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***PATROL REPORTS***

DISTRICT: MADANG

STATION: KARKAR, 1970 - 1971

Original documents bound with reports  
for: Madang, volume 27.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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MADANG DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1970-1971

MADANG

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1A-70-71	F. P. Cotton	Kabonau/part Bogadjin C.D.
1B-70-71	F. P. Cotton	Kabonau/part Bogadjin C.D.
2-70-71	P. N. Colton	Amenab L.S. Council
4-70-71	J. L. Brady	Kara, Para, Saraga and Taben C.D.
5-70-71	F. N. Cotton	Part Saker Garus C.D.
7-70-71	D. B. Allen	Cek-Moepi C.D. Part Amenab C.D.
8-70-71	B. Himeson	Bungilbar L.S.C. Area
9-70-71	D. B. Allen	Part Kabonau/ Bogadjin C.D.'s
10-70-71	C. L. W. Yaman	Bogadjin C.D.
11-70-71	C. L. W. Yaman	Utu-Gal C.D.

MANKAR

1-70-71	H. A. Stoddart	Waskie, Tania, Regabug C.D.
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Reports 1970-71  
RPA 46-72/73

JWK/JK

P.O. Box 2396 - KONEBOBU

67-7-54

9th August, 1972

The District Commissioner  
Madang District  
MADANG.

KARKAR PATROL NO. 1 - 1970/71

Reference your 67-1-1 of 18th July, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 5 arising out of the above patrol of WASKIA, TAKIA and BAGABAG Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments and also the Area Study recompilation, as submitted by Mr. M.A. STODDART, Patrol Officer.

An informative Area Study accompanied by some interesting Situation Reports; however, much of their value has been lost because of the inordinate delay in submission. There is absolutely no excuse for such a lengthy delay and I trust that Mr. Stoddart will be far more prompt in the future submission of his reports.

T.W.E.  
(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary

## VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

CENSUS DIVISION Bogobos District 1-1 per 100  
 Date 1-78 per 100  
 Year 1971 Month December Natural Increase 0.11 per 100

VILLAGE	POPULATION	DEATHS												MIGRATIONS					
		Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16-19 Years		20 and over		IN			OUT		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
BADILU	1512							1	2	1	1	6	5	2	1			2	6
MATIU-1	1612											1		10		2	5	3	2
MATIU-2	1112											1	1	10	10	1	6	1	5
<b>TOTALS</b>								2	1	4	1	2	2	30	23	0	13	1	8

VILLAGE	ABSENT WORKERS						ABSENT STUDENTS												
	Inside District			Outside District			Inside the District				Outside the District								
	Child		Adult	Child		Adult	Government		Private		Government		Private						
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
BADILU		1	1		1	4													
MATIU-1					5	1			1	2									
MATIU-2	4	5	15	8		6													
<b>TOTALS</b>	4	6	21	9	1	15	1	1	2	3	1								

VILLAGE	POPULATION IN VILLAGE AT TIME OF CENSUS												TOTALS, Inc. ABSENTERS				GRAND TOTAL
	Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16-19 Years		40 and over		Child		Adult		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
BADILU	6	5	19	13	18	16	21	5	42	40	3	13	60	41	55	50	215
MATIU-1	5	4	18	11	7	15	10	10	33	36	10	10	41	45	30	47	187
MATIU-2	6	2	24	15	20	19	15	15	44	41	11	16	70	56	76	88	270
<b>TOTALS</b>	17	11	61	42	45	50	46	30	118	120	29	39	175	142	186	189	672

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

CENSUS DIVISION **TOKIA**

Birth Rate **4.25** per 100

Death Rate **1.36** per 100

Year **1971** Month

Natural Increase **4.25** per 100

VILLAGE	POPULATION	SEXES														MIGRATIONS				TOTAL			
		Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16-25 Years		26 and over		Males		Females		IN	OUT				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
BAEDOR	179			1						1	2	1		3	7	10	1	3	4	2	2		
BIII	131			1	5									1	4	10	10	2	1	1	1	1	
BOROGIAN	310				1									1	1	12	45	1	3	2	1	2	
DANGSAL	110														7	4		1			2	2	
DAUR	411					1									5	5		1	1	5	2	4	
DID	610													2	2	4	21		1	5	1	5	
DUMAD	150													1	2	1			1			2	2
GADOG	410			2				1		1				3	1	5		2		2	1	5	
KATAM	211													1	1				6		1	1	5
KAYALO	221													1		3		2	3	9	2	2	2
KEYASOP	119				4										1	10	10	1	6	5	2	1	1
KILDEN	131			2		1				1	4	2		1	2	1			1	3	2	4	1
KUBAN	221									1					7	7				1	3	7	1
KUDUK	116				1						1			2	13	11				2	2	11	1
KUMORIA	111									2	2	3		1	16	12				13	2	1	1
TOTALS				1	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	7	14	11	16	15	23	10	55	1	1

VILLAGE	ABSENT WORKERS								ABSENT STUDENTS															
	Inside District				Outside District				Inside District				Outside District											
	Child		Adult		Child		Adult		Government		Mission		Government		Mission									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
BAEDOR	5	1	6	2			1	2																
BIII	7	10	23	6	1	5	13	2	1	2	1	1												
BOROGIAN	1	7	12	5	1	1	4	1	1	2														3
DANGSAL	3	4	7	3	2	1	7	1	2															
DAUR			1				2		1	2														
DID	3	6	12	5	5	3	16	3	3	3														1
DUMAD	1		7	3	2	1	3	2																
GADOG	5	3	5	9	1	2	6	1																2
KATAM	4	3	6	4	2	3	5	3	7	7														
KAYALO	4	2	7	3	1	1	5	3	1	2														1
KEYASOP	4	4	12	1	4	5	18	6						1	1									2
KILDEN	2		4	1			6																	
KUBAN	1									2														
KUDUK			2	14	3		6			4														1
KUMORIA	7	7	21	9	5	5	27	4	2	1	1													2
TOTALS	47	54	131	56	24	27	127	23	12	5	21	7	2	1	5	1	9	1	2	2	2	3		

VILLAGE	POPULATION IN VILLAGE AT TIME OF CENSUS														TOTALS, incl. ABSENTEES				GRAND TOTAL
	Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16-25 Years		26 and over		Child		Adult				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
BAEDOR	4	6	27	30	21	25	23	22	77	80	20	19	40	84	117	104	385		
BIII	4	7	25	27	19	16	21	17	67	52	27	21	79	8	113	87	352		
BOROGIAN	5	8	42	53	32	32	32	36	91	37	3	34	113	140	150	140	533		
DANGSAL	3	4	20	11	18	12	12	7	76	24	10	10	60	4	52	32	188		
DAUR	4	2	12	1	13	10	13	7	33	24	1	13	62	31	19	34	161		
DID	3	11	21	12	29	10	24	23	87	34	3	27	102	125	150	150	503		
DUMAD	1	2	26	31	32	21	28	25	58	62	1	17	45	38	8	11	354		
GADOG	1	5	18	28	20	24	21	21	74	60	7	23	61	83	103	148	357		
KATAM	1	3	19	11	8	16	13	9	72	25	13	12	119	45	56	41	194		
KAYALO	2	5	19	16	26	19	24	10	115	55	11	16	77	5	43	67	250		
KEYASOP	6	3	32	28	25	22	22	23	60	77	23	20	101	25	117	109	417		
KILDEN	2	1	26	24	27	15	16	26	87	57	23	16	67	62	40	54	255		
KUBAN	1	6	16	12	2	12	13	15	22	19	5	5	33	35	29	26	121		
KUDUK	1	3	39	15	27	27	21	23	65	75	2	28	97	120	127	107	453		
KUMORIA	5	5	44	44	46	39	31	44	100	85	35	12	137	144	183	141	610		
TOTALS	51	72	313	302	246	253	321	311	1310	927	232	202	143	120	147	127	5152		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Division: T. N. A. Birth rate: 5.44 per 1000  
 Infant Mortality: 1.36 per 1000  
 Natural Increase: 4.08 per 1000

Village	DEATHS							MIGRATIONS				Net Change			
	Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16-45 Years		46 and over		IN	OUT	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M				F
KULU	1	2	1	1									0	2-6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2-0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2-1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2-7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1-9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2-3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2-5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2-6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2-7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1-9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2-1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3-2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3-1-1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1-1-9	
TOTALS	1	3	1	1					5	1	15	13	10	11	

Village	ABSENT WORKERS								ABSENT STUDENTS							
	Inside District				Outside District				Govt. Schools				Private Schools			
	Child		Adult		Child		Adult		Child		Adult		Child		Adult	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
KULU	5	6	13	8	4	4	16	3								
...	1	9	15	9	1	1	16	16	2	4						
...	1	2	1	1			5	4	2	1						
...	2	4	9	2			14	2	1	1						
...	15	13	32	21	9	8	57	11	4	2	2	4				
...	4	2	8	2			16	1	1	1						
...	5	3	5	1			3									
...	5	3	14	14			7		1	1						
...	3	1	11	2	5	9	15	7	1	1						
...	2	2	4	3			2									
...	14	6	18	10	5	3	20	7								
...	3	2	2	2	3	1	5	1								
...	3		2	3	5	1	6	6								
TOTALS	56	50	110	66	28	34	102	37	12	7	24	15	11	7	21	2

Village	POPULATION IN VILLAGE AT TIME OF CENSUS											TOTALS incl. ABSENTS				GRAND TOTAL	
	Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16-45 Years		45 and over		Child		Adult		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F
SIRATA	4	3	10	31	26	26	26	29	71	71	27	28	116	99	135	109	453
...	4	5	49	34	28	31	21	24	36	70	25	28	104	109	105	107	460
...	2	16	3	22	15	11	17	13	44	44	14	12	54	57	71	70	235
...	1	3	13	11	10	7	10	7	23	11	10	8	34	50	49	27	100
...	1	3	12	39	62	70	166	115	174	127	70	56	226	226	309	219	971
...	3	3	27	26	19	21	28	22	115	116	115	115	230	230	29	69	301
...	3	3	23	24	11	13	13	13	28	26	11	7	49	45	54	34	177
...	4	1	16	15	8	15	13	12	23	21	11	4	34	26	48	25	199
...	4	5	38	35	35	20	20	23	65	63	21	25	86	88	104	107	353
...	7	6	41	31	26	23	18	16	54	54	25	25	30	31	104	97	358
...	7	7	19	18	16	16	10	19	40	31	10	10	53	65	83	114	215
...	14	1	17	19	16	9	10	7	21	27	12	12	62	55	66	66	268
...	1	2	3	7	5	3	7	6	17	15	2	2	17	15	22	22	87
...	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	4	4	21
TOTALS	57	53	311	276	295	274	257	224	726	726	413	248	1115	1071	1351	1061	4581

...	51	72	393	330	245	226	211	187	724	726	413	248	1115	1071	1351	1061	4581
...	1	1	7	11	807	641	628	600	335	330	122	59	597	547	628	600	9,713



VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

DIVISION WASKIA

Birth Rate 2.35 per 100

Death Rate 0.62 per 100

Year 1931 Month \_\_\_\_\_

Natural Increase 1.73 per 100

VILLAGE	Pop. 1925	PLACES							MIGRATIONS				Pop. 1931						
		Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16-45 Years		45 and over		BIRTHS	IN	OUT			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M					F	M	F
APARA	26/0				1													38	
APARI	24/3													1	6	3	1	2	32
BANGAME	23/11		1							1	1			3	3	2	3	27	
BUSON	29/5													11	3	2		31	
DEWIGU	24/11													6	2		1	25	
DURDABAM	24/11													4	6	3	1	25	
GIAL	24/11									1				5	1	1	1	30	
KALU 1	22/3													5	4	1	1	27	
KALU 2	25/3													7	4	1	1	27	
KALU 3	22/3				2		1			1	1			9	5	5	5	29	
KAYAK	24/4													8	5	1	1	33	
KENG	22/5				1					1	1			6	3	3	2	35	
KINDI	24/10													1	1	12	6	30	
KOROPAK	23/11									1	1			1	2	2	2	33	
TOTALS			1	2	2	1	1			4	2	8	5	100	73	3	27	4	26

VILLAGE	ABSENT WORKERS				ABSENT STUDENTS															
	Inside District		Outside District		Inside District				Outside District											
	Government		Mission		Government		Mission		Government		Mission									
	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult								
APARA	2	6	3	1	1	3	1													
APARI		2				1													1	
BANGAME	5	4	18	12	3	11	4	2	1	4	1							2		
BUSON	2	2	8	4	1	4	2	2	5	1	1	3								
DEWIGU	2	3	4	3	2	1	3	1												
DURDABAM	3	2	10	3	4	4	8	3	1	4	2							1		
GIAL			2			1	3						1	1						
KALU 1	9	10	12	11	5	4	17	5	1	2	2	1				3			2	
KALU 2	6	3	8	4	1	3	9	2	7	3	8						2	1	2	
KALU 3		1	3	1	3	7	9	2		3	1									
KAYAK	2	3	9	7	1	1	7	1	14	3	1							1	3	
KENG	10	5	9	7	7	5	1	5	1	3	1								1	
KINDI			1	3	3	8	3	1	2	2										
KOROPAK	4	2	3	2	2	1	13	3	6	4									2	
TOTALS	15	35	99	57	25	26	102	31	29	7	42	10	1	3	4	12	7	3	11	2

VILLAGE	POPULATION IN VILLAGE AT TIME OF CENSUS										TOTALS, incl. ABSENTERS				GRAND TOTAL		
	Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16-45 Years		45 and over		Child			Adult	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
APARA			11	5	4	8	9	9	18	11	8	7	27	23	35	30	115
APARI	2	1	24	20	17	20	20	18	31	15	10	11	60	44	62	230	
BANGAME			14	24	23	28	34	23	44	71	23	29	10	81	123	144	
BUSON	1	1	13	10	7	10	7	11	21	21	11	10	24	37	51	38	162
DEWIGU			20	12	10	9	13	3	25	25	10	10	27	28	28	29	152
DURDABAM			32	31	25	22	31	20	52	55	17	15	94	77	92	80	349
DURDABAM			12	7	10	8	13	10	21	26	6	9	75	25	34	33	156
GIAL			21	30	33	30	34	14	22	65	26	26	17	90	133	107	449
KALU 1	2	2	17	12	21	14	23	23	28	73	20	22	109	117	123	107	455
KALU 2	1	1	24	21	22	15	15	15	56	52	18	15	63	34	49	71	268
KALU 3	2	2	34	33	21	32	16	31	80	32	16	22	97	107	123	114	431
KAYAK	2	2	34	21	17	25	11	22	67	61	19	19	55	76	109	92	358
KENG	3	3	27	15	19	16	19	25	45	43	20	15	72	56	67	63	268
KINDI	1	1	22	17	15	18	11	15	32	42	15	3	49	54	50	56	215
KOROPAK	1	1	18	21	30	24	19	20	61	39	18	27	85	69	57	66	310
TOTALS	8	10	386	314	297	307	281	267	699	132	234	147	1078	770	1111	1010	4336

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

GEN. DIVISION WASKIN District Waskin Sub-District Waskin Village Waskin

Year 1971 Month ... Annual Increase ... per ...

VILLAGE	No. of Households	DEATHS						BIRTHS						MIGRATION						AVG.
		Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		In		Out		In		Out		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
KUKUL	235				1							1	6	4		2	2	2	2	2.9
KURUMLANG	28				1							2	1	1		2				2.7
KURUMTAUR	15											3		2						3.0
LANGLANG	23/10											2	5	1	4	1				3.0
MAROR	6/12											7	2		3					3.1
MARANGIS	27/14				1			1			1	1	2		1		2			3.1
MATER	8/5				1						2	1	3		12					2.1
MOM	2/14											8	9					1		2.8
NAREK	36/10				1	1														3.0
NOR	15/10											1	5	2	4			3		3.1
SANGANA	5/12											2	2		2		2			4.1
SIKENTIGA	20/10											2	2		1		1			3.2
TUGATIGA	7/12				1							2	1				1			3.1
URAKA	24/10											8	6							2.5
URUGEN	27/15																			2.5
TOTALS	2				1	3	4				1	2	7	14	7	4	13	24	2	15

VILLAGE	ABSENT WORKERS								ABSENT STUDENTS							
	Inside District				Outside District				Inside District				Outside District			
	Child		Adult		Child		Adult		Child		Adult		Child		Adult	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
KUKUL		1	7	2				1	2		4					
KURUMLANG	6	7	9	6				1	1							
KURUMTAUR	3		3	2				2	4							
LANGLANG	2	1	7	6			1	2	1	2						
MAROR		6	6	2				2	1	1						
MARANGIS			3		1	1	2		6							
MATER	3	2	13	5			3	2	1	5						
MOM	2	2	8	1			3		1							
NAREK	2	2	5	2			8									
NOR			1	1												
SANGANA	1	5	5	5	1		6	2	3							
SIKENTIGA	2	2	4	1	1	1	8	2	1							
TUGATIGA		1	1						1							
URAKA	2	2	5	4											1	2
URUGEN	4	4	10	2	3		5	1	13						1	10
TOTALS	3	15	10	13	9	6	2	46	6	12	2	29	7	25	2	10

VILLAGE	POPULATION IN VILLAGE AT TIME OF CENSUS										TOTALS, incl. ABSENTS				GRAND TOTAL			
	Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16+ Years		46 and over		Child			Adult		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
KUKUL	2	1	15	7	13	10	11	9	21	20	4	3	43	33	28	29	143	
KURUMLANG	8	2	18	16	19	13	13	19	27	38	15	13	60	58	61	58	241	
KURUMTAUR		1	11	17	15	8	7	5	21	22	6	12	39	31	34	37	141	
LANGLANG			7	12	7	9	13	9	21	21	8	6	31	31	41	35	138	
MAROR			27	32	22	32	20	21	60	76	20	17	72	90	98	98	349	
MARANGIS	1		27	19	13	29	23	23	62	67	19	19	66	58	71	63	278	
MATER			14	15	19	12	16	22	33	31	16	11	60	57	74	53	233	
MOM	2	1	19	23	23	15	15	2	60	40	11	12	62	64	58	58	242	
NAREK	1	2	45	44	36	31	35	26	82	76	19	20	103	96	114	91	447	
NOR			12	8	9	15	9	7	19	22	5	5	38	32	24	21	119	
SANGANA	4		26	34	26	28	30	23	70	67	22	22	103	96	114	98	405	
SIKENTIGA	1		23	28	39	25	31	21	65	65	22	20	87	72	101	88	368	
TUGATIGA			22	27	19	26	17	13	41	42	12	14	58	67	62	56	247	
URAKA	1		14	5	12	11	7	8	15	22	3	4	27	31	24	20	72	
URUGEN	1		59	57	51	46	58	47	151	124	46	44	177	154	178	176	703	
TOTALS	10	10	319	345	323	318	307	284	714	726	222	230	911	848	901	801	4178	
Sub-TOTALS	8	10	386	314	291	327	275	267	651	651	226	247	1078	1010	1078	1020	4356	
GRAND TOTALS			27	120	135	659	620	625	528	651	418	460	169	128	120	126	696	8,514



DWP 67-7-84

(3)  
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams  
Telephones  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for EMC.C.MD  
Mr.....

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-1-1

Madang.

18th July, 1972.

The Secretary,  
Dept. of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

*Report not attached.*

PATROL KARKAR NO. 1 OF 1970/71.

Again, this is a very much overdue report, for which I must apologize. In this case, the report appears to have been completed about the end of March, 1972. The officer has, however, failed to indicate the relevant periods spent on patrol, and these details are being sought. He is also being instructed that a patrol should not be spread over an overly protracted period in interrupted sessions, as appears to have been the case in this instance.

2. I now advise that four other reports, relating to Bundi Patrols Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 of 1971/72 are still outstanding. These were returned to the author recently by his A.D.C. for re-submission in correct form. The balance of Madang Patrol report No. 4 of 1970/71 is to be forwarded shortly also.

3. As stated previously, a system is being introduced which should avoid a similar situation in future.

4. Comments prepared by Mr. G. Buanam are attached.

*D. Clifton Bassett*  
(D. Clifton-Bassett)  
District Commissioner.

c.c. A.D.C., Madang.

c.c. A.D.C., Ramu.



2

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for GSB.MD  
Mr.....

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No.

MADANG.

7th July, 1972.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT KARKAR NO. 1 OF 1970/71.

Attached please find for your information copies of Area Study and Situation Reports by Mr. M.A. Stoddart, Assistant District Officer.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1.

Mr. Galun Lang is a prominent youngman with Form Four education and he is expected to be a future outstanding leader on the island. His action in getting his elders to approve the Prospecting Application justifies his future position as a leader.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 2.

The Council's Development Programme has not been received at this Office.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 3.

Some of the outstanding leaders are members of the two major parties and it would be better and perhaps easier to work with them when carrying out political education talks at village level. The leaders should be encouraged and assisted to hold political education talks with their own people. This will not only help them to widen their own knowledge but train them to be able to talk in public forums.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 4.

The Land shortage is becoming a problem, worth keeping in mind. The rapid increase in population will require administration to look elsewhere, undoubtedly to the mainland areas for re-settlement of the landless islanders.

.../2

(X) 27

SITUATION REPORT NO. 5

The school dropouts at Standard 6 level are a universal administrative problem in the district. The extension of vocational centres is not the only answer to this problem.

I think the present Government's policy towards Education, that only students with high passes at Primary level are eligible to enter Secondary Schools, is contributing to the problem. The policy of the Government should be to give equal chances to both students having high passes and low passes at the primary level to enter the Secondary Schools, so long as they are able to pay their school fees.

Mr. Stoddart has taken a year to complete the patrol and the information contained in the reports has considerably lost its value.

The appropriate pro-formas have not been used by Mr. Stoddart - the reason is understood.

*D. Clifton Bassett*  
(D.Clifton-Bassett) -4  
District Commissioner.

(47)

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1

STATION .....	KARKAR	OFFICER COMPILING .....	M. A. STODDART
DISTRICT .....	MADANG	SUB-DISTRICT .....	MADANG
CENSUS DIVISION .....	WASKIA/TAKIA/BAGABAG	L.G. COUNCIL .....	KARKAR

(For the reporting of information specifically of Headquarters value and requiring Headquarters knowledge of actions. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate.)

(Use reverse side if necessary)

SUBJECT: Prospecting Authority - Bagabag Island

During the course of the patrol, I carried out the publicity of Prospecting Authority Application No. 292 by Territory Surveys Ltd., for Bagabag Island.

The application met with a mixed reaction. Most opposition was based on the shortage of arable land, and the effect that mining alienation could have on that Island's landowners.

Up to the day of the Mining Warden's hearing, these opinions were still expressed by a minority of the landowners. Other landowners welcomed the possibility of the economic benefits it could bring to such a small community.

On the day of the hearing at Badilu, on the 29th February 1972, only one landowner voiced opposition.

The meeting was led by a Mr. Galun Lang, an ex Tusbab student, who persuaded the land-owners to approve the Prospecting application. The application was approved.

I feel, however, that objections may be more forthcoming at a later date should a Mining Lease be sought.

I also suspect that some had motives behind the approval to allow a company to locate any minerals, and then later withhold land for leasing to that company, so that more personal gain may be had from the mining at a later date.

The processes of Mining Applications and Leases has been fully explained to the land-owning community.

SGD. : *Michael Stoddart*

DATE : 30/3/72

SITUATION REPORT NO. 2

STATION .....	KARKAR	OFFICER COMPILING .....	M. A. STODDART
DISTRICT .....	MADANG	SUB-DISTRICT .....	MADANG
	WASELIA/TAKIA/BAGABAG		KARKAR
CENSUS DIVISION .....		L.G. COUNCIL .....	

(For the reporting of information specifically of Headquarters value and requiring Headquarters knowledge of actions. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate.)

(Use reverse side if necessary)

SUBJECT: Council Development Programme

As per Patrol Instructions from the Assistant District Commissioner, Madang Sub District, during the Area Study Patrol, I assisted the KarKar Local Government Council in formulating a Council Development Programme.

The basic requirements gained from all wards within the Council area were given to the Executive/Finance Committee of the Council for re-perusal during Council Taxpayers Meetings in February.

At present, these are being taken into consideration in the preparation of the Council's Draft Estimates for 1972/73. At the conclusion of the preparation of these estimates, the Council will then formulate the Works Programmes for the following four years.

It is planned to submit the Council Development Programme in May/June of this year.

The Programme should concentrate on water supplies and the improvement of transport to and from KarKar and Bagabag, and within the two islands.

SGD. : *Michael Stoddart*

DATE : 30/3/72

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SITUATION REPORT NO. 3

STATION .....	<b>KARKAR</b>	OFFICER COMPILING .....	<b>M. A. STODDART</b>
DISTRICT .....	<b>MADANG</b>	SUB-DISTRICT .....	<b>MADANG</b>
CENSUS DIVISION .....	<b>WASKIA/TAKIA/BAGABAG</b>	L.G. COUNCIL .....	<b>KARKAR</b>

(For the reporting of information specifically of Headquarters value and requiring Headquarters knowledge of actions. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate.)

(Use reverse side if necessary)

SUBJECT: Political Education

There is a definite need for continued Political Education in the KarKar Local Government area.

The basic mechanics of government, the elections and the present role of the House of Assembly are known to most interested adults.

However the need exists in publicity of the responsibilities and working of self-government, the role of political parties within the government, and the role to be played by local government councils and area authorities in future years.

A strong fear of heavy land taxes and the burdens of a self-supporting nation were evident during discussions on the patrol.

The sense of national unity is not strong. Sectors of the population are insular in their outlook. They concentrate on what may happen to KarKar, and disregard other areas.

Where possible, I held discussions on these matters during the patrol. The reaction was encouraging.

Continued political education should find a receptive audience. I suggest that such education be brought to people in the villages, and not concentrated on present leaders, who do not always faithfully fulfil their roles as educators.

SGD. : *Michael Stoddart*  
 DATE : ..... 30/3/77 .....



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SITUATION REPORT NO. 4

STATION .....	KARKAR	OFFICER COMPILING .....	M. A. STODDART
DISTRICT .....	MADANG	SUB-DISTRICT .....	MADANG
	WASKIA/TAKIA/BAGABAG		
CENSUS DIVISION .....		L.G. COUNCIL .....	KARKAR

(For the reporting of information specifically of Headquarters value and requiring Headquarters knowledge of actions. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate.)

(Use reverse side if necessary)

SUBJECT: Land - KarKar/Bagabag

Areas of the KarKar Local Government Council are becoming short of land. This stems from traditional land shortage, alienation of land and the demarcation process, and becomes pressing as the population rises (Census Division increases: Waskia 3.35%, Takia 5.64%, Bagabag 7.89%).

Approached made to date to the more land-wealthy areas of Takia have brought no encouraging response. The most gained was a tentative agreement that should land legislation provide means of individuals leasing land, then landowners would be willing to do so, to persons known to them.

Enquiries as to people'S willingness to consider re-settlement in other areas, was met by a response that should such areas be made available, then these individuals who are landless would consider re-settling.

An estimation of the number of adult males who have no full land rights in the area at present, would exceed 90 such persons. This number is increasing.

SGD. : *Michael Stoddart*  
 DATE : *30/3/72*

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SITUATION REPORT NO. 5

STATION .....	KARKAR	OFFICER COMPILING .....	M. A. STODDART
DISTRICT .....	MADANG	SUB-DISTRICT .....	MADANG
	WASKIA/TAKIA/BAGABAG		
CENSUS DIVISION .....		L.G. COUNCIL .....	KARKAR

(For the reporting of information specifically of Headquarters value and requiring Headquarters knowledge of actions. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate.)

(Use reverse side if necessary)

SUBJECT: Adult Education

A major problem noticed during this patrol was the growing number of former Standard 6 students who, failing to gain secondary school standard, return to the home areas with little or no incentive to submit to parental control or take part in any cash cropping employment.

This problem was discussed in all areas of the community.

Requests were made that the Central Government place more stress on the extension of Vocational Centres to cater for more of these former students, and to give them a good education in cash cropping and other home industries. Popular feeling is that the present such schools are too limited in size and in scope of courses offered. Less concentration on semi-technical skills would be welcome, as employment with such limited skills is now difficult to find.

The Lutheran Mission at KarKar has a tentative plan to develop Anul Bible School into an Agricultural School should Council or Government assistance in finance and staff be available. The Mission holds sufficient land at Anul for this purpose.

SGT. : *Michael Stoddart*  
 DATE : *30/3/72*

36  
KARKAR.  
27th March, 1972.

AREA STUDY KARKAR LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

A. INTRODUCTION

The area study covers the Census Divisions of Waskia, Takia and Bagabag, which is the entire area of the KarKar Local Government Council, encompassing KarKar and Bagabag Islands.

- (a) The islands of KarKar and Bagabag are situated off the north coastline of the Madang District, separated from the mainland by the Isumrud Straits.

Both islands are highly fertile from volcanic action on each island. KarKar has a coastal plain ranging from 1 mile width to 4 miles width on the south-western side, whereas Bagabag has a limited coastal strip.

Tropical growth covers both islands, where not cut back by economic development and gardening.

The highest peak of KarKar is reported to reach to over 6,140 feet.

KarKar and Bagabag terrains are cut by gullies formed by rain floodwaters. Both islands suffer from a shortage of adequate natural drinking water.

Rainfall figures collected at the Patrol Post Office are as follows for the past 12 months:

March 1971	-	681	September 1971	-	577
April 1971	-	480	October 1971	-	1972
May 1971	-	409	November 1971	-	1676
June 1971	-	753	December 1971	-	2745
July 1971	-	746	January 1972	-	1998
August 1971	-	505	February 1972	-	1998

totalling for the year 125 inches 40 pts. In all, rain occurred on 155 days of the year.

The vegetation of KarKar and Bagabag is consistent with the Madang coastal strip. Very few areas of grassland occur, apart from in elder cultivated areas. Undergrowth is rarely dense apart from some swamp areas which are generally neglected for gardening and cash crop purposes. Higher onto the volcanic rises, vegetation becomes sparser, and within the KarKar crater a light dead weed scrub covers the floor, growing on crustated volcanic ash.

The climates of KarKar and Bagabag again are consistent to the mainland. However, the volcanic rises tend to be overcast with cloud cover from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m., giving a higher rate of rainfall on these rises. At night, the KarKar Island temperature

drops well below coastal average, this being caused by mountain breezes.

Both KarKar and Bagabag form part of the volcanic chain, linking Manam to Long Island and the Gazelle peninsula.

The Bagabag volcanic crater is extinct and now forms New Year's Bay, whereas the KarKar cone is still active, emitting steam most of the year in minimal amounts. Six-monthly observations are made by the staff of the Vulcanological Observatory at Rabaul, and monthly reports are submitted on volcanic activity by the Officer-in-Charge, KarKar.

- (b) KarKar Island has readily available access to the Sub District and District Headquarters, both by air and by sea.

The Kinim airstrip, situated  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant from the Administration Post, has been upgraded to a Category "B" all-weather airstrip.

Six shipping wharves are situated on the Island, and a daily shipping service to Madang is operated by Kulili Estates on all days but Saturday. Three other companies and missions supply less regular services.

The Island is circumferenced by a 52 mile soil road, which is open all year, subject to flash floods. All villages are linked by secondary roads in various conditions, to the circuit road.

Bagabag Island is not as well serviced. No wharves or airstrips exist. Island communications rely on Administration visits, copra carrying ships to Yaul Plantation, and the KarKar Council workboat. None of these services are regular.

- (c) Until 1949, no Administration personnel were stationed on either KarKar or Bagabag Islands. In 1949 an Administration Hospital with a European Medical Assistant was established at Kinia. Previous to this, all medical services had been provided by the Lutheran Mission and individual plantations. Patrols from Madang were made by other departments.

In 1956, a Patrol Post was established at Kinim and moved to Miak, the present Post site, shortly afterward. Administration influence from that time has been more concentrated.

At this time all areas of the Islands are regularly visited by officers of all of the Administration Departments represented and working in the area.

The first expatriate influence to reach KarKar and subsequently Bagabag, was the Lutheran Mission, who first established a Mission on KarKar at Kavalo in 1892, German based companies followed in the dawn of the century, establishing KulKul, Marangis and Kulili Plantations.

In 1926/27, W. M. Middleton took possession of the then established Kulili Plantation, and subsequently established four other such plantations on KarKar Island.

Consequently, in the early decades of the 20th century, general day-to-day administration and services were maintained by the Mission and such Planting Communities as existed. As a result, the Administration influence is relatively new and has had its effect only in developing an already developing community.

The Takia and Waskia Local Government Councils were established in 1957.

In 1963, these amalgamated into the KarKar Local Government Council, finally including Bagabag Island.

Law and order is generally well maintained in the area. Here again, there is a tendency on the part of various communities to settle disputes and events within themselves, rather than bringing them to the Administration's notice. This can be attributed to the late arrival of continual Administration influence.

Cargo cults have existed on KarKar Island, and do to this day. In earlier years, the cult activities, while not involving the whole community, did affect most areas of the Island. To date, these movements are limited to two pocket areas of the Waskia and Takia Census Divisions, Dimer and Kumeria.

The influence of cult leaders can still be seen in other village communities, although it is restricted to a few individual families.

There is no outstanding cult advocate on KarKar Island. Both KarKar and Bagabag communities are concentrated on economic growth. The wealth and potential of both areas is considerable. This concentration and a strong Mission influence, tend to override any other trends and activities that might have affected the community. All family groupings, with a few exceptions of inland village outcasts, are striving for economic gain, and this manages to affect most general day-to-day activity. Accusations of lethargy have been made of the community as a whole, but I feel this does not encompass actual ambition for monetary gain.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) Attached are the Village Population Register Forms for the three Census Divisions. I have not submitted these on the required amended forms, as I was requested to do otherwise by the Assistant District Commissioner, Madang Sub District. I was unable to correlate these figures to past census figures, as no accurate census has been made since 1967, and attempts since then have confused the Census Rolls.

(b) All villages on KarKar Island are linked by vehicular roads (in varying state of repair), to the main KarKar circuit road.

Bagabag Island villages are linked by an unused vehicular road, now a bridle track which circumferences the Island.

(c) There is no great outward flow of labour from KarKar or Bagabag Islands at present. There is a high degree of absenteeism, but this is generally accounted for by tradesmen and students working in other areas of the Territory.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) The most distinct social groups on the Islands are caused by language grouping and geographical situation.

Two major languages cover the whole area. These are the Waskia language encompassing the northern half of KarKar, and the Takia language on the southern KarKar portion and Bagabag Island.

The Bagabag Island people, while speaking the Takia language, consider themselves to be an entity to the Takia area of KarKar, as well as the Waskia.

Language plays an important role in determining social components on the Islands. This was so before European contact, and exists to this day. These structures, however, did not prevent alliances being formed between both Waskia and Takia groups in times of tribal fighting. These "alliances" exist to this day with exchange of traditional feasts and obligations.

(b) The operational social unit in all language areas is the extended family. Entire villages may claim descent from one ancestor, and consequently belong to one land owning clan which may claim overall title to the land of several villages. However, in all cases beneath these major clans, are the extended family groups who hold a specific area of land under the clan name. These areas of land are again parcelled into blocks of land that are for the usage of a certain individual and his own family. These however, have been interchangeable in the past years. Since the introduction of the adjudication process, these patterns have become more static.

(c) The language pattern for the area consists of the two languages - Takia and Waskia. Within these two, there exists dialects which are directly used by certain village areas. The dialects do not diverge greatly from the overall language. For example, the Bagabag Takia contains some Waskia words gained through long association and intermarriage, and also contains fragments of the Bel language of the Madang town area, introduced by the Lutheran Mission. Boroman village language has altered from pure Takia to contain a mixture of Pidgin, Bel and Waskia words. This is common to that and Gameg village.

All areas of the Islands have individuals fluent in the Bel language. As stated previously, this is due to the former schooling of the Lutheran Mission, who used Bel as a lingua franca.

Pidgin is generally well spoken in all areas. Some females, however, make no effort to master this language or do so but prefer to use the local language.

(d) Relations between the larger social groups is unusual.

Bagabag Islanders tend to consider themselves as a separate entity to KarKar. While they acknowledge traditional language, marriage and trading ties with KarKar, over the past years they have come to consider themselves as the neglected group in the area. This has been brought about principally by a past concentration of Council activity on KarKar, and the like advantages given to KarKar by resident plantation companies which Bagabag has not received. As a result, areas of Bagabag are highly suspicious of some Council leaders from KarKar, and this suspicion tends to react towards KarKar communities as a whole, especially on the Waskia side.

General relationships between Takia and Waskia communities on the surface appear to be compatible. However, enmity can manifest itself between different village communities. These can be accounted for largely to traditional debts and land disputes that remain, and, to a lesser extent, religious differences.

Communities such as Koropak and Marangis in the Waskia area are relative newcomers, and are regarded as land squatters by areas of the Waskia communities.

Differences over land or traditional matters can result in surprising responses of enmity between land owning groups and villages.

On one occasion, Did village in the Takia area, incensed by a lack of payment of bride exchange, discarded all European clothing and dressed and painted for fighting, converged on Dumad village, its coastal neighbour. Any disturbance was averted by Police action.

Similar differences can and do occur between like language groups and foreign groups.

Disputes sometimes physical, still occur between most village or clan groups over land ownership.

Alliances between communities based on marriage and religion are apparent. Such instances are the Waskia village of Langlang and the Takia village of Moban. Likewise, the Mem village of Waskia and its traditional allies of Ulun in the Takia area.

Of late, party politics have formed so-called alliances with different groups. These, however, are mainly created and fed by local leaders and councillors who have similar political affiliation.

Sophisticated attempts at marriage between important families in Waskia and Takia (Kaul and Marup) have occurred. These are still, however, very subject to local pressures.

- (e) The Waskia and Takia language patterns can be found on the North Coast of Madang. Waskia is practically identical to the language of the Mirap area. Strong ties likewise exist with the Megiar and Karakum villages and Waskia areas. This is accounted for by traditional ties with the mainland. The village of Marangis was definitely established in the pre-German period by emigrants from the North Coast. Varying traditions claim on one hand that Waskia was settled by such North Coast people, and, on the other, that the reverse occurred.

Strong similarity in the languages of Takia and Bel indicate a similar relationship.

Traditional trading was carried on by both language groups with the North Coast and Begia areas. Exchange of feasts still occur between these four areas.

Conversely, resentment has been apparent towards the schooling of mainland children at the KarKar High School. Local feeling indicates that they are regarded by some areas - not all - of filling space that should be given to KarKar students.

Relationships between KarKar/Bagabag communities and persons from "foreign" areas are, on the surface, quiet. Inter-marriage between long present plantation staff, teachers and public servants occurs frequently. Most communities resent any of these marriages completely alienating their children from their home area.

Resentment is made obvious by local people to the large numbers of imported labourers who occupy work positions at plantations. It is felt that KarKar plantations should employ locally.

Amongst the "foreign" labour group which would number approximately 1200 adult male and females, there is a fear of



local magic and dislike. This group rarely ventures far from their homes at night. This feeling is also evident in educated persons, though not so pronounced.

Generally, feeling between the two communities is guarded. Complete integration has occurred in some cases, but only after long periods of time and association. Integration is generally poor.

At Christmas 1969, a large disturbance at Kulili Plantation during a sing-sing, resulted in many of the youths of KarKar from nearby villages, staging a running fight with Highland labour from the various plantations.

Similarly, incidents such as car accidents, where persons "foreign" to KarKar have injured or killed local people, have resulted in riotous reactions.

Resentment likewise is shown to the more educated public servants when any actions clash with KarKar tradition or feeling. To date, the people of the area passively co-exist with the bulk of the "foreign" community, with some exceptions as stated.

There remains a strong need for improvement in feelings of unity within the community.

D. LEADERSHIP

- (a) Leadership in the KarKar Local Government Council area can be attributed to various factors.

There are in the "Islands" communities various important families whose descendants inherit a degree of leadership from being members of these families. These families include the Salums of Kaul No. 1, Milengs of Marup, Bababs of Lilo/Marup, Bubuns of Marup, Singiroks of Did, Luangs of Wadau. These families gained importance during the early years of Administration and Mission influences. Membership to these families awards a respect that can be an important aid to leadership. In no way were these families hereditary leaders, rather the first "big-men" were government or mission leaders.

A family's importance could, and still may be, gauged by the extent of land it controls.

Siben Luang, the President of the KarKar Local Government Council, Kulubeb Tarak of Kuburne, Yongole Yongole of Tugatuga, Benbet Mileng of Marup, Kabug Babob of Marup, Singirok Langong of Did, Yaes Mari of Bafer, Galat Wang of Kurun, Kalsi Babob of Marup and Aitul Aikum of Kavailo, are all men who hold strong positions of influence in the area. All are men who have attained influence from association with the Council, the Lutheran Mission and old administration official positions.

- (b) SIBON LUANG of Wadau Village

Married - 4 children  
 Educated Lutheran Mission  
 Former Mission Teacher and Co-operative Clerk  
 Elected Councillor 1958  
 President of Council since 1963  
 A very respected leader.

BELONG SALUM of Kaul No. 1 Village

Married - 7 children  
 Educated Lutheran Mission  
 Son of paramount luluai  
 Co-owner of Gaum Plantation  
 Councillor 1963  
 Prominent businessman, well respected in Waskia area.  
 Member United Party.

BISAR UDIL of Mapor Village

Married - 5 children  
 Educated informally by Lutheran Mission  
 Elected Councillor 1966  
 A very conservative man  
 Visited Australia on Local Government tour 1971  
 Member United Party

AUGUST YONGOLE YONGOLE of Tugatuga Village

Married - 9 children  
 Formal education  
 Former luluai  
 Vice President KarKar Local Government Council  
 President Pangu Parti, KarKar  
 Well known throughout KarKar area.

SAKARAM LAPE of Sangana Village

Aged 41 years  
 Married - 7 children  
 Educated village Lutheran Mission School  
 Vice Chairman Waskia Demarcation Committee

GINAGIN YABOL of Gial Village

Aged 38 years  
 Married - 5 children  
 Chairman P & C KarKar High School  
 Educated Lutheran Mission  
 Prominent Businessman

SUGUMAN MATUBIRI of Langlang Village

Married - 7 children  
 Former Member House of Assembly  
 Unsuccessful Candidate 1972 elections  
 Prominent Roman Catholic

BEL ADUR of Kaviak Village

Aid Post Supervisor  
 Aged 37 years  
 Educated Lutheran Mission  
 Prominent committee member Pangu Parti

KULUBOB TARAK of Kuburne Village

Aged 35 years  
 Educated Catholic Mission  
 Married - 10 children  
 Chairman Takia Demarcation Committee  
 Counciller Executive Finance Committee  
 An unpopular but very influential man.

MICHAEL MAGUNA of Tabel Catholic Mission

Married KarKar - 4 children  
 Influential Roman Catholic catechist

YAES MARI of Bafor Village

Aged 37 years  
 Former Lutheran Mission Teacher  
 Counciller Member of Executive/Finance Committee  
 An astute and well respected leader.

BENBET MILENG of Tabong Plantation

Aged 44 years  
 Pastor Lutheran Mission  
 Prominent businessman  
 Married - 6 children  
 A Church leader

KABUG BILAK of Marup Village

Aged 45 years  
 Married - 7 children  
 Former Village Official and present Counciller

KABUG BABOH of Marup Village

Pastor Lutheran Mission  
 Married - large family  
 Prominent Church leader

GALAT WANG of Kurum Village

Aged 48 years  
 Married - large adult family  
 Former Councillor  
 Present Chairman Waskia Demarcation Committee  
 An authority on land usage  
 Prominent businessman.

SINGIROK LANGONG of Did Village

Aged 51 years  
 Former Luluai  
 Former President Takia Local Government Council

AITUL AIKUM

Aged 58 years  
 Married - large family  
 Former Paramunt Luluai  
 Very conservative and influential in a quiet way.

BAKIN TERGOG of Koropak Village

Aged 35 years  
 Married - 4 children  
 Educated Standard 7 Baitabag  
 Former Councillor, Executive/Finance Committee Member.  
 Stood for re-election but defeated  
 Has dropped from prominence in past months.

JOE KAPOK of Badilu, Bagabag

Aged 33 years  
 Married - 6 children  
 Educated Lutheran Mission  
 Councillor  
 Prominent businessman.

- (c) It has become apparent in the past two years that youthful men are slowly gaining prominence in the area. In the recent Council elections, several young candidates of less than 30 years replaced older establishment Councillors. These include Councillors Balbal of Boroman, Gengen of Daup, and Samun of Koropak. These men are educated to Standard 6 and are yet to be tested. On Bagabag a former Form IV student from Tusbab High School in 1968, Galun Lang, has achieved a definite leadership as yet unchallenged on the Island. The recent House of Assembly elections showed a strong support on Bagabag and Karkar for the Sumkar Open Electorate Candidate, Kare Maor, son of former well known luluai, and a well educated Rural Development Officer.

To date, these men in no way challenge the acknowledged older leaders. It is, however, a trend that could become more general in the future.

The men listed in Subsection (b) are still by far the most influential in their respective areas and fields.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) The traditional system of land tenure within the area is patrilineal. The eldest son of the family succeeds to the land leadership of that family within the land hierarchy. Daughters are given usufructory rights to land, and in rare cases land is given by the family or clan to a daughter should she have no land-owning husband.

The land is controlled by a land clan. Within these clans, the extended family group have an area of land which can be apportioned to individuals. Village economic development varies. Some villagers crop as individuals, whereas others prefer communal use of land. All villages would have some individual croppers, who hold a loose authority over their land, still with family control. This individuality is spreading and should result in a more definite individual land tenure pattern in the future.

Village groups short of land tend to cling to communal land holding. There are always, however, individuals in these groups who manage to break away.

Demarcation has resulted in some persons in each village having no full proprietary use of land. These men usually rely on the charity of the clan to obtain the temporary use of land for gardening, and seek employment and a living elsewhere.

Demarcation has brought to the attention of Administration and Council leaders, the shortage of land that occurs in areas of KarKar and Bagabag.

Villages such as Mapor, Kaul, Koropak, Langlang, Marangis, Kuburne/Kurumtaur, Mangar, Kurum, Biu, Dangsai, Kavallo, Katom and Matiu'on Bagabag, have a shortage of land.

At present, while realizing that a problem exists, the bulk of the Islands' communities seem unable to realistically approach this problem.

Tentative approaches made during patrol to the more land wealthy areas of Takia at Nor, Wadau and Kubam, resulted in a flat refusal to sell land to the Administration for re-settlement. Owners as a compromise stated they might be willing to lease land on a short term basis to persons from KarKar, should land legislation be amended to allow this to be done direct from owner to lessee.

The villagers at Nor stated that they would consider saving their land, so that at a later time it could provide a fresh food industry to areas of KarKar that would be short of garden land in the future.

Individuals have stated that they might be willing to re-settle in other areas (mainland) in the future when the land pressure became great. I feel however, that this is a problem

that people from the area prefer not to face up to at present.

- (b) There is only one individual who holds land on lease from the Administration. This was Tomato of Bangame Village, a former Tolai Lulual of Bangame. He obtained a lease for 14 acres of land. Tomato recently died at Bangame Village.

Tenure Conversion is not unknown to the KarKar community. At present, the following persons have applications for the conversion titles:

KALEI BABOB at Yagadun Village area,  
YNGOLE YONGOLE at Tugatuga Village area,  
KULUBOB TARAK at Kuburne Village area,  
SHONG BABOB at Liloil Village area.

These applicants are all well informed, educated men who are taking advantage of the conversion process to gain secure title for cash crop development.

The Mileng family earlier made application for Tabong Plantation, but have recently withdrawn this application, preferring to maintain their land by traditional methods.

Generally, the basic idea of tenure conversion has been well advertised throughout the area. The actual mechanics of the conversion may be unknown, but it is a system well discussed through the Council and the adjudication system.

The overall reaction to the idea has been negative. Most land owning groups wish to conserve the present extended family land ownership. Some villages, particularly in the Waskia area, have loosely identified individual land holdings by the Demarcation process. Whether the clan leaders would eventually allow the final fragmentation of land to occur is doubtful, as this would result in even more families being landless.

- (c) Cash cropping is well developed. Again, such cropping patterns vary. Some villages may have total individual cash cropping, whereas others may tend to be more communally-minded.

Each village would have some individual cash croppers.

Waskia generally tends towards cropping on an individual basis, whereas Takia and Bagabag tend to the reverse.

Communal cash cropping is generally confined to the family. The family uses that area of land apportioned to it by the clan membership.

As the awareness of economic development becomes more evident in all areas, economic development should tend to be biased more towards individual and the more immediate family cash cropping.

F.

LITERACY

(a)

STATISTICS - SCHOOLS KARKAR ISLAND

<u>Name of school</u>	<u>Teachers</u>		<u>Standard</u>	<u>Students</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
BADILU (Bagabag)	4	-	2	17	11	28
			3	18	14	32
			4	16	14	30
			5	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>15</u>
				60	45	105
BUMSOL	3	-	2	17	17	34
			3	19	17	36
			4	<u>20</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>37</u>
				56	51	107
BURQI	6	-	1	20	14	34
			2	20	21	42
			3	19	21	40
			4	16	19	35
			5	16	21	37
			6	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>30</u>
				106	112	218
ILU	5	-	1	15	14	29
			2	15	16	31
			3	12	13	25
			4	10	12	22
			5	<u>23</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>27</u>
				75	59	134
GULFUK	3	1	2	16	18	34
			3	16	13	29
			4	21	11	32
			5	<u>19</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>33</u>
				72	56	128
MILENG MEMORIAL	3	1	2	16	24	40
			3	21	11	32
			5	11	21	32
			6	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>23</u>
				60	67	127
MAKADUI	3	1	1	24	16	40
			2	22	18	40
			3	18	23	41
			4	<u>16</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>37</u>
				80	78	158
URUGEN	2	-	1	23	17	40
			2	<u>18</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>32</u>
				41	31	72

Name of School	Teachers		Standard	Students		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Lutheran Mission NARER	5	1	3	19	14	33
			4	27	10	37
			5	31	31	62
			6	<u>44</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>62</u>
				121	73	194

Number of boarders at Narer: Girls 73  
Boys 102  
Total : 175

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Boniface (Langlang)

3	1	1	15	15	30
		2	18	10	28
		3	16	9	25
		4	<u>14</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>23</u>
			63	43	106

St. Peter Canislaus (Tabel)

4	2	1	9	12	21
		2	12	11	23
		3	13	10	23
		4	14	9	23
		5	19	10	29
		6	<u>29</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>45</u>
			96	68	164

ADMINISTRATION

DOR P.T. School	4	-	1	27	12	39
			2	20	14	34
			3	18	9	27
			6	<u>20</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>27</u>
				85	42	127

TALENG P.T. School	6	2	1	25	14	39
			2	26	10	36
			3	28	10	38
			4	51	24	75
			5	35	8	43
			6	<u>28</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>36</u>
			193	74	267	

MIAK P.T. School	5	1	2	14	13	27
			3	12	14	26
			4	32	24	56
			5	17	14	31
			6	<u>19</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>27</u>
				94	73	167

KUBURNE P.T. School	2	-	2	13	6	19
			3	10	3	13
			4	5	6	11
			6	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>
				33	19	52



<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Teachers</u>		<u>Standard</u>	<u>Students</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>ADMINISTRATION (Contd)</u>						
NAMAU P.T.School	5	1				
			2	12	16	28
			3	21	12	33
			4	21	11	32
			5	16	9	25
			6	<u>36</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>48</u>
				106	60	166
<hr/>						
DANGSAI P.T.School	5	1				
			2	9	10	19
			3	14	12	26
			4	23	17	40
			5	9	10	19
			6	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>21</u>
				67	58	125
<hr/>						
KAVAILO P.T. School	4	1				
			2	20	12	32
			3	13	17	30
			4	19	9	28
			5	19	16	35
			6	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>26</u>
				86	65	151
<hr/>						
ABISAN P.T. School	4	-				
			1	13	23	36
			2	16	14	30
			3	19	13	32
			5	<u>18</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>24</u>
				66	56	122

KARKAR HIGH SCHOOL

	<u>Day Students</u>			<u>Boarders</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>
Form 1	3	32	35	28	56	84	31	88	118
Form 2	9	25	34	26	61	87	35	86	121
Form 3	6	15	21	10	32	42	16	47	63
Form 4	<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>48</u>
Totals:	24	85	109	70	172	242	94	257	351

Teachers: 3 Expatriate Women Officers  
2 Male Local Officers  
9 Expatriate Male Officers

TAUR VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

43 Boarding Students                      2 Instructors

(b)

Village	Literate Pidgin English		Literate English	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>WASKIA</u>				
Sikentiga	46	22	4	3
Apara	13	13	1	1
Narer	36	29	7	8
Urara	3	2	1	1
Urugen	44	20	3	6
Langlang	11	9	1	4
Bangame	38	29	7	4
Gial	34	38	3	2
Keropak	22	18	3	3
Dimer	21	24	2	-
Deltigu	10	14	1	1
Tugatuga	35	17	3	1
Sangana	24	12	6	2
Maper	28	32	4	4
Kaul 1 & 2	36	43	5	7
Kaul 3 & 4	41	34	4	7
Kinim	18	12	1	1
Dorogadam	9	8	1	-
Kaviak	36	29	4	3
Keng	18	31	2	1
Mater	12	9	1	3
Marangis	21	23	2	3
Mem	18	19	2	2
Kurumtaur } Kuburne } Kurumlang }	31	21	10	22
KulKul	17	21	1	2
Busen	15	25	2	4
Nor	9	12	4	1
<u>TAKIA</u>				
Moban	20	3	6	2
Kilden	22	24	9	5
Bafer	22	12	4	4
Kuduk	31	41	6	4
Kevasop	35	32	5	6
Wakon	12	4	2	2
Liloi	8	13	3	1
Mangar 2	12	11	3	2
Mangar 1	18	17	4	7
Marup	61	69	12	5
Kurum	32	38	6	5

<u>Village</u> <u>TAKIA (Contd)</u>	<u>Literate Pidgin English</u>		<u>Literate English</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Gamog	25	9	3	-
Boreman	37	32	6	8
Did	35	24	3	4
Dumad	21	24	5	9
Biu	35	37	8	12
Dangsai	16	18	8	9
Daup	15	12	4	2
Patile	34	29	4	4
Kumeria	39	45	3	8
Ulum	31	48	6	2
Pain	12	9	1	2
Kubam	14	8	3	-
Kavalle	60	65	3	-
Warat	18	10	-	1
Katom	39	31	2	2
Yagadun	13	10	1	2
Wadau	24	33	2	-
Muluk	12	18	-	2
 <u>BAGABAG</u>				
Badilu	14	13	1	1
Matiu 1	22	19	4	3
Matiu 2	19	25	5	4

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These figures are not accurate.

(c) It would be difficult to list the names of persons from the one area who have received what could be classed as a higher education.

It should be sufficient to say that KarKar has a number of teachers and even entrepreneurs who have achieved this educational stage and are residents.

(d) Again, the number of students absent from the area, at present receiving a higher education is numerous. KarKar has the advantage of universal Primary Education.

To my knowledge, no students at present are schooling overseas.

(e) The use of newspapers apart from those distributed by the Administration, Missions, Council and more recently Political Parties, is not greatly widespread. Every village would have several radio receivers which are widely used.

The recent commencement of Radio Madang has been enthusiastically welcomed in the area.

G.

#### STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) The standard of housing in the area is adequate but not impressive. Many villages appear to have a lower standard of housing than in the mainland coastal area. A shortage of traditional building materials is a major cause of this. In most villages, however, individuals have built permanent material houses.

The villages of Kaul, Marup, Gial, Koropak and Mapor are most enthusiastic about permanent material housing, and attempts are being made to form community building societies to allow more such houses to be erected in these areas.

Sanitation is satisfactory.

European artifacts and clothing are well used in all areas. Little traditional dress for every-day use is apparent.

Gardening and cropping are again generally done with the use of innovated tools and implements. The KarKar Local Government Council has a Health Committee to supervise housing and sanitation in the area. This is not a successful committee in this field.

In summary, considering the advanced stage of development and sophistication of the area, living standards could be higher.

(b) The staple diet of the area is one of taro, banana and galip. Introduced crops of corn, sweet potato, peanuts, etc. are not universally grown, and are in short supply. Local fruits are

available in season in sufficient quantity. Fishing is indulged in by most villages, and in flush season provides a substantial diet to the coastal villages. The amount of game in the area is diminishing as land usage and population increases.

Canned and trade store food is common to the average family. It appears that families place too much emphasis on these foods and tend to neglect, to a degree, subsistence gardening.

(c) There are no community centres in the area. Women's clubs are situated at:

Kumoria  
Gaubin  
Narer  
Bangame  
Kaul  
Marup and  
Miak Station.

These are a mixture of Administration sponsored clubs and Lutheran Mission Bible clubs. The Women's clubs, despite a boom in 1970/71, when an Administration Community Development Officer was stationed at KarKar, are not too successful. Local attitude resents the way in which young females are encouraged to play sport and travel. Conservative parents feel that this tends to have a demoralizing influence on them and the village as a whole. It is regrettable that, apart from Bible Groups, the middle-aged women show little interest in such activity.

There are a Soccer Association and a Basketball Association formed on the KarKar Island. In all villages of the area, basketball courts are to be found, and soccer is played by the majority of younger men in all villages.

The KarKar High School is sponsoring a larger range of sporting activities, which include volley ball, Australian Rules football and Rugby.

The KarKar High School has a Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme Club.

A Youth Association (basically male sports) has recently been formed at Kuburne.

The Kaul villages have a similar defunct association that boasts a capital of over \$1,500.00.

H. MISSIONS

- (a) The Evangelical Lutheran Mission and the Roman Catholic Mission are the only two missions operative within the area.

The Roman Catholic Mission has a following in these villages:

<u>WASKIA</u>	Langlang	<u>TAKIA</u>	Moban
	Deltigu		Kuduk
	Apara		Mangar
	Kuburne		
	Kulkul	<u>BAGABAG</u>	A family at Matiu 1
	Kurumlang		
	Buson		

At all other villages, the bulk of the area's population adhere to the Lutheran Mission.

Little conflict appears between followers of the two missions, although it has some effect on land disputes, inter-marriage and primary schooling. The general attitude between missions is excellent.

- (b) The Roman Catholic Mission establishment provides two primary schools:

St. Peter Canislaus, Tabel (6 teachers - 1 expatriate)  
St. Boniface, Langlang (4 teachers - 1 expatriate).

An expatriate Father is stationed at Tabel Catholic Mission and an expatriate Brother manages Taab Plantation and Tabel, the mission properties.

The Lutheran Mission maintains 9 Primary Schools at:

Urugen	(2 teachers)
Narer	(6 teachers - 1 expatriate inspector)
Ilu	(5 teachers)
Makadui	(4 teachers)
Badilu	(4 teachers)
Buroi	(6 teachers)
Gulfuk	(4 teachers)
Mileng Memorial	(4 teachers - 1 expatriate)
Bumsol	(3 teachers).

As well, the Mission staffs and runs the Gaubin Hospital at Kurum. This Hospital was established in 1947 by Mr. Edwin Tscharke (Medical Assistant), and has over 120 inpatient beds. The Hospital has a much needed Tuberculosis Ward, and supervises all Infant Welfare clinics for the area.

## Hospital Staff:

1 European Medical Assistant  
1 European Child Welfare Sister  
1 European Secretary  
17 Aid Post Orderlies (includes Infant Welfare Staff).

Mr. Tscharke trains Aid Post Orderlies for 3-year courses at Gaubin from whence the students go to Yagaum Hospital, Madang, for further training.

## Trainees are:

15 - 3rd year students  
23 - 2nd year students  
17 - 1st year students.

The Hospital is well used, and respected throughout the area. The KarKar Council supports its upkeep with a \$2,000.00 food allowance for staff each year.

A majority of KarKar Local Staff led by Mr. Tscharke take an active role in this Hospital. The greater load of responsibility is placed on the local staff to supervise the running of the Hospital.

The Lutheran Mission maintains two other Aid Posts at Narer and Badilu (Bagabag). Both are staffed by Aid Post Orderlies.

Kurum Plantation, the mission enterprise, is run by an expatriate manager with a local officer assistant.

The Lutheran Mission provides now a full-time resident Chaplain to the KarKar High School. A Bible School of approximately 28 students is maintained, at Anul in the Takia area.

(c) The Lutheran Mission is by far the most influential in the area.

The KarKar people are generally very religious, and demand a strong harmony between church and government.

Divorce and re-marriage is now arising as one of the major battles between individuals and the church. To date, the mission influence has prevailed, and in two incidents in the recent 1971 Council elections, caused two standing members (divorced) to be defeated. Both were powerful men in their respective areas. Mission strength is considerable. The posting of a newly ordained minister from the Lutheran Seminary in Lae has recently been achieved.

Previously all services had been conducted by local pastors.

Mission control is generally strong, and all matters are determined by Circuit Leaders.

KarKar and Bagabag at present have 10 students in the Martin Luther Seminary.

I. NON-INDIGENES

- (a) The following is a list of commercial establishments owned and operated by non-indigenous persons:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Owner</u>
Kulili Plantation	Plantation	W.M. Middleton and Sons
Kaviak	"	"
Wadau	"	"
Bulu	"	"
Wokilon	"	"
Marangis	"	Coconut Products Ltd., <u>Rabaul</u>
KulKul	"	"
Kavaile	"	"
Dogowan	"	Pockley and Barnett, <u>Sydney</u>
Kurum	"	Lutheran Mission
Tabel	"	Roman Catholic Mission
Taab	"	"
Biabi Enterprises	Trade and Shipping Merchants	N. & S. Goodyear
Yaul Plantation	Plantation	N. & S. Goodyear & Partners
Katom Store	Trade Store	Peter Mills, Katom
Moban Hill	Plantation	A. Gallagher & Associates

All plantations, with the exception of KulKul operate trade stores.

- (b) The Coconut Products Ltd. plantations employ a maximum of ten persons from the area. The majority of labour is from the Highlands areas, as contract employees.

The Catholic Mission employs mainly casual employees from the Rai Coast and Sepik areas. The local employees would number 35 male adults.

Kurum Plantation likewise employs imported casual labour. Local employees would number 25.

Dogowan Plantation labour consists of mainly local "business" employees to the number of 33.

Biabi Enterprises and Yaul Plantation generally employ local labour, a maximum of 28 local male adults.

Kulili Estates Ltd., offer local employment to approximately 180 employees. The remainder of employees is made up of former and present contract labourers who are resident on the plantations.

In all, a total of 312 local persons would be full-time employed by these companies. A total of 830 such positions could be filled by local labourers. However, Coconut Products Ltd. employment of contract labour accounts for a considerable percentage of the labour potential.



(c) The Plantations of Kulili Estates, Dogowan, Biabi and Taab are all offering markets for local produce. In past years, all these plantations have purchased copra (smoked or green) and cocoa beans.

Since the establishment of the KarKar Kompani in 1971, the purchase of green cocoa beans has virtually ceased. Copra is still purchased locally by the above-named plantations.

I estimate that a minimum of \$10,920.00 has been paid out in the past year by the business concerns for copra alone.

Plantations also provide considerable markets for fresh garden produce.

All the above commercial enterprises are linked by sea and circuit road to the entire area. Marketing facilities are good.

(d) The Kulili Estates, Biabi and Dogowan control the regular shipping services available to local business-men on the two Islands. Only the Council work-boat and a privately owned boat, the "Waiskem", both small vessels, supply alternative shipping to markets in Madang which buy at better prices.

As a result, few business-men are able to export directly to the Copra Marketing Board. There is a great need for a larger work-boat to service export for local business-men on Bagabag/KarKar.

(e) The low prices offered formerly for green/smoked copra and cocoa by the plantations (previous to recent market slumps), is a major complaint of most villages in the area. The monopoly held on shipping is resented by the local business-men, and considerable pressure has been put on the KarKar Council to provide a larger work-boat than the one currently available. The village of Mangar has present plans to provide its own pinnace for export shipping. A small work-boat owned by a teacher on Bagabag provides some service to that Island.

The isolation of the Coconut Products Ltd. Plantations in the area is likewise resented strongly by villagers, who feel that any enterprise in the area should offer employment and assistance to the community.

Dogowan, Biabi and Kulili, and to some extent Mission plantations, offer mechanical and financial aid to their respective areas.

Kulili Estates, the long established Middleton family, especially render considerable assistance to all spheres of the community, with the exception of Bagabag Island.

J. COMMUNICATIONS(a) ROADS

KarKar is circumferenced by a circuit road of 51 miles in length. This is a secondary public road, traversing all of the coastal village areas and all main non-indigenous enterprises. The road is an all-weather road cut only by steep gullies, which are subject to flash flooding during rain. The main such causeways are Dogowan, Mater, Bulu, Kubam and Taab. These waterways can hold traffic for a considerable period of time, depending on rainfall. Other such gullies are traversed by cement causeways.

The circuit road is maintained by contract with the Department of Public Works, by the KarKar Local Government Council, which maintains a Caterpillar Grader for that purpose.

The Island lacks a suitable supply of road surface material, and as a result the road can become difficult in the rain season - October to April. In December, freak rain storms washed out major sections of the road. Subsequent relief funds have enabled the road to be upgraded since then.

A total of 34 miles of trunk roads link all villages to the circuit road. These are in a varying condition. Little maintenance of such roads is done by local villagers. It is felt by them to be the responsibility of the Council body. The better trunk roads are those of Did, Kaul, Kumeria, Bafer, Lilo/Wakon and Marup.

At present the KarKar Local Government Council, with no assistance from Rural Development Funds, is upgrading the roads to Ulun/Pain, Kumeria, Meban/Kilden and Sangana/Taleng, at a cost of \$3,288.00.

All areas of KarKar are accessible to four-wheel drive vehicles. The circuit road and those trunk roads listed above are generally accessible to normal vehicles, unless affected by flash floods.

Bagabag Island had a circuit road linking the three villages almost completed in 1966. This road has been allowed to fall into disrepair. No immediate plans exist for its upgrading, although this has been requested in the format of the Council Development Programme.

There is a great need in the area for the Council to concentrate on the upgrading of existing roads.

(b) SEA.

The major wharves of KarKar are Kurum, Kinim, Kavailo and Kulili Plantation. These wharves provide most of the sea traffic to KarKar, with loading venues and anchorage.

Negotiations are under way to purchase the Kurum Wharf, to be leased by the Council from the Administration. Presently it is maintained by the Lutheran Mission with some Administration assistance.

The Kinim wharf was built, and is maintained, by the KarKar Council with Administration Subsidies.

Both wharves need constant maintenance, as they receive considerable damage from open exposure to the sea. Kavailo wharf is maintained by Biabi Enterprises.

Smaller less used wharves exist at Taab and Dogowan Plantations.

Suitable anchorages (seasonal) are also at Wadau and KulKul on KarKar.

Bagabag has excellent anchorages at New Years and Christmas Bays. No wharves are available. A wharf to be built at Christmas Bay is likely to be included in the Council Development Programme.

As stated in Section A(b), shipping services to KarKar are regular. Bagabag does not have these services.

(c) AIR

The airstrip at Kinim is the only airstrip in the area. It is sufficient to present needs. It is a Category B airstrip, well drained and surfaced. It is generally an all-weather strip. In 1971, a further 450 feet was extended to the strip, which allows a fully loaded Cessna 402 to take off from KarKar.

Three regular passenger services visit KarKar each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. On Fridays, there is a Government Charter. Each first and third Wednesday sees an additional flight link in the a.m. and p.m. with Bogia and Madang.

Private charters frequently visit KarKar.

Bagabag has no such air links, nor is suitable land available for an airstrip.

Helicopter landing pads are situated (though overgrown) on the highest peaks of KarKar and Bagabag.

(d) RIVERS

There are no navigable rivers in the area. The only major perennial water flows are the Resin, Kwin and Kubam creeks in the southern Takia area.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

The area has numerous carpenters, painters, drivers, storemen, boat crews and other less highly trained tradesmen.

In lesser numbers, there are also clerks, mechanics and plumbers.

At the present time, the area has sufficient skilled men for its needs.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

The KarKar/Bagabag area is advanced in Political Education. During the past two years, several training courses have been conducted by the Madang District Political Education Officer, who has used the community leaders as a channel for information and education.

In the recent House of Assembly elections, this process has shown some results. Only 469 informal votes were cast for the Electorate, and electoral teams reported the population to be well aware of voting procedure and candidates.

During the 1971 Council elections, a less pleasing attitude to elections was shown by the electors.

In the Tugatuga-Sangana ward, the Sangana village people refused to attend the election as they opposed and resented the link with Tugatuga and its Councillor, Yongole-Yongole. They took a very negative approach by way of expressing this disapproval.

In the Ulun/Pain, Matiu and Kavailo/Katom wards, elections were confused because the leaders of the area had not met previously to select the man who would become Councillor and his opponents for the election. When only the selected candidate stood and no others wished to contest, strong criticism arose from the candidate and the electors.

The past year has seen the introduction of the political party system in the area. In September 1971, a branch of the Pangu Parti was commenced. During initial meetings, party supporters toured villages on the Island, holding meetings to put forward the aims of the party and to organise the sub-branch. At last reports the party had over 120 financial members. The party gained initial support within the leaders of the KarKar Council and immediately caused conservative members to raise vocal opposition. For a few months, party politics were a heated issue in Council Meetings.

In December, the Pangu Parti had two possible candidates for the election - Kare Maor (who became the party candidate) and Bakin Tergog who, owing to his defeat in Council elections, and party pressure, agreed not to stand for election. This caused some friction within party organisation. Immediately, conservative Councillors ranged themselves with the sitting member, Mr. John Middleton, who declared himself at that stage to be a United Party Member. During the campaigning period, influential men and Councillors, some who had openly declared as Pangu members, supported the United Party candidates.

The situation, then and now, showed that individual preferences took prominence over party membership in the recent elections. Within the next four years, KarKar should see (and needs) a further maturing of the political party system.

As can be seen from the above, the Council has taken a considerable role in the political development in the area. It has been used for education purposes, and was fully utilized to advertise the recent elections, was used by all candidates as a channel of communication, and became a forum for discussion and growth of political parties within the area.

The harmony of the Council has suffered considerably as a result of this use. This could not be avoided, and shows yet another indication of the awakening of political awareness.

I feel that the Council Members will retain to some extent this fragmentation. Care must be taken by Council leaders to ensure that this friction does not harm the local governing function of the Council body. Council leaders are aware and fear this reaction.

The past election has also brought to light the resentment felt by persons, to the KarKar/Bagabag area being linked with the Sumgilbar Council area and the Adelbert area to form the Sumkar Open Electorate. A growing number of leaders have expressed that they will agitate for KarKar to be a separate electorate in the 1976 elections. These people are yet a vocal minority, and are aware of the restrictions placed on this by population.

In 1971, the area was visited by the Select Committee for Constitutional Development and the United Nations Visiting Mission.

At the visit of the Select Committee, conservative elements and the expatriate community registered amazement at the meeting, when over 50% of the populace voted for an early self-determination. This showed a complete reversal from former meetings and to the conservative attitude formerly attributed to the area's population. It served as a sharp reminder of the political advancement of the Territory as a whole.

A subsequent meeting with the United Nations, on the other hand, was much quieter, and showed little of the interest evident at the former meeting.

During patrol, many discussions were had concerning land alienation and land shortage. The question of land shortage has been discussed in Section E. Much curiosity exists as to what the Administration sees as the future of alienated land. Only a few individuals actually expressed hopes as to the restoration of property to the original owners. Most communities preferred to attribute future developments to the independent government.

I feel all but a few persons are aware of the benefits of such commercial properties to the Island. The generous assistance given to all communities by the leading companies on the Island ensures this. However, a problem of land shortage is becoming more evident and will, in a few years, present a major problem to the government. The people are becoming aware of this.

The attitude towards the expatriate community of the Island is at present good. It does reflect the respect felt by the people for the work done and assistance given to the area as a whole by the Administration and most elements of private enterprise. The non-involvement of such plantations as Coconut Products Ltd., has been openly criticised in Council and in the villages. Behaviour of expatriates towards local people has also been attacked by conservative councillors in meetings.

The KarKar people are a quiet, courteous people. They dislike any form of irritation to their community. Complaints are made in matters to the respective bodies in a most apologetic manner. This attitude can be wrongly taken as docile, apathetic or even subservient. I have never found KarKar people to be so. They are an immensely proud people, fully aware of the present wealth and potential of their area, almost to a point of arrogance towards other areas. The wealth of the area enables them to have benefits and luxury denied to others. They indulge well in these luxuries, and will criticise themselves for doing so.

Despite these extravagances (parties, drinking, food, cars, etc.) which appear to be somewhat excessive, the ability, ambition and pride of the people and especially leaders of the area, should never be underestimated.

Growing fragmentation could occur in the future of Bagabag with KarKar. As previously stated in Section D(c), Bagabag has a growing resentment towards the main island of KarKar. This is fostered by the neglect that that Island has been given by the leaders of the KarKar Local Government Council, private enterprise and the Administration.

Youth in the area should gain greater influence within the next four years. This influence is at present evident, and with the growing number of school leavers who remain discontented in the area, will increase.

Councillor Bisar Udil of Mapor, last year made a tour of Australian Eastern States with other Local Government Councillors. Since his return he has spoken to meetings and village groups on his impressions. Should another Councillor make this visit in the future, I would recommend that a less conservative member be chosen for that visit to give another outlook on the Australian way of life.

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

- (a) The total number of immature and mature trees for the three census divisions are as shown:

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>COCONUTS</u>		<u>COCOA</u>		<u>COFFEE</u>
	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Immature</u>
Takia	85334	99517	150284	20175	1064
Waskia	101864	125711	173057	33023	1201
Bagabag	8567	8457	-	-	-

These figures are taken from the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries 1970/1971 census of indigenous and cash crops.

- (b) The total production for the above crops is estimated at:

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>COCONUTS</u>	<u>COCOA</u>	<u>COFFEE</u>
Takia	460 tons	120 tons	none harvested to date
Waskia	450 tons	130 tons	
Bagabag	70 tons	-	

The total value of copra production for the area would exceed annually \$98,000.00, at current prices.

The total value of cocoa production for the area would exceed annually \$90,000.00, at current prices.

The total annual production (estimate) of expatriate plantations in the area would be:

Copra: 3900 tons  
Cocoa: 1128 tons.

The total annual production (estimate) of locally owned plantations of Gaun (Salum Brothers) and Tabong (Mileng Brothers) would be:

Copra: 174 tons  
Cocoa: 19 tons.

- (c) Should approved agricultural and processing techniques be used throughout locally owned plantations, the estimated total production for the area should be:

Copra: 1300 tons annually  
Cocoa: 380 tons annually.

Since the commencement of operation of the KarKar Kampani in late 1971, the production of cocoa is expected to rise (despite present low prices), as the Kampani offers better prices and thus higher incentive to crop.

- (d) Market Gardening is not a major enterprise in the area. Markets are situated at all plantations, the Miak Administration centre and Gaubin Hospital. The KarKar High School purchases local food in the villages around KarKar twice a week. These markets do not offer a great amount of fresh food, as previously stated in Section G(b).

An estimate of earnings from gardening could reach a total amount of \$16,900.00 annually.

- (e) A total cash earning by local wage labourers (excluding "foreign" labour, accounted at the new rural cash wage, could total annually an amount of \$97300.00.

Cash earnings from other sources, the working of "piece work" on plantations, and as employees of the Administration, Missions and Council, could bring a further \$25,000.00 into the local economy.

- (f) No co-operatives function in the area; all such co-operatives are now dissolved, and all except the Bagabag Co-operative have had remaining capital re-distributed.

Co-operatives were not a success in the area. Local attitudes blame the Administration's too hasty wish to localize these societies as the reason for the failure.

The past year has seen the final completion of the Yubku Savings and Loans Society, centred at Wadau, with a capital of \$3,000.00.

Similar societies are forming at Boroman, Marup and the Dangsai areas. These societies, handled from the Wewak Savings and Loans Society Branch, would have a collected share capital of approximately \$4,500.00.

The year 1971 saw the commencement of operations by the Multi-Racial KarKar Kampani Ltd., a society company financed by \$34,000.00 share capital from local shareholders, and \$20,000.00 from the Kulili Estates, Dogowan Plantation and Biabi Enterprises, which is to purchase all locally grown green cocoa in the area of KarKar, process it and market it bulk in Madang. The establishment of this venture has given strong stimulus to local cocoa producers in the area.

- (g) The two major indigenous owned plantations as stated in Sub-Section (b), are Gaum and Tabong Plantations. The Salum Brothers of Gaum (Waskia) control shipping and store interests as well as the considerable plantation. Tabong Plantation extends its copra/cocoez industry into cattle breeding. Local labour is generally employed on these plantations.

The amount of Development Bank Loans for agricultural purposes has increased steadily in the past two years. The list of completed, working and possible loans is provided herewith:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>STAGE</u>	<u>REPAYMENTS</u>
Sal Shong	Coconut Plantings	Complete	In process of
Magulis Sim	Coconut Plantings	Complete	In process of
Kudid Gabil	Copra Drier	Complete	In process of
Mudal Tamen	Copra Drier	Uncompleted	Not due
Shong Babob	Coconut Plantings	Complete	In process of
Sibon Luang	Coconut Plantings	Complete	Complete
Joe Kafor	Copra Drier	Complete	In process of
Mulow Bulu	Copra Drier	Complete	In process of



(g) contd.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>STAGE</u>	<u>REPAYMENTS</u>
Amai Subet	Copra Drier	Complete	In process of
Kud Tangoi	Copra Drier	Uncompleted	Not due
Yanawa Yadai	Copra Drier	Uncompleted	Not due
Nus Kamalo	Copra Drier	Complete	In process of
Fraukwau Kadum	Coconut Plantings and Drier	Appraisal	
Sinep Dabakog	Coconut Plantings	Appraisal	
Igag Igag	Copra Drier	Appraisal	
Wobei Abeg	Copra Drier	Appraisal	
Panak Kauwal	Copra Drier	Appraisal	
Asafe Sena	Copra Drier	Appraisal	
Gill Weip	Coconut Plantings	Appraisal	
Bagat Jopera	Copra Drier	Appraisal	
Nabod Babau	Copra Drier	Appraisal	
Babal	Copra Drier	Appraisal	

Two non-agricultural loans from Palai Iamai of Dumad, and Tatu Guson of Dangsai are in a processing stage.

All of these agricultural projects use KarKar and Bagabag local labour resources. Use of family obligations is used, but generally payment for services is made.

(h) No figures for the balances of bank accounts for the Island's population is available.

A rough estimate could total such savings as exceeding \$90,000.00.

(i) No really apparent difficulties in tax payments are evident in the area for the local population. Cases do occur, but are generally settled by Council exemptions.

The real difficulty in meeting tax obligation usually occurred amongst "foreign" labour, where former cash wages were insufficient to support families and meet the KarKar high tax rate.

(j) The average per capita (male adult) income annually, estimated from the foregoing information is tated at \$96.00. This, I feel, is a realistic figure for the area as a whole.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

- (a) The arable land of the area has not yet been fully developed. Complications caused by land ownership and the demarcation process exclude the use of arable land where it is controlled by less progressive or smaller families. An estimated 40% of arable land on KarKar has room for cash crop development or gardening. This land is unfortunately, for the present stage at least, not always available for use.
- (b) There is a definite need for an increase in market gardening. Public servants, schools, plantations, and the hospitals complain of the lack of fresh local foods available. The market exists but the incentive to grow necessary and luxury commodities in greater quantities does not. In the past, cash has been more readily available in the cash cropping fields.
- (c) Cash earnings in the area could well be increased should employers draw the local labour potential. Unfortunately, while some companies are committed to contract labour, others maintain that the local work force has a lower resulting output than casual "foreign labour".

Should local labour be employed in all working opportunities, the remaining village work force should still be sufficient to increase villages' primary production.

Should the school leaver labour potential be used, then this progress would be assured. If feasible, this would provide an excellent outlet for the growing youth employment problem in the area.

- (d) As stated in SubSection (b), there are market extension possibilities in fresh food gardening. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries are at present experimenting with the growing of the viable vanilla crop.

Fishing as a commercial enterprise has yet to be fully expanded. Again, the Agricultural Officers have commenced activities in this field. Access to exporting markets would present a problem.

Inquiries as to the success of cattle projects have been made frequently in the past years. To the best of my knowledge, these are not successful in areas which are committed to cocoa production. No encouragement has been given to this enterprise by stock officers.

The KarKar/Bagabag forests are not extensive or accessible enough to warrant a full-time forest industry. Local mills produce timber for part of the Islands' needs. Despite currently low prices in copra and cocoa, these two commodities appear to be the most suited to the Islands' fertile soil.

0. ATTITUDES TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The area is controlled by the KarKar Local Government Council, which is a multi-racial council.

There are 29 wards in the area, returning 29 Councillors. Two of these Councillors are expatriates: Mr. William Lloyd of Dogowan Plantation, Vice-President, and Mr. Edwin Tucharke of Gaubin Hospital, Chairman Health Committee. Both Councillors were re-elected for their second terms.

The Council has a total revenue for 1971/1972 of \$74,176.00. Tax rate per male head is \$10.00 for KarKar Island and \$8.00 for Bagabag Island.

Major capital works for the year 1971/1972 are:

Reserve Fund	\$3,380.00
Car Workshop	\$ 600.00
Clerk's house	\$1,445.00
Typewriter	\$ 220.00
Aid Post Orderly House (Marup)	\$1,400.00
Aid Post (Dangsai)	\$1,000.00
Baby Clinic (Nor)	\$ 373.00
Classroom (Bagabag)	\$ 284.00
Teacher's house (Namu)	\$ 442.00
2 Teachers houses (Taleng)	\$2,400.00
Road Traffic Signs	\$ 300.00
Meban-Kilden Road	\$1,000.00
Tugatuga-Sangana Road	\$1,000.00
Kevasop causeway	\$ 350.00
Patile Road	\$1,288.00
Tip Truck	\$4,600.00
Underground Tank (Kavallo)	\$ 300.00
Liloi Water Reticulation	\$2,269.00
Matiu, Bagabag	" \$ 300.00
Kuburne	" \$1,600.00
Kilden/Meban	" \$2,600.00
Road Maintenance	\$22,000.00

The anticipated tax revenue is \$25,020.00. To date, over \$22,941.00 has been collected.

Council tax payments are slow in the area. In each of the past two years over 500 tax prosecutions have been instituted. This delay is not caused by persons who resent paying tax, rather by persons who neglect to do so within the prescribed time.

The Council generally is well regarded in the area, with the exception of Bagabag. In the past years, incidents have occurred of whole village communities refusing to pay tax - at Liloi, Kuburne and Kevasop. This refusal has been the method such communities used to ensure that their demands for works

projects are attended to by the Council. In this, they have been most successful.

The leaders of the Council are capable of taking a great work-load of the general running of the Council. Many projects undertaken by the Council are criticized by more far-seeing and efficient individuals. For example, the road contract. However, the product is generally as good as could be expected from a Council which has a high degree of autonomy and no direct government control or interference.

Two major criticisms levelled by the community at the Council are its failure to fulfil works programme promises given at Taxpayers' Meetings, and the failure to maintain in good repair the services it supplies.

The former problem should be overcome by the Council Development Programme, if it is adhered to.

The latter is a just criticism. In past years, the Council has supplied numerous underground tanks, pumps, classrooms and houses. The running maintenance of these assets is virtually non-existent. The Council tends to build new projects in preference to updating past projects. Complaints from villages and public institutions are numerous each year.

It would be wise for the Council in the Development Programme to allocate at least half of its present Capital Works Programme to maintenance in one year. If this is done, remains to be seen, and will come at the express wish of the Council.

In the past year, a classroom and a water supply were allocated to Bagabag Island. Only such constant attention to Bagabag needs, at no great expense or effort, can alter the deep-rooted distrust for the Council centred on that Island.

Councillors continue to fear court action on any but the tax rules. All court action on other Council rules is left to Committee Members. The result is not satisfactory. Council rules on health, agriculture, and education - some admittedly out of date - are virtually ignored by the populace.

People criticize the lack of information received at village level from the Council. This lack of communication, however, generally is accounted for by the type and strength of the Councillor the ward has elected to represent it.

Council leaders have openly criticized some areas for electing quiet members who will not disrupt the ward community.

In summary, the Council is, in most spheres, successful. It maintains a close association with the people, and as well as possible, the needs of the community.

P. ATTITUDE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The central government is respected in the area. Officers of all departments are well received on visits to all villages. There is no great enthusiasm shown, but officers who do not expect too much, are well satisfied by the hearing and reaction given to and gained from the area's population.

The people are not slow to criticize should an officer be mistaken or upset a community.

The wish that KarKar be made a Sub District is often expressed. The KarKar Council and leaders feel that more would be achieved in the area should its standing in the central government hierarchy be upgraded.

All agencies of the Central Government represented in or visiting the area, are fully utilized by the people.

Q. ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

There are no hotels or motels in the area. A recent application for a hotel licence, which was not allowed, was strongly opposed by the bulk of population on the grounds that it would encourage drunkenness and rioting. An application for a motel limited licence would not be so opposed.

A small informal guest house is situated at Katom, run by Mrs. J. Rosenberg.

Most plantations have guest houses for plantation visitors. All Administration personnel are privately accommodated.

Two Sports and Social Clubs are situated at Miak and Kinim respectively. Both are multi-racial.

Dogowan, Kulili, Kaviak, Kurum, Biabi, and the KarKar Local Government Council, all provide workshop facilities to the Island.

There is a need for a more fully organized workshop to be established, and the KarKar Local Government Council has had plans of doing this.

Such equipment as welding apparatus, winches, and other agricultural equipment, is available on hire from the main plantation workshops.

According to Council records, there are over 114 registered stores in the area. Kaviak, Biabi and Dogowan provide the more sophisticated store goods to the community.

There are 12 registered public motor vehicles in the area, and over 114 registered four-wheel vehicles.

Ambulance services are supplied by the KarKar Local Government Council.

*Michael A. Stoddart*  
MICHAEL A. STODDART  
Patrol Officer