction of school building and grounds. Refer to the attached area report for details of mission schools, standards and teachers.

There is little friction between the methodist and catholic missions on the island.

LAW AND ORDER

The Lihir's area law abiding community with who are capable of settling most disputes amongs t themselves.
A rict between plantation labourers and Lamboa villagers was investigated by the patrol. Refer political section.

HEALTH

The aid posts on Lihir can be found at Londolovit, Samo, Banam and Masahet Island. All were clean and had adequate supplies of medicine at the time of the patrol.

Most women in the area bear their children at the Catholic mission hospital at Palie or the Aministration hospital at Namatanai.

CONCLUSION

The Lihir's area settled and generally satisfied group. Theyare probably less politically aware than most other areas of New Ireland.

The main needs on Lihir at the present time are control of the insects damaging copra plantings and a satisfactory marketing system.

(R.S. COLES)
Patrol Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(16)

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

Department of District Administration

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.
New Ireland.

10th December, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

AREA STUDY - LIHIR CENSUS DIVISION

(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) The Lihir Census Division consists of Lihir Island some 30 miles north of Namatanai and 3 smaller inhabited islands north of Lihir Island.

Most of the south and west of Lihir Island has a coastal strip up to a mile in width. The north and eastern coasts consist of more mountainous terrain with sheer cliffs fronting the ocean. The villages are built near small inlets on this coast. The hinterland of the island is mountainous and not inhabited.

Mahur, Masahet and Mali are mountainous islands with narrow coastal strips.

Vegetation on all the islands is of the typical tropical rainforest type. No rainfall figures are kept for the islands. Figures previously kept at Londolovit Pltn. indicate the average annual rainfall is approximately 150 inches.

(b) Lihir is 30 miles north of the Sub-district headquarters at Namatanai. The closest points to Namatanai. is the Palie Catholic mission; some 3½ hours sailing time from Namatanai by workboat or trawler.

An airstrip suitable for Aztec planes is situated on the north coast between Londolovit plantation and Kunaie village.

Between Lakakot plantation and Putput village there is about 20 miles of vehicular road suitable for tractors and four wheel drive vehicles.

The wharf in the area is at Palie Catholic mission station. It could be used by boats up to 100 foot in length. Lakakot bay is the only all weather anchorage.

(c) The area was first contacted during the time of the German Administration. However uptil the last few years patrols to the area were sposmodic. Over the last few years the villagers have been receiving regular attention from D.B.A., D.A.S.F. and P.H.D.

The Lihirs are a happy easy going group generally satisfied with their lot, although there has been some frustration shown over the heavy insect infection of their

(15)

cash crops; with apparently little they can do about it. There have been no known cargo cult outbreaks in the area.

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) Attached Appendix A.

(b) There are about 20 miles of vehicular road between Lakakot Pltn. and Putput village, linking with all villages in between. All villages on the north and eastern side of the island are connected by walking track. Refer attached map.

(c) The outward flow of labour is insignificant and does not warrant comment.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) and (b) Each lineage in the area is a separate social group. The members of different lineages have houses in the main village and work together on communal projects such as roads, schools etc., and accept leadership from councillors and village committees on such projects. However most lineages also have huts inland on their own clan land and work together on gardens and cash crops planting and maintenance.

(c) The Lihir Language is used by all villages in the area. Some of the words in the language are similar to those us ed in other areas within Namatanai Sub-district.

(d) See (a).

(e) Lineages and villages will combine readily on community projects in their area. Most people marry within their own area although there is some inter-marriage between the Lihirs and the Tabars, Mali, Masahet, Mahur and the north coast villagers on the main islands have clan ties with Tabar.

LEADERSHIP

KUMAU of MATATUKEN. Aged, pre-war luluai, Clan leader with substantial coconut plantings. Still influential but beginning to loose some power because of old age and ill heath.

KUS of MALAL Approx. 50 yrs. old. Mission catachist, clan leader and large land holder.

KIAPLAM of KUELAM. Approx. 45 yrs. old. [redacted] Councillor for Mahur and former luluai, a good spokesman for his people.

LUSEM of MALI. Approx. 40 yrs. old. Local Government councillor. A popular leader.

PAWUF of PUTPUT. Approx. 45 yrs. old. An energetic councillor Former police constable - visited Australia during the war. Large number of new coconut plantings. Reported to have lost his job with the police because of assualting prisoners.

SIADODO of LATAUL. Approx. 50, former police constable and luluai. Now ward committee and chairman of the Demarcation Committee. Large coconut plantings and owns an outboard motor. Spokesman for his area. It is doubtful if he is as pro-administration as he tries to make out.

(14)

ASKIA of PANGO. Aged 35, educated to standard 9. A former co-opperatives inspector. A local government councillor. Started the P.D.L. Society on Lihir, which had a large following that has dwindled since it financial failure. Very progressive and pro-administration.

SASIMUA of MATAGWIS. Aged 30, previously trained in a seminary. Employed as a clerk in Sub-district Office, Namatanai. Second in the 1968 House of Assembly elections Namatanai Open, which included in ablock Lihir vote.

HUNANAYEL of LAMBOA. 55 yrs. old. Local government councillor and catachis t, influential within his area.

ASI of SALI. Aged 60. From Londolcvit - married into the Sali area. A pre-war police coporal now pensioned. Relatively wealthy - owns large number of pigs.

KUNO of WURTOL. Aged 40. Local government councillor. Has a moderate influence in his area.

KILAHAN of KUNAIE. Aged 45 yrs. Local government councillor, large land and coconut holdings. Influential within his electorate.

(13)

(7) Mazuz School - Lamboa

		M.	F.	Total
Standard	Prep.	5	7	12
"	2	2	10	12
"	3	3	5	8
		10	22	32

2 teachers. English taught.

(8) Kunai Primary T. School

A total of 68 students between standards 1 and 4. English taught, 4 teachers. A class breakup not available at the time of the patrol.

Methodist Mission

(1) Samo School

	M.	F.	Total
Standard 1	9	8	17
" 2	2	7	9
	11	15	26

2 teachers. Simple English taught.

(2) Suen School

	M.	F.	Total
Standard Prep.	6	5	11

School not recognized. Mission catechist acting as a teacher (untrained). Pidgin English taught.

When students at the various village school successfully complete standard 4, they attend the Palie School which caters for students to standard 6. The successful students then attend Mongop High School (Boys) or Lemakot Girls School; both run by the Catholic Mission. Both schools are on the East Coast Road in the Kavieng Sub-District.

Students from the Methodist school at Samo attend Halis Primary School, Namatanai.

(b) Nearly all adult men and women in the area can speak pidgin english. About 20% of the adults can write in pidgin english and the local language.

A large number of young men and women can speak or understand simple english as they have attended the the mission school over the last 10 years.

(c) No young men or women in the area are believed to have attained the intermediate certificate.

(12)

(c) Leaders hip within the Lineage is vested in the senior member who holds the land rights; in village and community affairs the ward ~~as~~ committee members are accepted as the leaders. Most of these are middle aged men.

Education and previous employment outside the district has tended to give some leaders more influence. Possibly the three most influential leaders on Lihir are **ASIKA;** PAWUT and SIADODO. Each of these men has previously been employed by the Administration outside the district.

LAND TENURE AND USE:

(a) Traditionally Lihir has a matrilineal land inheritance system i.e. the land is inherited from the mother clan. When land owner dies the next in line to inherit the land is generally obliged to arrange a feast. If he fails to do this and another member of the clan pays for the feast he is generally entitled to inherit the deceased land and cash crops.

In nearly all cases a male will be nominated as clan leader.

On Lihir, as in most areas in New Ireland a tendency has developed for children to inherit their parents land and cash crops.

This is done by (1) a clan leader giving sole rights to an individual clan member to certain sections of clan land. (ii) a clan member paying the clan leader for sole rights over a portion of land. (iii) Purchase of another clan's land.

This system is very popular as many men want their children to inherit their land and crops. Demarcation Committees in the area are also encouraging this trend.

(b) No individuals in the area have crown or administration leases.

(c) Copra is a well established cash crop in the area. There are also smaller and more recently established plots of cocoa.

Some of the old palms are considered Clan property but all palms planted since the war are owned by individuals.

It is common for clan members to assist another member to develop an area of land. If a person accepts the clan help he must be prepared to assist them develop. their own areas or otherwise pay them for their labour.

(F) LITERACY

Catholic Mission Schools

(1) Kuelam - Mahur Island

	M.	F.	Total
Standard 1&2	12	19	31
" 3	18	16	34
" 4	20	9	29
	50	44	94

3 teachers. English taught.

(11)

(2) St. James Primary "T" Lakaziz : Masahet

	M.	F.	Total
Standard 1 A&B	30	12	42
" 2	20	12	32
" 3 A&B	22	29	51
" 4 A&B	24	19	43
	96	72	168

7 teachers. English taught.

(3) Mali School

	M.	F.	Total
Standard	16	18	34
Prep.	13	10	23
	29	28	57

2 teachers. English taught.

(4) Lakuplien Primary T - Matagwis

	M.	F.	Total
Standard 1	19	16	35
" 2	8	10	18
" 3	9	11	20
	36	37	73

3 teachers. English taught.

(5) Lataul Primary "T" School

	M.	F.	Total
Standard 1	7	5	12
" 2	7	6	13
" 3	6	8	14
" 4 A&B	15	14	29
	35	33	68

5 teachers. English taught.

(6) St. Clements School - Palie

	M. and F.
Standard 1	25
" 2	22
" 3	41
" 4	40
" 5	116
" 6	50
	294

9 teachers and 1 sister teaching. English taught.

(d) A young man and woman from the area are at present studying in Australia. They are DARAMAS ARAU aged 21, who is nursing in Brisbane and BOKAS TUGAS aged 22, who is attending a Catholic Mission College in Sydney.

(e) There is at least one radio receiver in every village. The popular radio station is Radio Rabaul.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

The standard house in the area is built on stilts about 5 foot of the ground. Walls are made of bamboo and the floors of spilt timber. Nails are used in the construction of most houses. These houses generally contain beds, a table and some chairs made out of bush timber.

Apart from the few water tanks on Lihir drinking water is obtained from nearby rivers or 44 gallon drums. The rain water from the drums generally needs boiling before being consumed.

All villages have some pit latrines although the majority of the people appear embarassed to use them; preferring the sea.

Some European cokking and eating utensils are owned and used by all families.

During the week most men wear laplaps although shorts are becoming more popular. Women wear smocks and laplaps. For church services and government patrols etc., most men wear shirts.

(b) The typical New Ireland ve getables make up the staple diet of the area i.e. yams, taro, mamme, sweet potatoe, with protein coming from fish, pigs and poultry. The average family would buy tin fish or meat and rice about once a week. Pineapples, pawpaws, tomatoes are used to supliment the diet,

(c) A small women's club is run in the sianus-Samo area by the wife of the methodist minister.

(H) MISSIONS

(a) The Roman Catholics and the Methodist Overseas Mission are the 2 missions opperative in the area.

All villages on Masahet, Mali and Mahur Islands are Catholics. Catholic villages on the mainland are Londolvit (70%) Putput (90%) Libuko, Matagwis, Lisel, Lataul, Tombavit, Linmel, Pango, Komat, Talis, Lamboa, Sali, Kunaie (90%). The methodist villages are Wurtol, Sianus, Samo, Huniho, Banam, Suen, Kunaie (10%) Lienbil, Londolovit (30%) Putput (10%).

Four fifths of the population are adherents to the Catholic church, the remainder being methodist.

Small conflicts do arise when a methodist marries a catholic or vica vesa and neither wishes to change from their respective religions. These matters are relatively common but are generally settled amicably.

(9)

The methodist area of Samo - Sianus has become a haven for run away catholics who wish to break one of the church laws i.e. re-marry while the first wife is still alive or commit bigamy. It is claimed that the methodists take less interest in the personal life of the adherents than the catholics.

(b) The Catholic Mission station at Palie has a father and three sisters. Two nurses are employed at the Palie Hospital. 35 teachers are employed at Palie and at the various catholic schools in the area. The mission also employs 4 boatscrew on the M.V. Robert and a driver-mechanic for the mission landrovers. Casual labourers and carpenters are employed when needed.

A mission catechist is employed in each catholic village. The mission provides the general health and Infant Welfare services for the area. The M.V. Robert is used for medical patrols and general mission work. It also picks up native copra and can be chartered.

The mission has a trade store at Palie and at their schools on Masahet, Mahur and Mali Islands.

The methodist mission has a native minister at Samo and employs catechist for their churches. They have a small school at Samo and a unofficial one at Suen. The minister wife runs a womens club for methodist women in her area.

(c) All the indigenous people in the area claim to be adherents to one of the 2 missions opperating in the area. There are semi-permanent or native materials churches in all villages.

The catholic mission is by far the most influential mission. They have the majority of the adherents and a much larger supply of services and facilities that the methodis ts.

(I) NON-INDIGENES

(a) Plantations in the area:-

Lakakot Plantation (Yip Brothers Co.) - mixed-race manager.
Londolovit Plantation (Bali Pltn. Ltd.) - European manager.
Huniho Plantation (P. Bond) - no resident manager.

(b) Lakakot employs 9 casual labourers and Londolovit 15. Huniho employs 10 casuals from time to time. They were not working at the time fo the patrol. It is unlikely that the plantations would be prepared to employ many more local casuals at the expenses of contract labour as they make a less reliable working force.

(c) Lakakot and Londolovit Plantations are prepared to purchase any amount of native copra and cocoa, Both are linked by road and sea to all villages on the main land.

(d) The relations between indigenous and non-indigenous are satisfactory but not as good as in most other areas of the sub-district.

(J) (a) ROADS

Lihir has about 20 miles of vehicular road between

Lakakot Plantation and Putput village. At the present time an administration tractor and trailer is working in the area assisting the locals with culvert construction and road surfacing. There is also some 4 miles of vehicular road connecting Londolovit plantation with the airstrip near Kunaie. Road work is being done between Putput and Londolovit village; a distance of about 5 miles. When this section is completed there will be 29 miles aprrox. of vehicular road connecting Londolovit and Lakakot with the hospital at Palie and the hospital with the airstrip near Kunaie. When completed the road will be avaible for 4-wheel drive vehicles and tractors. All villages between Lamboa and Suen on the west coast are connected by a walking track. The terrain on this side of the island is extremely rugged making a vehicular road difficult and impractical proposition.

(b) Sea

All weather anchorages can be found at Lakakot plantation and Palie Catholic Mission (wharf). During the North West season the most suitable anchorages are at Londolovit plantation, Putput; Mali, Matagwis and Libuko. Banam, Ton and Kuelam are generally suitable during the South East season. However it is possible for ships to anchor off all villages to load and off load cargo during fine weather.

The M.V. Ellen owned by Coastal Shipping, Rabaul collects most of the native copra in the area about once a month. The normal ports of call are Kuelam, Ton, Mali, Suen, Matagwis, Libuko and Palie.

The M.V. Yampi Lass or M.V. Lois Coupee picks up plantation copra from Lakakot, Londolovit and Palie. These ships do not normally pick up native copra.

The M.V. Robert and the M.V. Lakakot based at Palie and Lakakot respectovely trade and provide shipping service around the island and to Namatanai.

(c) Air

The only airstrip in the area is situated between Londolovit Plantation and Kunaie village. The strip is suitable for Aztecs. There is no regular service to the area. A chartered plane lands on the strip about once every 2 months.

A more suitable airstrip site has been found between Samo and Sianus but purchase of the site has not been possible as the owner was not prepared to sell the land.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

There are a number of experienced boatscrew living in the villages. A former co-opperatives inspector John Askika is living at Pango. Carpenters are employed at Londolovit plantation and Palie mission.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Refer to Comments under the Political Situation, on the attached Situation Report No. 7 1968/69.

(7)

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) Below is the latest coconut census for the Lihir Census Division. The figures for Lihir Island were compiled in 1964. Those for Masahet, Mahur and Mali Islands were compiled in 1962.

TABLE 1.

COCONUT CENSUS - LIHIR ISLAND

VILLAGE	BEARING	NON BEARING	TOTAL
Samo	2968	3964	6932
Sianus	4567	1989	6556
Wurtol	3951	2698	6649
Talis	2789	3896	6685
Pango	4539	3299	7838
Komat	3984	4257	8291
Tombavil	3130	6727	9857
Lisel	4534	7853	12387
Lataul	3564	7619	11183
Matagwis	6516	3468	9984
Libuko	3695	2967	6662
Putput	8794	5752	14546
Londolovit	3767	1963	5730
Kunaie	4968	5967	10935
Suen	3958	7439	11397
Lienbil	2964	1896	4860
Sali	1786	2894	4680
Kosmaium(Banam)	2964	1349	4313
Huniho	1498	1269	2767
Lamboa	2896	1349	4245
Total	77832	78615	156447

TABLE 2.

COCONUT CENSUS - MASAHET, MAHUR AND MALI

VILLAGE	BEARING	NON BEARING	TOTAL
Mali Is.			
Mali Penepedik	7900	3200	11100
Masahet Is.			
Ton Malal Matatutiuen Dilam Musoi	3700	1500	5200
Mahur Is.			
Kuelam Teriter	2400	1600	4000
TOTAL	14000	6300	20300

(6)

TABLE 3.

AREA	BEARING	NON BEARING	TOTAL
1964 Census Lihir Island	77832	78615	156447
1962 Census Masahet Is Mahur Is Mali Is	14000	6300	20300
TOTAL	91832	84915	176747

N.B. The above figures while being outdated are the latest village by village census available. D.A.S.F., Namatanai have estimated that at present there are 152,000 mature coconut palms owned by indigenous villagers.

TABLE 4.

COCAO CENSUS - JULY 1968

VILLAGE	OWNER	MATURE	IMMATURE	TOTAL
Lamboa	Soles	591	29	620
	Kalaun	167	281	448
	Francis	524	295	819
	Apinpin	240	200	440
	Arutu	121	-	121
	Matlaka	84	84	168
	Non	207	-	207
TOTAL - LAMBOA		1934	889	2823
Komat	Amoi	564	-	564
Samo	Moap	18	-	18
TOTAL-LIHIR		2516	889	3405

N.B. Table from D.A.S.F. Namatanai Project Report No.1 68/69.

TABLE 5.

(b) Summary of present situation and potential of Lihir Island with Axiagastus control.

	Present Situation		1968 with Axiagastus control		1971/72 with Axiagastus Control	
	Indigenous	Pltn.	Indigenous	Pltn.	Indigenous	Pltn.
No. of bearing palms	152000	66000	15200	66000	217,000	70,000
No. of acres	2173	944	2173	944	3,100	1,000
Production per acre	.1 ton	.4 ton	.5 ton	.8 ton	.5 ton	.8 ton

(5)

Total production per annum in tons	217	378	1086	755	1555	800
Total revenue per annum	$32,500	$54,000	$162,900	$118,000	$225,000	$120,000

Copra price taken at $150 per ton.

N.B. Table compiled by D.A.S.F. Namatanai - August 1968.

(c) Approximate total production for known no. of trees if approved agricultural techniques were used and insect damage was controlled.

(I) Copra - Indigenous
(refer table (M) (b) 1086 tons per annum.

(ii) Cocao
2516 mature trees
x9 (9 lb per tree per annum)
22,644 lbs. per annum

$$2240 \overline{)22644} \quad 10.1 \text{ tons wet beans per annum}$$
$$2240$$
$$2440$$
$$2240$$
$$200$$

$$\frac{10.1}{1} \times \frac{40}{100} = 4.04 \text{ tons dry cocao beans per annum.}$$

(d) There is no market gardening on Lihir

(e) A reasonalble estimate of wage labour would be as follows:-

30 men employed - 70¢ per day for 200 days = $4,200
(Huniho Pltn.)
10 men employed - " " " " " " = 1,000
$5,200

(f) There are no co-opperatives in the area.

A society called the P.D.L. Society was started by a former co-operatives inspector, John Asika of Pango. $883 has been paid as share capital. The society's trading activities have been unsuccessful, and appears likely that the members will lose their share capital. The villages were very keen on the society when it commenced but have become disappointed with its unsuccessful trading activities and most have turned to other marketing methods.

For further details refer to the Economic section of the attached area report.

(4)

(g) Amoi of Komat

Substancial plantings of copra and cocao. Has a speedboat and outboard motor to take produce to the shipping point. Has a C.M.B. number and a licence to purchase copra. Employs casual labour from the village.

Siadodo of Lataul

Relatively large no. of coconut palms. Has a outboard motor and canoe to bring produce to s hipping point. Also charters outboard canoe. Employs relatives and villagers as casual labourers.

(h) There are 150 Commonwealth Savings Bank Accounts on Lihir from the Palie Mission agency, and 148 New South Wales Savings accounts from the Londolvit agency. Approximately 30 other savings account are held from other banks. in Rabaul.

(i) There has been no real difficulty in paying council tax. A few men without bearing cash crops worked as casuals labourers for a few weeks or borrowed the money from relatives.

(j)

Copra and Cocao	$23,000
Wage Labour	5,200
Mission Wages (teachers & Nurses)	5,000
	$33,200

Total Population 4583 | 33,200 | $ 7.24 average per capita income per annum.

These figures would not be evenly realistic as there are significant differences between individual producers and villagers.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) There is some shortage of land on the outer islands i.e. Masahet, Mahur, and Mali. All arable land on Masahet is being utilized and most of the arable land on the other two islands has been developed.

Many of the people from Masahet have planted up large areas between Suen and Kunaie on Lihir.

Between Londolovit and Samo, there have been large areas planted up with new palms over the last few years. It is estimated that when these palms are fully producing the villagers will have a full time job maintaining their groves and preparing copra for marketing.

From Lamboa to Kunaie there is more than adequate arable land although much of this land is undulating to mountainous and in some cases several miles from a shipping.

(b) Market gardening is not feasable in the area because of its distance from suitable markets.

(c) It is expected that when the large number of new palms start bearing and the insect problems on Lihir are controlled there will be many more native employers in the division.

(3)

Lakakot and Londolovit plantations prefer to have a majority of contract labourers because they have proved more reliable workers than the local casual labourers.

(d) It is thought that cocao would be the most suitable cash crop to encourage in the area. It inter-planted with coconut palms, the groves would be easier to maintain and the redants (kurukums) normally found on cocao trees could assist in keeping down the number axizgastus insects which are at present causing damages to coconut palms in the area.

(e) As previously menhand the people have planted up large areas of new palms in recent years and are definitely interested in increasing their cash income.

(O) Refer to Political Section of the attached Situation Report.

(P) There are no accomodation facilities in the area.

Radio transmitters are found at Lakakot Pltn., Londolovit Pltn. and Palie Catholic Mission.

Trade goods are availbae at the stores in the area.

In an emergency petrol and oils could generally be obtained from either Lakakot or Londolovit plantations or the Catholic Mission headquarters at Palie.

For your information and onforwarding, please.

(R.S. Coles)
Patrol Officer

67-20-2

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(2)

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-20-2
If calling ask for
Mr. H.R./m.b.

Department of District Administration,

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.
New Ireland.
30/10/68

Mr. R. Coles,
Patrol Officer,
NAMATANAI.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Please be prepared to undertake a Census patrol to the LIHIR group to commence on 2/11/68

The M.V. BAKAN will be available to take you to LIHIR and you should be accompanied by one member of the Constabulary.

This will be a routine patrol which should visit every village and be unhurried. Specifically the following taks should be undertaken.

1. Census Revision - new forms to be compiled.

2. Survey of indigeno us owndd Trade Stores.

3. Certificate of Dependency - Workers Compensation - LALO of MASAHET.

4. N.G.L.T.R.O.
   (a) Provisional Order - KONIDALOM
   (b) Final Order - LIMUESOL

5. Effect land purchase - VUNAPEL/N.

6. Checkprogress of work o f Administration Tractor/Trailer doing road work on LIHIR.

7. Pay outstanding N.M.T.A.'s.

8. Distribute Village Official Certificates.

9. Gather information for Area study.

Take every opportunity to talk with the people. Encourage them to speak freely with you. Discuss the aims and policies of the Administration with regards to political and economic development. Point out to them that the Council can be used as a form where their aspiration and grievances can be voiced and heard. Also that the economic development of their islands will be retarded whilst present poor standards of plantation hygiene facilitate insect infestation.

I expect the prompt submission of your patrol report upon your return.

I wis h you an enjoyable patrol.

(H.J. REDMOND)
Assistant District Commi.

INSET

KUELAM

TERITERI

MAHUR ISLAND

TO MAHUR ISLAND

MUSOI

MATAFUKUEN

TON

MALAL

BULAMI

MASAHET ISLAND

LIHIR & ISLANDS

NAMATANAI

LOCATION SKETCH

N

SOPINANBIET IS

PENEPEDIN

MALI

MALI ISLAND

KUNAIE

SUEN

AIRSTRIP

LIENBIL SALI

SALI RIVER

LONDOLOVIT PLTN.

LONDOLOVIT 1

LONDOLOVIT 2

LIHIR ISLAND

BANDER

HOT SPRINGS

PUT-PUT

DOILAM PLTN
OWNED BY RC MISSION

HUNIHO PLTN
NO RESIDENT MANAGER

HUNIHO

LAKAKOT RIVER

LIBUKO

LAMBOA

LAKAKOT PLTN

MATACUIS

KARKUL RIVER

SAMO

GIANUS

WURTOL

TALIS

CATHOLIC MISSION PALIE

LATAUL

PANGO

KOMAT

LISEL

LINMEL

TOMBAVIL

LEGEND

VALKING TRACK

ROAD

PLANTATION

ALL WEATHER ANCHORAGES

SCALE 1" = 1⅝ miles

Director (1)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Dated 29.6.69

PATROL REPORT

Report Number NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 8 OF 1968/69

Subdistrict NAMATANAI

District NEW IRELAND

Type of Patrol ROUTINE

Patrol Conducted by JOHN D. BRADY - PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled (Council and/or Census Division/s.) TARON (LAK CENSUS DIVISION) AND ANIR ISLAND

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

ONE MEMBER R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol—from 27/10/68 To 14/11/68

No. of Days 19 DAYS

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : JANUARY

Date 1968 Duration 16 DAYS

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) SUPERVISE AID-POST CONSTRUCTION TARON ANIR - CENSUS REVISION, TRADE STORE SURVEY, L.T.R. INVESTIGATION AND ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Total Popuiation of Area Patrolled 1056

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

Dated 29/6/69

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(25)

67.9.22

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-20-1
If calling ask for
Mr. BAMc/ni

Department of District Administration
District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

24th April, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

(24)

PATROL NO. NAMATANAI 8/68-69

Your memo 67-9-22 of 15th April refers.

The blame for the delay in processing the report is accepted by the Acting Deputy District Commissioner, and it is regretted. Every effort is being made to deal with reports promptly, consistent with a careful study of their contents and recommendations, and it is hoped that future delays will be minimized.

(H.L. WILLIAMS)
District Commissioner

Noted
no
1/5

(124)

67-9-2

15th April, 1959.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL R. ANAMALAI 6/59-60

Your reference 67-20-1 of 31st March, 1959.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of annual report by Mr. J.D. Brady, Patrol Officer, to Part of LLK and All Census Divisions.

A very good report of a most pleasing state of affairs.

I am also pleased to note the good work being done by the Resurrection Committee on Anir Island.

It is note that there has been an over-long delay between the completion of the patrol and its processing by your office. Would you advise me on this point, please?

(J.K. McCARTHY)
Director.

cc: Mr. J.D. Brady,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
Namatanai, New Ireland District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

67.9.22.

Lak Division in five days in conjunction with this patrol, is highly commended.

(H.L. WILLIAMS)
District Commissioner

cc: Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Two copies of Patrol Report, Area Study Census Statistics and map enclosed.

(H.L. WILLIAMS)
District Commissioner

6m
15/4

(22)

67-20-1

BAMc/ni

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

31st March, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 8 OF 1968/69
ANIR ISLANDS AND TARON

The report and Area Study covering Mr. J.D. Brady's patrol to ANIR Island, together with your covering comments, has been read with interest. Mr. Brady has given a comprehensive description of the area and analysis of the present situation.

The lack of knowledge of Territory political organisation in this area is general throughout most of the District, and I surmise, the Territory. Iam glad that you are placing emphasis on the duty of all patrols to undertake political education. It should be realised by officers that this task is most important - transcending that of village inspections etc.

In his remarks under heading "ECONOMIC" (pp 2-3) Mr. Brady seems to imply that the wishes of the people to accumulate copra proceeds for purchase of a tractor-trailer were over-ridden by the Agricultural Officer. This may not be a correct interpretation, of course; but if so, I feel that the people are entitled to decide on the distribution, or retention for a capital purchase, of such copra proceeds. After all, they are being encouraged to build roads for the use of vehicles. No doubt this aspect can be further considered at Subdistrict level.

In the Area Study, Mr. Brady suggests that the present nine copra groups would be more efficiently served by one marketing society in five years time. Since perimeter roads are almost complete on both islands, and a good degree of utilization of coconut plantings is reported, it would seem desirable for such a society to be formed as soon as possible - subject to the wishes of the producers, of course. Suitable staff and capacity of the Co-operatives Division to supervise, would be the limiting factor.

The time now taken up by D.A.S.F. in supervising these groups might then most profitably be turned to guidance of cocoa planting as a second cash crop, as you advocate.

It is interesting to note that the ANIR and TANGA people have ceremonial, and presumably kinship, links. Future patrols of both islands might endeavour to discover how extensive these associations are, particularly if there are any land rights held by Tanga people in ANIR. Whether or no, it may be that if a land shortage develops on the TANGA group, some land may be available on ANIR for "migrants."

The achievement of the Council work team led by Mr. Brady, in erecting a prefabricated Aid Post at TARON in the

/2

(21)

67-20+1

H.R./m.b.

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.
New Ireland.

19th December, 1968.

District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 8 of 1968/69
ANIR ISLANDS and TARON

Herewith please find 3 copies of the above report submitted by Mr. J.D. Brady, Patrol Officer.

The following comments are offered:

Political

The ANIR people have responded particularly well to Local Government. They are an amiable people who generally are willing to listen to and accept advice. In conjunction with the Administration, Private Enterprise, and to a lesser degree, the Catholic Mission, the people have grasped Local Government and are consciously and deliberately utilising it to their benefit. Their examples of reasonableness and self help could well be followed by other peoples of the Islands Region.

As is the case with the rest of the Sub-District, much remains to be done to make the people politically aware. It is firm policy at NAMATANAI for all patrolling officers to place much emphasis on political education - or a local and national basis.

Economic

The economic situation appears to be satisfactory. Apparently the ANIRS have plenty of unused land and I cannot see why the people should not begin to systematically plant cocoa. This would eliminate some of the dangers involved in being dependant soley on the sale of copra.

Roads

Roads continue to be maintained and developed - this on an entirely self help basis. I intend to visit ANIR in February and will attempt to relocate the section between MALEKOLEN and WARRAMUNG.

Social

Mr. Brady paints an attractive picture of social conditions on ANIR. All sections of the community are

obviously working and living well together. It is a pity that the rest of the Territory is not like this.

Other

The TARON Aid Post was built in three weeks - another example of the efficiency of the NAMATANAI Council Working teams.

AREA STUDY

Mr. Brady has presented a detailed and valuable study of ANIR.

CONCLUSION

Another patrol competently effected and reported upon by Mr. Brady. Mr Brady is developing into an above average officer in doing valuable work at NAMATANAI.

Claim for Camping Allowance is attached.

Forwarded please.

(H.J. REDMOND)
Assistant District Commissioner

(A)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No. - ~~5~~ 8 of 1968/69.

Sub-District: - NAMATANAI.

District: - New Ireland.

Council Area - Namatanai Local Government Council.

Patrol Conducted by: - John D. Brady.

Designation: - Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: - Taron (Lak Census Division) and Anir Island.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol - 1 member R.P.& N.G.C.

Date and Duration last D.D.A. Patrol: January 1968 for 16 days.

Objects of Patrol: - Supervise Aid-Post construction Taron Anir - Census revision, Trade store survey, L.T.R. investigation and routine administration.

Total Population of Area Patrolled: - Anir 1056.

Area around Taron. - app. 400.

Map Reference: - Edition 1 - A A S, Series T 504. Cape St. George, New Ireland.

Village Population Register: - Enclosed.

(18)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-20-2
If calling ask for
Mr. H.R./j.m.

Department of District Administration,

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI. N.I.

25th October, 1968.

Mr. J. Brady,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 7 OF 1968/69.

Please be prepared to undertake a Census Patrol to ANIR to commence on 27th October. You should plan to be away for two weeks.

During this Patrol I would like you to attend to the following matters:

(i) Census Revision - Compilation of new forms.

(ii) Survey of Native owned trade stores.

(iii) Notification of Final Order for the property known as NANSAU.

(iv) Construction of Council Aid Post at TARON in the LAK Division.

(v) All other matters which may be brought to your attention.

Do not rush your Patrol, keep a full diary, and submit your report without undue delay.

I wish you a good Patrol.

(H.J. REDMOND)
Assistant District Commissioner.

(17)

PATROL DIARY.

27 - 10 - 68	Sunday 7.30 p.m. Depart Namatanai by car to RATABU - West coast - met M.V. BAKAN - sailed 11 p.m. to TARON via PANARAT and LAMBOM.
28 - 10 - 68	Arrived TARON 12.30 a.m. - All Aid Post materials discharged by 4.30 p.m. through heavy surf. Overnight TARON.
29 - 10 - 68	Commenced work on Namatanai Local Government Council 30' x 20' aluminium aid post TARON - Site levelled and marked, foundations dug, boxing prepared. Overnight TARON.
30 - 10 - 68	Foundations poured, continued levelling site and tank foundation dug. Instructions given to clerk of LAK Copra Group re running of the society. Overnight TARON.
31 - 10 - 68	Steel frame erected and roof purlines completed. Overnight TARON.
1 - 11 - 68	Fascias and gables attached - roof completed. Overnight TARON.
2 - 11 - 68	8 a.m. M.V. BAKAN arrives - depart for Anir - rough seas, arrive Anir 3 p.m.
3 - 11 - 68	Sunday observed - visited Feni Mission and Malekolon Plantation. Overnight Waratabán.
4 - 11 - 68	7 a.m. Commence compilation of new census register for Anir at Balenkolon. Talks re new council rules and gathering information for area study. 12 midday depart for Warabana. Arrive 2 p.m. Census revision, village inspection and trade store surveys. Overnight Warabana.
5 - 11 - 68	8 a.m. depart Warabana along good road to Natong - arrive 9.30 a.m. Census revision and talks re council.
6 - 11 - 68	7.30 a.m. to Natong school and aid post inspect both - on to Waranguspit - arrived 10 a.m. Census revision for Waranguspit and Tabulam. Village inspection - Overnight.
7 - 11 - 68	Walked to Banakala and Farangot. Inspected unfinished section of road - locals urged to complete same. Census revision and three trade store surveys. Witnessed native land transaction. On to Warantaban. Overnight.
8 - 11 - 68	Census revision at Warantaban and discussion re council matters. Walked to Balapos thence to Ambital Island. Inspected Airstrip. Thence by speedboat to Naliu and walked to Banakin - arrived 5 p.m. Overnight.
9 - 11 - 68	Census revision for Naliu and Banakin villages - trade store survey and discussions re council activities. P.M. - Walked to Nansau Plantation thence on to Balagnit - Overnight.

(16)

10 - 11 - 68 Sunday Observed.

11 - 11 - 68 Census revision for Balagnit and Bulam and explanation of Council rules. Explanation of Final Order on Nansau Extended and compensation paid. Inspected well site for Bulam. Walked to Kumgot. Conducted three trade store surveys. Overnight Kumgot.

12 - 11 - 68 Census revision Kumgot and Galasu. Explanation of Council rules and discussion re purchase of tractor for Babase Island. M.V "Bakan" due 4 p.m. failed to arrive - Overnight Kumgot.

13 - 11 - 68 To Malekolon Plantation - radio enquiries re vessel, nothing known.

14 - 11 - 68 M.V. Bakan arrives Anir 8 a.m. - Depart 8.20 a.m. arrive Namatanai 6.20 p.m.

End of Patrol.

ooo

(15)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

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

Department of District Administration.
Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.
New Ireland.

29th November, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 3 of 1968/69
ANIR ISLANDS AND TARON

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was of a routine nature with census and and a trade store survey being specific tasks. Prior to proceeding to Anir a week was spent at Taron with the Namatanai Local Government Council works team assisting them with the lay-out and part construction of a new design steel and aluminium aid post. As this was the sole purpose of going to Taron and occupied all my time whilst there this report will relate entirely to Anir unless otherwise stated.

A copy of the Patrol Instructions is attached.

(a) Political

Anir has now been in the Namatanai council area for fourteen months.

After the war until 1966 Anir was directly administered by a powerful and respected paramount luluai - LUKAS. Visits by government officers to the islands were infrequent, consquently he was relied upon to keep law and order and uphold the prestige of the Administration which he succeeded in doing to an amazing degree.

His death in 1966 left the Anirs leaderless and uncertain of their standing.

Messrs. Carson and Lacey stepped in here and with the approval of the District Commissioner formed an unofficial "Anir Development Council". This existed for approx. twelve months meeting monthly discussing matters relating to Anir only. Although it was not an apparent success in that most of its members were loathe to put forward their views (if they had any) it did give the Anir people some idea of what a Local Government council would be like and definitely made them more aware of the possibility of entering local government.

Consequently when the initial survey was done the majority were in favour of local government although I stress not all. The situation has improved so much today that the people have requested that their tax be raised 75% next year from $4 to $7 and one of the former strongest opponents to the council system (FARIEN of KUMGOT) is likely to contest the next elections.

(14)

Anir is 90 sea miles from Namatanai where the Namatanai Local Government Council is based. Consequently it is difficult for them to understand the less tangible functions of the council and the particular role which they the people of Anir have. The last three D.D.A. patrols have stressed the role and powers of the council; some of the people have attended meetingswith their councillors however in the field of political education only the surface has been scratched.

Generally the council has had a forceful impact on the Anir people. An impressive brick aid post completed within 6 months of Anir joining the council has allayed any fears regarding taxation. Also four3000 gal. concrete tanks are planned for this year. When thinking of social and economic projects the Anirs usually consider the council as the means through which development may be channeled. This is a healthy sign and one which should be encouraged.

Prior to the patrols arrival a personality clash between Councillor TONAGINA (native of NUGARIA*prominent trade store owner) and John SIANOT (Chairman of Demarcation committee and eldest son of ex-paramount luluai) had flared up. Both men are energetic and keen to see their island progress. Both are respected by the Anir people. The clash occurred because of one another encroaching upon of the others area of authorit y. SIANOT giving directives with matters which concerned the councillors and TONAGINA retaliating by vaiwing his opinion on Demarcation Committees.

L.T.C. Senior Commissioner Read visited Anir and pointed out to each his separate functions but also for the need for co-operation. He appears to have been successful in restoring good relations.

Understanding of the role of the House of Assembly is poor. It being seen as a type of big council with a lot of money from which their member willobtain some"goodies" for Anir. The political implications and law making functions are mostly not realized at all. It was the Anir people who originally requested the present M.H.A. for Namatanai Open (Mr. Julius Chan) to contest the election. However what was expected from him and what he may be able to obtain for his electorate and Anir in particular is likely to be at a great variance. In fairness to elected members it would seem that more political education on the true role of an M.H.A. is required.

(b) Economic

As elsewhere in the New Ireland District the economy of Anir is at least 90% dependant on copra.

The former paramount luluai and D.A.S.F. patrols over the last couple of years have actively encouraged the people to plant coconuts with the result that today the economy of Anir is on a sound footing and continually expanding. A further spur to development has been the two Europeans planters on the island; both having developed productive plantations - commencing only in 1956. It has illustrated clearly to the Anirs that hard work alone will gain what they may seek.

Copra is marketed by one of the following methods:
(a) Shipped through one of the eight copra groups established on the island by D.A.S.F.
(b) Sold to one of the indigenous business men.
(c) Sold direct to C.M.B. Rabaul.

Until this patrol virtuallyall proceeds for copra sold to the copra groups over the last two years had been retained by the groups. Theidea being that money so

(13)

accumulated would be used to purchase a tractor/trailer unit for the usage of all. The Namatanai Agricultural Officer believed that it was unwise to mix the sale of copra with the purchase of a tractor/trailer unit consequently a local D.A.S.F. officer proceeded to Anir with the patrol and distributed all copra proceeds to the producers. The pitfalls of purchasing such a unit with money collected in odd amounts from many places were pointed out. It was recommended that separate contributions be made for the tractor in even amounts by those people who wish to contribute only.

The M.V. Ellen has a regular run to Anir clearing all copra within a reasonable time.

Present marketing facilities are adequate however in four or five years when new plantings are fully bearing and the road around both islands has become an all-weather road a more effecient marketing organization (similar to the Namatanai Marketing Society) will be necessary.

There are some cocoa plots on Anir but they are generally poorly maintained. The small amount of wet beans produced are sold to the plantations on the island.

Roads

Since 1964 there has been a big push forward with road works on both islands. The main island Ambitle now only has two small sections to be completed to finish the ring road. The ½ mile section between Malekolon and Warramung plantation has probably been finished by now as the people were working well on it when the patrol left the island.

The ½ mile section between Natong and Warramung will definitely need blasting; however work could commence now on investigating a route and felling timber,

The former bad section between Balekolon and Warabana (about five miles long) is now being relocated closer to the beach on better drained soil.

Babase island already has a vehicle road linking all villages. For most parts the surfacing is good.

At present there are three native owned tractor/trailer units on Anir. Two more are likely to be bought in the coming year. The people of Babase island previously reques ted council assistance to buy their tractor. As the council has the contract to maintain the airstrip on Babase it is feasible that some satisfactory arrangement could be made.

Demarcation Committees have been very active on the islands. I have been informed that the whole of Anir will have been demarcated by next year. This is indicative of the peoples keeness to secure title to Land to enable more security whilst developing land.

(c) Social

Anir was something of a picuture at the time of the patrols visits - Villages were neat and tidy, roads fairly well maintained and coconut groves had the appearance of being utilized. As this was not the case some time ago it might be that the people are taking a greater pride and part in the development of their island.

(12)

The Catholic Mission is responsible for all education in the group. Three permanent material schools educate the children to standard 5. Those doing standard 6 transfer to Tanga and those going further usually cross to the New Ireland mainland missions or to Rabaul. All schools were visited and generally appear to offer a reasonable education (particularly when compared to some other mission "schools" operating in this district).

The Catholic church on Anir is in the charge of Fr. Hager - a young active man presently re-activating a run down mission station.

He has recently commenced an infant welfare clinic on the island - a social necessity for this remote group.

A sports ground is also being built at the mission. On Babase island there is a weekly soccer match which draws large crowds. Mr. Leo Seeto of Nansau plantation gives some coaching to the local people and informs me that a team from Anir would be keen to travel to Namatanai for a challenge match. As very few of the Anir people ever visit Namatanai (usually go to Rabaul) such a visit could also serve as an educational tour.

Race relations on Anir are excellent. The expatriates living on the island are in close touch with the people and take part in all community projects.

Perhaps one of the greatest socials boons to Anir has been the completion of the airstrip which has suddenly given this group a quick access to the outside.

No complaints of a serious nature were brought before the patrol.

(d) Other

The first week of the patrol was spent constructing Taron aid post - situated in the middle of the "Account" area in the Lak Census division. Co-operation from the people was generally good however the absence of the Account leader TODIAI from the project was noticeable.

Eight members of the Account were imprisoned for three months earlier this year for tax default. Upon release they were granted three months in w hich to find the two years tax now owing. To date none have come to Namatanai to pay their tax; however I belive that they will pay but not until asked again.

The annual census for Anir was checked and a new register compiled. Anirs population now stands at 1056 - with natural increase of 3.8 since last year.
Village Population Register is attached.

The Final Order on Nansau Extended was explained (no objections) and $175 compensation was paid to Kiapmambu.

The trade store survey for Anir was completed.

Conclusion

Anir generally gives the impression that it is moving ahead at a steady rate. Coconut plantings are being fully

(11)

worked and continually developed; roads are being improved and extended and generally the standard of living improves.

The recent request that council tax be increased shows an awareness that progress will only come about through hard work and personal effort.

For your information.

(J.D. Brady)
Patrol Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA (10)

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

Department of District Administration.

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.
New Ireland.

29th November, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

AREA STUDY - ANIR CENSUS DIVISION

(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) Anir consists of two islands - Ambitle • the larger and Babase the smaller - divided by fast flowing Salat passage. Ambitle is of volcanic origin with an uplifted coral shelf as a shoreline, Babase is a comparitively flat coral island less fertile than Ambitle. Climate is typical tropical coastal. Annual rainfall has varied from 120" to 180" - the average being 140" to 150" falling fairly evenly throughout the year. Vegetation is dense tropical rain forest.

(b) Anir island is about 90 miles South-East of Namatanai and 35 miles off the New Ireland coast. Rabaul which is approx. 140 miles by sea from Anir is the centre for all Anir commercial and social activity. A 3000 ft cateregory "B" airstrip which is maintained by the Namatanai L.G.C. serves the island group. It has frequent landings and is sometimes used as a refuelling base by small planes crossing from Rabaul to Bougainville .
Roads are being constantly developed and improved on Anir. Babase has a road joining all villages and Ambitle's ring road shouldbe finished by next year. Anir is well off with anchorages. Nisnis and Warabana are good during the north-west season and Warramung, Nabung and Nansau are ideal during the south-east .

(c) As with the rest of New Ireland, Anir was initially contacted by the German Administration. A short history of the islands development has been included in the accompanying Situation Report. Due to the exemplary influence of the former paramount luluai LUKAS, and the much increased.patrolling and contact of the last couple of years, Anir appears to have a pro-Aministration outlook. Cargo cults o r other such movements have not as yet troubled the Anirs.

(B) POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) Village Population Register is attached, The natural rate of increase of 3.8 since last year is satisfactory. Eight deaths amongst new born children or those under one year occured. The new infant welfare clinic being established by the Catholic mission should help improve this figure.

(b) Refer attached map for villages connected by roads.

(9)

(c) The rate of absenteeism from Anir is extremely low; being far less than any other area in the Namatanai Sub-dis trict . Eighteen adults only are absent from Anir at work mostly in Rabaul.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) Anir has three distant clan groups. They are known as FUNTASIK, FUNKOROFI and FUNKU. Their main sphere of influence relates to land ownership which also entwines marriage. Customary feasts also require the attendance of all clan members often drawing people affiliated with these clans from Nissan and Tanga.

(b) Since the council has been established on Anir the functional social unit has undergone a change away from the traditional clan unit to that of a ward or sometimes village unit e.g. Members of a ward will now combine together to help develop one anothers' plantations and gardens for no pay; just as long as the person receive assistance also gives assistance to the people helping him.

(c) Only the Feni language is spoken in the group.

(d) As Anir is asmall remote island group the people generally have close affliations with one another regarding one another as "Anirs".

(e) The people of Tanga, Nissan and Muliama speak a language that is sufficiently related to the Feni language to allow the people of these groups to understand one another. Apart from infrequent visits mostly for social purposes there is very little other outside contact.

(D) LEADERSHIP

(a) and (b) Following is a list of the more dominant leaders of Anir. Most have acquired their leadership through being clan leaders therby controlling large sections of land.

NAME	VILLAGE	CLAN	REMARKS
Mis iaring	Warabana	Funkorofi	Councillor ex-teacher
Balanmok	Natong	Funtasik	Traditional leader
Misalain	Waranguspik	Funtasik	Traditional leader, business man
Milita	Taliulam	Funtasik	Traditional leader
Kiaptanis	Badakal	Funkorofi	Traditional leader

NAME	VILLAGE	CLAN	REMARKS
Tonagina	Malekolon Pltn.	(of NUGARIA)	Councillor business man
John Sianot	Warantaban	Funtasik	Copra producer business man ex- school teacher
Leguam	Warantaban	Funku	Traditional leader
Funmat	Noliu	Funtasik	Traditional leader Chairman D.C.
Karat	Banakin	Funtasik	Traditional leader
Netobu	Balagnit	Funtasik	Traditional leader
Tolian	Bulum	Funkorofic	Traditional leader
Tomonmon	Galasu	Funkorofic	Traditional leader Councillor
Farlen	Kumgot	Funtasik	Business man
Palal	Kumgot	Funkorofi	Business man

(c) There is not a marked swing away from traditional leadership; however it is to be expected that others such as councillors and successful businessmen will rise in status and also be heard at village level.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) Land is inherited through clan membership of a matrilineal clan. Should certain prerequisits be performed the traditional land inheritance pattern can be varied however the majority of land is passed on following strict matrilineal lines.

(b) No individuals lease land from the Administration. Councillor Tonagina has applied for title under the Land Tenure Conversion Ordinance for 80 acres of land which he has bought. No doubt when his title is issued it will spark off interest, particularly with some of the larger land holding copra producers.

Demarcation Committees have almost completed their

(7)

work on Anir. It could be expected that these people will soon be asking for survey.

(c) Communities will combine to clear, plant and harvest economic crops however ownership of these always remains with the individual.

(F) LITERACY

(a) The three schools on Anir are all recognized primary schools run by the Catholic mission.

Grade	NATONG		FENI		GALUSU		TOTALS
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	3	6	6	8	13	8	44
2	3	5	5	7	6	5	31
3	2	5	4	5	9	4	29
4	5	8	-	-	6	8	27
5	-	-	9	3	-	-	12
	13	24	24	23	34	25	143
Teachers	1"C", 1"A".		1"A",1"B", 1"C"		1"B",2"A"		8 teachers

Students proceeding on to standard 6, transfer to the mission school at Tanga. The last inspection by an Education officer was in May 1967.

(b) From a show of hands in each village it has emerged that approx. 200 adults are literate in the vernacular and Pidgin English. i.e. about 33% of all adults.

(c) Those who have received higher education are:- Raphael Tirang of Balekolon village, passed Form IV at Chanel college in 1961, Trained for short time for the priesthood. Presently a clerk for the Namatanai Local Government Council.

Tuarau Minti of Natong village. Presently training for the brotherhood at Rabaul.

Andrew Sakefunmat of Naliu village. "C" certificate teacher - unemployed in village.

Tinol Karat of Banakin - passed Form 2. Presently training as a nurse.

(d) The son of Councillor Tonagina; Temaramara is being sponsored through Kings College, Sydney by Mr. G. Carson. He is still in primary school.

(e) Radio receivers are well distributed on both islands. Bulletins and pamphlets (apart from mission literature) are not to be seen often.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) As stated already the villages of Anir are generally neat and tidy. Housing is good; there being a growing trend

(6)

to construct iron-roofed houses. Latrines are to be seen however the sea is probably used most of the time. All houses have European artifacts in the way of lamps, cooking and eating utensils, mirrors etc.

(b) The staple diet is mostly comprised of mame, yams, tapioca, sweet potatoe, bananas and pineapples. There is a growing trend to switch to tinned-foodstuffs and rice which seems to be a waste of money particularly when local foodstuffs can be grown. Some families at Kumgot and Galasu have planted all their garden land with cash crops - these families now rely almost entirely on bought food.

(c) There are no community centres on Anir. Soccer and basketball are gaining in popularity.

(H) MISSIONS

(a) The whole Anir group professes to the Catholic faith.

(b) The missions headquarters are situated at Feni on Salat passage. Fr. Hager - an young American priest is in charge.

Apart from the main station permanent material churches have been erected at Warabana, Natong, Warangusfik, Bnakin and Galasu. Each is tended by a local Catechist.

An Infant Welfare clinic is presently being organized by the mission.

Education services run by the mission are listed under paragraph (F).

(c) Prior to the arrival of the present priest on Anir there was real dissension between the mission and the people - mostly caused by an inexperienced priest. The change of personnel has restored the peoples faith in the mission so that now no trace of the former friction remains. The present Father is keen to see Anir progress and takes an active part in all community projects; often stimulating projects himself.

(I) NON-INDIGENOUS AND (Q) ACCOMODATION SERVICES FACILITIES

1. Malekolon plantation (Cocoa) Owned by Mr. G. Carson - Local labour employed - 6. Market for small amount of wet bean cocoa.

Services available Fuel, accomodation may be arranged, C.B.B. bank agency, radio, post office facilities, tractor transport available and well stocked trade store. Owner most helpful to all government patrols.

2. Warramung and Nisnis plantations (Copra & Cocoa) Owned by Mr. R.E. Lacey - Local labour employed - 15. Market for small amount of wet bean cocoa.

Services available Fuel, accomodation may be arranged, mail bag facilities, radio, tractor transport and trade store. Manager also co-operative with government personnel.

3. Nansau plantation (Copra & Cocoa) Owned by Seeto Ho- Employs casual labour at times. Market for small amount of copra and cocoa.

Services available Radio, transport may be arranged, trade

(5)

store.

4. Nabung plantation (Copra) Owned by M. Asanuma - abandoned.

Relations between the plantation communities and the local Anir people are excellent. Co-operation is the trend.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Roads, (b) Sea and (c) Air - Already covered under heading (A) (b).

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

Direct enquiring in each village revealed that only three people from Anir had ever received technical training. They are :-

(a) Raphael Tirang of Balenkolon - Clerk grade, Namatanai Local Government Council.

(b) Pantultul Palangbocboc - Employed four years as trainee carpenter at Toboi Shipping Co. Rabaul.

(c) Penwar Mukmuk of Kumgot - Presently undergoing training at Napa Napa Nautical Training school.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Refer heading (A) - Political in Situation Report.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) The latest statistics available from D.A.S.F. were compiled in October 1964. As there has been a considerable increase in plantings sinee then the figures will be rather innacurate however some idea of plantings can be gained.

1964 CENSUS

VILLAGE	MATURE	IMMATURE	TOTAL
Balenkolon	1945	3483	5428
Balgnit	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Basakala	15348	N.A.	N.A.
Banakin	2244	717	2961
Bulam	8063	964	9027
Farangot	2947	919	3866
Galusu	1967	1140	3107
Kumgot	457	369	826
Naliu	1059	266	1425
Natong	4229	955	5184

(4)

Talulam	1440	N.A.	N.A.
Warabana	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Warangu spik	3804	N.A.	N.A.
Warantaban	1442	868	2310
Totals	44945	9781	54726

To-days figures are likely to be approx.

60,000 20,000 80,000

(b) Present day production from Anir would be approx. 35 tons per month which would return approx. $60,000 per year.

(c) After allowing for home consumption D.A.S.F. estimate that 45-50 tons of copra per month could be produced if wastage were lessened.

(d) There is no Market gardening on Anir.

(e) The combined casual labour force employed on Anir would be approx. 30. These men employed at 70 cents per day would net approx. $5,000 p.a.

(f) There are no co-operative socities on Anir. D.A.S.F. have commenced nine copra groups on the island which function as follows.

An individual acquires a copra number from C.M.B. usually in his name. All copra produced from his village or surrounding villages willthen be marketed through his number - a record being kept of each individuals production.

Payment is then usually made by cheque and deposited in a society cheque account. Accounts for freight, bags and a fee for the clerk are then paid and the remainder is supposedly split amongst producers according to a price chart compiled by D.A.S.F. These are simple marketing organizations; requiring a minium of supervision, no share capital and easily understood by the producers. Although sufficient at present a larger society encompassing the whole island will be necessary and more economical in five years. Copra groups are managed by:-

Sisak of Fatkasang

Tabunkot of Balagnit

John Rangki of Warabana

Natong Copra Society

Kulaki of Farungot

Futsel of Warantaban

Naliu Copra group

Gasman of Bulam

Palal of Kumgot

(3)

(g) Outstanding Entrepreneurs

John Sianot of Warantaban produces 3 ton of copra per month and buys 1 ton. Employs 8 contract labours and runs two tractors and trailers. Has 700 cocoa trees bearing. Ex-teacher and chairman of Demarcation Committee.

Tonagina of Malekolon, Local Government Councillor runs two trade stores - one turning over $700 per month. 70 acres planted with young palms.

Mislain of Waranguspik owns tractor and trailer unit. Buys one ton of copra per month, Ex-luluai.

Francis Neantele of Bulam produces 20 bags of copra per month and also buys copra. Employs two casual labour full time. Trade store turns over $230 per month. Headteacher at mission school

Farlen Kalik of Kumgot produces 1 ton of copra per month and buys copra. Trade store turns over $250 per month Council ward committee.

(h) 160 C.S.B. deposit books are registered at the Malekolon bank agency. Tatal balance figure was estimated at approx. $12,200. The copra groups had a total balance of $4,420. Excluded from both these figures are the businessmen listed above: most of whom operate cheque accounts through Rabaul.

(i) There has been no difficulty for the Anirs to find the $4 yearly council tax. They have requested that tax be increased from $4 to $7 next year.

(j) The average per capita income would be

	Copra $60,000	
	Wages $ 5,000	
	Cocoa $ 1,000	
1056 population	66,000	$62 per head.

(k) Marketing facilities have already been described in sub-section (f).

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) There is ample land on Anir for the further planting of economic crops for the forseable future.

(b) Market gardening is not a future possibility for Anir.

(c) Plantations generally do not rely on local labour as it is unreliable; hence contact labour is preferred.

(d) Anir has been described by a proffessional agricultural consultant as extremely suitable for the development of cocoa. This has been proved by Malekolon and NisNis plantations - both being developed in recent years as successful cocoa plantations. There is ample land available for local cocoa development however until this can

(2)

receive considerable ~~con~~concentrated effort and follow up action by D.A.S.F. it is not likely to become a large scale project.

Mr. R. Lacey suggested that in the larger valleys there are stands of timber worth commercial exploitation. A survey by a forestry officer would be worthwhile.

(e) The people of Anir are already aware that in order to increase cash earnings change and hard work are basic. Coconut plantings are increasing rapidly and I am sure that the people would develop cocoa if the necessary stimulus and supervision could be given.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

It is only fourteen months since Anir joined the Namatanai Local Government Council and in that time it appears to have readily accepted the council. At the time of the initial survey there was opposition to the council however that is no longer evident.

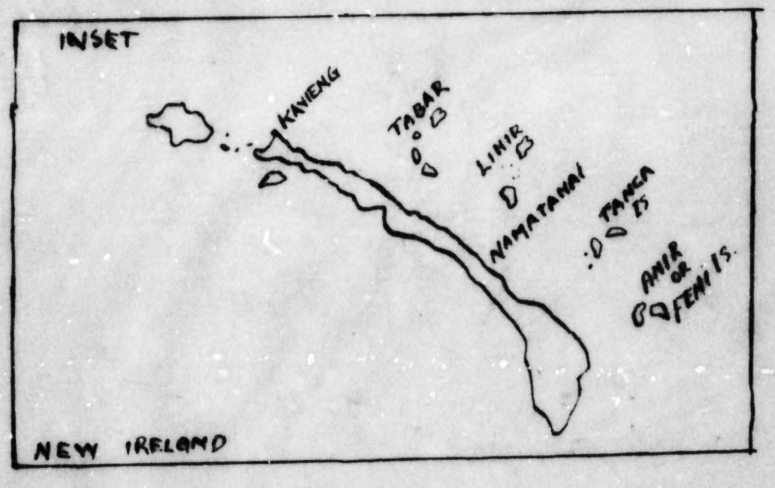
Anir is a long way from the council headquarters consequently the Anirs are not aware of many of the councils functions and particularly its role as a clearing house for village level thought and aspirations. Only constant explaining and time will bring this about. In such a remote area as this the peoples idea of the council must depend a lot on their elected representative and the work that he does in bringing the council to the people.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Because of the more frequent government patrolling and assistance of the last few years and the former good work of paramount luluai LUKAS, the people of Anir continue to regard the Administration with respect and are usually receptive to suggestions put forward by government patrols - a healthy state of affairs and essential for future development.

For your information and onforwarding, please.

(J.D. Brady)
Patrol Officer

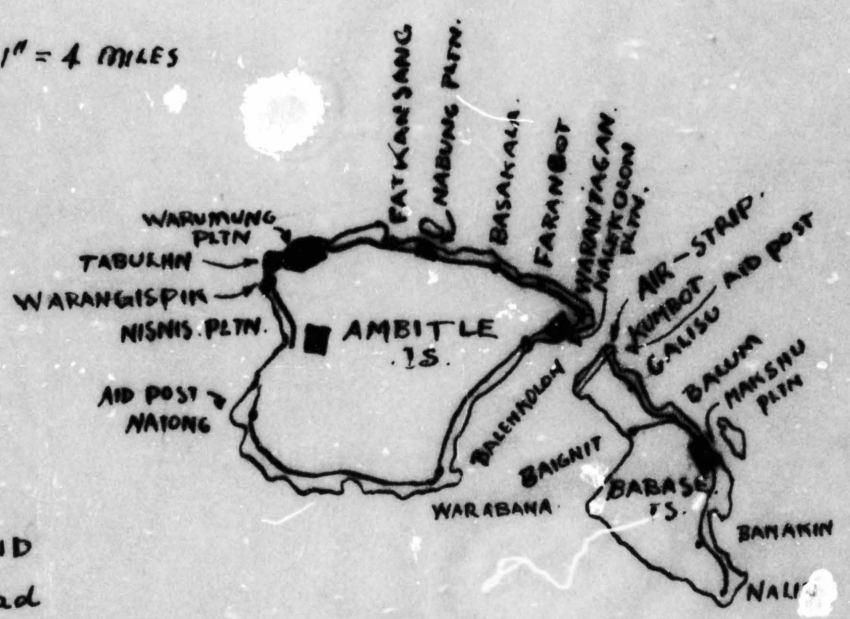


N

ANIR OR FENI ISLANDS

CENSUS DIVISION

SCALE 1" = 4 MILES



LEGEND

——— Road

+ Catholic Mission

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of New Ireland Report No. 9 of Namatanai 1968/69.

Patrol Conducted by Wasangula Noel Levi, Patrol Officer,

Area Patrolled TANGA ISLAND GROUP.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans None.

Natives None

Duration—From 26.../..11../1968.....to 30.../.....11/19.68...

Number of Days 4½ days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...October/19.68..

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Routine Administrattion, Trade Store Survey and Local Government Council Propaganda talks.

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 ....

.....

.....

.....

67-9-16

10th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL NO. NAMATANAI 9/68-69

Your reference is 67-20-1 dated 20th January, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. W.N. Levi, Patrol Officer to TANGA Census Division.

It is pleasing to note that the climate for the introduction of local government in this Census Division now appears very healthy.

Necessary local government and population - land availability surveys will be awaited for with interest.

I agree that Mr. Levi's choice of words in this Report are not those which are expected in such a document. However, I trust that you will ensure that any like comments will be submitted in a constructive manner in future.

T. W Ellis

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

c.c. Mr. W. N. Levi,
Patrol Officer,
NAMATANAI.
New Ireland District.

67.9.16
(14)

inform him that while constructive suggestions are always welcome, disparagement of his employer is certainly not. Further, officers are expected to make some constructive effort themselves, and not merely note deficiencies and shortcomings.

In general, the report is a useful one.

(H.L. WILLIAMS)
District Commissioner

cc: The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Kindly note two copies of Namatanai Report No. 9-1968/69, submitted by Mr. Levi, forwarded yours herewith.

(H.L. WILLIAMS)
District Commissioner

(13)

67-20-1

PB/ni

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

20th January, 1969.

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

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 9 -68/69
TANGA ISLAND GROUP

The abovementioned report submitted by Mr. Levi is acknowledged herewith. Its contents have been read with interest.

1. It is interesting to note that the majority of the inhabitants are in favour of being included in the Namatanai Local Government Council. I have no doubt in my mind that this enthusiasm will spread to the minority group who chose "to remain mute" during the discussions once the incorporation of the area in the Namatanai Council is completed. When that is done, the task then is to maintain this interest by constant guidance and advice which, I hope, will eventually eliminate the present anti-council feeling.

2. The lack of political awareness by these people is not unusual, because this is to be expected of areas remote from administrative centre. It would appear that what the people require is constant and regular explanatory talks on Councils, House of Assembly and the Administration by Officers of this Department. When this is effectively conducted then we could expect some changes in this field.

3. The establishment of Women's Clubs for the womenfolk should now prove practicable as you have the services of a Welfare Officer as well as a Welfare Assistant. Both are keen workers and they should be able to organize these clubs in close liason with the Catholic Mission there.

4. The question of small debts is a universal one and, although far too much time has been spent, in the past, in chasing these debts, it is still necessary to act accordingly in areas so far away as this. When it is considered that official action to recover personal debts is not justified, the position should be explained to the complainant, so that it will not be interpreted as an arbitrary or whimsical decision. The local leaders should be asked to mediate.

5. Obviously these people have cultivated a favourable attitude towards economic development. The statistics definitely indicate the degree of time and effort spent in their economic activities. Their future, in this area, appears to be on the way to becoming well established.

6. In two sections in this report (page 3(b) and page 6 - re Base Camp) and in other reports Mr. Levi has chosen to take up the role of critic of the Administration. Please

..../2

(12)

67-20-1

H.R./m.b.

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.
New Ireland.

13th December, 1968.

District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 9 of 1968/69

Herewith three copies of the above report of a short patrol made by Mr. W.N. LEVI, Patrol Officer, to the TANGA Islands.

During this patrol Mr. LEVI was given specific tasks to complete and this he did very satisfactorily. I also asked him to talk to the people about Local Government - its aims, functions and powers.

It is expected that the TANGA group will be incorporated into the NAMATANAI Council early in the new year. Most of the TANGAS are keen to join - only a few hundred people near AMFA Mission being reluctant. However, it is confidently expected that these people will be won over. The priest at AMFA is pro-Local Government and he has pledged his support to our efforts at winning everyone over to Local Government.

A full scale patrol will be visiting TANGA as from 6th January. Its aims will be political education - both on a local and national basis, and compilation of voting rolls in preparation for initial Council Elections at TANGA.

I think that Mr. LEVI's comments regarding Members of the House of Assembly are quite correct. I know that Mr. Julius Chan has very close personal ties at TANGA and visits the area often either by air or by ship.

It is now very firm policy at NAMATANAI to give priority to political education. Most of the people of the Namatanai Sub-District display little or no interest in political development and the success of our efforts in this regard will depend to a significant extent on the response shown by the people. I often think there is too much of a tendency to place the blame for all the short-comings of the Islands Region onto the efforts of the Administration- and not enough account taken of the lack of effort and response shown by the people in many instances.

As your know, there is now some discussion concerning the necessity for the resettlement of some of the TANGA people on to the Mainland of New Ireland. Mr. LEVI states (P.5 para 6) that apart from the Island of BOANG, there is plenty of arable land remaining on the other islands. This serves to confuse the picture. However, during the coming January patrol I intend to have a full population/ land availibility survey done, and this should help to clarify the position.

(1)

Mr. LEVI has completed a competent patrol and has submitted an interesting report - marred however by errors of spelling and grammar.

Forwarded, please.

(H.J. REDMOND)
Assistant District Commissioner

(10)

67-20-2

H.R./j.m.

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI. N.I.

25th November, 1968.

Mr. N. LEVI,
Patrol Officer,
NAMATANAI.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

Please prepare yourself to undertake a patrol of 1 weeks duration to the TANGA Group of Islands to commence on 26th November. This will be a special Patrol and you will have the following specific matters to atte nd to.

(1) (a) Land Titles Restoration - PUT Extended P. 408. Peruse file 34-1-37 and inform the FUNFILAMAT Clan of the contents of memo 34-20-172 from the District Commissioner.

(b) Final Order in respect of property known as AMFA block 480. File 34-1-223 refers. Enquire from the people whether the amount of $210 has been paid over to them by Chin Pak.

(2) Indebtedness of BOANG Native Society to Burns Philp. Peruse file 37-20-9 and letter from Warner Shand, Solicitor. Enquire into the indebtedness of the Society and try and assist the people to straighten out their accounts.

(3) Native Complaint. Peruse letter from Beno Tulematuko on file 37-20-9. Look into this matter.

(4) Trade Store s urvey. Ensure you take necessary forms.

GENERAL: Take every opportunity to talk constructively to the people about Local Government. Tell them that steps have been taken to have the entire group brought into the NAMATANAI Council. Inform the people that the Council Advisor Mr. Brady, will be conducting a full scale Patrol of the Islands as from 6th January, 1969.

You may have the use of the M.V. LUANGA for one week. It must be back at NAMATANAI on 2nd December. Draw vittles for yourself at YIP Bros. store for 7 days value of which not to exceed $2.10 per day.

I expect your repo.. to reach me no later then one week after your return.

(H.J. REDMOND)
Assistant District Commissioner.

17

(9)

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.
New Ireland District.

Namatanai No.9 of 1968/69 - Tanga Island Group.

Patrol Conducted by ; Wasangula Noel Levi: Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: TANGA ISLAND GROUP.

Personel Accompanying
the Patrol : Nil.

Duration of Patrol: 26/11/68 to 30/11/68.
4½ Days.

Last Patrol to Area: October, 1968.

Object of Patrol: Routine Administration; Trade Store Survey; Local Government Council propaganda talks.

Map Reference: Attached.

PATROL DIARY- TANGA ISLAND GROUP -NAMATANAI No. of 1968/69.

26th November: Departed Nmmatanai per MV LUANGA 0515 hrs for Tanga island group arriving 1230 hrs at AMFA, Boang island. After lunch proceeded ashore met some village officials and local people. Arranged with them to pass word around and informed them of itinery. Inspected abandoned Base Camp,furniture etc seemed to be in order. Returned to vessel and overnight.

27th November: Ashore 0800 hrs. By jeep to LUANKE village to give talk to people TAUNSIP,TIRIWAN and LUANKE villages. Heard and settle minor complaints thence on to FONLI where people of ANSAWE and TUABIE were waiting for me. Talked to them about council and settle minor complaints. Proceeded to AMFA. People all at funeralof man just died so waited for them. Addressed them,heard several complaints and general discussion. Back to MV LUANGA and overnight.

28th November: Moved on to SUNKIN per MV LUANGA. Self ashore,people slow in arriving at gathering place. All eventually arrived so proceeded with meeting. Answer queries and general discussion with leaders. Returned to vessel and sailed for GARGARIS on MALENDOK island. Ashore to inform peopleof next day's meeting. Vessel overnight at GARGARIS.

29th November: Ashore 0800 hrs met the people and gave talk on local government council. Answer questions and settled complaints. Moved on by vessel to SINAUDA village picked up the villagers and moved on to FANGWEL rest house. Waited for FANGWEL and PUT people to arrive. Talked to them about the council and informed members of the claimant clan to Put Extended Portion 408 of contents of District Commissioner's memo 34-20-172. Moved on to KITKITA village on LIF island. Met and talked to people of two villages on LIF and of TEFA island. Overnight KITKITA bay.

30th November: Departed KITKITA 0530 hrs back to Namatanai arriving 1145 hrs. Ashore and end of patrol.

(7)

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI. New Ireland District.

3rd December, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL No. 9 of 1968/69- TANGA ISLAND GROUP.

Introduction.

This patrol was undertaken to expedite specific matters as per memorandum 67-20-2 of 25th November from the Assistant District Commissioner, Namatanai. These matters have been attended to and are subjects of separate correspondence which have been placed on their respective files. The patrol was also my first in the Namatanai Sub-District and the opportunity was taken to get acquainted with the people of the area. Because this being a special patrol my report would be of a general nature emphasizing in the main my talks to the people on Local Government Council in relation to the proposed extension of the Namatanai Local Government Council to the island group.

The Tanga island group comprises of four main islands of which MALENDOK is the biggest and BOANG, LIF, and TEFA in that order. LIF, TEFA and MALENDOK are steep, rain forest covered islands rising to 1250feet above sea level. BOANG on the other hand is relatively flat with a fertile tableland over the eastern portion 100 to 150 feet above sea level. The rainfall of the area is estimated at 100 inches a year, the wettest month being April to September. The island group is situated roughly east of NAMATANAI, the Sub-district headquarters, at a distance of approximately 55 sea miles. It is in the Rabaul commercial shipping shere being the extremity of the service supplied to the southern section of New Ireland District.

The Tanga island group has had many years of contact with the white man dating back to the German Administration. Nothing much took place on the island which was left pretty well on its own device except for infrequent visits by the Administration. From past records regular patrols were initiated to the island as from 1956 by the Administration. Since 1956 the island has been visited by District Administration, Public Health, Agriculture and Education. District Administration established a Base Camp on the island in 1965 and abandoned it not so long afterwards. D.A.S.F. still has permanent assistants stationed on the island to help the people with their economic development. Despite the sporadic history of contact outlined above, it can be stated that cargo cults and other movements have not been recorded.

(6)

POLITICAL SITUATION.

(a) Local Government Council.

The Tanga island group is at present not yet under the Local Government Council system, and together with the KUNAMALA census division on the mainland, the only two areas in the Namatanai sub-district not involved in the Council movement. Move is at present being made to bring these two areas under local government council. As part of this move I devoted a good deal of my time to explaining certain aspects of local government council to the people of Tanga island.

There were altogather a total of seven meetings held with the people ~~of~~ in village groups at centrally located villages. So on BOANG island the people of LUANKE, TAUNSIP and TIRIWAN were seen at LUANKE, those of FONLI, TAUBIE and ANSAWE at FONLI, those of AMFA, AMBABA and SASA at AMFA and SUNKIN, AMBISUMNE and BIL at SUNKIN.

On MALENDOK island the people of GARGARIS and BALANWARANSAU attended a meeting at BALANWARANSAU and those of SINAUDA, FANGWEL and PUT attended a meeting held at FANGWEL rest house. The people of TEFA island attended the meeting held ~~on~~ at KITKITA village on LIF island.

At each meeting special attention was drawn to the many benifits that would derive from their joining the Local Government Council. For instance, it was pointed out to them that at present it is difficult for them to embark on a community project without placing undue financial strain upon themselves. This situation would not occur if they were in a council area, admittedly they have to pay tax but the amount they would pay is quite negligeable. It was impressed upon them that at present they do not pay any form of tax at all to the Administration yet indirectly in the form of mission subsidy the Administration has helped them to put up a school and a hospital. By joining the council therefore and paying council tax they would be helping themselves and not rely entirely on other peoples tax money to develop their island.

At the LUANKE, FONLI and SUNKIN meetings the people were all in favour of early extension of the Namatanai Local Government Council to them. At SUNKIN luluai TOMAI told me that they now look forward to join the Namatanai council and that they no longer hold the "rubbish tingting" they held before. At the AMFA meeting the people choose to remain mute when asked whether they have any comments to make or questions to ask about anything at all regarding local government council. Upon receiving no reply from the multitude they were requested to think about the matter and to discuss it amongst themselves between now and January, 1969, when council advisers Mr.J. Brady conducts a full scale patrol to the island.

(3)

Local Government Council(Cont'd).

The people of MALENDOK,LIF and TEFA expressed that they are and have been interested in local government council,in fact they could hardly wait for the election to take place. Because of the tremendous enthusiasm displayed by these people I had to warn them that their lot would not be changed overnight by the introduction on local government council. Everything,I pointed out to them takes time, and it may be that they would not be able to see the benefits of local government council for at least a year or two.

The hard core of anti-council elements is now weakening and given time it would wane completely. It is my firm belief that the anti-council attitude originally displayed by the people during the initial stage of local government survey was a result of the tremendous hold that the catholic church has on the people plus of course the personality of the priest in-charge of the Tanga mission at the time. Now that the mission has had a reshufle of staffs and a new priest posted to TANGA the people are no longer passionately anti-council. The obvious complete turn about by the people of the SUNKIN,BIL andAMBISUMNE ares is a case in point. The present missionary in-charge of the mission station on the island from reliable sources is not very popular with the anti-council elements of the community.

(b) House of Assembly.

This institution is known to the people in general terms only and to many it is still simply the "big council" in Port Moresby. It is difficult on such a quick visit to assess how much they do know about what the House has been doing, and what it is doing and what it hopes to do. To fully understand all these the people need to be politically educated aspect which the administration has not been partically active. Some people could certainly talk at lenghts about the recent House of Assembly elections but mainly in terms of or about the promises made to them by the different candidates who contested the election. The important thing here however is the belief that at least the people are aware that there is a House of Assembly.

(c) Members of House of Assembly.

The local member for Namatanai open electorate and his colleague for the Manus-New Ireland regional have yet to make their maiden appearances on Tanga island, in fact to all island groups east of New Ireland. It is realised that these are very busy men and that they could not afford the time to see everybody,however,this does not give them an excuse to prolong visits to these people. After all these members must have been aware when they stood for the election that the job is not going to be a honeymoon holiday.

(d)Political Education.

Political education on the island is lacking however sporadic attempts have made over the years by administration patrols to give the people general understanding of current political situations. Political education would naturally be stepped up with the introduction of local government council and the involvement of the people in council activities.

SOCIAL.

(a) Education.

Education on the island is wholly in the hands of the Roman Catholic mission. A very fine school of permanent material is ~~xx xx~~ located at the AMFA mission station on BOANG island. This school takes in pupils from preparatory class to standard 6. Beside this main school there are also two smaller ones at FONLI on Boang island and near PUT village on the island of MALENDOK. By and large the island is well catered for educationally and the Catholic mission should be commended for its interest in education.

(b) Health.

The people from outward appearances appear to be in satisfactory health condition. This is of course an assumption based entirely upon mere observation and is therefore open to correction. I was informed that quite a number of people from Tanga had gone to BITAPAKA hospital on New Britain tuberculosis check up. The mission hospital at the mission station on Boang island and the Aid Post at PUT village on the island of MALENDOK cater for most of the peoples' medical requirements. The mission hospital at AMFA is a very good one which the people themselves help to finance.

(c) Mission.

The whole of Tanga island is in the hand of the Roman Catholic mission which practically runs the every day life of the people, especially those within the vicinity of the mission station. This was perhaps why the people close to the mission were so anti-council when the idea of extending the Namatanai council to include them was first mentioned to them. At present it would be difficult for another mission to try and get in as the case was about a year ago when the Seventh Day Adventist men were asked to leave the island and to go where the pasture is still green.

The Catholic mission I must admit has certainly done more for these people than perhaps the Administration has but I do not think they should be allowed a free hand in local and national politics. This I must add applies to all religious missions now currently operating in the territory.

(d) Clubs.

There are no ~~xxxx~~ organised clubs or associations such as red cross and boy scouts and girls guides movements on the island. The womenfolks were notified of the proposed posting to Namatanai next year of a female welfare worker and that should they be interested in forming clubs to contact the Assistant District Commissioner to request assistance. At present the women have nothing much to do and it is my firm belief that early establishment of women's clubs would at least be one possible avanue of slowing down further increase in population.

(13)

SOCIAL(Cont'd).

(e) Law and Order.

The people of Tanga island are a fairly law abiding crowd who have managed to uphold and respect the law dispite infrequent visits to them by the Administrattion officials pre 1966. At present the law is being enforced in the villages by village officials, a responsibility which should be taken over by the local government council. Several complaints were brought to my attention and they were dispensed with as best I could,most were minor complaints. Bad debts complaints I refused to handle as I feel they would be better off left to the village officials who know the customs and habbits of the people best to settle.

(f) Trade Stores.

As per patrol instructions 67-20-2 a survey of indigenous trade stores was undertaken. Unfortunately most of the trade store licencees have not bothered to renew their licences after the expiry dates. About a dozen or so of these licences were brought into Namatanai for renewal. These have not been included in the information reguired by the survey as the holders informed me that they have not been trading, a highly improbable tale but nevertheless their words were not doubted. As it was apparent that many people were trading without licences a small talk was given to the people emphasizing the fact that they were breaking the law and that it would be to their own benefit that they see about acquiring licences in future.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

(a) Copra: This commodity remains the predominant cash earner for the people of the island group. There are approximately 120,000 mature palms and an estimated 80,000 immature palms on Tanga islands which by 1972 should give a projected potential of 1,000 tons. For the fiscal year 1967/68,deducting wastage,it was estimated that 475 tons valued at $71,250 per annum, was produced.

(b) Cocoa: About November,1967,14,100 trees were in nurseries and ready to be planted out while an estimated 1,800 trees had been planted out and a sharp production increases are expected annually. Projected potential estimate of production by 1971 is 25 dry tons.

(c) Coffee: This crop is a minor one and would probably remain so for quite sometimes. During the year ending 1967/68 only 413 trees have been planted.

POSSIBILITY OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

Practically all arable land on Boang island is being brought under cash crop and for this reason it has very little scope for increase plantings. The other islands on the other hand still have plenty of arable land suitable for planting cash crops. The population is less than 1,000 and it is estimated that 20,000 acres could be developed. In my opinion little difficulty would be expected in fully developing this group the attitude of the people being that they are prepared to work cutting bush and planting more cash crops.

(2)

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

As pointed out earlier in this report(p.3. line 2) it is my impression that the anti-council elements encountered during the early stage of initial survey is weakening and by January next there should be very little or no opposition at all. In my opinion the Tanga islands group is more than ready to participate in Local Government and the sooner this is done the better it would be for all. The fact that certain elements of the islands community are opposed to council movement should not delay in any way ~~xx~~ the formation of the Tanga islands into a ward of the Namatanai Local Government Council.

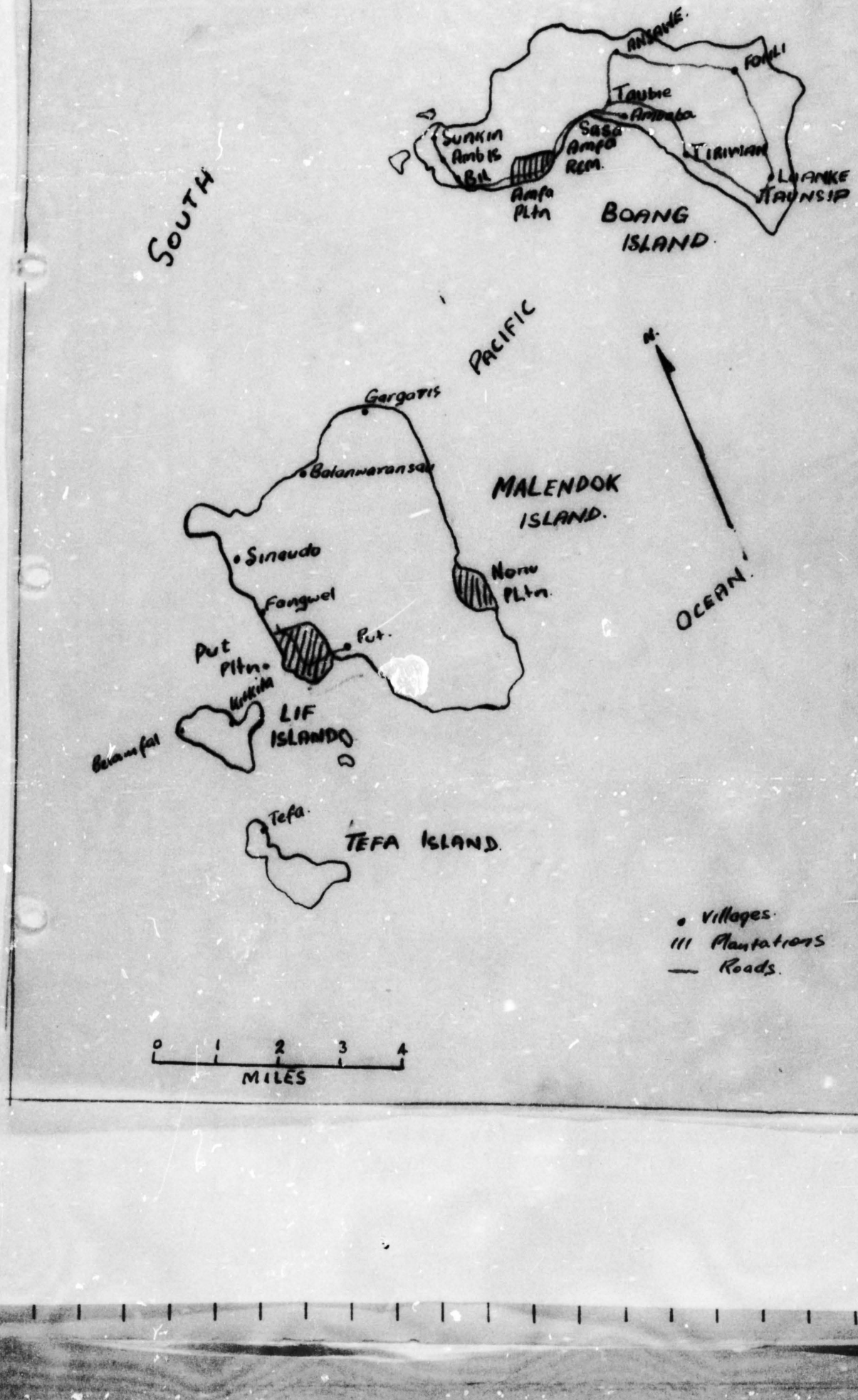
CONCLUSION.

The general situation in the Tanga islands group is good and stable. The fact that the Department of District Administration has abandoned the Base Camp on Boang island for the time being has not cheesed them off the least. In fact one of their luluais has frequently made request for nails etc.to build a new house on the camp site. The faith in the Administration is still maintained which to me is a miracle as it is the characteristic of isolated island communities. As expressed so often in this report I think the people are ready for local government council and should be brought into the Namatanai Council as soon as possible.

For your information and onfowarding please.

(W. Noel Levi)
Patrol Officer.

(1)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Director (1)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO.10 OF 1968/69

Subdistrict NAMATANAI

District NEW IRELAND

Type of Patrol ROUTINE

Patrol Conducted by JOHN D. BRADY

Area Patrolled (Council and/or Census Division/s.) KUNOMALA CENSUS DIVISION

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

NIL

Duration of Patrol—from 16 / 12 / 68 To 20 / 12 / 68

No. of Days 5 DAYS

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : 1968

Date 3rd - 7th OCTOBER Duration 5 DAYS

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) POLITICAL EDUCATION - COUNCIL CULVERT SURVEY

Total Population of Area Patrolled 344

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

(7)

67-9-23

67-9-23

April 14th, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL NO. NAMATANAI 10/68-69

Your reference 67-20-1 of 31st March, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. J.D. BRADY, Assistant District Officer to KUNUMALA Census Division.

Report would have been more meaningful had a Situation Report been submitted.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

c.c. Mr. J.D. Brady,
Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI,
New Ireland District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

69.9.22 (6)

67-20-1

BAMc/ni

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
9 APR 1969
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

31st March, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 19 OF 1968/69

The short report of a 5 day patrol by Mr. J.D. Brady to the Kunomala Census Division on Local Government extension and bridge/culvert assessment, is acknowledged.

It would seem that some follow-up education may be needed in this area after the first election of a Councillor, to promote understanding of local government and co-operation.

A short but apparently effective patrol.

(H.L. WILLIAMS)
District Commissioner

cc: Director,
Department of District
Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Two copies of memorandum report enclosed, please.

(H.L. WILLIAMS)
District Commissioner

14/4

67-20-1 (49)

HJR/mb

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.
New Ireland District.

30th January, 1969.

District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 10 OF 1968/69

Herewith please find a brief report of a short patrol to the KUNOMALA Census Division which was conducted by Mr. J.D. Brady, Assistant District Officer.

The main object of the patrol was to talk to the people about Local Government - its aims and machinery. The KUNOMALAS are shortly to be incorporated into the NAMATANAI Local Government Council, and whilst most of them are enthusiastic, there has been a small minority who remain hesitant. It is my hope that through regular informal and frank discussions the misapprehensions of the people maybe allayed.

Since Mr. Brady's patrol I have been informed by village leaders that entry to the Council is now accepted by virtually the entire KUNOMALA population.

The information supplied by Mr. Brady re culvert and bridge requirements are the subject of separate correspondence to yourself - on Minor New Works and Rural Development Projects files.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.

H.J. Redmond

(H.J. REDMOND)
Assistant District Commissioner

(4)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report No. - 10 of 1968/69.

Sub-District: - NAMATANAI.

District: - New Ireland.

Council Area - Namatanai Local Government Council.

Patrol Conducted by: - John D. Brady.

Designation: Assistant District Officer,

Area Patrolled: - Kunomala Census Division.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol - Nil.

Date and Duration of Patrol - 6/12/68 to 20/12/68 - 5 days.

Date and Duration last D.D.A. Patrol - 3rd - 7th October, 1968.

Objects of Patrol: - Political Education - Council Culvert Survey.

Total Population of Area Patrolled: - 344.

Map Reference: - Edition 1 - A A S, Series T 504. Cape St. George, New Ireland.

Village Population Register: - Not Enclosed.

(3)

PATROL DIARY

16/12/68 — 10 am - Depart Namatanai - inspect tank sites at Rativis and Kudukudu and progress on 5000 gal. tank at Balai. On to Hilalon possible bridge sites inspected on two rivers. To Daulum river - new road route to proposed bridge indicated to people. On to Weilo - arrive 5 pm Overnight.

17/12/68 — A.M. Lectured re council and forthcoming elections to Weilo and Kapsipau people. P.M. - Visited C.M. at Munga and proceeded on to Purunkum, doing culvert survey en route. Overnight Purunkum.

18/12/68 — A.M. Lectured re council and forthcoming elections to Purunkum and Sumsum people P.M. Proceeded on to Iasu and on to Rei doing culvert survey. Returned to Iasu - Overnight.

19/12/68 — A.M. Lectured re council and forthcoming elections to Iasu and Kapsipau people. P.M. Returned to Weilo - Overnight.

20/12/68 — A.M. Depart Weilo for Namatanai - called to inspect Susurunga Marketing Society but clerk absent, arrived Namatanai 5 p.m.

End of Patrol

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-1 (25)
If calling ask for
Mr. JDB/mb

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.
New Ireland.

20th January, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT No. 10 OF 1968/69

The main purpose of this short patrol was to explain to the Kunomala people the working of councils and what part they could expect to play when in the near future they are included in the Namatanai Local Government Council.

Kunomala census division stretches along 25 miles of the South-East coast of this district. It is bordered by the Tanglemat and Lak census divisions both of which are council areas. Tanglemat was included in the original council in 1964 and Lak joined that council in 1967. Consequently councils are not a new thing to the Kunomala people. Councillors, Council elections, taxes and works programs have already been seen and are partly understood.

At the various meetings these facets of Local Government were explained in some detail.

The need for the introduction of councils was linked with the added responsibility that must be borne by the people of the Territory as they move closer to self-government.

Another point stressed was the part that councils play in bringing together the various peoples of an area to dicuss their common problems, aspirations etc. and the united voice which can be used to seek Administration assistance or to make others aware of what the man at village level is thinking.

It was explained that the Namatnai Local Government Council had passed a resolution in favour of Kunomala joining the council and being represented by one councillor. Because of this the people were urged to think well when electing their representative as the type of person they elected as a councillor would have a lot of bearing on the benefits they would seek from joining.

Although now in favour of joining the council; from the number of questions asked it would appear as though the attitude is that the move is to be accepted as it is probably inevitable. Interest does not appear to be high. It can be expected that once they have their own representative and the council is functioning in their area more interest will be shown.

For your information.

(J.D. BRADY)
Assistant District Officer

(1)

CULVERT SURVEY - MULIAMA to REI

Small river ½ mile north of Manmo, 2 large pipes.

MANMO river adjacent to Manmo - 40 ft bridge, stream in Manmo - 4 pipes.
Stream in Singsingie pltn. - Pipes already on site.

WEILO river at Weilo - 40 ft bridge required. River at Manga mission - 4 more pipes required.
Dip at Danfu village - 2 pipes.

KAILAMA river North of Purinsa - usually dry but quick flash floods - probably require 30ft bridge.

BALANGOF river at Purinsa - old bridge out 10ft bridge required.

PURINSA river - usually low - flash floods - 60ft bridge.

EIA river - usually low 40ft bridge.

YAUMIME stream 2 large pipes.

DENTINE wide shallow stream - N of Maritzoan-nothing required.

YAM stream - 2 large pipes.

KAI stream usually dry.

GIRIF river - usually low - near Iasu 40ft bridge required.

PAPAKAM river south of Iasu - tidal - 40ft bridge.

TAU river - south of Iasu - 50ft bridge required - tidal.

TANDAN river (flowing) - 60ft bridge.

NGARTADEDILIK stream 2 pipes required.

YANGUM stream - north of Kapsipau - 6 pipes required.

MANGAI stream - 4 pipes required.

IN river - south of Mangai - flowing 50ft bridge required.

Generally the rivers and streams in this section are not hard to ford and are often dry. However all are subject to flash flooding. Bridges have been mentioned in many places because it is thought that culverts would probably be washed out by the force of the flash floods.

(J.D. BRADY)
Patrol Officer

Director (1)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO.11 OF 1968/69

Subdistrict NAMATANAI

District NEW IRELAND

Type of Patrol SPECIAL - P.I.R. LIAISON AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORK

Patrol Conducted by D.M. DONOVAN - PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled (Council and/or Census Division/s.) RATAMAN, TANGLEMET, LAK AND KANDAS CENSUS DIVISIONS

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

NIL

Duration of Patrol—from 28 / 1 / 69 To 22/2 / 69

No. of Days BROKEN PERIODS - 23 DAYS

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :

Date Duration CONTINUOUS

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)

LIAISON WITH ARMY CIVIC ACTION PATROLS TAXPAYERS MEETINGS

Total Population of Area Patrolled

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

(13)

67-9-24

67-9-24

April 14th, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REP. NAMATANAI 11/68-69

Your reference 67-20-1 of 31st March, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. D.M. DONOVAN, Patrol Officer, to NATAMAI, TANGLEMBUT, LAK and KAMDAS Census Divisions.

An interesting and neatly presented Report.

It is pleasing to note the success of the P.I.R. Civic Action patrol.

Were written patrol instructions issued?

(W.N. ELLIS)
Director

c.c. Mr. D.M. Donovan,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI,
New Ireland District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

69.9.27

(12)

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
9 APR 1969
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-20-1

BAMc/ni

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

31st March, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 11 OF 68/69

Receipt is acknowledged of report by Mr. D.M. Donovan, Patrol Officer, covering a period spent in liaison with a P.I.R. Civic Action patrol, followed by a series of Council tax-payers meetings.

The success of the Civic Action work has previously been noted with gratification, and I am pleased with the part that Mr. Donovan played in it.

It is also heartening to read that the Lak and Kandas people are evincing a co-operative, indeed progressive, attitude. It would seem that they are not so well served with Primary schools as the rest of the District. No doubt the reason is that the population is small and scattered in a rather remote area of poor communications, but the need must be met as soon as possible. Perhaps the next routine patrol could conduct a survey to show members in each age group by villages, preferences for Administration or Mission school, present facilities, and recommendations for site for an additional schools. Council support for any new schools is necessary.

The question of a High School at Namatanai has been raised separately, but is unlikely to be provided in the immediate future. However, as you know, it is intended to commence the Girls' Vocational School at Namatanai as soon as possible.

A well written, useful report.

(H.L. WILLIAMS)
District Commissioner

cc: Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Two copies of report enclosed.

14/4

(H.L. WILLIAMS)
District Commissioner

(11)

67-1-1

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI,
New Ireland District.

21st March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 11 OF 1968/69

Attached please find three copies of the above report submitted by Mr. D.DONOVAN, Patrol Officer.

During the recent visit of B Coy., 2nd Btn., Pacific Islands Regiment to NAMATANAI, Mr. DONOVAN was appointed to act as liaison officer with them and he performed this function with zest and competence.

I have already written to you concerning the P.I.R. visit to NAMATANAI. Suffice to say here that their visit was a successful one, and they impressed as a body of men well disciplined, of good humour, and prepared to work for the good of their country.

The civic aid projects were quite useful and it was pleasing to note the positive response of the village peoples. At all times large numbers of men and women worked enthusiastically with the troops on projects which were felt needs. I am writing you a separate memorandum concerning the KARIAS airfield; the development of which may proceed apace now that the many high hardwood stumps have been blown.

The RATIVIS bridge, although perhaps more grandiose than necessary, was completed in the face of adverse weather conditions. It is a very solid structure of 60 foot in length, comprising cement abutments, kwila bearers, and sawn timber decking. Cement, re-inforcing, and timber was purchased out of my Rural Development Funds.

The improvements effected to the MULIAMA/WARAGANSAU road 'horror stretch', however minor, are of course, valuable.

All in all a valuable visit by the P.I.R., who, we hope, can come again in the future.

The Tax Payers meetings organised by Mr. DONOVAN were part of a series which encompassed the entire NAMATANAI Council area. The call by the people for a High School at NAMATANAI is one which is becoming inceasingly strong throughout this Sub-District and is being echodd by all segments of the community. The Administration can expect considerable pressure in this regard during the coming years.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.

H.J.REDMOND
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONE

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA (10)

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 11 of 1968/1969

SUB DISTRICT OF NAMATANAI

DISTRICT OF NEW IRELAND

NAMATANAI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA

CONDUCTED BY : D.M. DONOVAN, PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED : RATAMAN, TANGLEMET, LAK and KANDAS CENSUS DIVISIONS

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : NIL

DURATION OF PATROL : 28/1/69 to 22/2/69
Broken Periods - 23 days

OBJECTS OF PATROL : Liaison with Army Civic Action Patrols
Taxpayers Meetings

DATE DURATION OF LAST PATROL : Continuous

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration.
c/- Sub District Office,
Namatanai.
New Ireland.

3rd March, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Namatanai Sub District,
NEW IRELAND.

PATROL REPORT NO. 11 of 1968/69

1. INTRODUCTION

This report covers a broken period of patrolling ~~of patrolling~~ of twenty-three days from 28th January, 1969 to 22nd February, 1969. During this period I liaised with Pacific Islands Regiment's Civic Action Patrols in the Namatanai Sub-District in which time the Army cleared stumps from the KARIUS Airstrip site, constructed a bridge on the East Coast Road near RATAVIS Village and attempted improvements on the East Coast Road between WARAGANSAU Village and MULIAMA Village. At the completion of these I assisted the Namatanai Local Government Council with taxpayers meetings in the LAK and KANDAS Census Divisions. These meetings were conducted in the villages of LAMBOM, LAMASSA, WOTPI and TARON. The patrol was transported as follows:

(i) Army Civic Action to KARIUS - Army Helicopter, M.V. Bakan and Landrover

(ii) Army Civic Action - RATAVIS Bridge - Landrover

(iii) Army Civic Action - Road works - Landrover and M.V. Bakan

(iv) Taxpayers Meetings - M.V. Bakan

2. KARIUS AIRSTRIP

(a) Introduction

The site for this Airstrip is on the West Coast of the Namatanai Sub-District in the KANDAS Census Division, between the villages of KING and KAIT. Method of access is either by ship from Namatanai or Rabaul or along the west coast by landrover to the end of the road and from there on by foot. Work on the airstrip commenced in February, 1967 (refer Namatanai Report No. 17 of 1966/67 and continued at broken intervals until August 1967 (refer Namatanai Report No. 1 of 1967/1968). At this stage the strip had been cleared with the exception of approximately eighty hardwood stumps of varying sizes. Since then the only work conducted on the strip has been done at irregular intervals by the natives of the area and has consisted entirely of keeping the grass and bush down. At the time of the arrival of this patrol it was obvious that no work had been carried out for some months.

In January this year the Pacific Islands Regiment offered their services for civic action work and it was planned that an Army Engineer and work team continue the clearing operations on the airstrip and remove the tree stumps by blasting. With this in mind I was transported to the site by Army helicopter to prepare the strip for the arrival of the Army team.

(A6)

(b) Local Participation

I was flown to KAIT Village from which messages were sent to all neighbouring villages for labour force to gather and commence clearing the airstrip. By that afternoon a team of about thirty had arrived from KING and KAIT Villages, the nearest to the site, and work was well under way. The following day men and women from villages further afield arrived and over eighty bodies were at work.

The above figures can only emphasise the fact that the people are enthusiastic to get this airstrip operational. I am sure that prior to this patrol they thought the Administration had forgotten about the project. At all times the people, both men and women, worked enthusiastically and by Thursday afternoon over three-quarters of the site had been cleared. At the commencement of clearing operations the strip was covered with a mixture of kunai, sugar cane and small trees ranging in height from three to twelve feet. It was in fact so bad that the helicopter pilot had difficulty finding a landing zone.

(c) Army Participation

The Army work team arrived per M.V. Bakan at 1830 hours Thursday and the engineer arrived per helicopter at 0930 hours on Friday. Blasting commenced on Friday morning and continued on Saturday and until mid-day Sunday. Operations were at all times hampered by heavy rain which was so bad at times that work had to be called off. However, by Sunday midday, at which time all safety fuses had been used, a total of sixty stumps had been removed.

(d) Conclusion

By the time we departed from the area approximately ninety percent of the airstrip had been cleared of bush, and of the original eighty stumps only twenty small ones remained. These can effectively be burnt out. Instructions were left with the councillor of the area to do this and to finish clearing the site, and during some fine weather to completely burn off.

The main problems involved in getting this strip operational are:-

1. There is one large drain through the centre of the site. This is about four to five feet deep.

2. Several undulations along the strip which would have to be levelled.

3. The surface of the site is covered with small stones.

The solution to problem 1 is simple - a small bulldozer of the type used on the Taskul Airstrip. A tractor with a blade may do the job but I am inclined to think that it would not be powerful enough. There is only one solution to the third problem and that is to have a labour force from the nearby villages walkaround and collect them. At the seaward end of the strip are some large trees on a river bank which tend to block the approach to the strip. These would also have to be removed.

(7)

3. RATAVIS BRIDGE

(a) Introduction

This project is situated on the East Coast Road approximately twenty-five miles south of Namatanai. The river which it bridges is subject fo flash flooding as are many in this area and as such interrupts communications in the Sub-District especially during the rainy season. After the completion of the work on the KARIUS Airstrip the army team set up camp in the vicinity of RATAVIS village and commenced construction of the bridge.

(b) Local Participation

The villagers from RATAVIS and KUDUKUDU undertook to fell and prepare six hardwood logs for the bridge supports and to supply any necessary labour. At commencement of the project four logs were ready and work had commenced on preparing the other two.

(c) Army Participation

The army work team comprised about fifteen soldiers under supervision of an Army engineer. Two cement abutments were constructed on either bank of the river and a centre pile of cement and rock provided the mainsupport for the bridge. The logs were lain across these and then bridge decking was nailed to the logs. Heavy rain again hampered working conditions and during a flash flood the centre pile was undermined and had to be reconstructed.

(d) Conclusion

Bridges are a necessity along the east coast road south of Namatanai to keep up communications in the Sub-District. Any extra bridge gained in this area is definitely an asset.

4. ROAD WORKS - MULIAMA

(a) Introduction

The southern section of the East Coast Road extends to REI Village but frequently the road is impassable due to flooded rivers, boggy stretches and steep hills. Inthe WARAGANSAU/MULIAMA area there are several of these steep climbs where the road surface is actually very smooth stone. During wet weather this becomes very slippery and makes the road impassable at these points. Also in the same area there are some very sharp corners which make the drive extremely hazardous. It was the object of the Army's visit to the area to do some blasting to improve the road conditions at least a little. Gelignite remaining from the KARIUS Airstrip project was used.

(b) Local Participation

Inthis project it was difficult to use a large labour force from the surrounding villages. The people of the area were willing to assist and at all times a force of about ten men were being used to dig holes for the gelignite and to clear away the rubble after blasting. After the blasting had been completed the villagers went to work to make the road trafficable again.

(6)

(c) Army Participation

The army team comprised ten soldiers under the supervision of the engineer. They brought with them a drill breaker set which was of assistance in drilling holes for the gelignite. At the completion three bad sections of this stretch of road had been improved. However, to make any noticeable improvement one would need tons not pounds of gelignite.

5. TAXPAYERS MEETING

At all of these meetings I impressed on the people that it was their meeting and that I was only there to assist them and give them advice. Usually there were two councillors present and I handed the meetings over to them and retired to the background. This method seemed effective and much discussion ensued. All areas voted to increase their tax rates and much of the discussion centred around the amount of the increase. From taxation the theme of the meeting invariably shifted to education and this seems to be their main bone of contention. It was emphasised that they had to ask for what they wanted but that by no means were they to expect that their desires would immediately be granted. This was understood. Once education had been soundly discussed there seemed very little else the people wished to talk about. They seem very happy with their council and with the way it is being run.

6. SITUATION REPORT

(a) Political

The people in the areas visited for the Council Taxpayers meetings, although they are only relatively recent additions to the council, seem to have gained a fair understanding of what councils are and what they do. In all places they appeared to be pro-council and realised that the council was not only a place where requests went for projects but that it could also be used to pass on their ideas to some of the inaccessible sections of the Administration.

Due to the time limit brought on by the tight schedule which had to be adhered to it was difficult to assess the extent of their political understanding in other fields. With the exception of LAMBOM I spent only a matter of hours in each village.

For many years the west coast has been influenced by the people from the DUKE OF YORK ISLANDS and some of their activities have bordered on the cultish. It was therefore heartening to see them support the council to such an extent. They realise that the council can not operate without money and to pursue capital works programmes that will be beneficial to them they have to contribute more to its operation.

(b) Economic

In this field the LAMBOM people are outstanding. While in the area I noticed that clearing operations were taking place on the mainland with a view to increasing their coconut plantings. Other areas were not so impressive although I was not in the area long enough to assess their potential. In these areas the people are dependant on shipping from Rabaul to dispose of their produce and during the north-west season it is virtually impossible to load or unload cargo, there being no anchorages of anyworth on this coast.

(5)

(c) Social

The one thing that is apparently occupying the minds of these people is education. They are apparently unsatisfied with the mission schools, many of which are not registered. At WOTPI and TARON requests were made for Government operated Primary T Schools on the ground that it was too far for them to bring their children to the ones already in operation. At all places requests were made to approach the Education Department with a view to starting a High School and a Girls Vocational School in Namatanai. Apparently many parents tried to enrol children in schools in the Rabaul area and were told differing stories ranging from the fact that the schools were full to the schools in the Rabaul area are only for New Britain people. The people state that all high schools in the New Ireland area are in the vicinity of Kavieng and that it is too far, too difficult and too expensive to send their children there.

Requests were also lodged for improved health services especially in the field of infant welfare. This came from the area around Cape St. George and I have been informed by the officer-in-charge of Public Health in Namatanai that this is outside the Infant Welfare patrol area. People still have difficulty in attending aid posts caused in the main by the long distances to be travelled. During the wet season the walking tracks are virtually impassable because of flooded rivers and high seas make canoe travel a dangerous pastime.

(d) Miscellaneous

During the time the Army was at KARIUS airstrip site the people worked enthusiastically on the project. On my return to the area for taxpayers' meetings I did not notice any visible reaction to the Army. It could be that because I was in the area with the army they correlated the work of the Army with that of the Administration.

(D. M. DONOVAN)

(4)

PATROL DIARY

Tuesday, 28th January : Departed Namatanai per Land Rover at 0630 hrs. for West Coast. Arrived KALIL Village 0815 hrs. Proceeded by Army helicopter to KARIUS Airstrip. Discussions with Army engineer regarding work to be carried out. To KAIT Village - couriers sent to neighbouring village for labour. Returned to airstrip - campsite for Army work team prepared and walking track to beach cut. O/night KING Village.

Wednesday, 29th January : 0800 hrs. - to airstrip. Labour forcefrom KING and KAIT Villages attended and commenced clearing grass and bush. In most places the bush is over seven feet tall and in the vicinity of the tree stumps there is a heavy matting of grass. P.M. Villagers from NASCO and KABAMAN arrived and joined in working. M.V. BAKAN due but as yet no sign. O/night KING Village.

Thursday, 30th January : 0800 hrs. - work recommenced on airstrip. Villagers from WOTPI arrived this morning and commenced work. Work force now numbers in the vicinity of eighty and all working enthusiastically. About 50% of site now cleared. 1830 hrs. - M.V.BAKAN arrived with Army team. Engineer to arrivefrom Rabaul tomorrow with fuse. O/night KING Village.

Friday, 31st January : 0700 hrs - commenced unloading gelignite from M.V. BAKAN - 14 cases each of 50 lbs. Helicopter with engineer arrived 1000 hrs. and blasting commenced at 1100 hrs. Heavy rain hinders work - approx. ten large stumps removed. O/night King Village.

Saturday, 1st February : Blasting recommenced and continued throughout the day in spite of rain. However at 1600 hrs. heavy downpours made work impossible and dangerous. Approx. 35 stumps removed today and preparations made for more blasting tomorrow. A.D.C. Namatanai advised that BAKAN would return tomorrow. O/night KING V.

Sunday, 2nd February : Further 15 odd stumpsremoved today. Safety fuse finished. However only twenty small stumps still remain. Departed from KARIUS on board the BAKAN at 1245 hrs. for RATABU. Arrived 1830 hours. Heavy seas hamper disembarkation. Arrived Namatanai per landrover at midnight.

Monday, 3rd February : A.M. - To RATAVIS with Army engineer for inspection of bridge site. Discussions with engineer and villagers re references hardwood logs for supports. Four logs on site and was informed that remaining two were cut and were being prepared. Returned to Namatanai at 1630 hrs.

Tuesday, 4th February : At Namatanai collecting necessary items for work on bridge. Cement etc. despatched to RATAVIS.

Wednesday, 5th February : To Ruwong Sawmill to inspect progress on bridge planking. None cut as yet and am informed that it will be at least two weeks before it will be ready. Returned to Namatanai.

Thursday, 6th February : Office Duties - Namatanai

Friday, 7th February : Office Duties - Namatanai

Saturday, 8th February : Observed

Sunday, 9th February : Observed

Monday, 10th February : 0600 hrs. departed Namatanai for RATAVIS en route to MULIAMA. Arrived RATAVIS 0730 hrs. One landrover to wait for Army engineer and team - self with explosives proceeded to HILALON. No. 2 landrover arrived 1230 hrs. and both departed for MULIAMA at 1300 hrs. Arrived MULIAMA 1700 hrs. O/night MULIAMA PLTN.

Tuesday, 11th February : To MULIAMA Village - work teams organised to assist Army. Investigations ~~xxxiyx~~ carried out into local disputes and into the matter of a child drowning during flash flood.

Wednesday, 12th February : Report from Manager, Muliama Plantation regarding trouble between labourers. The matter was dealt withand the offender gaoled. Heavy rains make return journey to Namatanai by road impossible. A.D.C. advised by radio.

Thursday, 13th February : Departed for Namatanai on board M.V. Bakan at 0730 hrs. Arrived Namatanai at 1300 hrs.

Friday, 14th February : Office Duties

Saturday, 15th February : Observed

Sunday, 16th February : Observed

Monday, 17th February : Office Duties and preparations to depart per M.V. Bakan to assist Council Taxpayers Meetings. 2100 hrs. departed for TARON Village.

Tuesday, 18th February : 0530 collected Malaria Control spray teams from SAMO. Proceeded MULIAMA and thence to TARON. Villagers at TARON informed that timetable had been altered and meeting would be conducted on 22nd February. Departed for LAMBOM and arrived at LAMBOM at 2000 hrs.

Wednesday, 19th February : Taxpayers meeting conducted at LAMBOM. Commenced at 1030 hrs. and concluded at 1600 hrs. Good attendance and interest level of participants very high. O/night LAMBOM.

Thursday, 20th February : Per M.V. Bakan to LAMASSA Village. Taxpayers meeting conducted - similar to that at LAMBOM. P.M. departed for KING Village where Bakan anchored for night.

(2)

Friday, 21st February : To WATPI Village where taxpayers meeting again conducted. Discussion here was again similar to that at LAMBOM and LAMASSA. P.M. returned by M.V. Bakan to LAMBOM.

Saturday, 22nd February : A.M. to TARON Village where Taxpayers meeting conducted. P.M. departed for Namatanai. Arrived Namatanai 2330 hrs.

END OF PATROL

Population 1668

Street Road Work 10'2'69 to 15'2'69.

TANGLEMET
Population 397

KANDAS
Population 910

Per M.V. Bakeri

Watpi V. Taxpayers Meeting 21'2'69

King V.

Karius Ri... Shooting Site 28'1'69 to 22'2'69

Aid Post

LAK...
Popula...

NAMATANAI

Patrol No 11 of 1968'69

...ning Liaison with Army Civic Action
... and Taxpayers Meetings
...ken Periods From 28'1'69 to 22'2'69
...g drawn by D.M. Donovan, Patrol Officer

Scale 4" = 1 mile

LAPASSA
15...

Village Taxpayers Meeting 20'2'69

Taxpayers Meeting 18'2'69

Village

LAMBOM
15...

Kaid V.

KINSAL
Population
488

SUSUKUNGA
Population 1668

Samo Pln

Road Block
10'2'69 to
15'2'69.

TANGLEMET
Population 397

KANDAS
Population 910

Per M.V. Bedford

Wotpi V. Tanpayes Meeting
21/2/69

Kings

Karius Plantation

Operation Site
28'1'69 to
2'2'69

Anti-Poaching Post

LAK
Population 1922

NUMATAGAI

Special Patrol No. 11 of 1968'69

Co-operation with Army Civic Action
Patrols and Tanpayes Meetings
Broken Patrols from 28'1'69 to 22'2'69
Map drawn by D.M. Donovan, Patrol Officer
Scale 4" = 1 mile

LAPLASSA
Village
Tanpayes Meeting
20/2/69

Tanpayes Meeting
19/2/69
Village

LAMOGAI
Pln

Cape St George

NAMATANAI

PATPATARA
Population 2766

Per M.V. Balon 17'2'69

Per M.V. Balon 13'2'69

RATAMAN
Population 355

Ratavis V.

Kini V.

KINGAL
Population 488

SUSURUNGA
Population 1668

Same Pitn

Per M.V. Balon 21'2'69

TANGLEMET
Population 897

KANDAS
Population 910

Welpi V.

Tarpaper Meeting 21'2'69

Karius Pit

Shooting Site 28'1'69 to 2'2'69

Site for Aid Post

LAK
Population 1422

NAMATANAI
SPECIAL PATROL No 11 OF 1968'69

Per M.V. Balon 13'2'69

Samo Pln

SUSURUNGA
Population 1668

Street Road Latia 10'2'69 to 13'2'69.

Mulima Pln

TANGLEMET
Population 397

KUNGMALA
Population 344

KANBAS
Population 910

White V. Tagaqua Meeting 21'2'69

King V.

Karias Pln Meeting Site 21'2'69 to 22'2'69

LAK
Population 1422

Aid Post

Meeting 22'2'69

'69

Rietica

22'2'69

Patrol Officer

Village Tagaqua Meeting 20'2'69

HQ COPY I

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number 12 of 1968/69

Subdistrict NAMATANAI

District NEW IRELAND

Type of Patrol CENSUS - LOCAL GOVERNMENT - LAND SURVEY

Patrol Conducted by JOHN D. BRADY - ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Area Patrolled (Council and/or Census Division/s.) TANGA ISLANDS

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

L.G.C. PRESIDENT R. SEETO

C.P.O. R. SAKER and

CONSTABLE KOLOU

Duration of Patrol—from 5 / 2 / 69 To 27 / 2 / 69

No. of Days 3 WEEKS

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : NOVEMBER 1968

Date 26th to 30th Duration 5 DAYS

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) CENSUS REVISION. COMPILATION OF COUNCIL ELECTORAL ROLL. POLITICAL EDUCATION. SURVEY OF LAND SHORTAGE. ASSISTANCE TO MALENDOK MARKETING SOCIETY. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Total Population of Area Patrolled 3238

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Area Study filed.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

(31)

GFB:HC

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA

67-9-34

8th October, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL NAMATANAI 12/68-69

Your reference is 67-20-1 of 22nd September, 1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. J.D. Brady, Assistant District Officer, to Tanga Census Division.

3. The pre-election campaign was obviously very thorough. I trust that pressure can be maintained on the anti-council group.

4. It does appear that there will be a need for some of the Tanga people to be re-settled. I note that all possible avenues are being explored in an endeavour to locate a suitable area for re-settlement.

5. Mr. Brady has conducted an effective patrol. His report is well presented and informative.

6. Mr. Saker's Area Study is a sound effort.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary
Department of the Administrator

c.c:
Mr. J.D. Brady,
Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI. New Ireland District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

67.9.34 (30)

In regard to concrete water tanks, it may be possible to assist with funds this financial year, if TANGA has not been given any assistance to date. Please advise.

Overall, this has been a constructive patrol, which should be followed up in the near future for maximum effect.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
25 SEP 1969
KONEDOBU

(H.L. WILLIAMS)
District Commissioner

cc: The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

(28)

(29)

Division

Department of the Administrator,
District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

67-20-1

BAMc/ni

22nd September, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

PATROL NO. 12 OF 1968/69 - TANGA ISLAND

The report by Mr. J.D. Brady of a patrol to the Tanga Group, accompanied by Messrs. C.P.O. Saker and Council President SEETO, together with your covering memorandum is acknowledged.

Your remarks cover the main aspects. This was an effective follow-up to the incorporation of these Islands into the Namatanai Council, and a good preparation for the initial elections. A pocket of opposition to local government on BOANG Island is being steadily overcome, and should before long disappear.

There can be no question that the pressure on land resources on BOANG Island is already acute. Some immediate relief could perhaps be found on MALENDOK Island, but as Mr. Brady suggests, the amount of arable land is limited there too. Ultimately, some of the TANGA people will need to re-settle somewhere.

The District Co-ordinating Committee, attended by yourself and Mr. Gee, Land Settlement Officer considered this problem on 31st July. Since then, aerial reconnaissances of the WEITIN and KAMDARU valley have been made, and I understand that these areas did not look promising from the air. The use of a helicopter for closer examination has also been sought, which should provide a better idea of the potential.

I hope your projected visit to Tanga Islands may produce a clearer idea of the preferences of the people, including these possibilities -

(a) Taking up blocks at oil palm scheme, Hoskins.

(b) The Suzurunga area, were it has been said the people have clan affiliations.

There has also been mention of some connections with the lightly populated ANIR Group; perhaps this possibility should not be overlooked.

It is pleasing to note that copra output is being maintained, although it could apparently be increased (vide p.5). It is hoped that the NINSA II has increased its service to the Malendok Society.

Mr. Brady mentions the lack of work on road maintenance on BOANG. Since there are apparently plenty of men there, it is hoped the Council can see that greater efforts are made in future. A durable wharf, able to stand up to sea action, would be a boon. I suggest the Council might request the advice, and if possible, an inspection by Mr. Lee, Specialist Engineering Advisor.

If, as Mr. Brady suggests, a tractor-and-trailer is needed for road works, the Administration one on LIHIR Island might be transported over for a few months. Or can a local tractor or truck be hired?

(28)

67-20-1 (149)

HJR/mb

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.
New Ireland.

31st March, 1969.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
- 1 APR 1969
KAVIENG
NEW IRELAND DISTRICT

District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 12 OF 1968/69
TANGA ISLANDS

Herewith please find three copies of the above report which has been submitted by Mr. J.D. Brady, Assistant District Officer.

The patrol had two main aims - to prepare the people for their imminent induction into the NAMATANAI Council; and to inquire into the need for resettlement of portion of the TANGA people.

POLITICAL

The patrol was well qualified to sell Local Government. Mr. Brady is a successful Council Adviser and is well known to the TANGA people. Mr. Robert Seeto, NAMATANAI Council President, is an extremely fluent and forceful speaker in pidgin, and is well liked by native people. With Mr. Brady's technical knowledge and Mr. Seeto's loquacity I am sure that the cause of Local Government was clearly and compellingly put forward.

The TANGA group has now been formally proclaimed into the NAMATANAI Council and initial elections will commence on 29th April. Although a small minority of people remain suspicious, the great majority are at least prepared to give the system a trial.

The leader of the Anti-Council faction is one RINGE of SASA. I recently visited TANGA and spoke to this person. He informed me that his opposition to Local Government developed in the late fifties when he witnessed the Anti-Council disturbances of the Gazelle Peninsular. Later, RINGE was the Clerk of the now defunct BOANG Advancement Society, and had the reputation of being something of a "sharp operator". He is not considered however, to wield extensive personal power.

Without doubt the success of the TANGA inclusion will depend to a large degree on the calibre of the men that are elected to office. The onus will be on the people. There will be no need for them to be represented by nonentities as there are many men who are mature, industrious and progressive. KONOS of AMFA appears to be a particularly strong and respected person and if elected to the Council could easily attain executive status.

The powerful Catholic Mission supports the introduction of Local Government to TANGA. The Administration and the Catholic Mission enjoy particularly good relations throughout the Sub-District and this of course facilitates our efforts towards further development in all fields.

ECONOMIC

Resettlement

From Mr. Brady's figures it appears that there will be a definite need of resettlement of a significant number of TANGA people in the future. The population problem is restricted to BOANG Island where land is almost entirely covered by coconuts which restricts the availibility of subsistence food gardens taking into account the exigencies of a now marginal bush fallow system of cultivation. The problem is further compounded by a population explosion resulting from above average maternal and infant welfare services provided by the Catholic Mission. The following figures clarify the position:

ARABLE LAND AVAILABLE - 5120 acres.

POPULATION IN TEN YEARS- 3951 persons.

AVAILIBILITY OF LAND
IN TEN YEARS - 1.5 acres per person.

This ratio is patently insufficient to allow for the viable society of self sufficient, land owning farmers which we are trying to develop. It follows then that we should attempt to secure additional land for the TANGA people. The possible resettlement areas most commonly mentioned are at the valleys of the WEITIN and KAMDARU rivers on the east and west coast of New Ireland. I have visited the WEITIN river area and flown over the KAMDARU and because both areas appear subject to inundation, neither overly impressed me as ideally suited to resettlement purposes. However, both valleys and adjoining areas should be examined by a joint D.D.A. and D.A.S.F. patrol and the availibility of suitable land determined. I suggested that this subject be discussed at the next meeting of the District Co-ordinating Committee, so that appropriate action can be initiated.

CONCLUSION

I believe that in general, affairs at TANGA are in good order. The people are industrious and good natured. Excellent health and educational facilities are available to them and of course the copra industry is in a state of boom.

The introduction of Local Government will take up most of our energies during the coming years and provided staff and transport facilities are maintained at at least current levels, then there is no reason why we should not be successful.

Mr. Brady has again submitted an informitive report of a successful patrol. The Area Study completed by Mr. C.P.O. SAKER is also valuable.

Camping Allowance claim is attached.

Forwarded, please.

(H.J. REDMOND)
Assistant District Commissioner

(26)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No. - 12 of 1968/69.

Sub-District: - NAMATANAI.

District: - New Ireland.

Council Area. - About to be incorporated in the NAMATANAI Local Government Council.

Patrol Conducted By: - John D. Brady.

Designation: - Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled: - Tanga Islands.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol: - L.G.C. President R. Seeto, C.P.O. R. Saker, and Constable Kolou.

Date and Duration of Patrol - 5/2/69 to 27/2/69 = 3 weeks.

Date and Duration last D.D.A. Patrol - 26th to 30th November, 1968.

Objects of Patrol: - Census revision. Compilation of council electoral roll. Political Education. Survey of land shortage. Assistance to Malendok Marketing Society. Routine Administration.

Total Population of Area Patrolled - 3238.

Map Reference: - Edition 1 - A A S, Series T 504. Samo, New Ireland.

Village Population Register - Enclosed.

(25)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-1-1 (47)
If calling ask for
Mr. HJR/mb

Department of District Administration.
Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.
New Ireland.

30th January, 1969.

Mr. J.D. Brady,
Assistant District Officer,
NAMATANAI.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Please be prepared to undertake a patrol to the TANGA Islands on 4th February. During this patrol I wish you to do the following:

(1) Census Revision and compilation of electoral rolls in anticipation of initial Local Government elections in April or May.

(2) Survey of land shortage or otherwise at TANGA. Peruse file 35-1-1 and take note of various letters from the District Commissioner following questions asked in the House of Assembly.

(3) N.G.L.T.R.O. See file 34-1-223 and effect compensation to SIONI-SELER.

(4) Enquiry into application by BIARASANG/PANDEI of BOANG for a Development Bank loan.

(5) Political Education. Have clear and frank talks with the people about politics with the emphasis on Local Government. Explain to them that they will shortly be incorporated into the NAMATANAI Council. Take note of letter from Mr. Julius Chan contained in file 40-2-2.

(6) Needs survey. See letter 40-2-6 of 21st January from the District Commissioner contained in file 40-2-2.

This is an important patrol and it requires to be done thoroughly and slowly. With regards to the land survey you will have to determine present population together with the rate of natural increase and then calculate the expected population in ten years time. At the same time ascertain the proportions of used and unused land and the arability of the latter. Also the degree to which extensions of cash cropping can be expected to take up land presently not being used.

You should mention to the people that it has been suggested that there will be a need for resettlement of some of them in the future. Emphasise that this is only a suggestion but ascertain what their thoughts about this are.

(H.J. REDMOND)
Assistant District Commissioner

(54)

PATROL DIARY

5/2/69 — Depart Namatanai 2315 hours per M.V. Bakan to commence Tanga patrol. Accompanied by Namatanai L.G.C. President R. Seeto, C.P.O. R. Saker and Assistant R.D.O. Joseph MAza.

6/2/69 — Arrive Boang island 0715 a.m. - cargo and settling in at base camp. P.M. - organized itinery of patrol and local people informed. Luluais visit camp. Overnight Amfa.

7/2/69 — Heavy rain - Census revision at Amfa and discussions re council and possible resettlement scheme. Overnight Amfa.

8/2/69 — Walked to Sasa village. Census revision of Sasa and Ambaba. Further talks re council and resettlement. $210 compensation paid to SIONI of SASA for part of Amfa plantation. Overnight.

9/2/69 — Sunday observed - visited Catholic Mission.

10/2/69 — To western end of Boand island by jeep. Census revision of Sumkin, Ambisumne and Bil villages. Further talks re council and resettlement scheme. Returned to Amfa - Overnight.

11/2/69 — By jeep to Luanke village where Tiriwan village had also gathered. Census revision and talks re council and resettlement. Overnight Amfa.

12/2/69 — By jeep to Ambaba village re council wards - on to Komanasaeo and Taubie villages for census revision and discussions re council and land resettlement. Returned to Amfa - Overnight.

13/2/69 — By jeep to Tounsip village - census revision and discussions re council and land resettlement. Much interest shown. Inspect mission school thence return to Amfa. Overnight.

14/2/69 — To Fionili for census revision and discussions re council and land resettlement. Three summons served Enquiries re development bank loan for PARASANG/PANPEI Return to Amfa. Overnight.

15/2/69 — To Ansawe village for census revision and discussions re councils. Returned Amfa - Overnight.

16/2/69 — Sunday observed - M.V. Ninsa II arrive at 2 p.m. Aboard - discussed islands copra trade with captain and co-operatives officer. Overnight.

17/2/69 — Full day spent at Amfa base camp for court cases complaints etc., C.P.O. Saker to Komanasaeo and Ansawe villages for road work. Overnight.

18/2/69 — Per speed boat and M.V. "Threse" to Bolanwaransau - arrived midday - Camp set up. P.M. - Walked to Gagaris inspect village. Return to Balanwaransau - Overnight,

19/2/69 — Census revision of Balanwaransau and Gagaris. Discussions re council and progress of Malendok Marketing Society. Heavy seas prevent moving. Overnight Balanwaransau.

(23)

20/2/69	To Fangwel village by speed boat. Census revision of Fangwel and Sinaudo villages. Discussion re council and Malendok Marketing Society.
21/2/69	By speed boat to Tefa island for census revision - discussions re council and marketing society.
22/2/69	On to Lif island - census revision of Kitkita and Belamfal. Discussions re council and marketing society. P.M. - Returned to Malendok island - Overnight Put village.
23/2/69	Sunday observed.
24/2/69	Census revision and discussions re council and marketing society at Put. P.M. - Court cases and native enquiries.
25/2/69	A.M. Further court cases - P.M. Commenced patrol report.
26/2/69	Continued with patrol report - Overnight put.
27/2/69	9 a.m. M.V. Bakan arrives - depart Tanga 10.30 a.m. arrive Namatanai 6 p.m.

End of Patrol

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Our Reference 67-1-1

If calling ask for JDB/mb

Mr.

Department of District Administration,

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.
New Ireland.

26th February, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

PATROL REPORT - NAMATANAI No. 12 of 1968/69
TANGA ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION

Situation Report

Introduction As per attached instructions the patrol was of a routine nature with particular emphasis being placed on census revision and compilation of council electoral rolls; political education as regards councils and the need for a resettlement scheme. Mr. C.P.O. R. Saker applied himself dutifully to the census work and L.G.C. President Mr. R. Seeto was of valuable assistance in discussing councils with the Tanga people.

A. POLITICAL

At all gatherings Mr. Seeto and myself informed the people that:-

1. As the majority of Tanga people had been in favour of a council when Mr. D.O. Speakman had visited the islands, Tanga had since been proclaimed as being part of the Namatanai Local Government Council.

2. Elections were likely to be held within the next two to three months and that nominations would be accepted during the patrol.

3. The council would only have meaning to the people if they elected representatives of some quality.

4. Similarly with tax. The material assistance given by the council to Tanga was likely to be in keeping with the tax-rates that were agreed upon by the people themselves.

(a) Attitude towards Councils

Interest was generally good - particularly in the villages back from the beach on Boang island. Where this interest was exceptionally high it was further pointed out to the people that councils could not perform the impossible so therefore not to expect that upon joining the council and paying tax that all good things would automatically follow. I do not believe that this is the attitude but it was thought wise to further clarify. The Tanga people have a lot of contact with Anir and having seen the council in action there for eighteen months and heard what

(21)

the Anirs have had to say I think this influence plus the fear of being "left out" and the realization that their eventual entry into Local Government was inevitable has eventually swung 98% of the population to favour Local Government.

The only opposition was expressed at Sasa by TAKSIER of Ambaba and PAMBAI, a native of Tabar island; they appeared to have a following of 20 people at the most. All other people present showed complete indifference to what they had to say. Apart from asking a few questions about councillors and tax they gave no reason for their attitude.

As Tanga has been a tax free island since 1965 the reason could be there. Finally the dissidents were firmly told that as Tanga had been proclaimed a council area; all the people of Tanga were now part of the Namatanai Local Government Council.

The three beach villages at the Western end of Boang (SUNKIN, AMBUSIME and BIL) were I believe still uncertain of their position when we arrived on the island.

Having heard the present day situation as regards Tanga and the council, Luluai KONOS of Amfa visited these three villages and in the course of one day swung the people to 100% in favour. The standing that KONOS has in the beach area can be gauged somewhat from this.

On Malendok, Lif and Tefa islands the people were all in favour and said that they had been for some time now. If anything they are getting somewhat tired of hearing about councils but not seeing one.

(b) Wards

The Namatanai Local Government Council has already resolved that Tanga be represented by three councillors from three wards.

(i) Beach Ward - Boang Island.

(ii) Top Ward - Boang Island.

(iii) Malendok, Lif and Tefa Islands Ward.

The people of Amaba village were asked which ward they would prefer to be in. Their decision was unanimous that they be included in the beach ward as they are "beach" people and their land and crops are adjacent to the beach. Furthermore in all community projects etc., they co-operate with the other beach villages and not with the "top" villages. For similar reasons the villages of Taubie and Kominasaeo prefer to remain in the "top" ward (see paragraph (B) (a) - Area Study).

Candidates

To date seven nominations have been received from the "top" ward, three from the beach ward and three from the Malendok ward. Further nominations are not likely. Most candidates are reasonable types and indeed some would make excellent councillors. The three best prospects all have good chances of winning. They are -

HENRY/SUONGLO	of the	"top" Ward.
KONOS	of the	"beach" Ward.
KIAPMALUM	of the	"Malendok" Ward.

Most candidates appear to have been selected on a village basis so no doubt voting will closely follow village populations. Pre-

ferences are likely to decide the results.

Attitude towards the government seems to have improved. Until recently the Catholic Mission on Tanga was under the charge of a young energetic priest who involved himself in every facet life on Tanga and was always a spur for development. His activities covered education, health, roads, airstrip, copra marketing, land demarcation work, banking, in fact almost all the normal aspects of administration. His continual presence and the active interest in all these matters as compared with the occasional patrol by a government officer naturally led the people to turn to the mission for guidance. His replacement is a more elderly man who tends to place more emphasis on spiritual work but without abandoning the good work already started.

However as he is a new man to the Tanga it was quite noticeable during this patrol that more use was being made of the government officer. The introduction of the council based in Namatanai should help in re-establishing the Administration to the position that it should hold.

The M.H.A. for Namatanai Open (Mr. Chan) has visited Tanga once since elected and brought forward the question of land resettlement for the Boang people in the House of Assembly. This will be dealt with under the next heading.

Mr. Chan has always had close ties with Tanga through his family, their plantation and the shipping company which he manages. He appears to be well liked by the Tanga people.

Although there are not many non-indigenous on the islands race relationships appear to be good.

B. ECONOMIC

(a) Land Resettlement

At all villages on Boang the people were asked what their thoughts were regarding a possible resettlement scheme in the Kamdaru or Weitin valleys. There was virtually no interest shown in the beach villages which have smaller populations but in the larger villages back from the beach some interest was shown. At no time was opposition expressed to the suggestion. It was explained to the people that Mr. Julius Chan M.H.A. had raised the question in the House of Assembly and that the Administration was now trying to determine the wishes of the people and the needfor such a scheme. What is involved with resettlement and the need for healthy serious minded young to middle-aged men only to make application was stressed. To date eighteen men all of whom seem reasonable types have come forward. They are:- KIAPLOM, NEFU/SEKBUEL, NEBAIT, DINKEN, KIAPKUSKUS, SUANDARAWAN, TURING, KELETAU and TOKTIN all of TAUNSIP - MURNGINFELOMAT, TELAKIN, TAUFIO, DARAFELOMA and FUMAT all of FONLI - KAMDAMUT and BENO of LUANKE - SIGI of TIRIWAN and PASLIU of ANSAWE. All are aware that this is only an exploratory move and that numerous other factors are involved before any definite decision is made. Although only eighteen have to date shown interest I am of the opinion that this figure could increase if it appeared as though a definite move was to be made. Also it is something new to the people and of some magnitude so snap decisions were not likely.

To date all interested have said that they would prefer to settle in the Kamdaru valley rather than Weitin, possibly becasue it is in a more hospitable region with much more outside contact. Other reasons which support Kamdaru are:-

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1. Bigger area available.

2. Not as subject to such widespread flooding.

3. Not as much swamp included.

4. Much easier to ship produce - at Weitin virtually impossible because of large surf.

5. Regular shipping to Rabaul.

6. Freight rates much lower.

7. Much closer to Namatanai therefore easier to supervise.

8. Forseeable that West Coast road could be extended to the Kamdaru area.

The total area of Tanga would be approximately 30 square miles made up of 10½ square miles on Boang, 16 square miles on Malendok and approximately 3½ square miles on the smaller islands of Lif and Tefa. Malendok Lif and Tefa are rugged islands with not a great deal of arable land; however the pepulation density on these is not heavy so they need not be considered for resettlement.

However Boang is completely different. Of the 10½ square miles area I estimate that 2½ square miles would not be suitable for economic cropping because of rock outcrops and generally poor land. Of the remaining eight square miles possibly two square miles might be undeveloped. However the present trend on Boang is to clear bush for gardens and at the same time plant young coconuts. Therefore at the present rate it is conceivable that virtually all land suitable for gardening and cropping will be fully planted within the next decade.

The present day population of Boang island is 2462 and the annual natural increase is 3.2%. At this rate of increase the population ten years hence is likely to be approximately 3373 and fifteen years from now to be 3,951 and in twenty years time to have almost doubled. Although the average size of family is 3.5 it is common to census families with 6 to 10 children. It is also common to see women in their fifties still bearing children. Part of the reason for the high birth rate is due to the excellent health facilities provided by the Catholic mission however I do believe that the Boang islanders are naturally fertile people whether due to environment or diet I do not know.

The average area of land per head today is 2.1 acres. By 1979 this will have decreased to 1.5 acres. However as is realized land is not divided and distributed in equal lots to all people. Already today there are 38 adult men (not aged) without land and this figure is naturally going to increase.

In larger villages of Taunsip (396) and Fonli (350) the position is worse and it was here that most interest was shown in resettlement. Presumably the majority of the 750 children at school on Boang today will also be looking for land in 6 years time. From discussion with trade store managers on the island it appears that many families have already planted all their land with coconuts and now virtually live on bought rice and other trade store foods. Consequently their income derived from coconuts is almost entirely spent on buying food - something which would not be necessary if these people had ample land for gardens.

From the foregoing it is obvious that there are population pressures building up on Boang island. As the people have indicated

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some interest already and as resettlement is a lengthy process I recommend that an immediate start be made to investigate the possibilities of such a scheme in the Kamdaru or Weitin valleys.

N.B. Although the Tanga people have some affiliations with the Sussurunga, Tanglemat and Kunomala people to my knowledge they have no affiliations with the LAK people where the WEITIN valley is situated.

(b) Present Day Economy

The entire economy of Tanga is dependant on copra and likely to remain so for many years to come. Two small coffee gardens exist but are not on economic proposition, D.A.S.F. have a team on Boang assisting with the planting of cocoa however it is likely to be some years before there is sufficient production to markedly effect the economy of Tanga.

Generally coconuts bear well however maintenance on some is poor - particularly on the beach where I estimate that approximately only 50% of the crop would be harvested. In the more populous areas much better production is achieved and new areas are being planted at an alarming rate. The imposition of council tax will help in a small way to increase production from neglected areas.

Some time back the Boang Advancement Society handled most of Boang's copra however because of petty arguments and the peoples' independant nature the society has since collapsed.

Today most of the bigger producers and traders have their own C.M.B. number which enable them to ship direct to C.M.B. Rabaul and receive top prices. Those without numbers usually sell to the traders who are only offering a mediocre price of 3½c per lb. I estimate that approximately 20 tons per month is presently being sold to traders.

Whilst on Boang the M.V. Ninsa II arrived looking for copra but as the M.V. Ellen was due in a couple of days there was nothing for the Ninsa II. The Ellen gives good service to the people of Tanga, Anir and Lihir when possible and as a member of the owners family lives on Tanga it is not likely that much trade could be won. However it could be of much assistance to the society operating on Malendok, Lif and Tefa as described hereunder.

(c) Malendok Marketing Society

This society has been functioning spasmodically since its formation in 1966. Prior to its last shipment in December it suffered a lull of twelve months.

Although support for the society still seems good the main problem is to obtain bags. No other dissatisfaction was expressed. Consequently 200 bags were obtained immediately from Namatanai to cater for existing copra.

By utilizing a service offered by Ninsa II both the society and the Ninsa II could benefit. It is the practice of that ship to carry empty copra sacks for sale to societies at the same time as it collects their copra. If the Ninsa II were to visit Malendok on every second voyage to New Ireland east coast ports (i.e. SUSSURUNGA) it would not have to go far out of its way to collect an extra 150-200 bags from Malendok society and at the same time deliver bags to the society so that copra could be ready for the next visit. This proposal has been put forward to the clerk, the people of Malendok and the Namatanai Co-operatives Officer all of whom are

in favour of the scheme.

The books of the society and the work of the clerk were checked and found to be in order.

Because of low overhead costs Malendok society is able to buy copra @ 4½c per lb. - a good price considering the recent drop by C.M.B. This was explained to the people.

It is to be hoped that when Tanga is included in the council closer contact can be kept with this society so that it may properly achieve the purpose for which it was established.

(d) Roads and Wharves

All villages on Boang are connected by a road system however the people seem loathe to do any work on them whatsoever even though without them the economy of that island would stagnate.

If it were not for the constant urging and assistance of Fr. Vavro and Mr. Peter Chan, Boang roads would be impassable. A complete lack of interest in community affairs and the independant nature of the Boang people is reflected in their attitude towards roadwork and other village tasks.

Due to the ruggedness of Malendok, Lif and Tefa islands there are no roads.

There are two anchorages on Boang. The Catholic Mission has recently completed a small wharf at Amfa which is suitable for the North-West season however when it is open to the full fury of the forthcoming South-East I fear that the sea will take its toll.

Work had commenced on another wharf at SUNKIN which is suitable during the South-East season however when the North-West arrived the large amount of work completed was wrecked in a matter of hours. It seems as though construction of a lasting wharf at Boang is going to be a costly business and I doubt whether the expense would be warranted. At present ships are loaded by surf boats at whichever anchorage is suitable at the time.

(e) Savings and Loan Society

Whilst at Taubie I was informed of a Savings and Loan society which had recently been started there and which was operating under the auspices of the Rabaul registry. To date $162 has been deposited by 27 members. Those interested were encouraged to further support their society.

The loan application by BIARASANG/PANDEI will be dealt with under separate correspondence.

C. SOCIAL

Health and education services provided by the Catholic mission are excellent. A qualified nursing sister is in charge of a well equipped hospital. Virtually all children born on Tanga today are born in hospital hence the low infant mortality rate. However T.B. is a disease which does seem prevalent. Numerous Tanga people are attending the T.B. Hospital at Bitapaka.

The mission schools on Tanga cater for students through to standard 6. Last year Tanga obtained one of the best pass rates in the New Ireland District.

(16)

The villages of Boang are not composite units. The people tend to live on their land sometimes situated miles away and gather as a village mainly for official purpose only. On Malendok the villages are more compact and similar to other villages in Southern New Ireland.

D. OTHER

(a) Land

Tanga is served by four Demarcation committees which are operating satisfactorily but still have a long way to go before completely demarcating all claimed land.

$210 compensation was paid to SIONI/SELER as settlement for his claim on BLOCK 480 - Amfa Plantation.

(b) Needs List

All the roads that are needed on Tanga are already in existence. There are no mountains or streams along these roads; all that is required is surfacing, side drainage and maintenance. Tanga people with very little work could have a first class road net-work. Payment for roadwork is not the permanent answer. Obviously once payment has been received for maintaining village roads, payment will be expected for any additional road work in the future. This is not likely to be forthcoming and so roads revert back to their present state. Perhaps assistance could be given in the form of a tractor/trailer for carting surfacing material (and also assisting with copra marketing) however I am opposed to payment for labour. The strict enforcement of a Road Maintenance rule would also assist.

Water supply is a problem all over Tanga however many individuals have purchased their own tanks. I would suggest wells strategically placed along the beach on Boang; 10,000 gallon tanks for the larger villages back from the beach and smaller tanks for villages on Malendok, Lif and Tefa. This program would have to be spread over several years. The Namatanai Local Government Council has already submitted its 1969/70 water supply projects for subsidy approval so Tanga will probably have to wait until 1970/71 for aid in this direction.

The Administration has an aid post on Malendok which is in a poor state of repair. The Council could consider this project. The main mission school at Amfa is of permanent materials however the smaller schools at FONLI, MINMALE, PUT and LIF are all of bush materials. Planned assistance to these would also be appreciated by the Tanga people.

CONCLUSION

It is important that the change to Local Government be successful and meaningful, as since the break-down of the village official system (some years back now) and the cessation of personal tax, Tanga has virtually been coasting along of its own free will with little guidance or control. An effective Local Government Council served by good representatives could provide the necessary leadership and stimulus for further development.

For your information.

(J.D. BRADY)
Assistant District Officer

(15)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

Report Number	11 of 1968/1969.
Sub-District	Namatanai
District	New Ireland
Patrol Conducted by	J. D. Brady accompanied by R. G. Saker.
Designation	Assistant District Officer and Cadet Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled	Tanga Islands Group.
Personnel Accompanying Patrol	Mr. R. Seeto, President Namatanai Local Government Council, and one member R.P. & N.G.C. Const.Kolou.
Duration	5.2.1969 to 27.2.1969.
Last D.D.A. Patrol.	
Object of Patrol	Census revision,talks re extension of Namatanai Local Government Council to include Tanga,and to ascertain thoughts of the Boang people toward possible resettlement scheme.General administration.
Population	3238 at 1969 census.
Map reference	
Village Population Register	Enclosed.

PATROL DIARY

5th February 1969.	11.00pm.Departed Namatanai for Tanga Islands per M. V. "Bakan".
6th February 1969.	7.15 am.Arrived Tanga Islands.Ashore at Amfa village on Boang Island.Patrol gear brought ashore.Settled in at Amfa Base Camp. pm.Visited Rev. Father P. Vavro at Roman Catholic Mission.Arranged itinery for census. Visited by several Luluais and Tul-tuls.
7th February 1969.	am.Assisted A.D.O. J. Brady in taking of census at Amfa village.Heavy rain during the day.
8th February 1969.	8.00am.Commenced census at Sasa village. Census for both Sasa and Ambaba villages taken at Sasa.Overnight at Amfa.
9th February 1969.	Sunday at Amfa base camp.Evening meal with Father Vavro at Amfa Mission.Overnigh Amfa.
10th February 1969.	am.Travelled to Sunkin,Bil and Ambisumne villages by jeep.Census taken at Sunkin. pm.Census of Bil and Ambisumne taken at Bil village.Overnight Amfa.
11th February 1969.	am.To Luanke village by jeep.Census taken of Luanke and Tiriwan villages at Luanke. Overnight Amfa.
12th February 1969.	am.To Kominasaeo village by jeep.Census taken of Kominasaeo and Taubie villages.Overnight Amfa.
13th February 1969.	To Taunsip village by jeep.Census taken. Overnight Amfa.
14th February 1969.	am.To Fonli village by jeep.Census taken. Overnight Amfa.
15th February 1969.	am.To Ansawe village by jeep.Census taken. Overnight Amfa.
16th February 1969.	Sunday Amfa.
17th February 1969.	am.Supervised cutting of grass,carrying of coronous and general road maintenance at Kominasaeo and Ansawe villages.All grass and undergrowth on,and beside the road was cleared by the people of the above villages and some coronous was laid on the road between Kominasaeo and Luanke villages.
18th February 1969.	am.To Balanwaransau village on Malendok island, per speedboat.Patrol gear brought per M. V. "Trese".Established camp at Balanwaransau.
19th February 1969.	am.Census taken of Balanwaransau village. pm.Census taken of Gaggaris village at Balanwaransau.Overnight Balanwaransau.
20th February 1969.	am.To Fangwel village per speedboat.Patrol gear carried per carriers from Balanwaransau. Census completed at Fangwel of Fangwel and Sinaudo villages.
21st February 1969.	am.To Tefa village per speedboat.Census taken.
22nd February 1969.	am.To Lif Island per speedboat.Census taken at Kitkita of Kitkita and Belamal villages. pm.To Put village on Malendok Island. Overnight at Put village.
23rd February 1969.	Sunday Put.
24th February 1969.	am.Census taken at Put village.Overnight at Put.
25th February 1969.	am.Local Court cases heard at Put village.

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(13)

26th February 1969.	am.Compilation of Tanga census figures. Commenced preparation of patrol report. Overnight Put.
27th February 1969.	am.Departed Put per M. V. "Bakan" at 10.30am. for Namatanai.Arrived Namatanai 6.30pm.

END OF PATROL.

HQ Copy. 1

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. NAM. 13 of 968/69.

Patrol Conducted by W. NOEL LEVI, ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Area Patrolled TANGLEMAT AND SUSURUNGA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans N.C.

Natives N.C.

Duration—From 10./3./1969 to 28./3./1969

Number of Days 19 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 18./6./1967

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

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION; COMPILATION OF COUNCIL TAX/ELECTORAL ROLL; POLITICAL EDUCATION, ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

Area Study filed.

/ /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 ....

.....

.....

.....

67-9-35

28th October, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL NO. NAMATANAI 13/68-69.

Your reference 67-2-1 of 22nd September, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. W.N. Levi, Assistant District Officer, to SUSUKUNGA AND TABULAMET Census Divisions.

Mr. Levi has provided a well detailed, thoughtful account of the area patrolled. The general situation appears sound, but Mr. Levi's comments on the need for greater emphasis on local government and political education are very true. Our officers must pay far more attention to this aspect of their duties.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary
Department of the Administrator.

Mr. W.N. Levi,
Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
ALOTAU. Milne Bay District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on th advantages of national unity.

67.9.35 (25)

some discrepancies and duplications, mainly of men and sometimes families absent in other areas.

I concur in your concluding remarks, and congratulate Mr. Levi on a successful patrol, well reported.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
25 SEP 1969
KONEDOBU

(H.L. WILLIAMS)
District Commissioner

cc: The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

(24)

Division

67-2 0-1

BAMc/ni

Department of the Administrator
District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

22nd September, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 13 OF 1968/69

Receipt is acknowledged of the report by Mr. W.N. Levi, A.D.O., of his patrol to Tanglemat and Susurunga divisions, together with your covering memorandum.

The comments of Mr. Levi and yourself in regard to political ignorance and apathy are noted. You have correctly, in my opinion, ascribed this to a strong conservative tendency, and any change will be gradual, at least in the beginning. I would like to see in reports evidence that officers have made vigorous efforts to promote political awareness; I am glad to see that you have stressed this duty to your staff, and they are not be think that the task may be left to Local Government Councillors or Members of the House.

The idea of communily involvement in Local Government is an excellent one. In other areas, public attendance at Council meetings is encouraged. The geography and communications in your Subdistrict render this difficult, and I support Mr. LEVI's proposal for the Council to have meetings at several focal points in the Subdistrict from time to time, as the Central Council is doing.

Further economic development must depend primarily on the initiative and energy of the people, as you have said. No doubt improved transport and marketing facilities will encourage such development; and despite the low priority this road apparently has on the national programme, it will be necessary to aim at doing this mainly with local resources.

In regard to the Susurunga Society's marketing problems, I understand that a private vessel (.M.V. "Yampi Lass") will be supplementing the shipping service. It is good to see co-operation between the Council and the Society on the matter of use of the tractor-and-trailer, and I assume that the Council will be reimbursed, so that it can further develop secondary and minor roads.

In his Area Study (p.2) Mr. Levi refers to the problem of many men being absent from their villages, but not in regular employment (this would more appropriately be included in the Report proper). It is not clear whether he suggests that the proposed Council Rule would actually restrict men moving away from the village. If so, I consider it would be an unwarranted restriction of personal freedom; while if not, there would seem little point in the Rule, which therefore would better not be enacted. The answer must, I think, be to improve rural conditions and socio-economic opportunities, the precise aim of the Rural Development programme. This will take years.

I find it surprising that Mr. Levi considers the village population registers are exceedingly inaccurate, after the succession of patrols which have amended such registers. No doubt there are

(23)

67-20-1 (196)

HJR/mb

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI, N.I.D.

29th April, 1969.

District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT No. 13 of 1968/69

Herewith please find 3 copies of the above report of a patrol to the TANGLEMAT and SUSSURUNGA Divisions submitted by Mr. W. N. LEVI, Assistant District Officer. The following comments are offered:

POLITICAL

The fact that many of the people do not fully understand or show interest in Local Government is realised. It is the same throughout most of the Territory and in fact is only natural. It should be realised that these people are only newcomers to Local Government and it would be amazing indeed if after only four years they were experts in it. Most people in Australia also are completely ignorant and disinterested in Local Government.

The above remarks apply to a certain degree to the peoples' apathetic attitudes towards the House of Assembly and its members.

One answer as Mr. LEVI says is concentrated political education and all my officers have standing instructions to emphasise political development etc during their patrols. All of their efforts have to date been by way of verbal discussions, exhortations and explanations and it is clear that it is high time for the expected literature from Headquarters to be forthcoming.

The NAMATANAI people have been traditionally apathetic towards political change and even now the ferment developing in other areas of the Islands region appears to have had little or no impact on the mass of the people here. With the Territory hurrying towards political change it is vital that the rural people develop some political consciousness. The Administration clearly has a pressing responsibility to encourage and hasten the development of this but in many instances startling results will not immediately be forthcoming. Rural people are traditionally conservative and dour in outlook and often wish to be left alone and are skeptical of innOvottions. To a significant degree then the results of our efforts will depend on the response and attitudes of the people. Dialogue should be a two way process and the people will have to do their share.

ECONOMIC

Copra is by far the principal industry in the area visited. All told some 119,736 coconuts have been planted - when the sparse population of only 2,328 persons is considered these plantings are reasonably extensive. Further development is basically up to the

people. They have ample land and traditionally knowledge of coconut cultivation. If the people desire more development then they will have to exert adequate will and effort.

The SUSSURUNGA Marketing Society is causing some worry at the moment. Production is down and in the three months ending 25th February the Society actually incurred loss of $1700. The Society of course faces still opposition from energetic Chinese traders. However, Society leadership appears to be apathetic and the one worn out tractor/trailer unit available to the Society is not nearly capable of serving the Society area. The NAMATANAI Council has indicated that it is prepared to assist with the provision of a new tractor and trailer to the Society but has stipulated that it would require assurances from the Co-operatives section that supervision and management be overhauled and made efficient.

The matter of unsatisfactory service by the NINSA II appears to be resolved and that vessel is now to make regular six weekly visits to the area.

GENERAL

I have referred the matter of the prevelance of goitre at PULPULU to P.H.D., NAMATANAI for their attention if necessary.

The area generally is a quiet one. The people are a placid and jovial lot and their relations with Administration and private persons are invariably good.

Mr. Levi's suggestion that some future Council Meetings be held at places other than NAMATANAI is a sound one and I have requested that it be raised for discussion and consideration at the next Council meeting.

Mr. Levi's concern that too many people are absent outside the District is commendable. However, a perusal of his Census figures indicates that the number of absentees is not excessive and in any case many of the absentees are only away temporarily. I am sure that the suggested Council Rule would not be sound in law but it is pleasing to see Mr. Levi looking at problems and attempting to find answers.

Mr. Levi's comments on Leadership and Land Tenure are interesting and useful. It is also gratifying that race relations appear to be good as in other areas. Mr. Levi has found much to be critical of.

CONCLUSION

I found Mr. Levi's report well written and quite interesting. I believe he has completed a successful and effective patrol. The affairs of both divisions appear to be in order. Race relations are good and the people are in good spirits. As is the case through out the entire Sub-District, our main problems are to improve roads conditions and marketing facilities.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.

(H.J. REDMOND)
Assistant District Commissioner

(20)
(21)

67-20-2 (92)
HJR/mb

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.
New Ireland.

28th February, 1969.

Mr. W.N. Levi,
Assistant District Officer,
NAMATANAI.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Please prepare yourself to undetake an Annual Census of Area study patrol to the TANGLEMAT and SUSSURUNGA Census Divisions. The basic objects of the patrol will be :-

(1) Revision of Census and compilation of new type Tax/Census forms.

(11) Gathering of data for Area Study.

(111) Political Education - with emphasis to be placed on Local Government - its aims, functions and powers.

I wish this to be a slow and comprehensive patrol. These East-Coast villages are on the main road and consequently they are apt to be neglected or taken for granted. I wish you therefore to commence your patrol at the southern most village in the TANGELEMAT Division. You will then proceed to work your way back northwards - on foot. In other words this will be a foot patrol. You will only have transport to bring you to and from your point of commencement and completion.

Your patrol will commence on 6th March. You should plan to be away for at least one month. Keep a full and comprehensive diary as I will expect your report to be submitted without delay.

I wish you a pleasant patrol.

(H.J. REDMOND)
Assistant District Commissioner

(20)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No. - 13 of 1968/69.

Sub-District: --NAMATANAI.

District: - New Ireland.

Council Area: - Namatanai Local Government Council.

Patrol Conducted by: - W. Noel Levi.

Designation: - Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled: - Tanglemat and Susurunga.

Personel Accompanying Patrol: - Nil.

Date and Duration of Patrol: - 10/3/69 - 28/3/69= 2 weeks 6 days.

Date of Last D.D.A. Patrol: - 18/6/67.

Objects of Patrol: - Census revision. Compilation of council Tax/electoral roll. Political education. Routine Administration.

Total Population of Area Patrolled: - Tanglemat - 485
Susurunga -1843

Map Reference: - See Attached.

Village Population Register: - Enclosed.

PATROL DIARY

10/3/69 — Left Namatanai per Landrover 12.30 p.m. after delay caused by mechanical problem. Proceeded directly to Muliama. Overnight Muliama.

11/3/69 — To Danfu village. Talked to people from Weilo and Danfu villages about the forthcoming Council election and called for nomination. Proceeded on to SUMSUM, PURUNKUM and IASU villages - could not go further. Returned to Muliama and overnight.

12/3/69 — Revised Census of Muliama village, compiled new census roll and heard and settle minor complaints. Moved on to WARAGANSAU, census revision, compilation of census roll and settled complaints. Overnight.

13/3/69 — Moved on to SENA village. Revised Census, compiled new census roll and heard complaints. On to PULPULU village, census compiled new census roll, then on to POROBUNBUN. Overnight Porobunbun.

14/3/69 — Revised Census and compiled new census roll for POROBUNBUN, RUKALILIK and KAMBIRARA. Heard and settled minor complaints. To SAMO. Overnight SAMO.

15/3/69 — Revised Census of KAPSEL and KEMBENG. Also compiled Census roll. Overnight SAMO.

16/3/69 — Observed - Samo.

17/3/69 — Revised census of SAMO village. Compiled roll and heard minor complaints. Overnight Samo.

18/3/69 — Moved to HIPAGAT rest house. Revised census and compiled census roll. Complaints. Overnight Hipagat.

19/3/69 — To LIKAS. Revised census and compiled roll. No rest house so moved on to HURIS. Overnight HURIS.

20/3/69 — At Huris. Revised Census and compiled census roll for HURIS. Heard complaints and settled same. Moved on to NOKON. Overnight NOKON.

21/3/69 — Revised census and compiled census roll for NOKON and HIMAU'UL villages. Heard and settled complaints. Overnight NOKON.

22/3/69 — To TEKEDAN. Revised census and compiled roll. Overnight TEKEDAN.

23/3/69 — Observed.

24/3/69 — To HIMAU. Revised census and compiled census roll. No rest house so continued on to HILALON aid post. No rest house at ~~POROBUS~~ PORONBUS. Overnight HILALON.

25/3/69 — Revised census and compiled census rolls - HILALON and ~~PROROBUS~~ PORONBUS. Overnight HILALON.

26/3/69 — To HIBALING. Revised census and compiled census roll. Heard and settled complaints. Overnight HIBALING.

27/3/69 — To BALAI. Revised census and compiled census roll. Compaaints heard and settled. Overnight BALAI.

28/3/69 — Vehicle arrived from NAMATANAI. Proceeded to Himau

28/3/69 inspect Rest House then on to SAMO. Vehicle again developed mechanical trouble. Returned to NAMATANAI 6.30 p.m. - arriving 10.00 p.m.

End of Patrol

(17)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.
New Ireland District.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Namatanai Sub-District,
NAMATANAI.

Namatanai Patrol No.13 of 1968/69.
Tanglemat and Susurunga Census Divisions.

SITUATION REPORT.

(a) Political:- Local Government.

The areas patrolled have been part of the Namatanai Local Government Council complex since it was started in 1964. The people in these areas by now should be familiar with many aspects and particularly the function of the local government movement. In point of fact, the present situation seemed to be more the opposite,that is, after all these years the people still to a large extent display ignorance and lack of understanding as to exactly what the council is all about. To some it is confusion more than ignorance. One possible explaination for of the current situation is no doubt lack of involvement by the people in the overall concept of local government. At present they do no more than vote and attend taxpayers meeting when it is converned. One possible way to involve the people is to try and bring the council to the people. This would involve holding some of the meetings in centres other then Namatanai. By doing this a lot more people would be given the opportunity to observe how the council conducts its meetings and the proceedures employ to pass or defeat motions and requests made by the councillors. Such political jargons like 'motion',resolution' and others often used in political education would no doubt become familiar to the villagers as they would be able to see for themselves how a suggestion becomes a resolution and how a motion is put to the book.

On the credit side it cannot be denied that local government movement has been the main vehicle of political awareness and in the areas patrolled it has certainly helped the people to become more politically aware than they were before. Since local government was introduced villages which had inadequate water facilities now enjoy same from tanks provided by the council. The people have benefited from the movement in many ways than one. It would seem that a lot more is going to be done for them in the years ahead. From observation it would seem that the people do not appreciate what has been done for them since local government came into being but this situation could be easily corrected through political education. In order to successfully carry out political education programmes efforts should be made now to revitalise the interest of the people and prevent it from turning into apathy. One possible way of doing this, is of course through getting the people involved and by participating fully in all aspects of local government.

(16)

Local Government Councillors.

The Councillors in the areas patrolled varied from the good,intelligent and hard working type to the most hopeless. Some Councillors like RINSI of Hibaling just to mention one,are real triers while others of the likes of TAUNIT of Kembeng village are absolutely hopeless. Most of the councillors of course did not have much formal education but this could not be used as an excuse to exonarate them from failure to carry out their duty properly and effectively.

As is common throughout this district,the village commitee and not the councillor is responsible for the execution of law and order. Most of the men appointed to this position are ex-village officials,that is former luluai and tultuls. So in actual fact the villages are still pretty much run in the same manner as they were before the introduction of local government council.

House of Assembly.

This institution after two general elections is now a familiar household name. Through the medium of radio much more has and is being conveyed to the people about the happenings in the House and some of the laws that the House has passed. Only a small minority of the people however really listen to programmes on the House proceedings. For instance a group of villagers were in the rest house with the writer one saturday evening when the pidgin english programme 'This Week in Parliament' from the ABC came on the air. As natural I had expected them to stop talking and listened to the programme but to my amazement this did not happen,the conversation continued and so did the programme.

It is evident from this incident that in as far as the people are concerned the House of Assembly is just another institution of the Administration. That fact that it sits in far away Port Moresby plus the complexities of its proceedings does not make it any easier upon the people. Under such situation it is difficult,if not impossible,to initiate informal discussions in relation to the House of Assembly. There must be at least a little interest shown in order to make any form of discussions worthwhile otherwise it would just a matter of spoon-feeding and eas bashing. For the time being it is heartening to note the familiarity of the institution,even if in name only,however as time goes by it is hoped that this aspect be utilised to the benefit of the people.

House of Assembly Members.

The areas patrolled are represented in the legislature by the member for Namatanai Open and the member for Manus-New Ireland regional. Both members have not yet visited the areas in person but have attended at least one meeting of the Namatanai Local Government Council. It would be unfair to criticize these members for the lack of interest they have shown in the areas patrolled but it would be appreciated for the sake of political education that they visit these areas in person.

(15)

Political Education.

This aspect in the field has been largely the responsibility of the officers of this department. Officers of other departments if and when in the area also toss in their bit towards the course cause. Mass media,especially radio has help considerably to acquaint the people with political institutions such as the House of Assembly and the Local Government movement. Political education on the whole is a demanding task which so far seemed to have been carried out most satisfactorily. In the areas patrolled some good has come out of past efforts and generally speaking political awareness is satisfactory. In order for this programme to be worthwhile and at the same time meaningful,the people should seek further informations on matters or things they have heard but do not understand. As pointed out already in this report, it is often difficult for an officer to initiate political discussion or any discussion for that matter because he usually does not know what the people actually want.

Preferential Voting.

Until a better system of voting is found,preferential voting is the most satisfactory system so far implemented in this country. The general machenics of the system is obviously far more complex than that currently employed but in view of simplicity and convinience it is worth holding onto. The system as applied in this country has been successfully used in two House of Assembly general elections and many local government councils elections. So far people have not complained about it so there must not be terribly much wrong with it.

(b)Economic:- General Rural Development.

General rural developments in the areas patrolled has mainly been in the field of cash crops. The main cash crops is coconut with a little bit of coffee,mainly in the Susurunga area and a little new planting of cocoa. The non-indigenes development is of course tremendous,mainly in the coconut and cocoa line. Indigenous development appears to be stagnant and requires a much more determine and sustain effort from both the Administration and the village people. Access to the market is obviously the stumbling block here and untill this is improved rural development is likely to coast along as it has for a little longer than neccessary. There is no shortage of land nor apparent defficiency in the soil. The trouble seemed to be that there is complete apathy towards rural development in the areas under consideration.

Susurunga Marketing Society.

This Society has been functioning for some years now and at present support for it is still good. During the period that the patrol was in the area the society was perhaps going through a slump because the copra production which usually in the 20 tons a month bracket has dropped down to between 15 to 16 tons a month. The people at the time were not too happy about the service provided by the vessel NINSA11. After a complaint was lodged to me I inspected the society's shed at Hilalon and found 260 bags awaiting shipment.

(C) Social:- Education and Health.

In the main education in the Tanglemat and Susurunga census division has been entirely in the hands of the missions. In 1956 the Administration established its first and only primary school at Kapsel in the Susurunga census division. At present the school caters mainly for children from villages within reasonable reach of Kapsel however there also a few boarders from villages in the Tanglemat area and the Balai-Hibaling areas of Susurunga. Distance has been the main factor preventing more enrolement from outlying areas. There are five teachers at this school;an overseas headteacher and four local teachers. English is the main language of teaching and the school children are encouraged to speak english only to each other during school hours.

The health of the people in the areas patrolled are generally good. This is obvious ly the result of numerous aid post facilities in existance throughout the areas. The only exception to the rule being the village community of Pulpulu where goiter seemed to be predominant. Tradition blames this on a water hole on the outskirt of the village but the cause is obviously something much more than just a water hole. Concrete or cement water tanks have also been constructed by the Namatanai council in villages where water supply had been inadequate and/or unsuitable for drinking purposes.

Law and Order.

Very few complaints were brought to the attention of the patrol. This does not mean that the areas patrolled are very law abiding however it was a relief all the same to note the absence of petty complaints usually of the debt dispute type. Matrimonial problems seemed to be the big thing in these areas so considerable time was devoted to sorting these out. There are no doubt a few hot heads about the place who thrived on giving the councillors and the village committees hard time but these are usually quite harmless and best left alone.

Missions.

The United Church(formerly Methodist) has the monopoly of adherents in the areas patrolled. The other missions are the Roman Catholic and the Seventh Day Adventist,the latter being a fairly new arrival and the sphere of its influence limited only to Sena village. There is no apparent ill-feeling among the three missions operating in the areas however the possibility of this happening in the future should not be overlooked.

Cult and Unrest.

The areas patrolled have had their go at cargo cult activity however at present seemed to have thought better or restrict their efforts to more legal activity. There were indirect references made to cultist activity some years back but lack of conclusive evidence rendered such information void. It is understood that two or three councillors were involved in cultist activities a few years back. The areas patrolled at present are fairly quiet and perhaps free from cultist activity.

(13)

(C) Social (Cont'd).

Community Education.

Community education in the areas has mainly been in the field of womens'clubs activity,which has been intensified by the posting of a female welfare assistant to Namatanai. So far several courses have been conducted and judging by the degree of enthusiasm displayed by the womenfolks throughout the Susurunga area these courses have certainly had some effect. It is hoped that this enthusism could be utilised to the benefit of the womenfolks of the area.

Conclusion.

The overall developmental effort of the areas patrolled could really go ahead if road communication is improved. In relation to Local Government Council it is hoped that more and more of the council's activities be delegated to the village people in order to get them involved and participate in the various council programmes. Serious consideration should also be given to holding council meetings in centres other than Namatanai. This would help considerably the efforts of field officers in the field of political education. On the whole the general situation of the areas patrolled is fair and satisfactory.

For your information and onfowarding.

(M. Noel Levi)
Assistant District Officer.

(12)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.
New Ireland District.
10th April, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Namatanai Sub-District,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL No. 13 of 1968/69.
TANGLEMAT AND SUSURUNGA CENSUS DIVISIONS.

As per patrol instructions 67-20-2(92, dated 28th February, 1969, I undertook a patrol to the Tanglemat an Susurunga census divisions. The main objects of the patrol were:-

(1) Revision of Census and compilation of new type Tax/Census forms.

(11) Gathering data for area study.

(111) Political Education-with ephasis on Local Government-its aims, functions and powers.

As well as the above specified objects routine administrative matters were also attended to. This patrol was my first major one in the Sub-District and I pleased to report that no real difficulty was experienced.

AREA STUDY.

(A) Introduction.

(a) The areas patrolled are on the east coast of New Ireland roughly south east of Namatanai, the sub-district headquarter. The Susurunga census division is approximately 25 miles from Namatanai and the Tanglemat about 60 miles. The terrain of both areas is relatively rugged, the climate is hot and humid and the vegetation predominantly that of tropical rainforest type with extensive patches of grassland. The rainfall is approximately around the 200-240 inches a year mark and the wettest period being from December to March.

(b) The areas being surveyed are linked to Namatanai by a vehicular track which during the wet season is almost inaccessible. There are several anchorage points along the coast regularly used by small ships plying between Rabaul and the southern New Ireland region. There is no airstrip in these areas however, the nearest small craft field is situated about 6 miles or so from the Tanglemat census division.

(c) The areas patrolled have obviously had extensive outside contact since about the end of world war 1. Since then some form of Administration contact has been maintained, although sporadic, it was nevertheless effective. Although there are several former or potential cultists in the areas there are no apparent sign of their activity.

(B) Population Distribution and Trends.

(a) Attached as appendix A- village population register.

(b) Practically all villages in the Tanglemat and Susurunga census divisions are linked by vehicular tracks and are within easy reach of one another.

(c) Absenteeism is almost a notable characteristic and a very alarming one at that too, of the areas being surveyed. At the time of the patrol it was noted that far too many people were absent either in Rabaul, the west coast areas of Namatanai and elswhere on New Ireland. From informations provided by relative it would seem that the majority of these people are not permanently employed. In most cases they seemed to be moving around wherever and whenever their fancy takes them. If nothing is done to check this outward flow of much needed village manpower, the ares being surveyed are going to suffer badly and progress wise would fall behind the rest of the district. At present the drain on labour force is clearly shown by the shocking conditions of many villages visited and the deteriorating state of the road system.

Any suggestion to limit the movement of the people would be looked upon as infringment of the basic freedom of the individual, but under the present circumstances it would be for the benefit of the people. So by way of suggestion, the Namatanai Local Government Council should pass a rule to restrict any outward flow of people from areas under its jurisdiction. Anyone wishing to leave the village to go to Rabaul or anywhere outside his own area should inform the Council clerk or his representative of the lenght of time he intents to be away. Failure to comply with such rule would render the individual concern liable to a fine. This measure might seem stringent but considering the motive behind it, it is not as severe as it might seem. Admittedly it would not be possible to effectively supervise this rule but the mere fact that such a "law" exists is sufficient deterent; after all prevention is better then cure.

It is doubted whether the total population of the areas shown on the village population register (attached as appendix A) is the true figure of the actual number of people. This discrepancy is caused by an amazingly large number of people who obviously have not bothered to register their names on the village roll. Also for some strange reason many people seemed to be of the opinion that whenever they go to visit relatives in other village groups for any lenght of time, they must register on the roll of the village they are visiting. As a result many people have names in two to three villages.

(C) Social Groupings.

(a) In the areas being surveyed there appears to be two social groups. These are the MANIGULAI (commonly refered to locally as the 'big pisin') and the TARANGAU (small pisin in local parlance). The terms 'big pisin' and 'small pisin' are neo-melanesian pidgin expressions commonly used to describe the size of the clans. The Manigulai and Tarangau are the two main social component however there are smaller units who more often than not owe allegiance to the two main groups.

(10)

(C) Social Groupings (Cont'd)

(b) The operational or functional social unit in the areas being surveyed is the extended family. Inharitance is basically matrilineal but on special occassions such as feast or traditional ceremony would son inherit from father.

(c) The language pattern in these areas are not entirely dissimilar as might claim by the people. There is certainly a distinctive difference in the languages spoken but the degree of flexibility with which the two languages are interchangeably used would suggest this difference to be nothing more than environmental usage.

(d) The relationship between the component social groups are in the main harmonious. The different social groups are often affiliated through marriage. This is also how alliance is formed with adjacent groups.

(e) From all outward appearance there does not seem to be any ill feeling between the various component social groups and major groups outside but adjacent to the areas being surveyed.

(D) Leadership.

(a) Tanglemat Census Division.

Ben Topikal:- This is the only person in the Tanglemat area who is sufficiently influential and respected to be regarded as a leader. His leadership status eminates from his progressive outlook and the easy manner with which he deals with his people. He was the first president of the Namatanai Local Government Council,a position which he was forced to relinguish after he was defeated in the election. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the 1968 election to the House of Assembly. At present he is a member of the New Ireland District Advisory Council. He is well respected by the people,has no previous conviction and no known prejudice towards the Administration.

Susurunga Census Division.

George Toalit:- Retired Administration school teacher,now Councillor and vice-president of the Namatanai Local Government Council. His influence and respected derived mainly from his former position in the administration . He visited Australia in 1957 with a group of territory teachers on a tour of educational institutions in Queensland. As far as could be ascertained,he has no previous conviction and no known prejudices towards progress and development and towards the Administration.

Councillor Pitili of Nokon:- One of the younger breed of men making leadership debut and being a councillor he is certainly going to build up a reputation for himself. So far he has displayed that he has certain leadership quality. He is respected by and weilds a strong influence upon the villages in his electoral ward. He is also known by many people outside his own area of jurisdiction.

Councillor Rinsi of Hibaling:- This man is of the old school,cautious,courteous, intelligent and conservative. Although of mixed race extraction he has elected to remain a villager nearly all his life. He displays a suprising wide knowledge about council proceedures and is very keen to learn more about the national politics of this country. He is a well respected man.

(9)

(D) Leadership(Cont'd).

(b) At present traditional pattern of leadership is on the way out. This trend is in keeping with the sweeping changes that is taking place throughout this country. The village people are very much aware of the impact upon them of modernisation so in keeping with this they are looking more towards younger,educated and travelled men for the role of leadership. This does not mean that traditional or hereditary leaders are no longer in existent however their task now is limited to advising the young men and give them guidance in matters relating to traditional cultures.

(E) Land Tenure and Use.

(a) The traditional land tenure system is still very much practised in spite of efforts to simplify it in order to get more use out of the land. As pointed out under sub-heading (C) para.(b) p.3 of this report,land is still inharited through the matrilineal line and through patrilineal line only on special occassions such as a feast or traditional ceremony. Now with the advent of demarcation committee,more land would/ able to pass directly to the individual outside the traditional limitation.

(b) None in the areas being surveyed.

(c) Land use is very much subsistance employing to a large extent the shifting tilliage method. There are extensive plantings of cash crops in both census division which in most part are communal. Now more people are buying land it would seem that the concept of individual ownership is beginning to catch on but it would be some times yet before any significant result is seen.

(F) Literacy.

(a) Susurunga Primary 'T' School- Administration.

Standards	Boys	Girls	Total
1	20	20	40
3	22	18	40
4	14	7	21
5	17	14	31
6	20	11	31
	93	70	163

There are no standard two and preparatory class at this school this year. The teaching staff is made up of one overseas teacher,who is the headmaster,and four local teachers. The main language of teaching is English and the pupils are encouraged as much as possible to speak it at all times. There are several mission schools in the areas being surveyed but these are usually very small,mainly one or two classes types. English is taught in these schools.

(8)

(F) Literacy(Cont'd).

(b) It is difficult to accurately ascess the number of people in the adult group who are literate or semi-literate in the vernacular or in the lingua franca. From the information I was able to extract there would roughly be 55-60% are literate and a further 60-65% semi-literate in the vernacular and/or the lingua franca. Roughly about 1% of the adults are literate in English. ~~Xxi~~ This would include students who are currently attending schools and other training institution who have graduated to the category of adults.

(c) Those people who have received some kind of higher education are at present away at work. There are however a number of young men and women from the areas being surveyed currently attending High Schools inside the district as well as outside it.

(d) As already pointed out above, a number of ~~p~~tudents from the two areas are at High schools and mission training institutions.(See list attach as appendix B.)

(e) Not much interest is shown toward newspapers as such ~~xxxxxx~~ however,there is certainly a fair amount of interest shown toward the United Church publication in Kuanua language of the Gazelle area. This publication mainly carries news of happenings within the church with sections devoted to scripture. The main news media is however radio which has become a popular item since the creation of(Staisin Blong Yumi) Radio Rabaul. There are about 57 radio sets in the Susurunga census division and about 16 in the Tanglemat area.

(G) Standard of Living.

(a) It is evident from the general attire ~~of the~~ and appearance of the people that the standard of living is improving or at least undergoing a certain degree of change. The houses throughout the areas being surveyed are built off the ground with separate cook houses on the ground. Now with the advent of cash economy more people are going for semi-permanent type houses,usually galvanise iron roof and local material frames. In most household now such things as spoons,saucepens,dishes and cups etc are becoming standard equipment. Curtains are also taking their places as part of the household furnitures.

(b) The staple diet of the people in these areas is still the subsistance item of taro and yam. Banana,pawpaw and sweet potatoe are also very part of the normal diet. Fish and pigs are still the main commodity on the meat side. More and more people are now eating rice and imported tin foods such as corned beef and canned fish. Sugar and other imported items,mainly in the food line, are fast becomimg popular.

(c) There is no community center as such in the areas being surveyed. The only organisation able to flourish in the areas is the womens' clubs which has been given a tremendous boost by the posting to Namatanai of a female welfare assistant. The interest in sport is obviously present but there has been no opportunity to display and utilise it.

(7)

(H) Missions.

(a) Both Tanglemat and Susurunga are predominently adherents of the United Church of Papua and New Guinea and the British Solomon Islands. There are other missions such as Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist but these are not significant enough to upset the United Church monopoly. The Seventh Day Adventist mission has just recently moved into the area and its influence is limited to half a dozen or so followers in the village of Sena in the Tanglemat census division. There is no outward sign of tension or conflict among the different village groups,in fact in some villages Roman Catholic and United Church co-exist side by side.

(b) The activity of the United Church in the areas being surveyed is under the supervision of village pastors(one pastor for every two villages) and a circuit missionary,who is a local New Irelander from the Kavieng area, stationed at Samo village. The overall supervision is done from the mission's main station at Halis just outside Namatanai. The activity of the Catholic church is generally looked after by catechists stationed in villages where there is a Catholic church.

(c) Generally speaking christian missions are now established and accepted part of the peoples everyday life. Christianity as a whole has greatly influenced the thinking,behaviour,outlook and above all the cultural background of the people. Such impact has made it almost difficult to look at christianity as an introduced institution.

(I) Non-Indigenes.

(a) Non-indigenes plantations in the areas being surveyed are as follows:-

Tanglemat C/D.	Susurunga c/d.
Muliama	Samo
Kombon	Himau
	Hilalon

There is no commercial establishment owned and operated by non-indigenous persons in these areas.

(b) Nearly most ofthe plantations in the areas employ labourers from outside the district on contract basis. Casual employment it seems has not worked out too well for it to be encouraged however all plantations do employ casual workers mainly to fill up gaps when contract labourers finished their term of employment. Very few local s are prepared to be absorbed into the labour force on contract basis.

(c) These places are usually self-supporting that they cannot possibly become outlets for primary produce.

(d) The non-indigenes sector of the community are the most reasonable and helpful crowd that the writer has ever come across. From local information they have been exceptionally helpful to the local people in more ways then one and for this reason are well respected by the people.

(j) Communications.

(a) Roads:- The areas patrolled are linked by avehicular track which during the rainy season is almost inaccessible. That portion of the road fro from Namatanai to Samo(Susurunga) is a Gazetted section it is understood byt ths writer that it is very much on the ~~xx~~ low priority list. This road at present is badly in need of upgrading and the decision not to go ahead with it just yet is a blow to the general development of the areas as a whole. ~~Th~~ The road system throughout the areas are continueaully maintained by the villagers. The Namatanai Local Government Council I understood is going to do something toward improving this road. If this is true then I am sure the people would be grateful to the Council for doing something constructive for them.

(b) Sea:- There are several good anchorages along the coast of the areas being surveyed. These anchorages ~~xxx~~ have been fully utilised by small ships plying out of the port of Rabaul. There are no wharf or jetty facilities at any of these anchorages. The main anchorages are Muliama and Kombon(Tanglemat) Samo,Huris,Nokon,Himau and Hilalon(Susurunga).

(c) Air:- There is no aerodrome in these areas. At present there is no real need for such facility.

(K) Technical and Clerical Skills.

(a) Because so many people from the areas have been away for considerable length of time the relatives no longer know exactly what ~~they~~ jobs they are doing. From direct inquiries in the villages, the following information were obtained.

Tanglemat c/d.	Susurunga c/d.
2 Drivers.	17 Drivers.
2 Teachers(Administration).	9 Carpenters
2 Carpenters.	1 Plumber.
2 Warders.	6 Boatscrew.
	2 Clerk.

(l) The Stage of Political Development.

(1) The areas being surveyed have been component parts of the Namatanai Local Government Council complex since it was started in 1964. It is obvious from the degree of political develoment in the areas that the Council has at least made some impact upon the people. The people are certainly aware of the changes that are taking place on the national political scene even though they might not even understand the consequence or benefit thereof from such changes. The main source suprisingly enough has been the radio. As already noted under Literacy,there are quite a number of radio sets in these areas from which the people are able to keep up with political events in the territory. Both the Administration stations and the ABC present full coverage of the House of Assembly when it is in session in neo-melanesian pidgin.

The Stage of Political Development(Cont'd).

(2) The general overall outlook is one of satisfaction, that is to say, the areas or at least the people of these areas xxx have developed a degree of political understanding which did not exist before the establishment of the Local Government Council. This does not go to say that all the people know precisely what is going on because there are a large number whom I would put in the category of 'not with it'. The people on the whole are pro-administration and very much united as a group. Among the individuals who have done a great deal for the people is Mr. Ben Topikal of Muliama in the Tanglemat area. This man more than anybody else has and is still doing his bit towards the political development of these areas.

(3) Only two persons xx from the areas being surveyed are known to have been xx overseas, there may be others but the writer was not made aware of them. Thexx two in question are Councillor George Toalit of Kapsel who visited Australia in 1957 and a woman named Lidia formerly of Nokon village but now married to mission pastor at Hibaling. She visited Melbourne in 1962 on a three months tour when she was a pupil at the George Brown College, Vunairima.

(M) The Economy of the Area.

(a) Number of economic trees as at the 1964 census carried out by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. These are the latest figures that this Department has however, during the same period as the writer was in the area there were field workers carrying out a survey of economic crops.

~~Tanglemat~~ SUSUENGA c/d:- Coconut - 33439 mature.
57804 immature.

Assuming that roughly 80% of the immature trees are now mature, the present mature trees should number 79679. This would give a potential estimated production of 570 tons per annum.

Cocoa - Nil

Coffee- 1964 production was roughly 1.5tons of dry beans. Now owing to neglect the estimated potential production would be in the vacinity of 1 ton or less.

Tanglemat c/d:- Coconut - 9600 mature
18894 immature.

With the estimated 80% of the immature trees added to the mature trees as at 1964 census, the estimated potential production for the year should be around the 250 tons mark.

Cocoa - Nil.

Coffee- Nil.

(b) There is no market gardening enterprise in the areas being surveyed.

(4)

(M) The Economy of the Area.(Cont'd)

(d) Co-operative exist in the form of a Marketing Society which is mainly concerned with the buying and proceessing of copra. The Society is Susurunga based and does not operate in the Tanglemat area. The society ~~xxxxxx~~ produces about 20 tons of copra a month however during the period prior to the patrol's visit,production has been falling and during the month of March it could only managed 14½ tons.

Before the vessel NINSA 2 was purchased copra from the Society were often regularly shipped to Rabaul per Chinese vessels. Now that it is policy that the Society use the ~~vessal~~ NINSA 2 there is a fair amount of copra in the sheds at Samo and Hilalon. According to information the vessal has not called for copra for at least two months now. At the Hilalon shed ~~there~~ 260 bags of copra awaiting shipment to Rabaul.

(e) There is no outstanding entrepreneurs ~~xxx~~ in the areas being surveyed. There are two or three just starting off but these are still in the primary producer category to warrant the label 'business men'. The family is still used here to a large extent as the main labo ur force.

(f) As far as could be escertained from the village committees and the councillors,there has been no apparent difficulty in meeting council tax obligations. There are of course pepertual loafers who do not bother to work but they are usually helped out by relatives when it comes to payment of council tax.

(N) Attitude Towards Local Government.

The areas being surveyed have been under Local Government Council jurisdiction since 1964. The Council has done a lot for the people,for instance,it has built tanks for ~~xx~~ water and permanent material Aid Posts. It is now planning to improve the road system. The people on the other hand ~~xx xxxx~~ do not seem to appreciate what the council has done for them. For instance the Aid Posts are often neglected and the water tanks badly abused. It is perhaps reasonable for them to take these things for granted because they are provided for with their own tax money. This attitude does not indicate very much respect for the authority of Local Government. ~~although such assumption~~

From observation it seem that the majority of the people, if ask for their opinion on local government,would not be able to give any but would merely go along with majority opinion. To most therefore,Local Government is a good thing.

(O) Possibilities of Expanding the Economy.

(a) The areas being surveyed are far from fully developed. Apart from the land already taken up by the non-indigenes plantation holdings,only about one quarter of the land in the hand of the local people has been cultivated. The rugged nature of the country naturally presents difficulty and prevents extensive plantings of cash crops. In my opinion there is more than sufficient arable land available for increase plantings. It is of course entirely up to the people to get on with the task of planting.

(O) Possibilities of Expanding the Economy.

(b) At present owing to unavailability of market facaility, any increase or effort to increase market gardening is not practicable. and should be best forgotten for the time being.

(c) As already pointed out in this report the majority of the people in these areas do not fancy contract labour. The labour requirement of the various plantations is being met by foreign contract workers. In view of this then one should imagine that labour shortage in the villages is not a problem. The opposite is the case in these areas due to large number of people absent inside and outside the district. If the people could only remain in their area instead of going off to other parts there is no reason why cash crop planting should not be increased.

(d) There should not be any new crops introduced at this stage until the people could display a much more interested attitude towards the crops that have already been introduced.

(e) At the outset the people would jump at the opportunity to make quick money, this after all is human nature in this day and age. But when this opportunity spells hard work on the part of the people themselves it becomes a different matter. Their reactions to it therefore would not be favourable.

(W. Noel Levi)
Assistant District Officer.

NAMATANAI PATROL No. 13 of 1968/69.

TANGLEMAT AND SUSURUNGA CENSUS DIVISIONS.

APPENDIX B. STUDENTS AND HIGH SCHOOLS AND OTHER TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

NAME	SEX	VILLAGE	SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION.
Tobilat Salot	M	Balai	Utu High School.
Sinai Piris	M	Hibaling	George Brown College, Vunairima(ENB)
Edi Sogan	F	"	United Church High, Mangai.
Matikes Kiapren	F	Himau	Medina Girls' High, Medina.
Tumpela Pinias	M	Tekedan	Medical College, Madang.
Tomon Sokip	M	Hilalon	Administrative College, Port Moresby.
Tapkon Tolman	M	Nokon	Utu High School.
Erik Tuangis	M	Huris	"
Tuaminik Tuain	M	"	"
Towarpin Liukrai	M	"	George Brown College, Vunairima(ENB)
Sewinga Piling	F	Likas	Medina Girls' High, Medina.
Taurop Kiapman	M	"	Utu High School.
Toaron Siulingen	M	Samo	"
Pina Kenken	M	"	"
Kiapring Konomtabu	M	"	"
Noil Toliu	M	"	George Brown College, Vunairima(ENB).
Matrin Tuarion	F	[illegible]	Medina Girls' High School, Medina.
Mitiel Lausim	M	Kapsel	Utu High School.
Siaman Ekrow	M	Kambirara	Keravat High School, (ENB)

TANGLEMAT C.D.

Tamalion Tomansiot	F	Warangansau	United Church High School, Mangai.
Miran Tomansiot	M	"	Utu High School.
Eta Funungsi	F	Muliama	Medina Girls' High School, Medina.

PACIFIC OCEAN

MN

BALAI
HIBARLING
HILALEN
PORONGES
MLALON PLTN
HUMAU
HIMAU PLTN
HUMAU UL
NOKON
TEKEDAN
HURIS
LIKAS
SAMO
SAIM PLTN
KAPSEL
KEMBENG
KAMBIRARA
RUKALLIK
PORABUR. BUN
PARKUL
KONJON
CAPE GALA
SENA
WARANGANSAU
MULIAMA
MULIAMA PLTN
PANFU

RATAMAN

SUSURUNGA

HIRUAN R

DAHLUM R

TANGLAMET

PANFU R

KUNOMALA

KINSAL

LAK

KANDAS

APPROX SCALE ¼ inch = 1 mile

HQ Copy I (Original)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number 14-68/69

Subdistrict Namatanai

District New Ireland

Type of Patrol Special - Land matters

Patrol Conducted by Dennis M. Donovan

Area Patrolled (Council and/or Census Division/s.) West Coast, Namatanai. Namatanai Council Area Kandas Census Division

Personnel Accompanying Patrol Const. Kolou, R.P.& N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol—from 22/3/69 To 3/5/69 broken periods

No. of Days 38

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : January/February 1969

Date Duration 1 week

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) Prepurchase land investigations, NGLTRO matters

Total Population of Area Patrolled

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

~~67.9.50.~~
67.9.40.

67-20-1
BAMcd/mc

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
2 OCT 1969
KONEDOBU

Division
Dept of Administrator,
District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

30th September, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
~~NAMATANAI~~.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 14 - 68/69.

Receipt of a report by Mr D.M. Donovan, Patrol Officer, together with your covering memorandum, is now acknowledged.

Investigation of the possibilities of the KAMDARU Valley and any other likely areas for resettlement, especially in view of land shortage on BOANG Island (Tanga), is in hand. Initial reports appear to be unpromising, how ever further examination is necessary and is in hand. The use of a helicop ter has been requested.

(H.L. WILLIAMS)
District Commissioner.

c.c. Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

67-20-1 (277)

HJR/mb

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI, N.I.D.

5th June, 1969.

District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 14-68/69

Herewith please find 3 copies of the above Patrol Report which has been submitted by Mr. D.M. DONOVAN, Patrol Officer.

The Patrol was mounted purely for the completion of various land matters which have now been finalised and forwarded to you under separate cover. Mr. Donovan had little time to deal with native affairs and his report is therefore uninformative on this aspect.

RESETTLEMENT

In my 67-20-1 of 31st March I requested a policy decision as to an investigation into land availibility in the KAMDARU area. I believe that a properly organised and co-ordinated investigation should be conducted by a team of experienced officers supported by Helicopter transport. Until this happens we will never know whether the KAMDARU valley is valuable or not,

APPLICATION FOR PROSPECTING AUTHORITY

Prominent natives from the West Coast area attended a Hearing conducted by the Mining Warder at NAMATANAI on 8th May. The people objected to the issue of a Prospecting Authority to ALUSUISSE Mining Co. on the grounds that mincrals in the area should be left until such time as the people themselves are ready to mine it. The people were not heated in their objections and the provision of the Ordinance with regards to occupation fees, compensation for damage etc were explainedto the people.

Forwarded, please.

(H.J. REDMOND)
Assistant District Commissioner

Sub District Office,
Namatanai.

15th May, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
Namatanai.

PATROL REPORT NO. 14/1968-69

1. INTRODUCTION

This patrol was mounted primarily for the purpose of two large land investigations at the mouth of the Kamdaru River and to clear up other land matters in the area. Each matter will be dealt with later in the report.

Transport for the Patrol was provided by the M.V. Bakan, by speed boat and by Government vehicles.

The patrol expected to be in the field for only three weeks but heavy rain and flooding hampered surveying. In fact at times it was so bad that full days were lost waiting for the rain to ease and for floods to subside.

2. LEASE OF KAMUS AIRSTRIP

(Ref 35-7-6 District Office Ref: Lands Office Ref:

Payment for the lease of this airstrip site was effected satisfactorily. Payment of $64 was accepted by Roarpin on behalf of the owners. Lease documents have been completed and forwarded separately.

3. N.G.L.T.R.O. Cubertaun - Final Order (Ref. 34-1-5)

This final order was explained to the local residents on 25th March, 1969. The sum of $200 compensation was paid to the Kroi and Kamlapa Clans as directed by the Land Titles Commissioner during the hearing. A separate report has been forwarded.

4. LAND INVESTIGATIONS (a) (Ref: Dist Office Ref: 35-24-1
Lands Office Ref: 68/3695 - N.I 108)

This stemmed from an application by Mr. Seeto Tuen Tong presently resident on Kamdaru Plantation for 100 acres adjoining this plantation. No difficulties were encountered and the people are willing to sell the land to the Administration. Mr. Seeto is well respected by the nearby villagers. Many of them have from time to time been employed by him.

(b) (Ref: Dist Office Ref: 35-27-14
Lands Office Ref: 68/3793 - NI 101)

Mr. A. McRae applied for one square mile of land in the mouth of the Kamdaru Valley. Again no difficulties were encountered with the investigation. The local feeling seems to be that another plantation will increase the prosperity of the area. Mr. McRae is the Manager of Mala Plantation and has been there for 14 years. He is also well respected by the local inhabitants.

5. RESETTLEMENT POSSIBILITIES - KAMDARU

There is no doubt that there is extensive land available in the Kamdaru Valley but the actual amount is impossible to assess from the ground. I attempted to find a vantage point from where the extent of the valley could be viewed but heavy forest made this impossible.

The block which was surveyed for Mr. McRae's application is on the north bank of the Kamdaru. On the south bank are Kamdaru and Tampakar Plantations. Together the last two comprise one square mile.

I suggest that an aerial survey will be necessary to gauge the amount of land in the area. Special notice should be taken of the inland extent of the valley with reference to its ability to carry cash crops.

6. PROSPECTING APPLICATION

At the various places visited on this patrol I notified the people of a prospecting application lodged by Dr. Som of Alusuisse Mining Co. It was emphasised that this could only give the company the rights to look for metals and not in the first instance to mine them. All appeared to be well understood until, at the hearing in Namatanai representatives from these areas lodged objections. The basis for their objections seemed to be that they did not understand fully what was going on combined with a certain amount of wariness caused by the publicity given to the C.R.A. mining venture in Kieta.

7. CONCLUSION

This patrol was, as is usual in this area, well received. Very little time, however was spent in the villages as, for the majority of the period this patrol was in the field, I was entirely involved with surveying land refered to above in Paragraph 4.

DENNIS M. DONOVAN
(PATROL OFFICER)

PATROL DIARY

MARCH 1969

Saturday 22nd — Departed Namatanai 0600 for Katabu, West Coast New Ireland. 0800 embarked M.V. Bakan for King Village. En route stopped at Siaman and Semalu Villages to set down Councillors and at Duke of York Islands to collect court witness. Arrived King Village 1530 hrs. O/night King Village.

Sunday 23rd — Observed at King Village

Monday 24th — To Gil Gil Plantation. N.G.L.T.R.O. Final Order notified over portion known as CUBERTAUN and $200 paid to claimant as per L.T.C. order. Returned to King Village. O/night King.

Tuesday 25th — Payment for lease of Karias Airstrip settled. Villagers gathered and were informed that there would be a rehearing of claims to disputed land Rangrangos at a date to be set later. [illegible].M. Karias Airstrip inspected. O/night King.

Wednesday 26th — Departed King Village 1000 hrs for Onamarang Plantation by canoe. Arrived 1230 hrs. and thence by road to Mala Plantation. Arrived Mala 1530 hrs. O/night Mala Plantation.

Thursday 27th — A.M. Local Court hearing at Mala of alleged indecent behaviour. Offender jailed for 2 months. By road to Kamdaru Plantation. Arrived early p.m. Discussion with Mr. Seeto Yuen Fong re land application. O/night Kamdaru,

Friday 28th — A.M. Owners of land interviewed regarding proposed purchase of land. Authority to proceed with survey granted. P.M. initial marking of boundary commenced. O/night Kamdaru.

Saturday 29th — Western boundary of land cleared and marked - coincides with boundary of Kamdaru Plantation. Survey of southern boundary commenced and approximately 2,000 lks surveyed. Extremely heavy bush with thick undergrowth. Progress slow. O/night Kamdaru.

Sunday, 30th — Observed Kamdaru Plantation

Monday 31st — Survey of southern boundary and eastern boundary completed - approximately 5,000 links. Undergrowth and heavy bush keeps progress slow. O/night Kamdaru.

APRIL 1969

Tuesday 1st — Commenced survey of eastern boundary (southern bank of Kamdaru River). Approximately 4,000 links surveyed. O/night Kamdaru

Wednesday 2nd — A.M.- Survey completed. P.M. - discussions with owners re purchase and plan of land drawn. O/night Kamdaru.

Thursday 3rd — 0830 hrs. departed Kamdaru for Namatanai by road. Heavy rain and all creeks flooded. After 3 hours walk arrived at creek 30 minutes south of Matop Plantation. Waited 3 hours for water to fall and managed to cross. Arrived Palabong 1800 hrs. and departed for Kalil. Very overcast and dark. Native guide unwilling to cross creek so returned to Palabong. O/night Palabong.

Friday 4th	(Good Friday) - Departed Palabong for Kalil. Arrived 0800 hrs. Waited till 1300 hrs for vehicle pickup and then walked to Laba Plantation. Hired Laba Landrover and proceeded Namatanai. Arrived Namatanai 1930 hrs.
Saturday 5th	Observed Namatanai
Sunday 6th	Observed Namatanai
Monday 7th	Public Holiday, Namatanai
Tuesday 8th	Public Holiday, Namatanai
Wednesday 9th	Office Namatanai. Preparations for return to Kamdaru.
Thursday 10th	1130 hrs. departed Namatanai for West Coast. Embarked Government speed boat at Kabanut at 1400 hrs. Seas moderate but struck heavy rain. Arrived Kamdaru 1630 hrs. O/night Kamdaru.
Friday 11th	To Liaman and Bemalu to advise owners of land re application by Mr. A. McRae. Owners interviewed re purchase of ground and permission to proceed received. O/night Kamdaru.
Saturday 12th	Dispute as regards ownership of parcel of land arose inside Kamdaru Plantation. Villagers say it was not bought. Old Australian cement pegs on boundaries shown to claimants and claim dropped immediately. O/night Kamdaru.
Sunday 13th	Observed at Kamdaru.
Monday 14th	Commenced marking boundaries of ground to be surveyed. Inspection of ground and roughly marked corner posts. O/night Kamdaru.
Tuesday 15th	Surveyed beach frontage along high water mark. No assistants as yet have arrived although Chairman of Demarcation Committee promised to recruit labour from Bemalu Village. Approximately 3,000 links surveyed.
Wednesday 16th	A.M. - Recruits for labour have not arrived. By speed boat to Bemalu and Liaman Village. Six labourers hired - apparently all villagers are busy cutting copra to pay for parties held over Easter. P.M. - remainder of beach frontage surveyed and path cut to edge of swamp. Inspection of sites to bridge swamp. O/night Kamdaru.
Thursday 17th	Track cut through swamp to a point about 3,000 links from A.M.M. Extremely heavy undergrowth mainly consisting of "kanda" vines. O/night Kamdaru.
Friday 18th	surveyed, Boundary cut yesterday/and 2,000 links of bush cut and surveyed. Scrub thinned out but towards end of day we entered more heavy undergrowth.
Saturday 19th	Again entered heavy scrub with masses of "kanda". Progress slow. However, reached the "Om" River by late p.m.
Sunday 20th	a.m. Surveyed across the Om and for about 1,500 lks. p.m. to Mala Plantation - discussions with the A.D.O.

Monday 21st	To King Village with message re land dispute Rangrangos. Heavy rain yesterday and today in Kamdaru Valley. Both Um and Kamdaru rivers in flood.
Tuesday 22nd	Impossible to reach survey point due to flooding of rivers. Heavy rain again today.
Wednesday 23rd	Today is fine but rivers are still up and we still cannot cross. Should be o.k. tomorrow.
Thursday 24th	Managed to reach survey point by crossing the first branch of the Um. Surveyed to the second branch and found this still a raging torrent.
Friday 25th	Fine weather is holding out and managed to cross second branch of the Um. Completed surveying eastern boundary and commenced the southern.
Saturday 26th	Rain again today but no flooding as yet. However rain makes surveying difficult and awkward. Managed to survey only 1000 lks today. Arrived at second branch of the Um river.
Sunday 27th	Rain continues to fall and chances of flooding are high.
Monday 28th	Heavy rain during last night. Starting to clear by midday. Rivers are flooded but start to recede late p.m.
Tuesday 29th	Rivers sufficiently low today to reach survey point. However, was washed down the second branch of the Um when attempting to re-cross. Sunglasses lost. At finish of surveying today only 3000 links (approx.) remains.
Wednesday 30th	Final link up completed. However, was difficult in stages, especially at the very end when the swamp had to be bridged again. Completed survey 1700 hrs.

MAY 1969

Thursday 1st	Interviews with owning group conducted at Kamdaru. Owners gathered from nearby villages. Investigation report commenced.
Friday 2nd	Investigation report completed and preparations made for departure per speed boat to Laba.
Saturday 3rd	Arrived Laba 1000 hrs. By truck to Namatanai - arrived 1[illegible]0 hrs.

END OF PATROL

Original.

to HQ

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number NAMATANAI 15 of 1968/69.

Subdistrict NAMATANAI.

District NEW IRELAND.

Type of Patrol Special.

Patrol Conducted by JOHN D. BRADY Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled (Council and/or Census Division/s.) LIHIR ISLANDS Census Division. NAMATANAI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

Mr. R.SEETO Council President.

Duration of Patrol—from 11/6/69 To 14/6/69

No. of Days 4.

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : Routine Census Patrol.

Date November, 68. Duration 24 days.

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) Visit Councillors in their home areas.
Inspect road and other Council projects.
Enquire again re land for Samo airstrip.
Discuss CRA Mining application further with Councillors

Total Population of Area Patrolled 4,583. and people.

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

30/9/1969.

H L Williams

District Commissioner.

Division
Dept of the Administrator,
District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

67-20-1
BAMeC/mc

30th September, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO 15 of 1968/69.

Receipt of above report compiled by Mr. J.D. Brady, together with your covering memorandum is acknowledged.

It is pleasing to hear that road work is going ahead on Lihir, even if slowly. Do you require a centre line survey of the difficult sections (TOMBAVIL-LIGSEL and beyond PUTPUT) mentioned by Mr. Brady?

Since Mr. Brady's report of acquiesence by the people in C.R.A.'s prospecting application, there has been a change of heart, probably influenced by news from Bougainville, and you have reported oppos ition to the application. This is discussed elsewhere.

It is to be hoped that the Co-operatives Section will soon be able to organise marketing of copra on Lihir.

A brief outline of Council works in progress and achievements to date on Lihir would have rounded out this report.

(H.L. WILLIAMS)
District Commissioner.

c.c. Secretary,
Dept of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI, N.I.D.

67-20-1 (313)

HJR/mb

17th June, 1969.

District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 15 OF 1968/69

Herewith please find 3 copies of the report of the above Special patrol submitted by Mr. J.D. Brady, Assistant District Officer.

The patrol was of short duration and was mounted primarily to inspect and promote Local Government activity on LIHIR. Inspections were made of Works projects and meetings with the people were held at central spots.

ROADS

Roadworks on the island are carried out by the people on a voluntary basis assisted by a Transport Branch Tractor and trailer unit. Work is generally supervised by Fr. Gleixner of PALIE with whom we enjoy a good working relationship. The Father supplied with cement and arc mesh by us with which he makes culver pipes.

The LIHIR roads are progressing steadily but slowly. At present I have a Patrol Officer on ANIR who is engaged in road construction there. As soon as he completed his task there (end of July) I will move him to LIHIR to have the section east of PUTPUT completed.

SAMO AIRSTRIP

At the moment LIHIR has one airstrip which is situated inland from LOHJOLOVIT and which is fairly inaccessible. With the increasing number of Mission aircraft in the District it would be to our advantage to have a strip constructed amidst the more populated areas in the vicinity of the Catholic Mission at PALIE. The only suitable sight here is a strip of flat land at SAMO village. The strip is covered with young coconut palms and the landowners (Methodist) are extremely reluctant to consider disposal. At the moment there is little possibility of obtaining this land and I have requested local officials to seek alternative sites but as this area is quite hilly, I am not optimistice .

MINING

The application by C.R.A. for P.A. 125 has since been withdrawn and I have taker steps to inform the people of this.

MARKETTING

The need to regularise marketting at LIHIR is recognised, however, the fact remains that we simply haven't the staff at the moment to start anything. Co-operatives are struggling to maintain their status quo on the mainland and we are fully occupied with road construction, Council works etc throughout the rest of the Sub-District. Whilst

D.D.A. staff at NAMATANAI is sufficient to maintain present levels of development it is insufficient for us to branch out into new projects which would require constant supervision.

For your information, please.

(H.J. REDMOND)
Assistant District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-1 (310)
If calling ask for
Mr. JDB/mb

Department of District Administration.
Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI, N.I.D.

16th June, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

PATROL REPORT NO.15 OF 1968/69
LIHIR ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

The area patrolled remained the only area not visited by the writer in his capacity as Council Advisor during the last nine months. This quick visit aboard the M.V. BAKAN enabled the writer to visit all areas on Lihir including Masanet, Mahur and Mali islands to inspect first hand council projects and to have on the spot discussions with councillors and other interested persons. The chance was also taken to further inform the Lihir people of the mining application by C.R.A. which includes their islands.

I was accompanied on this visit by Mr. R. Seeto, President of the Namatanai Local Government Council.

(a) ROADS

The section of road from Samo to Lataul was inspected by jeep. Although a lot of work has been done between Palie and Tombavil the weight of the tractor/trailer and the naturally soft soil underneath have caused most of the good work to be wasted. The councillor for the area was urged to put more work into constructing side drains rather than just filling in giant holes with rocks which are promptly lost in the mud again. The section from Palie back towards Samo is in much better condition - due mainly to the firmer nature of the topsoil.

To date seventy culvert pipes have been constructed and installed.

The hill section between TOMBAVIL and LISSEL remains a problem - due partly to gradient but mostly to the surface which becomes impassible after a shower of rain. The Council has awarded a $300 contract to the people of that area to either improve the present road or to construct an alternative route.

The section from LISSEL to PUTPUT is in good condition - mainly because the heavy tractor and trailer does not run there. Although the people are keen to see the tractor working there I am sure it would only be of hindrance to road building in the area.

The President and I walked the difficult section which is yet to be constructed between Putput and the top of a small range. Councillor Legetan advised us that he intends to seek the assistance of the other Lihir Councillors at the next council meeting so that an all out effort can be made to finish the missing link thereby opening the road through to Londolovit and on to Suen. The Council

is assisting here with the provision of tools and a token reimbursement to the workers on the project.

(b) SAMO AIRSTRIP

Having heard from one of the land owners that he was now willing to sell his portion of the above airstrip site; another attempt was made to reason with the other owners, but to no avail.

The stumbling block is one TIENTIEN of Samo - a stubborn man who is fully aware of the advantages of having an airstrip situated on the Samo side of Lihir but obstinately takes no notice whatsoever. Even attractive inducements are of no effect. Most of the other Lihir people and the two missions are keen to see this airstrip developed. Consequently I advised them that local pressure might be of some effect in this case.

(c) C.R.A. MINING EXPLORATION APPLICATION

All councillors on Lihir were contacted and further clarified re the above application. Most had already spoken to the people of their wards and reported no opposition to the application. I confirmed to all that the hearing is to be held at MATAGWIS village on 24th July, 1969.

GENERAL AND CONCLUSION

Lihir on the whole appears to be improving. Villages and roads were reasonable, Council projects are appreciated, the Catholice Mission is keenly developing health and education services and the economic picture is considerably brighter.

The heavy insect damage which was prevalent two years back is now confining itself mainly to two areas around Lakakot and Londolovit. Most native owned palms have recovered and are bearing well. This of course presents another problem - that of marketing. Something which will have to be looked at and regularized in the near future.

A useful patrol to the writer and a valuable opportunity for the Lihir people to meet their Council officials.

For your information.

(J.D. BRADY)
Assistant District Officer

PATROL DIARY

11/6/69 — Depart Namatanai 0745 per M.V. BAKAN - arrive PALIE Mission, Lihir 11.45. Discussions with local priest re several Lihir projects. P.M. - By jeep to LATAUL village - inspecting new road work and suggested new route from TOMBAVIL to LISSEL - thence returned to PALIE and on to SAMO - inspected airstrip site and spoke with owners - still refuse to sell. Return to BAKAN - 1800 hours.

12/6/69 — By BAKAN to LOUISE Harbour. With councillors inspect difficult new section on Putput - Londolovit road. Mining application by C.R.A. discussed with councillors. P.M. On to Londolovit village - inspected new council aid post thence to MALIE island - discussions with Councillor LUSEM re council projects and C.R.A. mining.

13/6/69 — By BAKAN to MAHUR island. Inspect council project and discuss C.R.A. mining application with people. On to MASAHET island - inspect council aid post and discussed mining witn council representativess. On to SUEN for discussions with councillors - Overnight.

14/6/69 — A.M. - Called at SALI and LAMBOA - discussions with councillors re C.R.A. mining - proceed on to Namatanai - arrive 2.30 p.m.

End of Patrol

ooooOoooo

Original - HQ

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number NAMATANAI No. 17 of 1968/69

Subdistrict NAMATANAI

District NEW IRELAND DISTRICT

Type of Patrol ANNUAL CENSUS PATROL

Patrol Conducted by WASANGULA NOEL LEVI - ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Area Patrolled (Council and/or Census Division/s.) RATAMAN AND PATPATARA CENSUS DIVISIONS. NAMATANAI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

NIL

Duration of Patrol—from 2 / 6 / 69 To 20 / 6 / 69

No. of Days 19

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : june 1967.

Date 18-6-67 Duration 19

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) Revised census and compile new type census sheets. Political education- Local Government and its application to democratic government. Routine Administration.

Total Population of Area Patrolled RATAMAN- 402: PATPATARA - 3,126

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Area Study Files

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

GFB:KA

67-9-44

10th November, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL NO. NAMATANAI 17/68-69.

Your reference 67-20-1 of 14th October, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. W.N. Levi, A.D.O., to RATAMAN and PATPATARA Census Divisions.

This patrol has revealed a generally satisfactory situation. The area is progressing steadily in the economic, social and political fields, and it is pleasing that the people are giving strong support to their Council.

Mr. Levi has reported in a clear, effective manner. I am impressed by his thoughtful approach to his work.

A good report of a good patrol.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary
Department of the Administrator.

c.c.
Mr. W.N. Levi,
Sub-District Office,
ALOTAU. Milne Bay District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

67.9.44

Division

Department of the Administrator,
District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

67
75-20-1
BAMc/mc

14th October, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO 17 of 1968/69.

Receipt is acknowledged of Patrol Report by Mr. W.N. Levi, A.D.O., covering RATAMAN and PATPATARA Divisions, together with your covering comments.

I concur in your appreciation of this comprehensive report, which obviously represents considerable effort and thought given to the problems of the area. I must again remind Mr. Levi, however, that negative criticism serves little purpose, other than to irritate. On page 6, the statement "usual stereotype style of rep orting expected from field officers" is groundless: if the writer studies Headquarters circular reference 67-1-0 dated 21.6.68, he should realise that ample scope is provided for free ranging observations and opinions.

The areas discussed in the report have basic advantages of adequate good land for development, reliable rainfall and satisfactory access; and it is now up to the people to put these assets to work. I feel that, with an increasing trend to individual enterprise, allied to a new outlook by the younger element in the population, we are on the threshold of swifter agricultural development. At the same time, Mr. Levi's concern for better subsistence/market crops and gardening methods is worthy. I do think however, that this has been pushed in the past by D.A.S.F and continues to receive attention.

In regard to roads, it should be noted that those discussed are Secondary roads, and by virtue of Section (10 (1) of the Roads Maintenance Ordinance, the owners or occupiers of adjoining land are responsible for their maintenance - it is not a "P.W.D. responsibility". Also, as far as I know, road equipment has not been allocated to a Sub District, so that it should not be used out of that Sub District.

In the economic Sections of reports, I would like to see an appraisal of quantity and value (to producer) of all produce, and other economic indicators.

All-in-all, a valuable report by Mr. Levi.

(H.L. Williams)
District Commissioner.

c.c. Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

(21)

Division
========
Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI, N.I.D.

67-20-1 (393)

HJR/mb

8th August, 1969.

District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO.17 OF 1968/69

Herewith please find three copies of the above report of a patrol to the RATAMAN and PATPATARA Divisions by Mr. W.N. LEVI, acting District Officer.

The patrol was of a routine nature, but I had asked Mr. LEVI to do a thorough job as the areas are close to NAMATANAI and there is a tendency to give these people only superficial attention.

I have read Mr. LEVI'S report with interest. Together with the Areas Study and appendices it provides a frank and informitive picture of the areas visited.

The following general comments are offered on the report.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The NAMATANAI Council is developing into a strong and effective organisation and is now becoming an integral part of the lives of the people. It enjoys the full confidence support of all sections of the community, regardless of race or position.

Councillors from this area forms the most energetic clique within the Council and to a large extent form its political policies.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The two M.H.A.'s for the area are liked and respected. Mr.CHAN seems to get around more than Mr. LUSSICK and has more personal contacts in the area. Both members take pains however to work through the Council.

POLITICAL EDUCATION

The people visited would be among the more sophisticated of the Sub-District and are fairly politically aware, although, they generally display little active interest in Politics. Although easy going in nature, the people can think for themselves and are well past the stage of being treated with condecension.

ECONOMIC

The people of the area are not poor by any means. Substantial amounts of copra are purchased from them by the NAMATANAI Society and Chinese traders. Small amounts of cocoa are also beginning to be sold. The standard of living is relatively good and would be on a par with general New Ireland Standards. However, as Mr. LEVI states there is considerable room for further agricultural development. At the same time it should be stated that the main effort for this must come from the people themselves. It has been said that traditional

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land tenure and lack of finance drastically reduces the capacity of the people and there is a certain amount of truth in this. However, it cannot be denied that many communities in the Islands Region have surmounted these obstacles and have progressed tremendously. Nobody says that the people here are intrinsically lazy but it cannot be denied that they lack a sense of drive and ambition, and to achieve further economic progress they must begin to think and act more positively. There is plenty of land available and also a large D.A.D.F. complex which can provide considerable guidance and assistance.

GENERAL

The areas patrolled are generally quiet and are making steady if not spectacular progress in most fields. The people are good natured and enjoy amicable relations with the Administration, Missions and private enterprise. There is virtually no law and order problem. Social services are quite adequate and it would seem that the main problems to be surmounted now is to increase indigenous economic planting and production and to provide efficient marketing facilities.

I am pleased with Mr. LEWIS's report. He has reported things as he sees them and offers constructive ideas, spelling could be improved.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.

Forwarded, please.

(H.J. REDMOND)
Assistant District Commissioner

NAMATANAI PATROL NO.17 of 1968/69.
RATAMAN AND PATPATARA CENSUS DIVISIONS.

(19)

PATROL DIARY.

2nd June 1969: Departed NAMATANAI 10.00 am for KUDUKUDU village in the RATAMAN census unit. Revised census mf and talked tp people. Heard and settled minor complaints. Overnight.

3rd June 1969: Walked on to RATIVIS village. Revised census and talked to the people. Overnight.

4th June 1969: Departed RATIVIS about 8.15 am for PUNAM village arriving 9.45 am. Revised census and heard minor complaints. No rest house here so moved on to KISELA village only to find same situation as PUNAM. Moved on to RABULUT plantation where stayed overnight. Overnight Rabulut.

5th June 1969: Back to KISELA. Revised census and talked to people. Minor complaints settled. Moved on to SOPAU village. Revised census of METANDIDUK AND SOPAU villages. Talked to the people and also heard and settled minor complaints. Overnight Raoulut.

6th June 1969: To WANAWANA village. Revised census and talked to people. Moved on to MATANANGAS village,revised census and talked to the people. Moved on to SOHUN village. No rest house so stayed at the administration primary school. Overnight.

7th June 1969: Sohun school- paper work,namely census figures. Overnigat.

8th June 1969: Observed Sohun school.

9th June 1969: Queens birthday xxx holiday- Sohun school on census figures Overnight.

10th June 1969: Revised census of SOHUN village,talked to people and heard minor complaints. Moved on to BISAPU village where revised census,heard and settled complaints and talked to people. No rest house so returnde to NAMATANAI station. Overnight station.

11th June 1969: Per vehicle to NAMARODU village,revised census and talked to people. Moved on to RASESE village,revised census and talked to people. Return to station.

12th June 1969: Per vehicle to SELIMUN village. Revised census,minor complaints and talked to people. To NAMATANAI village, revised census,minor complaints and talked to people. Return to station.

13th June 1969: To NAPANTAH village. Revised census of NAPANTAH and NABU-MAI villages. Heard and settled minor complaints and talk to people. Return to station.

14th June 1969: Station- xxxxxxx census figures.

15th June 1969: Observed Station.

16th June 1969: Per vehicle to PIRE village. Revised census and talked to people. On to BO village,revised census and talked to

P

16th June1969(cont'd) people. Return to station.

(18)

17th June 1969: After considerable delay over transport,finally left for west coast @ PATPATARA 10.00am. People not ready for census so had to puy off till next day. Overnight Pakinsela.

18th June 1969: Revised census of PAKINSELA,UMUDU,MATAKAN and HUNABORE villages. In each village addressed people and heard and settled minor complaints. At HUNABORE spoke strongly to people re Tubuwana administration school. Overnight Ratabu.

19thJune 1969: Revised census of RATABU village. Heard and settled minor complaints and talked to people. Moved on to BOM village, revised census,talked to peophe and settled minor complaints. Overnight Ratabu.

20th June 1969: Walked on to BURAU village. Revised census,heard minor complaints and talked to people. Moved on to RAPITO village,revised census and talked to people. Returned to station- end of patrol.

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16th June 1969(cont'd) people. Return to station.

17th June 1969: After considerable delay over transport, finally left for west coast @ PATPATARA 10.00am. People not ready for census so had to puy off till next day. Overnight Pakinsela.

18th June 1969: Revised census of PAKINSELA, UMUDU, MATAKAN and HUNABORE villages. In each village addressed people and heard and settled minor complaints. At HUNABORE spoke strongly to people re Tubuwana administration school. Overnight Ratabu.

19th June 1969: Revised census of RATABU village. Heard and settled minor complaints and talked to people. Moved on to BOM village, revised census, talked to peophe and settled minor complaints. Overnight Ratabu.

20th June 1969: Walked on to DURAU village. Revised census, heard minor complaints and talked to people. Moved on to RAPITO village, revised census and talked to people. Returned to station- end of patrol.

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(17)

PATROL REPORT NO.17 OF 1968/69
RATAMAN AND PATPATARA CENSUS DIVISIONS

This was an Annual Census Patrol to the RATAMAN and PATPATARA Census Divisions. The objects of the patrol were:

(i) Revise the Census and compile new type census sheets.

(ii) Political Education, concentrating on Local Government and its application to democratic government.

(iii) Routine Administration - Complaints, village conditions, availability of Rest houses and roads. Encourage people to do road maintenance every Monday.

SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL

(a) LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The areas patrolled were the first in the Sub-District to come under the Local Government in 1964. Now in its fifth year of operation the Council turned out to be a fairly progressive looking Council, energetic and relentless in its efforts to make up for the lost years in the field of economic, education and social development.

In fact, so much has been done by the Council in so short a period that there is a certain danger of confusing the people. Such confusion ultimately could lead to loesing ones sense of value and appreciation, a situation which in fact is already happening.

On the political scene it is obvious that Local Government has taught the people to think for themselves, to consult and to criticise without fear of being persecuted. The ordinary voter at present does not seem to worry much about the value of his vote, as long as he voted is good enough and whoever gets in as Councillor becomes the caretaker or custodian of villages affairs until the next elections. It is viewed by some people especially the non-indigenous sector of the community that the local people have had it good since the introduction of Local Government. As this is one of the desired effects of Local Government, then it must be admitted that the movement has become a success.

(b) LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILLOR

These are usually a mixed bag of individuals whose politics at the outset amounts to practically nothing. After three or four meetings they become quite different persons, some more articulate than others. The areas patrolled have some outstanding councillors namely in the persons of WESLEY HARIMAN - Sohun/Bisapu ward, ROBERT SEETO - Namatanai Urban ward and APELIS - Pakinsela/Umudu/Matakan ward.

Nearly all the Councillors of the areas patrolled have had some formal education at mission school level, and one or two held office as village officials before the introduction of Local Government. As pointed out under "Stage of Political Development" in the Area Study section of this report, there is a general tendency for some councillors to try and rise above the formal authority of their

(16)

office. This abuse of authority has in some instances resulted in the downfall of some very good natural leaders. In fact it is common in the areas patrolled to axe an individual if he becomes too big for his position. This seems to be one way of counter checking the individual and prevent him form becoming too dictatorial, nowever in the long run the people are denying themselves the leaders which they badly needed.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

From observation it would seemed that this institution after two general elections is now fully comprehended by most of the people. This indicates that political education programme carried in the past has been successful to some extent. Of course one must not forget the work of Local Government and other agencies such as Womens' Club organisation and the Chritain missions. Perhaps the biggest contributing factor has been through the media of radio; particularly the Administration station in Rabaul.

The Australian Broadcasting Commision too has increased its coverage of events and happenings in the House with a programme entitle " This Week in Parliament ". This is both in Pidgin and English but unfornately it did not quite made it in the rural areas because it was basically designed for the more sophisticated listeners. It is of course unreasonable to expect the people to become familiar with the minute details of the House. The present basic working knowledge that they have now is sufficient for their purpose and perhaps a guide when election time comes around.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

There are two men representing the areas patrolled in the House of Assembly. These are the member for NAMATANAI OPEN Electorate and the member for Manus - New Ireland Regional Electorate. Both members have visited Namatanai on many occassions and the pople from the areas being surveyed are mcuh more familiar with them then the people in the outlying areas.

Whether these members have had time to talk to groups other than local government councillors on their visits to Namatanaiis very much doubted. Like most V.I.P.s they do not seemed to make allowance for unavoidable delays by giving themselves extra few days to be in the areas. The members for Namatanai Open electorate is known to have stayed in the area, or at least at the station for period up to a week. The Regional member has of course been too busy to afford more than overnighting in Namatanai.

From the amount of bargaining these two have been doing in the House on behalf of the Whole sub-district, it would seemed that in spite of their lack of contact with the people they still have the interest of the areas at heart.

POLITICAL EDUCATION

This aspect has and still is very much a field officer's duty. On this patrol the basic element of the talks given was Local Government and its application to democratic government (point (ii) patrol ~~situation~~ instruction). In the traditional society it si often difficult to equate democratic government with the everyday life of the Community because they have had nothing like it. In most of the talks and discussions with village people and groups of individuals it was ~~impassed~~ emphasised upon the villagers the need to co-operate with the Council and those directly responsible for the supervision of acti-

(15)

vities in the field, i.e. Councillors and village committees.

They were encouraged ~~to~~ not to become too independant upon the Council as well as the Administration for much of their basic needs but to buck up and do some of the things themselves. It was found that the best way to get through to the people is to tell them the facts as they exist. For instance if there was an Administration school and the people were not co-operating with the teachers, they should be told that if their attitude does not improve, the school should be closed and the teachers be sent where the people would appreciate them. It is the opinion of this writer that the time has come for less double talk; a very necessary approach when dealing with relatively newly contacted people, but now obselete and has outlived its usefulness. If these people are going to be part of an independant nation, then it is time they are taught to think independantly.

PREFERENTIAL VOTING

The majority of the people spoken to, admitted they did not have very much choice in the method as has been imposed upon them. They do not profess to understand it fully but a mere working knowledge is quite sufficient for their pupose. As this is the method or system used currently in national elections, its outcome rests ultimately with the central government. For the purpose of Local Government election it is perhaps the best method of preventing individuals from exploiting the people or voters.

ECONOMIC

General Rural Development

Rural Development in the areas patrolled is not as intensified as its should be. This is evident from the large tracts of virgin bushland to be seen whenever one travels through the areas. There has been increase indigenous planting of economic crops in recent years but this had not been significant enough to make any startling difference. This is perhaps because communal plantings has not worked well in practice, although theoritically it would seemed to be the answer to the lack of indigenous contribution to the economy. The problem here seemed to have stemed from jealousy among the family or clan members as to who should have the overall say in matters of money, labour and general running of the venture.

It is the opinion of this writer that once the land problem is solved by the demarcation committee and individuals acquire land without fear of intimidation by members of his family or Clan, we should then be able to see significant rural development.

Activities of Development Departments

The agriculture department so far has done nothing more than supervising-advisory role in the field. This year it began buying wet cocoa beans from local growers with a view to encourage them to plant more cocoa. The cocoa now being harvested is not enough to warrant establishment of fementaries by local growers but from statistics (Areas Study: ECONOMY OF AREA) it would be essential to start planning now for such a centre. I believed such a move is already afoot and that negotiation is underway for a fermantary to be build at PAKINSELA in the PATPATARA WEST region.

There is so much need for market gardening, yet so far the activities of the agriculture department have mainly been in the

(4)

field of cash crops, namely cocoa and coconut. The ordinary village people should be shown better and easier methods of crop cultivation in order to improve the ~~fiel~~ quality and quality of the foodstuffs they grow. They should also be encouraged and shown how to grow such things as tomato, beans, chinese cabbages, madairnes and other vegetables. The way things are at present it would seemed that the aim of the Administration is to make this a nation of planters.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

There is no processing plants in or within the immediate vicinity of the areas patrolled. The main market for copra and cocoa from these areas are at Kavieng and Rabaul respectively. The indigenous copra are purchased by the Namatanai Marketing Society and are sent by road transport to Kavieng. The non-indigenous copra also go to Kavieng by road but most, especially from the RATAMAN area and PATPATARA WEST region are shipped to Rabaul.

Market gardening produce are disposed of at the Namatanai on Saturday mornings market. The quality and quantity of the produce sold are usually poor because the people in this age of scientific improvement etc., are still employing the old mundane ways of their forefathers.

NON-INDEGENOUS DEVELOPEMENT

The non-indigenous development is far superior to that of the indegenous sector of the community. This has no reflection whatsoever on the local community in so far as the ability to work is concerned because there are factors which more often then not overlooked by the critics in running down the local people for their lack of industry. In most cases these indegenous developments are corporate undertakings backed by the main banks of this country.

All plantations in the areas patrolled are well maintained and fertalisation programmes fairly extensive. There are of course one or two plantations that seem to be coming to the last days of their service. One that comes to mind is BOPIRE Plantation which is owned by one of the oldest influential firm in the South Pacific region. From the deldpadated condition of this plantation, it seemed that this firm has not bothered to put back into the country what it got from it.

SOCIAL

Education and Health

Education responsibility in the areas patrolled is equally shared by the Administration and the Christian missions (see - LITERACY: Areas Study). The areas generally speaking are much better off then the rest of the sub-district. This has not meant anything to the local people who seemed to regard it as their natural right to have an education. The two Administration schools at SOHUN (PATPATARA EAST) and TUBUAWANA (PATPATARA WEST) have been struggling in the face of indiffernece and lack of co-operation by the local people. The people do not seemed to appreciate the fact that they are very lucky to have at their disposal, these educational institutions. It is now up to them to make them meaningful and attractive for their children, not the community.

Health services generally speaking is good. There are throughout the areas modern brick aid posts in centrally located points erected by the Namatanai Local Government Council. The Infant Welfare in section of P.H.D. frequently patrolled the areas checking health of babies and mothers. This has resulted in the low immortality rate

(13)

of infants in these areas. At the time of the patrol no epedemics or unusual virus desease were noticed or reported. All in all the health situation is fairly good.

LAW AND ORDER

The people seemed to have some respect for law and order. Beside the minor and usual maritial disputes, land disputes, debts and differences over customary rights to gardening, fishing or hunting rights, the villages are relatively free of hooliganism.

MISSIONS

This topic has been fully dealt with in the Area Study section of this report. Therefore to avoid repetition and possible contradiction I would merely reiterate my earlier comments that the missions in the areas are on cordial and friendly terms with each other.

CULT AND UNREST

The areas patrolled have had their fling at cult activities. The significant efforts being the Kisela village refusal to pay tax in 1964 and varies "account" activitiesson the west coast. At Kisela the leaders of the 1964 episode are still potential trouble makers even though they have been keeping fairly well within the framework of the law. The influence on the west coast of Duke of York islanders appears to be on the wane although further south in the neighbouring census division it is said to be as strong as ever. On the surface cultist activities seemed to be almost non-existent.

REST HOUSES

Because of the infrequently with which the above is used by Administration officers, nearly almost all villages have not bothered to maintained same. In most cases the Administration officers have either worked out of Namatanai station or stayed on plantations.

The people at this stage one beginning to look at rest houses as very unnecessary burden especially when they see them frequently ignored. It must be noted that all expenses, i.e. nails etc are met by the people themselves. In this era of motorisation the Administration should give some consideration to the construction of permanent "government" rest houses, furnished and equiped with cooking implements and eating utensils. These rest houses should be useful to lure tourists and other senior officials to visit the out of the way places.

CONCLUSION

The areas patrolled generally speaking are better off politically, educationally and economically from the rest of the Sub-District. Nearly everyday the people come into contact with elements of the Administration and also representatives of the Local Government Council. In actual fact they get far too much attention as compared to what the other areas get. Because all villages are linked by road, it is the opinion of this writer that patrols to these areas should not be a long drawn out affair. If patrols were short and swift, there would be more time for offiders to denote to much needed work in outlying areas.

The areas patrolled are fairly sophisticated, and in most cases do not regard the presence of an Administration officer with the same enthusiasm as perhaps their counterparts in areas further afield. At this stage of development, it is most essential that relationship between villagers and the Administration must also undergo certain amount of changes. What was good a decade ago is

(17)

not necessarily valid now as a lot has happened since then.

This report has been for most part a critical document; this has been deliberate because the writer could not see any good ever coming out of the usual stereotype style of reporting expected from field officers. It is only fair for the people, as well as the Administration that the situation as exists be reported as accurately as possible. This I have tried to achieve in this report, however if I have failed to convey this intention, then I must apologise for my lack of vocabulary.

For your information, please.

(W.N. LEVI)
Assistant District Officer

(11)

67-20-2 (263)

HJR/mb

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI, N.I.D.

2nd June, 1969.

Mr. W.N. Levi,
Assistant District Officer,
NAMATANAI.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Please undertake an Annual Census Patrol to the RATAMAN and PATPATARA Census Divisions.

The objects of your patrol will be to:

(i) Revise the Census and compile new type census sheets.

(ii) Political Education. Concentrate on Local Government and its application to democratic government.

(iii) Routine Administration. Hear complaints. Check on village conditions. Check on availability of rest houses. Check on roads. Encourage people to do road maintenance every Monday.

RATAMAN and PATPATARA Divisions are close to NAMATANAI. They tend to be overlooked and I wish your patrol to be slow and thorough. A vehicle will bring you to the southernmost village but will leave you there. You will have to walk your way Northwards. In other words this is a foot patrol.

I wish you an enjoyable patrol.

(H.J. REDMOND)
Assistant District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(10)

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

Department of District Administration.
Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI, N.I.D.

11th July, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

PATROL REPORT NO.17 OF 1968/69
RATAMAN AND PATPATARA CENSUS DIVISIONS

AREA STUDY

(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) The areas patrolled and the subject of this survey are within the vacinity of Namatanai station stretching from the east coast to the west coast of the island. Topographically, they are not as rugged in appearance as the adjacents Census units but the nature of the country side is formidably the same. The climate is typically humid with the customary heavy rainfall during the period from November to March. The vegetation is predominantly tropical rainforest with patches of grass land inland from the coast.

(b) The areas are on the main road system out of the Sub-District headquarters. Even villages situated inland such as PUNAM (RATAMAN) NABUMAI and NAPANTAH (PATPATARA EAST) are linked by vehicular tracks to the main road system.

(c) Like most areas on New Ireland contact with the outside world, the Administration and such like has been constant since the colonising days of Germany. The Administration is respected, obeyed and looked up to as a child to a father. The general attitude of the people is placid. There is minor cultist attitude in the PATPATARA WEST region as the area is in constant contact with activists from the Duke of York islands.

(B) POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) Attached village population register as Appendix A.

(b) All villages in the areas under survey are linked by vehicular roads.

(c) There is not much out flow of labour from the areas being surveyed however the absenteeism is still fairly high. Most of those absent from the village are either working or just living off friends and relatives in Rabaul on New Britain.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) The social groupings in the areas under survey revolves around the two distinct component groups. These are the "Big Pisin" and the"small Pisin" respectively. For all intents and

(9)

purposes both groups are of equal status despite the term of reference which does suggest a certain degree of classiness. Intermarriage is common, in fact it is tradition that they inter-marry only within these two groups as marriage within a group is adversely contrary to traditional custom. Of course tradition now a days have not the degree of respect accorded it in the olden days so it is a done thing now for members of the "big pisin" or the "small pisin" to marry into their own social group.

(b) The operational social unit in both areas is that of the extended family. There is of course certain lineage characteristics in the organization of a functional unit, however with the absence of a chieftain system the pattern in most cases resembles that of the extended family.

(c) The language pattern is very similar and are used interchangeably with the adjacent areas. The RATAMAN census division has its own brand of dialect which is spoken by only four hundred (400) or so people. The people of the area howver could understand and converse in dialects of the adjoining census divisions, namely Susurunga and Pat-Patara. The same situation appllies to the PATPATARA census division.

(d) From information already outlined above in (a) it is obvious that a large degree of cohesion exists between the main component social groups. The fact that members of the major social groups inter-marry accounted for the affiliations among family groups.

(e) From observation the relationship between the various component social groups and major groups outside but adjacent to the areas being surveyed is one of peaceful co-existence.

(D) LEADERSHIP

(a) There is no one in the areas being surveyed who is influential and or respected to be regarded as either real or potential leader. The complete absence of such a man is almost surprising as everywhere else there is bound to be some one of the particular requirements. There are of course two or three local government councillors who could easily measure up to this demand but their popularity is only limited to the period that they are members of the council. What ever happens afterwards remains to be seen. The following are persons elavated to leadership status by virtue of their positions in the local government movement and commerce:-

WESLEY HARRIMAN about 35 years old and councillor for the Schun Bisapu ward. His formal education has mainly been with the mission. He is outward, progressive and energetic but lacks organizational ability. Like most of the councillors he tends to delegate far too much of his functions to the village committee who are nothing more than mere caretakers. He is respected by the people because of his position on the District Advisory Council and the Namatanai Local Government Council.

PAUL NONGKAS of Namatanai village, about 35 years old on the other hand has made his name among the village people in the field of commerce. He is currently the Secretary of the Namatanai Marketting Society which deals mainly with the handling and processing of copra. He is respected and reputed to own nearly most of the land around Namatanai station includ-

(8)

ing a number of coconut groves.

APELIS, a councillor from PAKINSELA on the west coast portion of the PATPATARA census division is in my opinion a hard working energetic and progressive man. From observation it would seem that most of his schooling had been with the missions however through his own efforts and perseverence he is able to cope quite capably as a councillor. He is respected by the people he represents on the council, this is evident from the number of times they have re-elected him to the Namatanai Local Government Council.

The above are from the PATPATARA census unit only. There is no one in the RATAMAN area who is worthy of being called a leader either real or potential.

(b) There has never been signs of traditional leadership in the areas being surveyed due presumably to the absence of any strong chieftain system. In the past leaders have mainly been government appointed officials such as the paramount luluais or white puss, luluais and tultuls. So traditional leadership pattern as such has been shelved since Australia took over from Germany after the first world war. The leadership pattern now appears to be on the basis of wealth, experience outside the District and the more educated and travelled young men.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) The traditional system of land tenure ~~are~~ and inheritance in the areas under survey follows very much the pattern found in traditionalist societies. That is, all land is clan owned and no individual member of the clan has any alienable ownership right. Inheritance in most cases is merely permissive usuary rights which does not enable any disposal without the prior consent of members of the clan. In most cases land is passed down on the mother's side however on special ceremonial occasions it is inherited from the father's line.

(b) There is no one in the areas under survey holding land on lease from the Administration. The people have very little knowledge of tenure conversion and it is doubted very much whether they have given it any serious thoughts.

(c) In most cases cash cropping has been a communal effort. Now with the advent of the Demarcation Committee and the sorting out of clan land to individual ownership, it has become increasingly apparent that most individual are branching off on their own.

(F) LITERACY

(a) There are four registered Primary Schools in the areas under survey. These are located mainly in the Patpatara Census division but they do cater for the educational need of adjoining areas as well. Two of these schools are Administration operated. The other two are operated by the Catholic Mission and the United Church respectively. As well as these educational institutions there is to be located on Namatanai station a Boys Vocational School. Further details as to grades or standards, enrolments and the number of teachers appear as Appendix B of this report.

(b) From my observation it would seemed that in the areas under survey about 60-65% of the adult population are literate on semi-literate in the vernacular. In the lingua franca, which in this case is Pidgin English or Neo-malenesia the number would be

(7)

slightly lower. English is mainly the young peoples' language so not very many adults would be expected to be literate or semi-literate in it.

(c) There is no one in the areas under survey that the writer is aware of who have received, what received, what might be termed higher education. There are however young men and women from these areas currently attending High Schools inside the District as well as outside it.

(d) See Appendix C.

(e) The only persons resident in the areas who show any interest in newspaper or bulletins have been school teachers, planters and missionaries. Radio has becoms peopular since the establishment of the Administration station in Rabaul. It is more for entertainment purpose then anything else that village people buy radio sets. A rough survey of village owned radio sets revealed the following:-

RATAMAN	PATPATARA
10	76

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) Generally speaking the villages in the areas under survey are orderly and the standard of housing are exceptionally high. In most cases the houses are of bush materials, however, with the increasing awareness of cash economy more people are switching over to semi-permanent materials houses. Other refinements of the western society, such as cooking implements and eating utensils have for some times common household commodities.

(b) The staple diet is yam with taro, banana and sweet potato as subsidiary food crops. These crops as far as could be ascertained are indigenous in as far as the people have been cultivating them since time immemorial. Again with the advent of cash economy and the need to be employed all the time many people are begining to find it necessary to live entirely on imported foodstuffs. The imported commodities are namely rice, sugar, tea and canned foodstuffs.

(c) There is no community Centre in the areas under survey, nor any organizations such as Red Cross, Guides or Scouts. The people are interested in sport however each of the sporting facility has been a handicapp to further development of sport. There are Womens' Club organizations through out the areas under consideration. These clubs mainly caters for sewing classes, home economics and sporting activities, basketball and netball games.

(H) MISSIONS

(a) There are only two dominant missions operating in the areas under survey. These are the Roman Catholic Mission and the United Church, formerly the Methodist before uniting with the Territorys leading Protestant Churches. Identification with the missions has not been on any formal social line, in fact it has been largely a matter of choice as to which mission the individual or a village group identifys itself with. There has been no tensions or conflict between the missions, in fact, with the evidently liberal attitude of the missions in this

(6)

country, there is no likelihood of tensions, if any, ever amounting to anything.

(b) For many years the missions have shouldered the burden of basic education of the people. As pointed earlier in this report there are two missions operated Primary Schools in this region. Most of the missions' work in the villages are carried out by catechists in the case of Roman Catholics and pastors in that of the United Church.

(c) Generally speaking Christianity has had a tremendous impact upon the ways of life of the people. There are instances where certain aspects of the indigenous culture has been substituted (for better or for worse) by Chritian teachings. Being an introduced institution it is bound to be misunderstood, its teachings bound to be misinterpreted, however so far it has served a very useful purpose of unifying the people by giving thema common aim in life. There is no such thing as the most influential mission here because both missions enjoy the same status.

(I) NON-INDIGENOUS

(a) There are no factories and/or commercial establishments owned and operated by non-indigenous persons in the areas being surveyed. There are however several non-indigenous owned plantations and these appear in the list below.

RATAMAN C/D	PATPATARA C/D (EAST)
MATANKUK	KISELA
MARR	RABULUT
MATENDEDUK or (DALMAKAS)	MAGEH
	HALIS
	BOPIRE

PATPATARA C/D (WEST)

MATAKAN
RATABU
ULAPUTUR

(b) Most of these places employ contract labourers from outside the district so it is impossible to indicate their capacity to absorb local workers. The local people are mainly employed on short term casual worker basis.

(c) These places, like many others in this district, are usually self-supporting that they are not possible outlets for primary produce. All plantations in the region are linked by road.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS

(a) ROADS

The areas being surveyed is served by a fairly good (for this country anyhow) road system. For instance PATPATARA East and RATAMAN census units are served by the main Kavieng Namatanai highway and the Namatanai Samo road which runs South on the east coast of the island. PATPATARA West is connected to the east coast by the Bo-Rasirik road. On the whole the areas under consideration are 99% accessible (in dry weather) which put most villages within reasonable reach of the Sub-District headquarters at NAMATANAI.

(5)

The bulk of maintenance is carried out by the Public Works department except for most of the RATAMAN area and the PAT-PATARA West region where the village people bear the burden. The villagers along the east coast road are encouraged to toss in their bit but with the realisation by most people that it is Public Works's responsibility, the situation is becoming extremely difficult.

In order to provide a good network of road system for the Sub-District it is essential for the Administration to allocate for the exclusive use of this Sub-District earth moving and road building equipments. At present equipments allocated to this Sub-District are used for most parts on roads in the adjoining Sub-District.

(b) SEA

Along the east coast as well as the west coast there are several anchorages frequently used by small ships plying out of the port of Rabaul on New Britain. The anchorages are located at the following places:

RATAMAN & PATPATARA EAST	PATPATARA WEST
MATANKUK	ULAPUTUR
MARR	RATABU
MATENDEDUK	MATAKAN
KISELA	

(c) AIR

The only airstrip in the region is at NAMATANAI which caters for aircrafts up to Otter catergory. The services provided is exceptionally good and for this reason together with the accessibility by road, the region does not warrant another aerodrome. At present there is no great need to extend this airstrip but it is essential at this stage to look into future by making available land for possible extention.

(K) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

The areas being surveyed generally speaking get more attention from the Administration than any other parts of the Sub-District. This is because they are so close to the Administration station and fairly accessible by road. Practically most of the commercial actitivites are also carried out within the boundaries of the areas under survey. The Christian mission also have their headquarters here and it is obviously in these areas that they are more influential. The people therefore have been exposed to outside influence more so than their conterparts in the outlying areas of the Sub-District.

Their attitude towards the Administration, the missions and the non-indigenous is generally placid. There has been much good-will fostered by the introduction of the Local Government and it would be a pity to see this situation reversed through the stupidity of individuals. Race relations has been one of the best that the writer has ever come across however during the the patrol it came to my notice that things are not as rosy as they might seemed. Apparently some plantation managers do not seem to have much respect for village pigs, a highly priced commodity as far as the local people are concerned.

The people from observation fairly well understood the machinery of the present form of government as it is interpreted to them through the process of political education. The Local Government Council has done a great deal towards the improvement

(4)

of the over-all political situation. It is fairly impartial in its criticisms, and is not by any means used as vocal outlet or sounding box for any faction or factions.

(L) THE ECONOMY

(a) NUMBER OF ECONOMIC TREES

RATAMAN	MATURE	IMMATURE
COCONUT	28,010 (Estd)	18,671 (Estd)
COCA	1,320	3,239
PATPATARA EAST		
COCONUT	46,411	30,925
COCOA	580	11,382
PATPATARA WEST		
COCONUT	33,280	21,937
COCOA	3,659	18,941

(b) There is not a great deal in the way of market gardening in the areas being surveyed. The amount of garden commodities and the quantity thereof brought to the Namatanai market on a Saturday morning is so negligible that at least for the time being it is not an economic proposition.

(c) RATAMAN and PATPATARA EAST are members of the Namatanai Society. PATPATARA WEST is currently negotiating for entry into this economic venture. The Society is primarily of the producer type organisation involved mainly in the buying and selling coconut product. It is at present producing an average of 25 tons of copra a month, a figure which could be boosted if and when PATAPATARA WEST is admitted to the membership of the Society. The people are obviously satisfied with the Society.

(d) At present there is no outstanding enterpreneours but in the not too distant future there is likely to emerge several individuals who would fall into this category. Right now these men are too conspiciously primary producers to qualify as "business men".

(e) From informations gathered during the patrol there has been no apparent difficulty in meeting Tax obligations. This is obviously an indication that the people could become cash earners if they wanted to. On the other hand the amount of tax paid is fairly well within reasonable limit of most villagers.

(M) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) Throughtout the areas under survey there is obviously much arable land left untouched. The approximate area of the RATAMAN census unit is 68sq miles or 43,520 acres. Of this roughly 15,000 acres have been alienated and a further 3,000 or so acres too rugged and/or unsuitable for cultivation. This leaves approximately 25,520 acres which it is estimated that 5,000 would be under cultivation. Over-all it seems that the people have at their disposal 20,000 acres of unused land.

The story in the PATPATARA area is very much the same, that is, there are at the people's disposal more than sufficient land for the expansion of the economy. It is now entirely

(13)

up to them to do something about utilising the natural resources at their disposal. This point was emphasized throughout the areas patrolled but whether anything would come out as a result of it is very much doubted.

(b) At present on current indication, that is lack of market outlet and such like there is no point in encouraging the people to go for market gardening in a big way. The quality and variety of commodity should be improved before this industry could really get off the ground. This should be a task for the Department of Agriculture who on present indication seemed to be too occupied with cash crops to give consideration to market gardening.

(c) All the cash crops suitable for the areas under survey have been introduced and these have proved successful. Other activities such as fishing and timber has been looked at by the experts but so far the villagers seemed to have heard nothing more. From this it is obviously assured that investigation already conducted have revealed nothing startling.

(d) It is the view of the writer that every one, regardless of their stage of development would welcome programmes aim at increasing thier cash earnings. After all this is merely human nature. However taking into consideration the cultural background of the people, and particularly their attitude towards change and hard work, such a programme, if introduced would die a premature death.

(N) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The people are obviously satisfied with Local Government because through it has come such things as water tanks, permanent material aid posts and class rooms for their schools. These things were obviously hard to get before Local Government was introduced. Through the efforts of Local Government the people are begining to express themselves openly on matters which they do not agree. So besides the material benefits that have come out of Local Government, the community as a whole has also benefited politically.

There is still a great deal of political education to be done before those playing leading roles in Local Government fully comprehend.their functions. There is a tendency for Councillors to abuse the authority vested upon them by exploiting the people they are supposed to be representing. This usually happened when councillors set themselves up as magistrates and in the name of justice impose heavy fines upon litigants. At RATABU village (PATPATARA WEST) the councillor and his committee were cautioned about this practice.

On the whole it would seemed that the people, although satisfied with the things that Local Government has done for them, expect more to be done for them. Things have got to the stage now that they are merely sitting back and request this and that to be produced by the Council without certain amount of sacrifice on their part. In fact they have come to expect too much of Local Government.

There are some people, particularly in the PATPATARA WEST coast region, who have done their bast to discredit Local Government and at times refused to co-operate with the Councillors of their areas or wards. Fortunately this attitude has not developed into anything much more then bigotary and

given time should waned.

Throughout the areas patrolled there is no doubt, despite the efforts of minority groups to descredit Local Government, that the majority of the people are behind Local Government. The only thing they seemed to lack now is the push needed to make Local Government a success and a worth while contribution to the community and above all humanity.

PATPATARA

RATAMAN

SOKIRIK

St George Channel

Scale: ¼" = 1 mile.

PTS : Primary "T" Sch.

Original - HQ

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number: NAMATANAI 18 of 1968/69

Subdistrict: NAMATANAI

District: NEW IRELAND

Type of Patrol: SPECIAL - ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Patrol Conducted by: DENNIS M DONOVAN

Area Patrolled (Council and/or Census Division/s.): ANIR ISLANDS
ANIR CENSUS DIVISION
NAMATANAI COUNCIL AREA

Personnel Accompanying Patrol
CONST. KOLOU R.P.& N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol—from 5/6/69 To 24/7/69

No. of Days: FIFTY

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: NOVEMBER 1968 - CENSUS AND AREA STUDY

Date 27.10.68 to 14.11.68 Duration 16 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly): 1. Commence Construction of road joining NISNIS Pltn and NATONG VILLAGE
2. Upgrade sections between WARRAMUNG Pltn and MALEKOLEN Pltn

Total Population of Area Patrolled: 1056

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

(16)

GFB:JMC

67-9-45

Division of District Administration
Department of the Administrator
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

31st. October, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL NO. NAMATANAI 20/68-69

Your reference 67-20-1 of 14th. October, 1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. D.M. Donovan, Patrol Officer, to part ANIR Census Division.

3. While the patrol was unable to achieve its aims, much valuable work appears to have been completed.

4. It does seem as though John Sianot is endeavouring to establish a position of authority for himself. Possibly he considered his position would be strengthened if he did not co-operate with Mr. Donovan.

5. The report is a clear, well written presentation.

(T. W. ELLIS)
Secretary
Department of the Administrator.

c.c.
Mr. D.M. Donovan,
Patrol Officer,
Sub.District Office,
NAMATANAI. New Ireland District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

67-9-45

(15)

67-20-1

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
17 OCT 1969
KONEDOBU

Division

Department of the Administr ator
District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

14th October, 1969

Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO 18 of 1968/69.

Thank you for the report compiled by Mr. D.M. Donovan, Patrol Officer, on field work at the ANIR (FENI) Island group, together with your covering memorandum.

Although the patrol apparently was unable to achieve as much progress in road extension and upgrading as was hoped it appears that much was done. It is not unusual for even such relatively small groups to be divided by rivalries and jealousies, and this seems to have affected the work programme, Perhpas, too, planning and prior consultation with the people was a little short.

It would seem that Mr SIANOT has leadership potential, and firm rapport with such persons is desirable.

Mr. Donovan's report is frank and informative and your comments cover essential issues raised.

(H.L. Williams)
District Commissioner.

→ c.c. Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

(14)

Division
=======
Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI, N.I.D.

24th September, 1969.

67-1-1 (459)

HJR/mb

District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO. 18 OF 68/69
D.M. DONOVAN TO ANIR ISLAND

Herewith please find 3 copies of the above Patrol Report.

The patrol was mounted primarily to stimulate and co-ordinate road construction on ANIR and it was hoped that work which had commenced some five years earlier might finally be completed. What remained to be done was a stretch of less than a mile which when finalised would complete a ring round around ANIR. This would greatly assist the people in getting their copra and cocoa to shipping points.

Mr. Donovan remained on ANIR for 7 weeks. During this period he encountered several obstacles to the completion of the aims of his patrol. Chief amongst these was a break-down in relations with a small section of the population compounded by bad weather and illness. Mr. Donovan clearly recounts in his report the vicissitudes encountered by him. I have discussed these in some detail in my Confidential Memorandum to you of 29th July.

Despite the failure of the patrol to complete its initial aims some valuable work was achieved. Long sections of bog between MALEKOLEN and WARRAMUNG have been drained and filled with stone. Work was commenced on the section between NISNIS and NATONG. In this area over half a mile of flat road has been cleared and formed and approximately two hundred yards of back-breaking rock clearing has been completed to date. Although these achievements may not appear to be excessive the small labour force on the island together with the bad weather encountered should be taken into account.

During recent weeks I have supplied the ANIR people with a portable rock drill and explosives which are now being used under the supervision of Messrs. CARSON and LACEY of ANIR. I confidently expect that with the aid of these articles the peope will be able to complete their road and they have promised me that they will do so.

GENERAL: The people of ANIR are generally a pro-Administration, law abiding group. They work reasonably well and have relatively large holdings of coconuts and cocoa. Through voluntary labour they have built roads and a good airstrip. Unfortunately they have a tendency towards petty squabbling and inter group disputes which often retard their ability to work together cohesively. During recent years it has been mainly by the drive and vision displayed by the two Australians planters, Messrs. CARSON and LACEY that the people have been induced to work together for progress. As related by Mr. DONOVAN the native John Sianot is beginning to emerge as a power on the island and may eventually be accepted as the successor to his father who was a powerful Paramount Luluai.

(13)

Messrs. LACEY and SIANOT are close and both intend to stand for office during the coming Council Elections.

Mr. Donovan has presented a well written and interesting report. I feel that he did not have a particularly pleasant patrol but I am sure that he has learnt much from the experience.

The delay in forwarding the report is due to my recent illness.

Claim for camping allowance ~~is attached.~~ has already been forwarded

(H.J. REDMOND)
Assistant District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA (12)

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

Division
~~Department~~ of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI, N.I.D.

28th July, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO.18 OF 1968/69
ROAD WORKS ANIR ISLAND

1. INTRODUCTION

The Anir Island group consists of two islands, Babase and Ambitle and lies approximately 85 miles South East of Namatanai Sub-District Headquarters. The two islands comprising the group are separated by a channel - Salat Passage - about 200 yards wide.

The patrol was mounted to organise and supervise road works between NISNIS Plantation and NATONG village on Ambitle Island, which would then complete the island ring road to repair sections of this road between Warramung and Malekolen Plantations (See attached map for road work sites).

2. BACKGROUND

Government assisted road works have been in progress since 1965. In January,1966 Mr. J.L. Wellington supervised road works in an attempt to link Warramung and Malekolen Plantations. His Report No.9 of 1965/66 refers. This link was finally completed in May this year by a concerted effort on the part of the following:

(a) Mr. R. Lacey of Warramung Plantation - supplied contract labourers from his plantation and a tractor and trailer unit.

(b) Mr. J. Sianot of Balapos, a prominent indigenous entrepreneur - supplied contract labourers and a tractor and trailer unit.

(c) MISLAIN of Waranguspik - supplied a tractor and trailer unit.

(d) Volunteer labourers from nearby villages.

3. INDIGENOUS ATTITUDE

The day following my arrival at Anir I visited all villages on Ambitle Island although these visits were unannounced I met many groups of people on the road. With these groups I held informal discussions regarding the reason for my presence on the Island and attempted to gauge the overall attitude to road works. It appeared from the outset that support from the Natong area would be low however by the end of my visits I inferred that the total support from the island would be sufficient to commence.

(11)

On the following Sunday, 8th June an island meeting was held at Balapos. The meeting was well attended, approximately 150 people from all areas and it was decided that the island would work on the road in two teams, and that each team would work for one week and rest for one week. The two council wards on Ambitle were each to supply a team of workers. It was explained at this meeting that funds allocated to the road were insufficient to pay a daily or weekly wage and thus payment would be made on a contract basis as sections were completed.

It became apparent at this meeting that many of the people were of the opinion that I would arrive with explosives and equipment for blasting. They told me they had heard this from the Councillors but this could not be confirmed.

At this meeting Mr. John Sianot was most voluble in his support of the road works, I was exceptionally impressed by this man who spoke with force and energy and swayed many indifferent people to support the road. He has in the past put much of his own time into road works on the island.

4. ROAD WORKS - NISNIS to NATONG

Clearing of the site for the road commenced on Monday 9th June with a team from NATONG, WARABANA, WARANGUSPIK, the ward of Councillor MISIARING. Discussions on the site led to a suitable road site being agreed to, one which the people themselves thought would be feasable and the least difficult. Many large stones lay in the way but it appeared that this would be moveable with a winch loaned by Mr. G. Carson.

For the first week the work progressed at a slow rate due entirely to the heavy work required to move boulders etc. Work conducted during the second week was entirely satisfactory even though I was ill for three days and could not attend the site. Also during this week we had our first falls of heavy rain.

The third week arrived and so did the start of our problems. Due to a motor cycle breakdown I did not arrive until the Tuesday. I was met by the Councillor who informed me that the people were unwilling to work as they had received no pay for the first week of work. I met with the people at the road site and rehashed what had been said at the first meeting regarding payment for the road. They agreed that I had said nothing about paying a daily or weekly wage but informed me that they would not continue to work unless they received a payment of 60 cents per day. I informed them that their demand could not be met. On the Wednesday and Thursday of this week only ten people arrived for work.

At this stage I decided to hold another meeting at Balapos with a view to solving the problems we had encountered. Messages were sent to all areas that the meeting would be held at Balapos on Sunday 22nd June at 10.00 p.m. On Friday 20th at 8 p.m. I received a letter from Councillor MISIARING of Natong informing me that the people demanded the meeting be held at NATONG not at BALAPOS. I refused on the grounds that BALAPOS was the central meeting place, that all had previously agreed to this meeting and thirdly that it did not leave sufficient time to inform all parties of the change.

Consequently the meeting was poorly attended - not one person from Councillor MISIARING's ward arrived. Neither did Mr. Lacey from Warramungnor Mr. John Sianot, the two people I intended to rely on for support. At this meeting it was decided that the amount of pay which each man would receive was small and that it be me to everyones advantage if no payment was made and the money be used to purchase necessities for the road e.g. cement for culverting. The people from Councillor TONAGINA'S ward said they would not return to work on the

section between NISNIS and NATONG however they were prepared to work week about on roads in their own area which were badly in need of upgrading. This comprised the section between WARRAMUNG and MALEKOLEN. As I had no support from the area that would most benefit from the new section of road I was left with no course of action but to agree with their proposals.

On Monday I returned to the NISNIS road works to find that one MISLAIN of WARANGUSPIK, entrepreneur and tractor owner, and ex luluai had called a meeting of people from his area and convinced them that they should continue to work on the new section thus forming themselves into a breakway faction from the dissident NATONG group. I explained to them what had been decided at the BALAPOS meeting and all were in favour of using the available funds to purchase dynamite etc., for blasting.

Mr. G. Carson of Malekolen was requested to obtain dynamite as he held an explosives licence. He also agreed to supervise blasting operations. Mr. Lacey attempted through various channels to obtain a road drill without success. A rock drill has now been acquired and will be delivered to the site shortly.

Mr. Lacey provided labour and a tractor towards the end of my patrol and under his supervision they commenced road work from the NISNIS end. When I departed from the island the majority of heavy stone moving at the point had been completed. It would have been virtually impossible to progress any further without explosives.

5. <u>ROAD WORKS - WARRAMUNG & MALEKOLEN</u>

This section of road, although trafficable is by no mean an all weather road. The section from Malekolen to Nabung is of quite a good standard but onee past Nabung the road in parts degenerates into bogs. The people from this area commenced on the worst sections of this road, dug out the bogs and laid a solid foundation of large stones. Approximately 40 labourers from BABASE Island also assisted in this work, and after 3 weeks the worst section of this road had been repaired.

It was my intention to have the reparied sections rolled with a roller from Malekolen Plantation prior to surfacing with coronus. I approach Mr. Sianot on several occasions regarding the hire of his tractor for this purpose and for carrying surfacing material and although each meeting with him was affable and full of promises nothing came of them. His tractor worked for a total of four days on this section of road in conjunction with the labourers from BABASE.

6. <u>VISIT OF MR. J. CHAN, M.H.A.</u>

I was informed by Mr. R. Lacey on Saturday 19th July, 1969 that Mr. Chan was visiting the island at the request of the people to discuss problems that had arisen regarding the road works. The meeting was held on Sunday 20th July. I did not attend the meeting on the grounds that I was not invited and that if the people had anythingto say they would be more likely to voice their opinions in my absence.

On the afternnon of the meeting Mr. Chan visited me and informed me that the people requested I be removed from the island. On Monday 21st July I notified the A.D.C., Namatanai of the visit and requested that he visit the island. It became apparent that there was to be no more work on the roads. However MISLAIN and some supporters from WARANGUSPIK true to their promises continued working on the section between NISNIS and NATONG.

I may point out that the week prior to Mr. Chan's visit between

60 and 70 labourers were working on roads and the prospects were that work would continue.

It was personally disappointing to me that they saw fit to call on the local member. I had on numerous occasions held meetings with the people and requested them to put forward any complaints they may have had. I feel Mr. Sianot played a large part in influencing Mr. Chan to visit the island. Mr. Sianot's brother went to Rabaul in the middle of July and returned to Anir by chartered aircraft. It was on this flight that Mr. Chan arrived at Anir. I had been singularly unable to gain Mr. Sianot's support during my stay.

7. JOHN SIANOT

Mr. Sianot, the son of the late Paramount Luluai, Lucas, is an ex Catholic Mission school teacher and an outstanding entrepreneur. His father gave him an exceptionally good start leaving to him his plantation, two tractors and an established copra trade. Since then Mr. Sianot has commenced a second plantation and in the near future should start develop a third. He is well thought of by both Mr.Carson of Malekolen and Mr. Lacey of Warramung and receives advice and assistance from both sources.

Although Mr. Sianot is a leading businessman, a trait which he undoubtedly acquired from his father, and a pro-Administration progressive person he has been unable to influence the people to follow his example. Since his father's death the Anir people have lacked the unified leadership which LUCAS gave them. I am of the opinion that John feels he has personally failed in this regard. He lacks the Government support that his father had and has been the target of attach by people who resented his father's power and affluence.

Over the past twelve months there has arisen ill feeling between Councillor TONAGINA and John. He is jealous of the assistance Mr.Carson has given TONAGINA and of the fact that Tonagina is one of the up and coming entrepreneurs on the island. It is almost certain that John intends to stand for election to the Local Government Council. I have my doubts if he will be successful. The people realise the he has the qualities to be a good councillor but they tend to indulge in the habit of nominating and electing ineffective people who will not pressure them into working on community projects.

At the first meeting on Anir regard the road John was nominated to be the equivalent of an overseer on the road works. I refused this on the grounds that I personally wished to supervise the initial work and that in my opinion I had to work through the councillors on this project. John may have felt that this was a personal affront and that he should have held the position because of the work be had already done on roads on the island. From then on I received virtually no assistance from him. For the seven weeks I was on the island he appeared at work on the road on only one occasion and left after approximately only two hours.

He appeared unwilling to talk to me and each time I spoke with him he was unwilling to talk about assistance on the roads. Each meeting was preceeded by several requestes to visit me and by about three days of attempting to locate him.

It was disheartening to me that I could not have the desired contact with this man. I am sure that if he had thrown full support work would have progressed more rapidly.

8. CAMP SITE

I set up my camp site at NABUNG which was bout ten miles from the NISNIS-NATONG Sections and on the Warramung - Malekolen section which I was instructed to have upgraded. At Mr. Chan's meeting the fact that

(B)

I was ten miles from the road site was raised. It was said that I should have been resident on the road site. In retrospect I feel that it would have been more beneficial if I had resided at the road works. The following however must be considered:

(a) Nabung was close to the centre of population.

(b) It was within reasonable distances of both plantations from which I had to seek assistance and technical advise.

(c) Although it was some distance from the road works I was supplied with a Honda motor cycle for transport. The several breakdowns that were experienced however almost negated any benefit from it.

(d) The only other accommodation nearer the site was four mile from the road works.

(d) It was close to the site of the Warramung - Malekolen section which I also had to attend to. If I had resided at Natong this would have necessitated a twenty mile excursion to attend the supervision of this section.

9. CONCLUSION

Although the patrol was not the success I had hoped it would be, it was not a failure. The heavy work carried out on the NATONG-NISNIS section consisted entirely of moving heavy rocks, weighing in many cases over ten tons, with the assistance of a winch. Once blasting equipment is received it will only be a short time before this section is completed.

The work on the Warramung-Malekolen section will increase the trafficability this road especially during wet weather. Previously the bogs on this section caused much damage to tractors, mainly wheel bearings.

I believe that disruption of the road works occured for the following reasons:

(a) Road works had been in progress for about two months prior to my arrival. Gardens and plantations had begun to suffer and the people should have been given a rest period before commencing again.

(b) The period of my patrol co-incided with the wettest months of the year on Anir. For the seven weeks I was on the island there were about ten fine days. Rains were accompanied by strong South Easterly or South Westerly winds. It was difficult to convince people to work in the conditions that were experienced.

(c) The people expected me to arrive with blasting equipment to do the major work on this road. As mentioned earlier the source of this was not discovered

(D.M. DONOVAN)
Patrol Officer

(7)

SITUATION REPORT

1. POLITICAL:

(a) Local Government

Anir Island was incorporated into the Namatanai Local Government Council in October 1967 and are represented on the council by three councillors - one from BABASE Island and two from AMBITLE Island. The latter is divided into two wards, the Northern Section comprising one ward and the Southern Section the other ward.

Inttially there were small pockets of anti-council feeling centred mainly at KUMGOT and BALENKOLEN Villages. Both areas, however, participated in the elections and now seem to have accepted the council. In no section of the community has there been any ardent anti-council resentment.

Since the incorporation of Anir C/D in the Namatanai Council a sum in the vicinity of $4000 has been spent on projects on the island. This includes an aid post on Babase Island and water tanks in the villages. $1700 has been allocated for another aid post in the Natong area for this financial year. Tax collected on Anir is in the vicinity of $1000 per annum. From these figures it is obvious that Anir has benefited since its incorporation in the Council.

(b) Local Government Councillors

The Councillors however are far from effective. They tend to be parochial in their attitudes toward development and have not been able to combine their efforts - It could be desirable if the three councillors could see the benefits that can be obtained from working together. To my knowledge they have never met together with the people from the three wards of the island to discuss the problems and desires of the entire island. During my stay the three councillors attended meetings with me and it was remarked upon by the people that this was the first time it had happened.

Since the death of the powerful paramount luluai, Lucas, the area has lacked any form of leadership. The councillors have not assisted in overcoming this deficiency. Lucas exerted terrific influence over the people and it is obvious that they believe his death has bought about a certain amount of freedom. It is noticeable that personal interests take preference over community interests.

For several months the aid post at Natong was without supplies, although requests for medicines had been sent to Public Health in Rabaul. The councillor from Natong failed to make representation to the council or to Public Health in Namatanai regarding this matter although he was fully aware of the situation. This councillor is also a member of the Council Health Committee.

The councillors do not have a particularly easy task. They are away from their area for at least ten days each time there is a meeting. As a result it is unlikely that Councillor TONAGINA will contest the next election. He is in the process of developing a plantation of some 80 acres, for which he has received a development bank loan, and can ill afford the time away. On top of this Councillor TONAGINA is from the Fead Islands and although married to a female from Anir he is still an outsider. There is a large amount of rivalry between this man and John Sianot, the son of the late Paramount Luluai. TONAGINA is a retainer of the Carson family of MALEKOLEN Plantation and has been with this family since immediately post war. His eldest son is being educated by Mr. Graeme Carson in Australia and Mr. Carson has been unstinting in his assistance to TONAGINA'S plantation venture.

Similarly Mr. Carson gave untold support to the late paramount luluai especially after the latter purchased his tractor. Prior to his death LUCAS purchased another tractor and both were maintained by Mr. Carson. This arrangement still continues but I feel that Mr.Sianot is of the opinion that TONAGINA now holds the position once held by his father. The Anir people are on the whole jealous of the support given to Councillor TONAGINA by Mr. Carson. It is extremely likely that John Sianot will contest the next elections.

(c) HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AND M.H.A.

I am certain that the average indigine on Anir has very little comprehension of the function of the House of Assembly. The fact that it is centred in Port Moresby makes it seem worlds away and in fact so distant that it is of little import to them.

They are extremely well off having Mr. Chan as their member. He has over the past few years had a very close association with the island and is kept aware of happenings on the island by Mr. R.. Lacey of Warramung who campaigned for him during the elections. Mr. Chan's shipping company visits the island almost every fortnight and because of this the people are able to ship their products to Rabaul regularly.

Mr. Lussick,M.H.A. also visited the island during my stay. The visit was of little consequence as Mr. Lussick did not leave the vicinity of the airstrip and Malekolen Plantation. This was Mr. Lussick's first visit to the island and considering the support he received from this area I feel he owes the people something more than the unannounced fly in, fly out visit that it was. Mr. Chan on the other hand has visited this island several times since being elected. He also is in the happy situation of being able to provide accommodation in Rabaul for visitors from his electorate. Much of the Namatanai area has more contact with Rabaul than with Namatanai, Mr. Chan is kept well aware of developments, especially in the islands.

2. ECONOMIC

As with most indigenous communities in the Namatanai area the Anir Islanders are almost totally dependant on copra for their income. Copra is tranported to Rabaul by ships of "Coastco" of which the local M.H.A. is a partner. There are eight copra groups on the island and the island copra is passed through these groups, sold to local entrepreneurs or taken personally to C.M.B. by the producer.

The last mentioned practice is now dying out as it necessitates the producer accompany the shipment and thus increases production expenses. Most now belong to one of the copra groups or sell to a businessman. Neither of the European plantation owners buy copra from indigenous producers but rather encourage and assist indigenous entrepreneurs in their endeavours.

There is a very small amount of cacao being grown on Ambitle Island but at present due to transportation difficulties there is no outlet for it. Mr. Lacey of Warramung has informed the owners that when the NINNIS -NATONG road is completed he will buy the wet bean from them.

Mr. G. Carson of Malekolen Plantation has approximately 300 acres of cocoa. There is approximately 400 acres of virgin bush on this plantation which Mr. Carson is now starting to clear and plant. He is at present attempting to acquire a development bank loan of $80,000.

Mr. Lacey operates two plantations, Warramung and NisNis. Warramung Plantation is leased by Mr. Lacey from the Estate of the late L.W. Carson and is a mixed cocoa plantation and copra. NISNIS is entirely a cocoa plantation and produces approximately 40 tons per annum. Mr.

(2)

Lacey has developed NISNIS on a development bank loan and has been an inspiration to local entrepreneurs.

At present there are three indigenous owned tractors on Anir. Two are owned by Mr. John Sianot and one by MISLAIN of WARAWGUSPIK. During my stay purchase papers were prepared to enable another group to purchase a tractor. Finance had been arranged by Mr. Carson, I believe through a hire purchase agreement with Burns Philp. This group is from the Farangot area.

Councillor TONAGINA appears as one of the most enterprising indigines on the islands. He has received enormous support from Mr.Carson and this has given him an distinct advantage. He has acquired two rather large areas of land, one of about 80 acres in the Balenkolen area and the other of unknown size in the Nabung area. Although TONAGINA is not from Anir, he is from the Fead Islands, he has married an Anir woman and has received the land through his wife connections. Large areas of both plantations have been cleared and planted with coconuts and it is his intention to plant cocoa at a later date. This man should also be an example to the local population but I feel that they are extremely jealous of the assistance which has been given to him.

Mr. John Sianot is also expanding his present enterprise. Over the past few months he has cleared and planted an area of land between WARABANA and NATONG. This at least shows that he is prepared to increase his assetts. The tractors and the plantation which his father left do not belong solely to John, he merely runs the business for the remaining family members.

3. <u>SOCIAL</u>

Education on Anir is conducted by the Catholic Mission. There are three schools, one at Natong, one at Balapos and one near KUMGOT on Babase Island. The highest standard taught is Standard 5 but it is hop ed that the school at BALAPOS will be raised to Standard 6 next year.

The mission has also an infant welfare clinic at BALAPOS where a mission employed infant welfare nurse is stationed. The mission intends to build permanent facilities in the near future. Beside this there is an aid post near the airstrip on Babase island and one at Natong. Neither Mr. Carson or Mr. Lacey hesitate to request emergency aircraft for medical emergencies. If Mr. Carson decides that a case, in his opinion warrants an aircraft he will order one on the grounds that if Public Health doe not consider the case serious enough Mr. Carson pays the bill. The people on the whole seem healthy enough but medical emergencies, especially regarding child birth, are not infrequent.

All indigenes profess to belong to the Catholic faith. The mission is at the moment conducted by Fr. P. Vavro who resides at the Amfa Mission Station on Tanga Island. He visits Anir, weather permitting approximately once each month and usually stays a week at each time.

Mr. J. Seeto, the Manager of Nansau Plantation died just prior to my arrival on the island. This man had been the centre of controversy over the past few years having appeared in court on numerous occasions for various offences. The native NEANKOBU, who was the centre of sorcery on the land is now employed in Namatanai. The Anir people do not want him to return to the island.

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PATROL DIARY

4/6/69 — 2200 hrs. departed Namatanai per M.V. Bakan for Anir Island.

5/6/69 — 1000 hrs. arrived Nabung anchorage and commenced unloading. P.M. Per Motor Cycle to Warramung Pltn. 1600 hrs. returned to Nabung. Overnight Nabung.

6/6/69 — 0800 hrs. per Moto cycle to Balapos and Malekolon. Discussions with John Sianot, Mr. Carson and Cllr. Tonagina. Continued to Natong village and thence to NISNIS and Warramung. Discussions with various groups of people en route. Returned to Nabung. Overnight Nabung.

7/6/69 — 1000 hrs. convened meeting of councillors and leading businessmen at Nabung. Meeting not a success when by midday 50% councillors and indigenous entrepreneurs had not arrived. P.M.-messages sent to all areas informing people that a meeting would be held at Balapos, the recognised meeting place. Overnight Nabung.

8/6/69 — 1000 hrs. meeting at Balapos opened. Good attendance and results are encouraging. Work to be commencedd tomorrow by labourers from Natong. Overnight Nabung.

9/6/69 — Arrived at road site 8.00 a.m. Discussions with those gathered re siting of road and site agreed upon. Work to-day mainly involved in clearing of bush from the site. Returned to Nabung 1830 hrs.

10/6/69 — To road works via Natong. Arrived approximately 1000 hrs. Inspected culvert site between BALENKOLEN and Natong. Awaiting winch to arrive so smaller stones moved with crowbar. Returned to Nabung 1900 hrs.

11/6/69 — Arrived road site 0800 hrs. Work progress quite well to-day as winch has arrived. Stones gathered and road approaches constructed. Returned to Nabung 1800 hrs.

12/6/69 — En route to Malekolen motor cycle hit stone or road and punctured clutch housing. Returned per speedboat to Malekolen and repaired same. Overnight Nabung.

13/6/69 — Arrived road works 0800 hrs. Progress continued yesterday and although slow we are achieving something. Due to a death in the area no work to be carried out to-morrow to enable people to attend funeral. Overnight Nabung.

14/6/69 — At Nabung.

15/6/69 — 1000 hrs. meeting conducted on Babase Is. to obtain assistance for the new road works. Response very poor. Overnight Nabung.

16/6/69 — Awoke with heavy cold. Departed for road works but returned back to Warramung. Heavy rain all day. By evening I was in bed with suspected influenza. Overnight Nabung.

17/6/69 — Rain continues and I am still feverish. Spent day in bed. O/night Nabung.

18/6/69 — Rain again to-day. Have recovered but due to weather conditions decided to remain indoors again. O/night Nabung.

19/6/69 — To road site arriving approx. 0900 hrs. Work had con-

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tinued under supervision of police constable. Works is still slow and tedious but the road is progressing. Returned to Nabung.

20/6/69 To road site, supervision of works, moving stones and surfacing of section already constructed. O/night Nabung.

21/6/69 To Malekolen to carry out repairs on Motor cycle. Apparently a short circuit in the wiring. Mr. Carson gave assistance but no success. O/night Nabung.

22/6/69 Observed Nabung.

23/6/69 To Malekolen to repair motor cycle. Trouble caused by water in the wiring. Late p.m. located trouble and repaired. O/night Nabung.

24/6/69 To Road Works. Same discussion - requests from workers for a pay rate of 60cents per day. Informed them that this was impossible due to lack of funds. Supervisied work however energy of labourers seems to have decreased. Rain again in the afternoon. Overnight Nabung.

25/6/69 To road site via Natong. Only about 15 labourers at the site. Heavy rain maing work difficult. O/night Nabung.

26/6/69 Heavy rain prevails. Same 15 workers at road site and progress is slow. Informed those that a meeting could be held at Balapos on Sunday 29th.

27/6/69 Messages sent to all areas regarding meeting. Discussions with Mr. Carson and Cllr. Tonagina. Letter received from Cllr. MISIARING requesting change of venue for meeting. Refused request. O/night Nabung.

28/6/69 1000 hrs. - meeting convened at Balapos. Very poor attendance - only those villagers resident nearby attended. However work is not to cease but these will now work in their own areas upgrading roads. Overnight Nabung.

30/6/69 Work commenced on section between Warramung and Malekolen. Approx. 50 labourers from Cllr. TONAGINA's Ward at work. To NISNIS where 20 labourers are still working. Workxxs commenced this week from NISNIS end. O/night Nabung.

1/7/69 To Malekolen Plantation. Request Mr. Carson make his roller available for roller sections of repaired roads. John is at Namalas (near Natong) will visit tom-morrow. Overnight Nabung.

2/7/69 To Namalas to visit John Sianot. Discussion amiable but he seems unwilling to commit himself to road works, says he is having breakdowns with tractors. Inspected bridge site which is now almost comple ted. Overnight Nabung.

3/7/69 To Warramung for disussions.with Mr. Lacey/ Request that he fulfil his promise made publicly on Sunday 5th June that his labour would work on the road. He states they will commence on Thursday of next week. O/night Nabung.

4/7/69 To Malekolen plantation to carry out minor repairs to motor cycle. O/night Nabung.

5/7/69 Observed Nabung.

6/7/69 Observed Nabung.

7/7/69 To road works between Warramung and Nabung. Directions given regarding upgrading of this section. To NISNIS road works. Meeting held with group attending from Natong. About 75% agree to continue working for this week. O/night Nabung.

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8/7/69 Supervision of road works at both sites. Attitude of people not impressive as they tend not to follow direction. O/night Nabung.

9/7/69 Supervision of road works at both sites. People appear to have forgotten their previous greviences and are working well. O/night Nabung.

10/7/69 Heavy rain to-day, however work continues. Work on new road section is slow and tedious and work on upgrading road is hampered by rain. O/night Nabung.

11/7/69 Front tyre punctured as I left Nabung. Repaired and then visited both sections of the roads. Rain again to-day makes work unpleasant. O/night Nabung.

12/7/69 Observed Nabung - heavy rain all day. Fr. Vavro arrived from Tanga.

13/7/69 Observed Nabung.

14/7/69 Villagers from BABASE Island present themselves for work on the section between Warramung and Nabung. To Balapos for discussions with Mr. Sianot. Unable to locate. Both tyres punctured - repaired at Malekolen.

15/7/69 Supervisor of work at both sites. Tractor now working between Warramung and Nabung carrying filling material for roads. O/night Nabung.

16/7/69 Supervision of road works of both sites. Babase Islanders are working well at new section - wire rope on winch is in poor condition. Request Mr. Carson to order a new one. O/night Nabung.

17/7/69 Supervision of roads works at both sites. Upgraded section definitely needs rolling and surfacing with coronous. Rains still hamper works and slows down progress. Discussions with Fr. Vavro. O/night Nabung.

18/7/69 To Babase Island. Villagers request that I inspect road projects they have been constructing. Neither road is important but will open up new area for coconut plantings. O/night Nabung.

19/7/69 To Warramung. Lacey informs me J. Chan M.H.A. is visiting island to-day. Inspect road works at new road site. Instructions given to commence surfacing those sections which will not need blasting.

20/7/69 Observed Nabung. P.M. Visit by Mr. J. Chan M.H.A. who informed me that locals desire my removal. O/night Nabung.

21/7/69 To Malekolen. Signal to ADC regarding visit by M.H.A. To Warramung to visit and have discussions with Lacey. O/night Nabung.

22/7/69 To Babase airstrip to meet ADC. Discussions with ADC re developments. O/night Nabung.

23/7/69 Motor cycle punctured. Walked to Warramung for discussions with ADC. Visit sites of road works. O/night Nabung.

24/7/69 Depart Anir by aircraft for Namatanai. Arrive Namata 1530 hours.

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END OF PATROL

Map accompanying Patrol Report No 18 of 1968/69

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AMBITLE ISLAND

Site of Camp

Sites of Road Works Improvements

Site of New Road Works

SAMAT STRAIT

Makkalon Plant.

Airstrip

Balankalan

New Bridge

Two section now being rerouted along foreshore

Benakin
BABASE ISLAND
Nalui
Galuv
Kumgat
Airstrip
SALAT STRAIT
FENI ISLANDS
(ANIR ISLANDS)
SOUTH
PACIFIC
OCEAN
Warebang
Scale - 1 : 50,000
Roads :
Road Works :