

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: WEST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: Hoskins

VOLUME No: 9

ACCESSION No: 496.

1971 - 1972

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

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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9

N<sup>o</sup> of maps  
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RM-1000-10/73

WEST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1971 - 1972

HOSKINS

<u>Patrol NO.</u>	<u>Officer conducting patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
1/71-72	B.Tavalakel	East Nakanai Census Division
2/71-72	L.M.John	Central Nakanai - Uasilau/Silanga Council Area
2B/71-72	P.Crowe	West Nakanai Census Division
2B/71-72	P.G.Crowe	Nakanai Census Division
3/71-72	B.R.Dixey	Headquarters Kapiura & Iglik Rivers

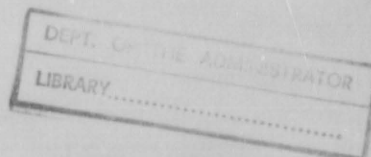
EWASSE

1/71-72	R.J.Brown	Central Nakanai Census Division
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



## PATROL REPORT

District of West New Britain Report No. Ewasse No. 1 of 1971/72

Patrol Conducted by R.J. Brown A.D.O. accompanied by S. Value T.P.O.

Area Patrolled Central Nakanai Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 2 Members R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 27./5./1971 to 17./7./1971

Number of Days 40 Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10./12./1970

Medical ? / ? / 19 ?

Map Reference Fourmil of Talasea

Objects of Patrol 1. Conduct Area Study

2. Routine Administration

3. Investigate Cargo Cult Activities.

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*Area Study  
Filed  
16/7/72*

/ / 19 .

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... \$.....

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

P.O. Box 2396,  
KOMEDOBU.

67-17-18

16th May, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
West New Britain District,  
P.O. Box 78,  
KOMEDU.

EWASSE PATROL NO. 1 - 1971/72.

Reference your 67-1-2 of 4th May, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Report of the above patrol of the Central Nakanai Census Division, as submitted by Mr. R.J. Brown, Assistant District Officer.

This historical document is of value because of the Area Study up-dating; despite the shortcomings which you correctly enumerated in your covering memorandum.

I note that the Assistant District Commissioner, Hoskins, in his patrol instructions called for a Situation Report. This was not included in the papers forwarded by you. Was such a report compiled?

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.



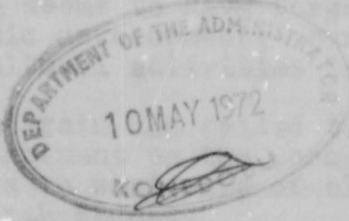


BDN 67-17-18-

(S3)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams Discom  
Telephone 67-1-2  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for BMK:SG  
Mr.



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-1-2

District Office,  
Box 78,  
KIMBE, WEST NEW BRITAIN.

4th May, 1972.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
P.O.Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT - EWASSE No. 1 of 1971/72

Attached please find 3 copies of the above report.  
A copy of Assistant District Commissioner's Assessment Report  
is also attached.

2. The patrol was completed on the 17th July, 1971,  
submitted to the Assistant District Commissioner on the 2nd  
December and received at this office on the 4th January 1972.  
Due to changes in the position of Deputy District Commissioner  
and absence of Deputy District Commissioner from District  
Headquarters there has been a delay in forwarding covering  
comments. Thus, the value of this report is doubtful due  
to the time factor.

COMMENTS:

3. My comments are as follows:-
- (a) Assistant District Commissioner, Hoskins has not  
queried Mr. Brown as to the delay of 5 months  
in submitting the report.
  - (b) Was Mr. S. Value, then Trainee Patrol Officer,  
instructed by Mr. Brown or the Assistant District  
Commissioner to submit a report?
  - (c) Patrol Diary - The patrol was completed within  
40 patrolling days, that is, 19 days more than  
the time estimated for by Assistant District  
Commissioner in his Patrol Instructions.

PRESENTATION:

4. Far too many generalisations in this Report. For  
example Mr. Brown states that cocoa production has fallen  
but failed to produce facts and figures to substantiate his  
statement.

5. The author had failed to provide figures to qualify

...2/

his statement, e.g. how many vehicles do use the road and for what reasons;

6. Mr. Brown seems to have forgotten that the scheme is basically economic development; surely 4 days a week spent in the agricultural activities is not too much to expect.

7. Mr. Brown again had failed to produce figures to substantiate his statement on the cocoa plantings. He did not provide facts as to what size of blocks and how much have been planted with cocoa.

8. It is agreed that D.A.S.F. attitude is not conducive to good relations. Officer concerned has left Silanga at least 5 months ago.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

9. \$30,000. has been channelled through Nakanai Local Government Council over the period of 3 years for Silanga Roads through the Rural Development Funds. Obviously we have problems and we know it. It is no use complaining to Oil Palm.

LITERACY:

10. Literacy rate taken from 449 pupils from 3 primary schools in the area plus 31 people with higher education add up to 12.6%. Mr. Brown's opinion is that about 30% of the adult population are literate though he did not clarify whether this percentage of people could write pidgin and vernacular as well.

ECONOMY:

11. The Silanga people have obtained about 100 Development Bank loans - many have not even drawn on their loans. It is anticipated that loans would be available to other blockholders on application. Mr. Brown did not check on this at all.

12. If the total income of the area is taken as \$34,114. from all sources then what percentage per head of population would have been? If the amount given by Mr. Brown is derived from the only sources he dwells on then certainly he has not attempted to find out how much is held in passbooks, cheque books if any, savings and loans societies, premium securities, etc. per head of population in the area.

13. Whilst congratulating Mr. Brown for the lengthy and informative report I feel that because of the length of time that has elapsed, the absence of facts and figures, little can be done at this stage. It is therefore suggested that another Area Study Patrol be carried out this year.

For your perusal and necessary comments please.

*M.W. Brightwell*  
M.W. Brightwell, 3  
District Commissioner.

Enc.



Patrol Report No.1 of 1971/72.

PATROL DIARY

28/5/71

Thursday. 1045 hours departed Ewasse per M.V. Garua for patrol to Central Nakanai Census Division. Arrived Lasibu approx 1300 hours, thence by D.A.S.F. vehicle to Salelubu.

Remainder of day spent discussing recent Cult uprising in the villages of Yauyau, Lavugi, Kaiko, Kukula and Ti, with Mr. Soa Ubia, local leader.

Overnight Salelubu.

28/5/71

Friday. 0745 - 0800 D.D.A. morning radio schedule. Informed District Commissioner of Cult activities and requested tents for trap to Whiteman Ranges.

0800 Further discussions with Village people re cult activities and perusal of D.A.S.F. files for Correspondence on Cargo Cults.

1300 - 1750 Further discussions with Local leaders concerning Cult activities and commencement of the collection of information from D.A.S.F. for eventual inclusion in area study report.

Overnight Salelubu.

29/5/71

Saturday. Whole day spent on collection of agricultural information for inclusion in report. Discussions also with Peter Simogen ex M.L.C. and Oil Palm Settler in the Hoskilins area.

Overnight Salelubu.

30/5/71

Observed at Salelubu.

31/5/71

Monday. 0745 - 0800 D.D.A. morning radio schedule. District Commissioner informed that tents arriving on Garua tomorrow.

0830 hours. Departed Salelubu in company Mr. Sakaia Value T.P.O. accompanying the patrol, to Silanga to investigate reports of suicide. Investigation carried out. Returned Salelubu.

P.M. continued extracting information from D.A.S.F. files and discussions re political situation with Mr. Grant R.D.O. Salelubu. Further discussions with village leaders concerning Cargo Cult activities.

1550. Returned to Silanga to interview several Cult followers who had just come down from the Whiteman Ranges. Cult followers appeared too afraid to say much and little was gained.

Overnight Salelubu.

1/6/71

0745 - 0800 D.D.A. morning radio schedule.

0815 to Uasilau by Motorcycle to arrange for carriers to Yauyau Village and further if necessary. Returned Salelubu.

Remainder of day spent collecting further data from D.A.S.F. records.

Overnight Salelubu

50

Patrol Diary (cont.)

2/6/71

0745 hours D.D.A. morning radio schedule. District Commissioner patrol departing tomorrow to Gargo Cult area in order to gain further information re cause of Cult.

0800 - 1000 Completed work on D.A.S.F. records.

1000 hours - departed Salelubu with Mr. A Grant, R.D.O. Salelubu and Mr. Sakaia Value T.P.O. by D.A.S.F. vehicle to view resettlement blocks at both Uasilau and Silanga and also to inspect progress on Nakanai Local Government Council R.D.F. road projects. Returned Salelubu approximately 1400 hours.

Remainder of day spent in preparation for patrol to Whiteman Ranges.

Overnight Salelubu.

3/6/71

Thursday. 0630 hours departed Salelubu by D.A.S.F. vehicle for Uasilau to join up with previously arranged carriers.

0700 Departed Uasilau for Yauyau Village following river beds and partially formed tracks - not an easy walk. Arrived Yauyau approximately 1115 hours, with last of carriers arriving 45 minutes later.

Upon arrival set up camp and looked around the area. No further work done. Villagers appeared unwilling to approach patrol.

Yauyau village situated overlooking a long ~~xx~~ gorge through which the Megigi River flows towards the south coast of New Britain.

Overnight Yauyau Village.

4/6/71

Friday. Spoke with several village people and informed them of the patrols intentions whilst in the village. Requested that they inform the rest of the villagers.

0815 House to house inspection of the village with casual discussion with villagers during the course of the inspection.

After village inspection had lengthy discussion with men of village on Cargo Cult activities and the people's reasons for returning to the old village sites. Villagers confused but willing to talk.

PM. All afternoon and part of the evening spent on political education. Emphasis placed on evolution of Independence via Self Government, Name, Crest and Flag of Papua New Guinea, Role of Local Government as compared with Central Government and the involvement of Officers of the Department in each.

Overnight Yauyau.

5/6/71

Saturday. 0700 hours departed Yauyau village for Ti village via Lavugi and Kaiko Villages. Arrived Ti approximately 1500 hours. Set up camp.

Ti Village consists of only four houses. During evening held discussion on Political Education topics with villagers present and further discussed the Cult movement.

Overnight Ti Village.

6/6/71

Sunday. 0830 hours departed Ti Village for Auona Catholic Mission Station. Arrived Auona at approximately 1345 hours in



Patrol Diary (Cont.)

torrential rain. Unable to contact Catholic Mission Father as desired due to his absence on patrol. Decided to continue on to Pomio which appeared to be the source of Cargo Cult propaganda.

Contacted Luluai of Auona Village and arranged for carriers to proceed next day.

Overnight Auona Village.

7/6/71 Monday. 0745 Departed Auona Village for Malmalu Village. Arrived Malmalu approximately 1500 hours. Arrangements made for further carriers for tomorrow. Luluai advised patrol that Government Trawler would be at the Coast tomorrow morning. fortunate stroke of luck if going the right way.

Overnight Malmalu Village.

8/6/71 Tuesday. Departed Malmalu at 0630 hours ahead of the rest of the patrol in order to meet up with vessel if possible. Arrived Rano Plantation approximately 1120 hours. Met Mr. Bottrill D.D.C. Rabaul, and arranged to have patrol uplifted to Pomio by M.V. Lahara. Remainder of patrol party arrived at approximately 1300 hours and M.V. Lahara departed almost immediately for Pomio arriving at 1815 hours. Met A.D.C. Hosking on arrival. Discussed Cult activities with A.D.C. and read Confidential correspondence on Cargo Cult activities held in A.D.C.'s safe. Completed 2100.

Overnight Pomio.

9/6/71 Wednesday. Day spent going through Pomio Sub-District Office files for information on Cult activities. Further discussion with D.D.A. Officers at Pomio. Met Cult Leader/Councillors at Pomio during Executive Committee meeting of Pomio Council.

Overnight Pomio.

10/6/71 Thursday. 0515 hours departed Pomio per M.V. Pam for Rano Plantation. Arrived Rano Plantation at 1030 hours. Departed Rano approximately midday for Malmalu Village. Arrived Malmalu approximately 1700 hours

Overnight Malmalu Village.

11/6/71 Friday. 0715 Departed Malmalu for Auona arriving Auona at approximately 1400 hours. Arrangements made for carriers for tomorrow.

Discussions with Luluai regarding Cargo Cult movement in his area.

Overnight Auona Village.

12/6/71 Saturday. 0830 hours departed Auona for Kaiko Village arriving Kaiko at 1600 hours.

House to house village inspection carried out on arrival.

During evening discussions on Political Education topics. Emphasis placed on items covered by the Select Committee for Constitutional Development's report. Further discussion on Cargo Cult activities.

Overnight Kaiko Village.

Patrol Diary (Cont.).

13/6/71 Sunday. 0740 Departed Kaiko Village for Uasilau via Lavugi and Yauyau Villages. Arrived Uasilau at 1500 thence to Salelubu to arrange to have vehicle pick up patrol personell and equipment.

Overnight Salelubu.

14/6/71 Monday. 0730 walked to Uasilau for meeting with Village people re Cargo Cult movement. People advised of the way their information had been altered on the way accross from Pomio. Lengthy discussion afterwards and many expressed realisation of being led in the wrong direction. Returned Salelubu at 1130.

Remainder of day spent re-organising after Pomio trip.

Overnight Salelubu.

15/6/71 Tuesday. 0745 - 0800 D.D.A. morning radio schedule. Advised District Commissioner of return. Ewasse advised wife ill.

Returned Ewasse.

Break in Patrol.

20/6/71 Monday. Departed Ewasse by motor canoe at 1250 hours for Lasibu arriving at 1510 hours thence to Salelubu by D.A.S.F. vehicle.

Overnight Salelubu.

20/6/71 Tuesday. 0730 to Uasilau with Mr. R. Timms of Department of Lands who is concerned re condition of some of the blocks. Viewed some of the blocks concerned.

Meeting held Uasilau Village to discuss recent closing of Uasilau Co-operative Store. Villagers concerned as Store is the only one in the Village. Store apparently closed because operating at a heavy loss. Returned to Salelubu.

1415 Departed Salelubu by D.A.S.F. Tractor/Trailer for Kai Village arriving 1645. Informed Councillor of patrol itinerary and arranged for carriers for tomorrow.

Overnight Kai Village.

30/6/71 Wednesday. 0800 Departed Kai Village for Mirapu arriving 0930 hours. Discussions with Councillor and informed him of patrol itinerary.

1030 Departed Mirapu Village for Roko Village arriving 1430 hours. As people were not expecting patrol no further work done.

Discussion with villagers during the evening.

Overnight Roko Village.



Patrol Diary (Cont.).

1/7/71

Thursday. 0715 Commenced house to house inspection of Village. Village quite clean and tidy. Litter around village could pose health problem. Village inspection completed 1050. Remainder of morning spent gathering information for area study.

1300 Discussions with gathered villagers. Villagers encouraged to improve personal and village hygiene. Political Education - stress placed on current changes and the moves toward Self Government and Independence.

Further casual discussion with interested villagers during the evening.

Overnight Roko Village.

2/7/71

Friday 0730 hours departed Roko for Paraga Village arriving 1000 hours.

1100 hours commenced house to house inspection of Village. Particular note taken of personal hygiene and sanitation.

1300 hours Talk given to gathered Villagers re ways of improving village, personal hygiene and sanitation. Discussion on gradual move towards Self Government, role of D.D.A. Officers in both Central and Local Government. Particular stress given to items brought out in the Committee for Constitutional Development's report.

Several minor complaints later in the afternoon. Further discussion with interested villagers during evening.

Overnight Paraga.

3/7/71

Saturday. 0800 hours departed Paraga Village for Mirapu village arriving at approximately 1030 hours. Arrived in the rain and heavy rain until midday prevented further work until then.

1200 Conducted a house to house village inspection placing emphasis on health and hygiene.

Further heavy rain prevented a scheduled meeting with the villagers from being held.

Overnight Mirapu.

4/7/71

Sunday. Observed at Mirapu.

Meeting held during evening to discuss health and hygiene in the village. Discussions also held on Political Education topics.

Overnight Mirapu Village.

5/7/71

Monday. 0745 departed Mirapu for Sosoli Village arriving approximately 0915. Continued on to Gusi landing noting cocoa and coconut plantings en route. Arrived Gusi at approximately ~~1020~~ 1020 hours. Discussions with several people at Gusi. Returned to Sosoli at approximately 1300 hours.

On arrival at Sosoli conducted house to house village inspection concentrating mainly on village hygiene and sanitation and personal health and hygiene. Village inspection followed by talk on personal and village health and hygiene and a ~~need~~ need for greater maintenance of economic crops. Discussion also on political education topics.

Returned Mirapu at 1730 hours.

/6

Patrol Diary (Cont.).

Overnight Mirapu Village.

6/7/71

Tuesday. 0800 hours departed Mirapu Village for Kai Village arriving at 0930 hours. Passed Territory Census Patrol en route.

Set up camp at Kai on arrival and departed for Sisimi Village at 1130 hours arriving Sisimi at 1300 hours.

Upon arrival at Sisimi conducted house to house village inspection once again concentrating on health and hygiene.

Village people elected to hold talks and discussions at Kai so that Councillor's whole ward could be together for these. Returned to Kai arriving 1530 hours.

1630 Talks on personal and village health and hygiene and the need for greater effort in economic development given to the people of Kai and Sisimi Villages at Kai.

Discussions on political development and the role of D.D.A. Officers in Central and Local Government.

Overnight Kai Village.

7/7/71

Wednesday. 0745 hours conducted village inspection Kai village. Inspection completed 0920 hours. Self departed for Silanga to arrange transportation of patrol personnel and gear to Silanga.

Lunch with Father Wagner of Catholic Mission Silanga.

As Silanga Rest House in poor condition and heavy rain falling, afternoon spent in carrying out repairs to Rest House.

Overnight Silanga.

8/7/71

Thursday. 0800 As production of Cocoa from Silanga blocks has fallen heavily decided to inspect blocks. Self conducted inspection of blocks belonging to people of Babata, Kailona, Kilolo and Koto Villages, whilst Mr. Value T.P.O. conducted village inspections.

Late afternoon set aside for complaints and private discussions as required.

1930 hours. At Koto Village meeting house with people of Babata, Kailona, Kilolo and Koto. Talks given on personal and village health and hygiene. Lengthy discussion on maintenance of cocoa plantings and reasons for fall in production. Also lengthy discussion on moves towards Self Government and eventual Independence. Role of D.D.A. Officers in Local and Central Government explained and discussed.

Overnight Silanga Rest House.

9/7/71

Friday. 0800 Mr. Value departed on Village inspections of Gaikeke, Loa and Luge villages. Self lengthy discussions with Father Wagner re history of Silanga Settlement and problems both Social and economic. Discussions also with Councillors.

1300 Inspections of blocks belonging to people of Gaikeke, Loa and Luge Villages.



## 2

Patrol Diary (Cont.).

14/7/71 Wednesday. 0800 hours Mr. Value proceeded to Sege Village with patrol. Self to Salelubu and Silanga to attend to several small matters. Departed Salelubu for Sege Village at 1130 hours arriving at 1340 hours. Rejoined Mr. Value. 1400 departed Sege for Sale Village arriving at 1530 hours.

Discussions with Village Committeemen during evening - one complaint.

Overnight Sale Village.

15/7/71 Thursday. 0800 conducted village inspection. This completed at 1310.

Afternoon spent discussing Agricultural development with a number of Village men. Several minor complaints.

1900 hours Meeting of Sale Villagers. Talk on personal and village hygiene given. Discussion on people's apparent reluctance to apply for Malasi resettlement blocks. Discussions on political education topics.

Overnight Sale Village.

16/7/71 Friday. 0745 departed Sale Village for Malasi Village arriving at approximately 1100 hours. Discussions with Mr. P. Stuvell R.D.O. of D.A.S.F. Malasi.

1300 hours conducted village inspection of Malasi Village and called in at Malasi Primary T School. Also inspected Malasi Aid Post.

1900 hours. Meeting held at Malasi Village. People encouraged to improve the village and the standard of their houses. Talk given on personal and village hygiene. Discussions held on the people's apparent reluctance to apply for Malasi resettlement blocks. Discussions on Political education topics.

Overnight Malasi Village.

17/7/71 Saturday. 0715 departed Malasi for Sulu Village per D.A.S.F. Tractor/trailer. Arrived 0830. Attended to one minor complaint.

0920 departed Sulu by Canoe for Ewasse, arriving Ewasse at approximately 1300 hours.

END OF PATROL.



AREA STUDY.

This patrol was originally intended to be of three weeks duration. However the patrol was sidetracked when it became necessary to investigate reports of a Cargo Cult which was drawing block holders away from the Uasilau resettlement scheme. Comments on the Cargo Cult will be embodied in this Report in the form of an appendix (See app.1).

Although the Patrol Instructions list the Patrol as Ewasse No.4 of 1970/71, it is submitted as Ewasse No.1 of 1971/72 as the patrol was completed after the commencement of the current financial year. (Appendix 2).

Unfortunately the Patrol had to be broken because the writer's wife became seriously ill.

INTRODUCTION.

THE area patrolled is the Central Nakanai Census Division of the Hoskins Sub-District. This Census Division contains an area of approximately 400 square miles and comprises a total of thirty three villages. There are four distinctive language groups in the area.

Large areas of land have been purchased by the Administration. Much of this land is now being utilised on the form of resettlement schemes. Two of these resettlement schemes involve people in and around the Census Division only whilst a third will also include people from other areas and Districts.

The area consist mainly of undulating coastal plains and lowland areas. These gradually rise to the south and the Whiteman Ranges. The boundaries of the Census Division are almost all natural ones, being the watershed in the Whiteman Ranges to the South, the Tiaru River in the East, the Kapiura River in the West, and Commodore Bay and part of the East Nakanai Census Division in the North.

The Census Division contains a vast network of streams and rivers most of which originate in the Whiteman Ranges and all of which eventually flow to the North Coast of New Britain. These streams are distributed fairly evenly throughout the Census Division and the Villages are all within reasonable walking distance of at least one small stream. Roadmaking in the area is rendered difficult by the large number of water courses which have to be crossed. There are nine rivers which flow through the Central Nakanai Census Division. These rivers are the Kapiura, Bilomi, Luge, Gavuvu, Ala, Yamule, Ivule, Aliai and the Tiaru and all are fed by mountain streams. Five of the Villages visited are situated around the headwaters of the Megigi River which flows through part of the East New Britain District to the South Coast of New Britain. The villages concerned are Yauyau, Lavuge, Kaiko, Kukulu and Ti. These villages geographically lie within the East New Britain District. This will be covered later in the report.

Annual rainfall in the area is believed to be in excess of 200 inches. Accurate figures for any one part of the area unfortunately are not available. Rainfall in the area is influenced by both the North West and the South East Monsoonal seasons. The area receives rain all year round with the heaviest rain falling during the North West Monsoon period - December to April. There is a rainfall pattern in the area but differences in rainfall throughout the area are not great. The rainfall

pattern generally is as follows :-

1. A gradual but small increase in rainfall from West to East.
2. A gradual increase in rainfall from North to South.

That part of the area adjacent to Commodore Bay is buffeted by strong winds and rain all year round because of the gap in the Ranges directly behind Commodore Bay. Commodore Bay itself is particularly dangerous for small craft crossings at any time of the year, but this is especially the case during the South East Monsoon period when strong winds whip up a rough sea and blow vessels seawards.

Vegetation in the area consists of lowland forest with considerable stands of Kamerere along the river courses. Kamere is particularly dense along the course of the Luge and Gavuvu Rivers. ~~There are also areas of swamp land much of which contains heavy stands of Sago, along the sea front in Commodore Bay.~~

Access to the Census Division can be gained;

(a) Road There is no road access to the area from outside although there is a fairly extensive road network within the area itself. This internal road network is being further established through the Nakanai Local Government Council with Rural Development Funds. This will be covered fully under the appropriate heading later in this report.

(B) Sea. Access by sea can be gained at four points. These are as follows;

1. Gusi Landing. This landing is situated in Commodore Bay and is subject to rough seas all year round. The landing is completely unprotected and can only be utilised during excellent weather. It was apparently once used by a lumber company which was logging areas of Administration Land near Gusi. Is no longer used but could be if the need arose.

2. Lasibu. Small ships wharf situated in Bangulu Bay. This port is the main means of access to the Central Nakanai, although there has recently been a heavier usage of Sulu. This anchorage has a small ships wharf supplied by the Nakanai Local Government Council. Lasibu is the only supply line for the Central Nakanai during the wet season months as all other ports are inaccessible. Lasibu is approximately 40 miles east of Hoskins and approximately 60 miles from Kimbe.

3. Walo. This port used to provide access to the Uasilaw Settlement area, however it is now seldom used as Lasibu provides more reliable access during all seasons. Walo is subjected to heavy seas during the North West Monsoon period.

4. Sulu. This is an excellent anchorage at Sulu Village which is unfortunately only accessible during fine weather. During the wet season months or during periods when the wind whips up rough seas it is impossible to load or unload vessels at Sulu. This anchorage will provide a means of supply to the planned Sale/Malasi Resettlement Scheme until such time as there is road access from Lasibu via Salelubu.

(c) Air. There is no access by air to the Central Nakanai Census Division. The closest airstrips are at Bialla, approximately 20 miles distant and Hoskins, approximately 40 miles distant.

An airstrip has been planned for the Central Nakanai at Salelubu and it is understood that the Nakanai Local Government Council intends to apply for Rural Development Funds to construct the airstrip. If all goes as the Council plans, the strip could be completed



by the end of the next financial year.

The people of the Central Nakanai Census Division have been under Administration influence for in excess of forty years, and the area, during this period has been patrolled regularly. The attitude of the people within the area can only be described as pro-Administration and the people both in the past ~~have~~, and at present are, most co-operative.

The area unfortunately has been and still is, prone to the influences of Cargo Cult movements. This patrol was sidetracked to check out reports of Cult activities which originated from the East New Britain side of the Island. These Cult activities are covered fully in Appendix 1. of this report. The villages of Kai and Sisimi were once involved in the 'Kivung' Cult from the Hoskins area and the village people have suffered from their participation in as much as they now have a long way to go to catch up with the other villages of the Census Division especially in the field of agriculture. The attitude of the people of these two villages has however changed considerably in the last twelve months and the villagers now have themselves involved in planting up large areas with coconuts. The people spoke quite freely to the patrol and indicated that as the 'Kivung' had seemed to have forgotten them, they had given up and were now trying to keep up with the rest of the Census Division.

Cult activities have flared from time to time in the other villages of the Census Division but none have lasted very long.

#### POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

No Census activities were carried out by the patrol as paragraph 4. of the patrol instructions indicated that no census revision was required. A copy of the last census revision of the Census Division is attached. (Appendix 3.)

The construction of a road network in the Uasilau/Silanga area to service the block holders and the neighbouring villages is well under way, but it will be several years before these roads will be servicable all year round. Roads now link Lasibu with Silanga and Uasilau and a further road has been constructed from Silanga to Mirapu but this is trafficable only as far as Kai village due to the lack of adequate drainage, bridges and difficult fords. Tractors have been as far as Mirapu but floods have washed out fords and now this is not possible. A further road which will link uasilau with the new Sale/Malasi settlement scheme is under construction, but it is believed that at best this road will provide dry weather access only. Malasi is also linked by road to Sulu village which is on the coast and in the East Nakanai Census Division.

Villages not linked to either Lasibu or Sulu by road, are linked to both by bridle path.

The Village Directory as it stands at present requires some considerable alteration with respect to the Census Division patrolled. As the alterations are considerable and justification by virtue of the number of alterations required, lengthy, this has been included separately as appendix 4. of this report.

The number of young men absent from the Silanga group of villages appears to be too high. On a number of Silanga blocks the block holder who has grown sons struggles alone with his block whilst the sons go to the more attractive towns such as Rabaul and Hoskins and work for a wage rather than reap the benefits that go with the block and its profits. This will be gone into more fully in a separate submission on the Silanga Resettlement Scheme. (Appendix 5.)

SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

There are four distinct component social groups in the area with two of the villages, Kai and Sisimi claiming to belong to the coastal 'Veli' group of the East Nakanai Census Division although they have previously claimed to belong to the 'Loso' group.

The four social groups and their component villages are as follows;

Memeri (Uasi)	Aliu	
	Gogosi	
	Kiava	
	Sale	
	Sege	
	Korvasi	
	Elobe	
	Uasilau	
	Movai	
	Yauyau	*
	Kaiko	*
	Kukulu	*
	Lavugi	*
	Mulusi	*
Loso	Sipa	
	Umu	Part only
	Luge	
	Umu	Part only
Masege (Mansen) (Avili)	Bibisi	
	Bagela	
	Babata	
	Loa	
	Gaikeke	
	Kai	See above
	Sisimi	See above
Mamusi	Koto	
	Roko	
	Paraga	
	Mirapu	
	Sosoli	
	Kisiluvi	
	Ligite	
	Kailona	
	Kilolo	
	Ti	

The six villages marked with an \* although not included in the Village Directory, do exist as separate small villages. See app 1. and appendix 4. All are currently Censused with Uasilau Village and yet range from 2 hours to 2 days walking distance from Uasilau Village.

The traditional functional social unit was the extended family group. This has broken down as the groups have formed larger village units, although it still becomes evident in such activities as house building where the extended family unit get together to get the job completed. The functional unit is however becoming to be the simple family unit.

Each Social group have their own language and the largest group in the area, the Memere, refer to their language as 'Uasi' which means 'no'. Similarly the Loso refer to their language as 'Auka' which also means 'no'. The Masege call their language 'Avili'.



The language spoken by the Loso group and referred to by them as 'Auka' is spoken in various dialects by the villages which line the whole of the Hoskins Sub-District Coast.

Generally, relationships between the component social groups are good. There is however some friction between the Mamusi villagers of the Silanga Settlement and the Loso group of the Silanga settlement. Unfortunately the patrol was unable to ascertain exactly what was behind this friction, but it may have been because of any one of, or a combination of the following;

1. The word 'Mamusi' in the language of that group means the equivalent of the pidgin word 'bigget' and the Mamusi group dislike being called 'Mamusi'.

2. Prior to the patrol's visit to the area there had been some friction between Mr. John Maneke M.H.A. who is himself a member of the Loso group, and the Priest in Charge of the Catholic Mission at Silanga (now on leave) Father Wagner, who tends to show favour to the Mamusi group.

3. The Mamusi people have tended to hold fast to their traditional customs and beliefs and are inclined to keep to themselves, whereas the Loso group have abandoned many of their customs and adapted themselves more freely to the settlement way of life.

There has also been a certain amount of rivalry between the settlers of the Silanga settlement and the Settlers of the Uasilau settlement. This is covered fully in Appendix 5.

There are three major groups outside but adjacent to the area patrolled. These are;

1. The Veli Group. In the past relationships with this group were not good. This was merely a carry over of traditional conflicts and has died a natural death. Relationships now are quite good.

2. The Maututu Group. This group has had little contact with the area patrolled due to the fact that the majority of the people of the area patrolled came from the slopes of the Whiteman Ranges only within the last two decades and that the area patrolled has been relatively inaccessible to the Maututu who have had little if any reason to go there anyway. The development of the wharf at Lasibu has provided greater opportunity for intercourse between the two groups. Relationships between the two groups appear to be good.

3. The Mamusi of East New Britain. There is a steady flow of people moving backward and forward over the Whiteman Ranges. People from the Uasilau group of villages often cross the Whiteman Ranges to purchase pigs and people from the settlement areas who came originally from that area travel occasionally to renew old acquaintances and to visit their relatives. Relations with the East New Britain Mamusi can only be described as excellent.

#### LEADERSHIP.

Leadership is sadly lacking in some parts of the area, and this is particularly noticable at Silanga and Malasi. Leaders of the area ~~who came to the notice of the patrol~~ are;

Sele Tona of Paraga	- Acquired leadership
Paul Toluana of C.M. Silanga	- Acquired leadership
John Maneke of Babata	- Acquired leadership
Pagege Isagu of Uasilau	- Traditional leadership
Lea Ubia of Uasilau	- Traditional leadership
Soa Ubia of Uasilau	- Acquired leadership
Melamuli of Elobe	- Traditional leadership

BACKGROUND OF LEADERS.

SELE TONA. Aged 26. Attended Primary T School at Malalia and failed standard 3. Married with no children. Elected Councillor in 1968 and still holds that position. Has surprisingly strong influence in Mirapu, Paraga, Roko and Sosoli villages. Has been instrumental in establishing large Cocoa plantings for all four villages. He is pro-Administration.

PAUL TOLUANA Aged 40. Mission trained 'B' Certificate teacher. Currently teaching at Catholic Mission Primary T School Silanga. Paul is a Tolai who has lived at Silanga for 14 years and is currently President of the Nakanai Local Government Council. He is pro Administration and does a great deal towards maintaining harmony in the Silanga Settlements.

JOHN MANEKE. Aged 39 and is married. He is a Mission trained 'A' Certificate Teacher. Is the current Member of the House of Assembly for the Talasea Open Electorate and is at present not teaching. John through Mission influence finds himself in a position which he does not really want. John was set up by the Catholic Mission to stand for the last General Elections and the writer believes that it was through Mission influence that he was elected. He is generally Pro-Administration but can become difficult as he is somewhat overawed with the position in which he has found himself. It is believed that John will stand again for the next General Election.

PAGEGE ISAGU. Aged 44 Has had no formal education and is only semi-literate in Pidgin. Is an ex Luluai and is currently a Councillor. Pagege's leadership runs only to items of traditional importance. Influence on the young is negligible although he does have their respect. He is pro-Administration.

LEA UBIA. Aged 58. Has had no formal education. Has widespread influence in the Memeri Social Group but is allowing much of his influence to fall to his brother Soa. Lea is definitely pro-Administration but is presently of more nuisance value than anything else. Lea who was once a Director of the Uasilau Co-operative Society, has now gone out against the relatively new Sumu Society by processing his own cocoa and selling it privately in Rabaul. Because of Lea's widespread influence, this is not going unnoticed by other Block-Holders and in fact Lea's younger brother Soa is now doing the same thing.

SOA UBIA. Aged 48. Has had no formal education but has a sharp brain and gets on quite well without education. Soa is no doubt the most influential man in the Nakanai Local Government Council area. He has done a tremendous service to his people and was listed in the June Queen's Honours List. Soa has gained leadership of the whole of the Memere group and has considerable influence in the Masege although he may lose some of his influence over these people as Sele Tona (see above) grows older and gains experience. Soa is also Pro-Administration but is currently creating nuisance by breaking away from the Sumu Society and setting up his own cocoa processing factory. Soa claims that his reasons for this are because he does most of the work in the Uasilau area and that he is not receiving sufficient gain. He says also that the majority of the cocoa which passes through the Sumu Society ex Uasilau, is his, and yet when profits are distributed to share-holders in the Society others are gaining profit for his work. Should Soa break away from the Society completely, there is no doubt in the writer's mind that this will have a detrimental effect on the Sumu Society.

MELAMULI TOVILI. Aged 51. Has had no formal education. His influence is restricted to Elobe and Sale Villages only. In Elobe his influence is traditional whereas in Sale his influence comes by virtue of his office as Councillor.



### LAND TENURE AND USE.

Traditionally there is no individual land holding in the area patrolled. All land is owned by the clan and areas of land are allocated for use by the clan leaders. In the non settlement areas the strength of the clan in land matters is quite evident and this retains power for the clan leaders. In the settlement areas of course this system has died out completely although if a block holder dies and leaves no direct heirs the clan leaders recommend a suitable substitute.

Land is inherited through matrilineal descent. Land is passed from mother to offspring and it is suggested that this may in future either pose difficulties or break down. Under the traditional system a man can spend a lifetime building up a plantation on clan land, but when he dies his sons and have no claim to the land their father has improved unless the clan leaders are prepared to make special arrangements.

As reported in the report submitted by Mr. Leaf, there has been considerable confusion and in some cases ill feeling over ownership of clan land by block holders. Much of the confusion was caused by ignorance and some through the jealousies of some of the non block holders. It was carefully explained in each of the villages that title to a resettlement block did not give a villager any less right to traditional land than a person without a block and that if a man was deprived of his traditional land rights through his absence on his block, he could apply to the Administration for assistance in re-establishing those rights. The fact that this point cropped up in almost all meetings held in the settlement villages and in the villages of Yauyau, Lavugi, Kaiko, Kukula and Ti, would indicate that the people regard this matter as a real problem and it is recommended that future patrols make a point of bringing the matter up and indicating that title to a block does not mean forfeiture of traditional land rights. No doubt the matter will be brought up by the people during further patrols to the area simply for peace of mind's sake.

A further problem, and again a very real one in the eyes of the people of the area is the problem of trespass on village land by the block holders. This will be covered in appendix 5 in more detail. The people of the Silanga villages, because of the long distances involved in returning to their traditional land collect materials for houses and hunt on nearby village land. This has already caused some ill feeling and will no doubt cause more unless a suitable solution can be found. The large population of the Silanga villages will eventually strip the surrounding village bush of all traditional building materials and leave the rightful landowners short. Hunting has virtually wiped out all wild life in the bush around the resettlement area. It was explained that the resettlement villagers had no right to enter village land without prior approval from the landowners, but at the same time the landowners were encouraged to give reasonable consideration to those settlers whose land was several days walk away. Unfortunately the resettlement scheme has not allowed for a large communal block where hunting could be done and building materials acquired.

With the establishment of the Sale/Malasi resettlement scheme considerably more than half the population of the Census Division will be established on resettlement blocks.

With the inclusion of the Sale/Malasi blocks, the following will be the total for the area;

Silanga	256
Uasilau	112
Sale/Malasi	<u>160</u> approx.
Total Blocks	<u>628</u>

There are large areas of Administration land near Mirapu Village. If this land was subdivided the last village group of the Census Division would have the opportunity to gain title to Agricultural blocks.

Cash cropping is well established throughout the entire Census Division and is generally done on an individual basis. First plantings in both the Silanga and Uasilau areas was communal but with the allocation of individual blocks there was a general swing to individual plantings. The communal plantings still exist and are harvested. In Silanga community aid funds have been established with the proceeds but in the case of Uasilau the person who wishes to maintain and harvest reaps all benefits.

For clearing and other large tasks associated with cash cropping the extended family unit as a whole will generally assist. However, even with the extended family assistance, some form of payment is usual.

#### LITERACY.

There are three primary T Schools in the area, two of which are Mission run and the other whilst the other is is Administration Established and Staffed. These Schools are;

Primary T School Silanga	Catholic Mission
Primary T School Uasilau	United Church Mission
Primary T School Malasi	Administration

In all three Schools English is taught and a break up of teachers, classes taught and the number of students in each is included as appendix 6

Approximately 30% of the adult population is either literate or semi-literate in Pidgin English and the majority of these are semi-literate in the vernacular. Very few of the adult population are literate in English. The majority of the people speak and understand Pidgin English.

An updated list of the higher standards of Education attained in each Village is ~~attached~~ attached as Appendix 7.

Unfortunately newspaper and other printed matter is not readily available to the village people. Articles on political education subjects, Nius bilong Yumi and other items supplied to the people via Council meetings, provided they are printed in Pidgin are well read. Booklets taken with the patrol and covering such topics as Local Government, Central Government, House of Assembly, Growing Good Cocoa and various Political Education topics when distributed for reading whilst the patrol was in the village were well read. The only problem was that there were insufficient copies of these articles to go around, especially in the larger villages.

Radios are owned in all villages and Radio Rabaul is the most popular station listened to. The people are interested in news items concerning the Papua New Guinea and enjoy hearing there own district mentioned. When asked whether they listened to the Australian Broadcasting Commission Station in Port Moresby, the general response was that they did not listen news items and other topical programmes broadcast in Pidgin English because they could not understand all the Pidgin. The people claimed that there were too many English words used in the ABC Pidgin English programmes. It is the writer's opinion too that the standard of Pidgin English used by the ABC could be improved so that those who have no knowledge of English can also understand what is being said. The villagers also claimed that there was too much 'Kuanua' used in programmes on Radio Rabaul. They claimed that Radio Rabaul concentrated too much on the Tolai population of New Britain and not enough on other areas.



STANDARD OF LIVING.

There are four types of houses in the area patrolled ranging from poorly constructed traditional houses to Permanent materials structures.

1. The poorest housing viewed during the patrol was that in the Villages of Yauyau, Lavugi, Kaiko, Kukulu and Ti. The poor quality of these houses is not due to laziness or lack of the knowledge to build better houses, but rather to the lack of materials available for their construction.

The houses are constructed of thin stick frame with bark walls and sugar-cane leaves. Some of the houses at Yauyau which is a little over four hours walk from Uasilau do have sago thatch ~~roofs~~ roofs, but where this exists it is in poor condition as replacement thatching has to be carried up from the coast, a hard six hour walk away. Because of the lack of roofing material, these houses are only small. No attempt is made to ventilate the houses because of the cold nights and as a result the houses ~~are~~ inside are dark, dank and foul smelling. Bare and generally damp earth is the floor in these houses.

2. In all other villages houses of a similar design except that the houses are larger, are constructed of better materials and generally contain some attempt at ventilation. These too have an earthen floor. Wherever these houses existed the house-holder was encouraged to build a better house when ~~the~~ his house had to be replaced.

3. In most villages there has been a general move among the more progressive villagers to establish a better form of native materials house. These houses are on stilts, are larger, make provision for ventilation and are better constructed than the traditional style of native materials house. Construction of this type of house was encouraged throughout the patrol.

4. Some people in the area and in particular in the Silanga villages, have constructed or are in the process of constructing semi-permanent and permanent materials houses. The majority of these are semi-permanent being simply the native materials house mentioned in 3 above with an iron roof instead of sago ~~thatch~~ thatch. Mr. John Manake the current Member of the House of Assembly for the Talasea Open Electorate has constructed a house totally of permanent materials and is in the process of assisting his family and other relatives in constructing their own permanent materials houses.

Throughout the whole patrol, a house to house inspection of each house was conducted and the householders were personally informed of what was lacking in each house ways of improvement were discussed where necessary. In some cases repairs were required and a list of these was kept for use on the next patrol to the area. Only a few required ~~some~~ complete reconstruction and from reports received from Councillors, the earthquake which occurred at the end of the patrol ensured that these would be rebuilt.

Village sanitation in all villages is poor although pit latrines are in use in all villages. These pit latrines are of poor construction and with few exceptions were open allowing flies and mosquitoes ready access. The need for sanitation was stressed in all villages and the unpleasant results of poor sanitation pointed out.

Fresh water is available to all Villages within reasonable walking distance, but there is much scope for improvement in this. The Nakanai Local Government Council could play an important part in supplying

improved water supply to many of these villages. The Council has supplied water to some of the villages but unfortunately these are either in such a state of disrepair or so poorly constructed that no Health Inspector could commend them. Water supply for each village, condition of the water supply and recommendations for each is included as appendix 9.

Personal and household hygiene also leaves much to be desired right throughout the Census Division. Although water is within reasonable distance from all villages, it is still used far less than it should be. Kitchen utensils and clothing viewed by the patrol was far from clean. Much of this could be blamed on the lack of activity by the Department of Public Health in the area. Health education patrols could certainly do a lot to improve awareness of these people in the need for cleanliness and better personal hygiene. When asked, the people could not remember the last Medical patrol, other than Malaria Control, to the area.

Perhaps visits by female staff of the Department of Social Development and Home Affairs to Silanga, Uasilau and Malasi would assist improving the level of cleanliness and hygiene around the house, as this is where the poor standards are most noticeable. Certainly something should be done, as political and economic development in the area are moving far faster than social development.

Use of European artifacts is widespread although this of course is limited to what is available locally in the trade stores and what the people can afford. European clothing is worn by everyone although many of the women still prefer to work in the garden in their traditional dress which consists of leaves both front and back supported by a belt of grass or vine. European food stuffs such as tinned meat and fish, rice, biscuits and sugar are used to supplement a diet which is still basically of subsistence crops grown in their own gardens. All cooking and eating utensils used are purchased in the local trade stores and in fact no traditional household utensils were cited by the patrol. Those with more money to spend also purchase bicycles, record players and radios but in general the European artefacts owned or purchased are restricted to small trade store articles.

The staple diet of the area is taro and this is supplemented by sweet potatoes, banana, manioc and sugar cane. There was little evidence of introduced crops although maize, spring onions and tomatoes, are eaten by many. Fruit consumed consists of pawpaw, ~~banana~~ banana and wild bush fruits. Pineapples are grown and consumed but not in any great quantity.

Tinned foodstuffs are consumed, but only as a supplement to subsistence foods. All people in the area have at least one avenue for a cash income and money earned is used only partially for the purchase of tinned and packaged foods. The people still much prefer their own traditional ~~foods~~ food.

There are unfortunately, no community centres in the area and this is a grave pity especially in the Silanga group of villages. The people have established their own little clubs but the majority of these do not function. The M.H.A. Mr. John Maneke is in the process of constructing a permanent Materials Men's Club at Silanga, but even this will not provide a service to the whole of the Community because of the rift ~~between~~ between the Silanga Villages. Much could be done in this area by the Department of Social Development and Home Affairs in the nature of community development.

There are no Guides, Scouts or Red Cross units in the Census Division. The only activities which involve the community in any number, are sports. Interest in sport too however is erratic as there is no-one in the area with sufficient knowledge or leadership qualities to organise.



MISSIONS.

There are two Missions which influence the area patrolled. These are;

Roman Catholic Mission centred at Silanga.

United Church Mission centred at Uasilau.

The entire Silanga group of villages (see list of villages in appendix 4) and the majority of people from the Masege group of villages identify themselves with the Roman Catholic Mission at Silanga. The Priest in Charge, Father Wagner was instrumental in bringing these people from the Mamusi area of East New Britain and from the slopes of the Whiteman Ranges to settle at what is now known as Silanga, some twenty years ago.

The remaining villages to the north of the Census Division including the Uasilau group of villages, identify themselves with the United Church Mission. There are also United Church followers in the Masege Villages but the number is small.

There has been some conflict between the United Church followers at Uasilau and the Catholic Mission followers at Silanga, but it is doubted that this conflict has had anything to do with Mission influences. This conflict has been covered in appendix 5.

Relationships between the Missions and Mission personell is good and there is a reasonable degree of co-operation between the two.

The Catholic Mission has its headquarters for the area at Silanga and there is a European Priest in Charge. The Mission concentrates mainly on the people of Silanga and has established a Primary T School details of which are included in appendix 6, and a hospital staffed by an indigenous Catholic Mission nursing Sister and an indigenous female nurse. All Catholic Mission buildings are of permanent materials.

The United Church Mission has its headquarters for the area at Uasilau and there is an indigenous minister in charge. The Mission has established a Primary T School and details of staff, classes, and teachers are included in appendix 6. The School was initially constructed of native materials and is being converted to permanent materials. The first permanent materials building constructed was badly damaged during floods but this has been rebuilt. The United Church School has a staff of five including one European Male and one indigenous female.

Attitude to the Missions both by followers and non-followers is good. Both Missions attempt to attend to the needs of the people and as a result are well regarded by all residents of the area. Because of the history and nature of the Settlement at Silanga the influence of the Catholic Mission is far greater than that of the United Church. The Priest in Charge, Father Wagner (now on leave) has been with the people of Silanga for twenty years and knows most of the Silanga people by name. Father Wagner is viewed particularly favourably by the people although the patrol noticed a certain strain in relationships with some of the residents. This is believed to be due to the Father's tendency to rule the people rather than guide them. This was noticed particularly during a football match (a minor item but relevant) when Father Wagner decided that the game was not being played according to his interpretation of the rules. The Father took the whistle from the referee and continued the game with himself as referee. When this happened the interest in the game fell considerably and some of the spectators left.

NON-INDIGENIES.

There are no plantations, factories or other commercial establishments either owned or managed by non-indigenous persons in the Census Division.

There are in fact only ~~three~~<sup>four</sup> non-indigenous persons in the Census Division. These are;

Father Wagner, Priest in Charge of Catholic Mission Silanga.  
Mr. A.W.B. Grant, R.D.O. in Charge of the D.A.S.F. Station at Salelubu. Mr. Grant was transferred and replaced by Mr. R. Seeto towards the end of the patrol.  
Mr. I. Heuston, School Teacher at Uasilau Primary T School. Mr. Heuston is a volunteer from England.  
Mr. P. Stuvell, R.D.O. in Charge of the new resettlement scheme of Sale/Malasi.

Although there are none in the area, the people have on a number of occasions expressed their wariness of Chinese businessmen and have indicated that they do not want the Chinese in their area. It is doubted whether this attitude will have any effect on Mr. Seeto's standing in the area as the people have on all occasions that this has come to the attention of the writer, specified Chinese businessmen.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads. A complex network of roads has been planned for the area to link resettlement and villages areas and to provide access roads for the resettlement blocks. This road network has been commenced but it will be some considerable time before the roads are completed and consolidated.

Much of the road work is being done through Rural Development Funds and using volunteer labour from the village people in the area. This system of course is of much use in opening up underdeveloped village areas, but has unfortunately added to the problems of the people in the Silanga area. The people in this area have given much of their time during the last twenty years and have now reached the stage where they have lost all interest in road work and will now only build roads if they are paid to do so. Due to the continued lack of machinery ~~at~~ the roads put in through Rural Development Funds are dry weather roads only and require complete reconstruction after each dry season. This has further disheartened the people of the area. It is of course disheartening when the people are required to rebuild these roads time and time again especially when the people see good roads being constructed by the Department of Public Works in other areas. The use of settlers on the roads has also reduced the amount of time that they had to work on their blocks.

Roads built by the Nakanai Council and with Rural Development Funds are as follows;

1. Uasilau/Silanga Road.

According to Council records, the Council has received \$12,833 in Rural Development Funds to construct this road. The village people have toiled for months on this road, most of which was to their own personal detriment i.e. time spent on roads was time they could not spend in their blocks gaining a higher income, and unfortunately the road provides little to show for all their effort. The nature of the soil along this road makes manual



construction of the road wasteful.

#### Silanga/Mirapu Road.

Council records show that \$6,200 was made available from Rural Development Funds for the construction of this road. At the time of the patrol this road was passable only as far as Kai Village due to a lack of adequate drainage and flood washouts which would be impossible to repair without the assistance of machinery and proper planning by someone qualified to do so. The completion of this project, is in the writer's opinion beyond the Council's current capabilities.

#### Sale/Malasi Road.

A total of \$40,000 is to be spent on the Sale/Malasi resettlement Scheme sub-division roads including a linking road with Salelubu. In the 1970/71 financial year, the Council was allocated \$10,000 in R.D.F. for this road and will receive a further \$10,000 during the current financial year. If the Council can make a success of this venture and maintain the other roads in its area, it will have an impressive road network in the Central Nakanai.

The only other road of any length in the Census Division is what is perhaps the most important. This is the Silanga/Lasibu road of which part (that closest to the sea) passes through sago swamp and constantly maintained. Distances between Centres and the larger village groups are included on the map accompanying this report.

There are only two other roads in the area. these are;  
Sulu/Malasi road. This road runs from Sulu village in the East Nakanai Census Division to Malasi village in the new Sale/Malasi resettlement scheme. The road provides access to the small ships anchorage at Sulu which is at present the only access to the settlement from the sea. The road was constructed by a logging company in 1967 when the company was logging the resettlement area.

Walo/Uasilau road. This road once provided a link between Uasilau and the coast, but since the completion of the road from Lasibu through to Uasilau the road has been abandoned. Although still used on occasion the road is no longer maintained and it is believed that it will eventually become overgrown.

It is the writer's opinion that the road network in the Central Nakanai Census Division although a much needed one if the area is to progress, is far too large for the Nakanai Local Government Council to handle. The Council does not yet have the experience or the qualified staff to handle projects as large as the road projects that it is currently attempting. The Council does not and cannot afford to own the machinery required to undertake large scale road construction and the only machinery available for hire on these projects is both inadequate and poorly maintained with the result that there are repeated delays in the road work. Because of these delays the people have become more and more disillusioned as they watch the painfully slow progress on the roads. Even after machinery has been through, the village people have had to completely reform sections of the road after heavy rain has washed them out. The people in the past have given excellent response to required roadwork and have over the past two years put up approximately \$150,000 worth of voluntary labour for road construction and maintenance. However, the writer believes that with the constant deterioration in the roads and the knowledge that P.W.D. are building roads in other resettlement areas, the people will be unwilling to do any further major road construction work unless they are paid for it.

The people have through travel, seen the road work being carried out in the Hoskins area by the Department of Public Works

whereas the people of the Central Nakanai have had to construct and maintain their own roads. This has resulted in discontent. This coupled with other problems in the area (see appendix 5) has certainly given the people no cause for optimism for the future.

There is at present no road linkage between this area and either the Sub-District Headquarters at Hoskins or the administrative centre for the area at Ewasse. Eventually such a road will be constructed especially if Rabaul is to be linked with Kimbe. It is suggested however, that rather than allocate funds through Rural Development for Council construction of a road network which the Council will not in the foreseeable future have funds to maintain, a submission for the construction of the whole Central Nakanai roads network be prepared and placed before the appropriate authority. This network could then form part of an eventual link between Rabaul and Kimbe.

Walking tracks link all villages not already linked by road. A track leads from Mirapu to the West Nakanai Census Division however this track is seldom used and is largely overgrown. A further track links the Central and East Nakanai Census Divisions at the Tiaru River. This track passes through large areas of swamp and it is difficult to get through during the wet season.

Sea. There are four anchorages in the Area, three of which are subject to weather. These are;

1. Lasibu. This is the main supply link for the Central Nakanai and is the only sea access which is not subject to weather. Lasibu has a small ships wharf supplied by the Nakanai Local Government Council. During the wet months - December to April - Lasibu is the only means of access to the whole of the Census Division. The Government Workboat is the only regular shipping service to the port and this calls three times each month and on other occasions as required. Trips made by the Government Trawlers also call at Lasibu but generally only as required or when the Workboat is out of commission. Commercial vessels also call at Lasibu, but only on request of when there is cargo to be offloaded. Lasibu receives generally at least one vessel per week.

2. Gusi Landing. This landing has been used in the past but due to its situation could only be utilised when absolutely necessary. The landing is situated in Commodore Bay which is subject to rough seas all year round. It is very doubtful if a wharf could be established here as rough seas during bad weather would continuously cause damage. The landing according to the village people, was once used by a logging company operating in the area.

3. Walo. This anchorage was used to provide access to the Uasilau resettlement area but since the completion of the Lasibu to Uasilau road, is no longer used. The Uasilau resettlement is now served by Lasibu which is a far better harbour and is not subject to rough seas as is Walo. The road linking Walo with Uasilau has also been abandoned.

4. Sulu. This anchorage provides access to the Sale/Malasi resettlement Scheme through Sulu Village in the East Nakanai Census Division. It is an excellent anchorage but unfortunately is also subject to rough seas especially during the wet season months - December to April. Sulu, depending on the weather receives three calls per month from the Government Workboat and an occasional visit from the Government Trawler as required. Commercial Coastal Vessels call at Sulu as required or when there is cargo to be offloaded, but it is not a regular port of call. It is expected that when the Sale/Malasi resettlement Scheme becomes fully productive, Sulu will probably receive as much traffic as Lasibu except during the wet season when it will be served from Lasibu (i.e. after completion of the linking road.).



Air. There is no airstrip in the area patrolled, the only means of access being by sea. A proposed airstrip has been discussed and a site selected. It is understood that the Nakanai Local Government Council will construct the airstrip. The Council is to place a submission for Rural Development Funds to assist in the construction and if funds are granted construction should get under way during the 1972/73 financial year.

The closest airstrips to the Central Nakanai are at Bialla, approximately 20 miles distant, and Hoskins, approximately 40 miles distant. Both airstrips can only be reached by sea.

#### TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

The number of people in the area who have technical or Clerical skills is small. Those found during the patrol however are listed in Appendix 10.

#### STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The level of political awareness varies throughout the area. This is possibly due to the varying degree of contact with the Missions and Administration personell.

The people of the Silanga Villages are far more aware of what is going on in both their own district and other parts of the territory than the other villages of the area. This is no doubt due to many years of close contact with the Catholic Mission and also because the Member for the Talasea Open Electorate in the House of Assembly, Mr. John Maneke also resides at Silanga. Far more was discussed and far more questions were asked in the Silanga Village meetings than in all others.

The lowest level of political awareness was found in the villages of Mirapu, Paraga, Roko, Sosoli, Sale and Malasi, notably the villages farthest away from the Missions and Administration personell. In these villages such questions as;

Who is the President of your Council ?

How far does your Council area extend ?

Where is the Sub-District Headquarters ?

Who is the District Commissioner ?

Where does the House of Assembly have its meetings ?

could only be answered by few and in some cases by none at all. There is no doubt in the writer's mind that these people have been informed of these things on numerous occasions, but do to their relative insularity, have either forgotten because they were not in constant contact with people who need the answers or because they were not particularly interested when they were informed. It is suggested that people in these villages would retain this knowledge if the information was circularised on paper and in Pidgin English.

The people of the Silanga Villages, although being more politically aware than the rest of the Census Division, has to cope with far more problems than the other Villages. These problems are outlined in appendix 5. Although outwardly similar, the Silanga and Uasilau resettlements have many differences and these in turn control at least in some ways, the attitudes of the people. The Silanga settlement is a mixture of people from three separate social groups with different social values and traditions. The people of Silanga as well as having to fit into a new environ have had to learn to mix daily with people who they would traditionally distrust and avoid. The Uasilau people have not had these obstacles to settling down and yet are far less aware of what is going on around them than the people of the Silanga villages. The slow progress of the Uasilau people as far as political awareness is concerned, could be because the Uasilau

people have had less to adapt themselves to and their traditional way of life has been changed far less than the life of the people of the Silanga villages. The Uasilau group have also had far less out side influence than has the Silanga Group.

A reasonably accurate generalisation on Political awareness is that Political awareness decreases with distance from Silanga.

6 Party politics although known to many has not been adopted by the people and with the exception of Silanga no-one appears to be at all interested in these Parties. The current member for the Talasea Open Electorate, Mr. John Maneke is a member of the United Party although it has rumoured that he is a member of the Pangu Party. A few of Mr. Maneke's closest associates in the Silanga Villages are said to be members of the United Party but if this is so, they are certainly not active.

Knowledge of the Official Division between District Administration and Local Government staff of this Department has had an interesting effect on the attitudes of the People towards Local Government. The people now identify themselves with the Council and during the patrol the people had adopted the attitude that the Central Government Patrol did not want to be bothered with their Local Government problems and that they would simply wait for a Local Government Patrol to sort these out. It was quickly pointed out where this became evident that Central Government Patrols should be advised of all problems and those that concerned could be taken up with the Council on the patrol's return.

#### ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

Economic trees for each village are listed in appendix 11. Unfortunately there are no accurate figures for the Sale/Malasi area as the Agricultural Station at Malasi is newly established and whilst the Officers at Salelubu understood that figures were kept at Malasi, the Officer at Malasi believed that the figures were still being kept at Salelubu until Malasi Station was fully established. Figures shown for Sale and Malasi are only approximate.

Appendix 11 incorporates all available information available from the Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries. Although actual figures for produce was not available, the Officer in Charge at Salelubu advised that an amount of 3 cents per pound for wet beans was paid throughout the year.

Thus the total calculated amount received by the people of the area for cocoa during 1970/71 is approximately \$14,985.

Figures obtained by future patrols to this area may not be accurate unless figures can be obtained from the two men who have broken away from the Society and have gone out on their own. i.e. Lea Ubia and his brother Soa.

After consultation with the Officer in Charge Salelubu, the total expected production for the area should be approximately 1 pound weight of dry beans per tree. Thus working on the number of trees available to production in each production area and in each village, at 3 cents per pound for wet beans, the total production for the area could be ;



Village or Group	Production lbs.	Value Production
Mirapu Group	42,546	\$1,700
Umu	7,620	305
Sipa	10,811	430
Uasilau (Community)	18,281	730
Silanga (Community)	9,920	396
Uasilau	225,036	9,000
Silanga	301,796	12,070
Sale	19,000	760
Malasi	21,000	840
Total		\$ 26,231

The above total could apparently be reached if D.A.S.F. procedures were adhered to. The above figures include immature trees as it is difficult to ascertain the number of mature trees due to lack of available figures from Malasi. The above figure of course does not take rebate and profit issued by the Societies into consideration. The figure of 1 lb. of dry bean per tree per year is only what could be realised now, using current procedures and depending upon the enthusiasm of the people. It is understood that a production of 2 lb. of dry bean per tree could be realised if the area was disease free and a concerted effort was made to produce. Production of course depends upon the commitments of the people to activities outside cash cropping. Possibly, if the people had no further commitments a higher figure could be reached.

There are no market garden enterprises carried out in the area and the only outlets available are the Agricultural Stations in the area.

Cash wages earned in the area total approximately \$3,300. However it is estimated that a further \$4,000 to \$5,000 is earned by the people outside the Census Division and then brought back. It is common knowledge throughout the Census Division that when money is required or when a larger amount is needed, the men either go to the Oil Palm area at Hoskins or to Bialla to work for wages. The money earned is then brought back. Thus taking the money earned in this way into consideration, there would be a total of approximately \$7,300 in cash wages coming into the area.

There are two Co-operative Societies operating in the area. Originally there were three, however the Uasilau and Silanga Societies combined and extended to the Mirapu area to form the Sumu Society.

The attitude of the people to the Societies was once excellent but during the last 12 months, the support given to the Societies has fallen considerably. Both Lea Ubia and his brother Soa have broken away from the Society and being highly influential leaders, their break away can only have devastating effects on the Society. As the activities of these two men expand, the support given to the Society will decrease. It is interesting to note that both these men were Directors of the Society prior to their break away.

Lea Ubia broke away some time ago and has been shipping his own cocoa to Rabaul, for the higher prices paid there. Lea uses the old Uasilau Society cocoa fermentery to process his cocoa and it became evident whilst the patrol was in the area that the Society was not worried about Lea's use of the fermentery. It is believed also that when the Fermentery was built, it was built on one of the blocks. This block is held by another of Lea's brothers and if this is the case the Society has built one of its assets on land not held by the Society and Lea may be quite justified in using the fermentery as it would technically belong to his brother. It has been

explained to Lea on numerous occasions by the Rural Development Officer at Salelubu, that he would not receive any more for his cocoa in the long run by selling direct to Rabaul, as he has to cover overhead costs such as shipping and handling and also that he would not receive the rebates and profits received by Society Members. This was also explained in careful detail by the Patrol but the writer feels that this was to no avail. Lea is also drawing other Society members away from their Societies by buying their cocoa. It now appears that Lea is drawing the people of Sale away from the Malasi Society by buying their cocoa.

Soa Ubia is probably the hardest worker in the Uasilau area and a high percentage of the cocoa harvested ~~at~~ at Uasilau is harvested by him. Soa, at the time of the patrol had only just decided to go out on his own. The materials for his cocoa drier and fermentary were also ordered. With the future of the Society in mind, considerable effort was made by the patrol to talk Soa out of breaking away from the Society. This was to no avail as Soa had definitely made up his mind. Soa claimed that he was producing the majority of the cocoa that came from the Uasilau area and that when profits from the Society were distributed, others were reaping the benefits of his hard work. The effects of Soa's break from the Society have yet to be seen but it is suggested that his break away will have more effect than Lea's, due to Soa's increasing influence. The fact that Soa's efforts towards the development of his people has been recognised by the Queen, may give Soa more influence in encouraging others to break away.

The total capital assets held by the Sumu Society is \$35,524. This includes share capital contributed by 825 members.

The membership of the Malasi Society would be approximately 100 with a share capital of approximately \$3,000. Unfortunately accurate figures are not known.

Tax obligations are met quite easily by all villages including the old Cultist villages of Kai and Sisima who have mended their ways and are now approaching economic development with the aim of catching up to the rest of the area. The number of tax defaulters is generally not high with only two or three defaulters in each village. These are often only defaulters because they happened to be absent from the village when the tax patrol visited.

With the many problems currently affecting the Silanga area, the people have produced far less cocoa than would be expected. Had the people of Silanga been able to maintain the production of 1969/70, the per capita income of the area could have remained high. Income derived from all sources known to the patrol are as follows

Produce	\$14,985
Rebates	2,829
Cash Wages	7,300
Profits from Societies	9,000
Total	<u>\$34,114</u>

Thus with a population of 3,779 at last Census the per capita income is slightly less than \$10 per annum. This is an unreal figure when production for the Silanga area over the last couple of years is viewed e.g. at the close of the 1969/70 financial year Silanga alone had produced 157 tons of dried cocoa as compared to 49 tons in the 1970/71 year.

Uasilau is currently better off than the other areas and the real income ratio per head of population would gradually decrease with distance from Uasilau.



# POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

There is still tremendous scope for expanding the economy of this area. The Sale/Malasi Scheme when in full production will do wonders to the economy of the ~~XXXX~~ people of Sale, Korvasi and Malasi villages as well as provide blocks for outsiders who are interested. At present these blocks have yet to be allocated and thus it will be several years before the effect of the new resettlement area will be realised.

The Administration owns large areas of land in the Mirapu area and this land is yet to be developed. Apparently the people of this area were informed that the Administration would sub-divide the land for settlers as it did in the Uasilau, Silanga and Sale/Malasi areas. Reference is made to this land in Ewasse Report No. 6 of 1969/70 and sub-division is mentioned.

It would appear that the economy of the Mirapu area has been held back because;

1. The villages of Mirapu, Paraga, Roko and to a lesser extent Sosoli all have their cocoa gardens on Mirapu land which is fast running short. The reason for this is that there is no land belonging to the other villages which is suitable for cocoa growing.

2. The people have been reluctant to plant new cocoa because it is not planted on their own land and is thus subject to being taken over by the land owners.

3. The people have been waiting for the apparently promised sub-division of the land.

It is understood that much of the land is unsuitable for agricultural development. However there is no doubt sufficient land available to sub-divide a sufficient number of blocks to cater for those people from these villages who require them. There are also a number of people from the Morewana and Pita villages in the East New Britain District living at Roko village. These people have no land of their own and are wary of developing land belonging to their host villages because they may fall out of favour and lose everything that they have worked for. Blocks set aside for these people will certainly provide incentive for these people to stay and also to start cash cropping.

With the planned Oil Palm project at Bialla in the East Nakanai Census Division and the increased population there, an increase of supply of native foodstuffs will arise. It is doubted if the East Nakanai villages around Bialla will be able to supply the increased amount required. The people from the Central Nakanai could well cash in on such a market. The one big problem to the development of market gardening in the Central Nakanai area is the lack of transport communications with the adjacent areas. There is no road link between the Central Nakanai and the Bialla/ Ewasse area and until a road link is established, it is doubted that the Central Nakanai people will take up market gardening.

It is much doubted that there will be any significant increase in cash wage earnings within the area but the Central Nakanai could well play an important role in the supply of future labour needs for the expanding activities in the Bialla/Ewasse area of the East Nakanai Census Division. It is expected that the villages around Bialla will be able to supply all the labour required as the area develops because of the heavy demand by the Lumber Companies in the area.

At present men from the Central Nakanai area who wish to work

have to travel outside their area to earn wages, or get a job with one of the Lumber Companies along the Nakanai Coast.

The introduction of other activities in the Central Nakanai is limited as the majority of the people and villages, with the exception of Kai and Sisimi are involved in the cocoa industry. The people from Kai and Sisimi are now fully involved in establishing coconut plantings.

#### ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The attitude of the people towards Local Government is not as good as it could be. The continued hold-ups on the progress of the road-works in the area has made the people wary of the effectiveness of the Council. If the roads are completed by the by the Council and are of reasonably high standard, no doubt the attitude of the people will change. The people were also not impressed with having to pay taxes and at the same time work for nothing on their roads.

As mentioned earlier in this report, it is the writer's opinion that the Council is aiming too high in its Rural Development Road Projects. The Council has to depend upon voluntary labour to provide its share of the Cost of the development of the road system in the Central Nakanai area as it has not sufficient funds to provide a monetary self-help component equivalent or anywhere near the level of Rural Development Funds it receives. The constant reliance on the taxpayer to provide the Council's contribution in this way is certainly not improving the people's attitude towards the Council.

The usual cry of "The Council has done nothing for us" came up in many villages, even those who either have had a road put in by the Council or were shortly to receive a road put in by the Council. The impression gained by the patrol was that the people regarded the road construction as a Central Government Project merely supervised by the Council and that the people regarded projects which provided personal benefit to the villager were regarded as Council projects



APPENDIX 1.

CARGO CULT ACTIVITIES.

Although the object of the patrol was to conduct an Area Study of the Central Nakanai Census Division, the patrol decided to divert after hearing reports from the Uasilau Villagers of Cargo Cult activities.

The patrol was diverted;

1. Because the Cult activities were drawing settlers away from the Uasilau settlement blocks many of which were lying idle and showing signs of lack of maintenance when the patrol arrived.

2. Reports of the Cult activities were vague and varied and it was decided that the only way to find out exactly what was going on was to go and find out.

Information gained from the villagers at Uasilau is as follows;

(a) The people of five Villages were concerned, these villages being

Yauyau  
Lavugi  
Kaiko  
Kukulu  
Ti

(b) One hundred dollars was collected in each village and the money was then carried to Pomio where it was given to a Patrol Officer. No receipt was issued for the money.

(c) The cargo was due to arrive at the villages concerned on Friday 28th. May 1971.

(d) Those most closely involved with the Cult were the following

Ali POALALA of Kukulu	Leader
Maluliso PUNA of Kukulu	
Kelatanu GALUGOLU of Kukulu	
Woli TILIA of Kaiko	
Ieisi ISA of Kaiko	
Livusa AI'INU of Ti	
Lau'ulubi SILAU of Ti	
Lome VEIMULI of Lavugi	
Biopepe KULUSA of Lavugi	
Sau'ua TAGALIA of Yauyau	2 IC
Yabala MALA'UGU of Yauyau	
Galeu YEI'ISI of Yauyau	

After reaching the first of the five villages, it was ascertained that all five Villages were involved and that a total of \$500 had been collected and taken to Pomio. The villagers claimed that they had collected the money because the talk had come from Pomio via the Mamusi and that the money was for a School. The School that the people had in mind was a special one where adults attended for several nights and automatically gained the knowledge and money of the white man. The money was to be sent to 'another country' that would build the School and provide the special teachers required. The 'Cargo' was to arrive on Friday 28th. May and was to come in a ship which was powerful enough to leave the sea at Jaquinot Bay and travel overland to the villages concerned.

The patrol did not reach the area until 3rd June 1971 and

Appendix 1 (Continued).

even at this stage it was obvious that much of the enthusiasm had died. The story in each of the Villages visited was the same and as members of each of the Villages were accompanying the patrol as carriers, it was decided to carry on to Aona Catholic Mission to see if the Catholic Mission Father could make the picture any clearer. Unfortunately the Father was on patrol, and, as the patrol had move so far into the East New Britain District it was decided to continue on to Pomio. This had already been agreed to by the District Commissioner prior to departure.

The patrol fortunately met up with Mr. Bottrill, D.D.C. Rabaul who new what had occurred at Pomio. Whilst at Pomio members of the patrol had the opportunity to go through the Cult files and gain an understanding of how Cult happenings in the Pomio area may effect the area patrolled.

Once the information regarding recent happenings at Pomio was gained, it became obvious that the Cult activities in the Central Nakanai had come about through misinterpretation of information passed through the area from mouth to mouth. As it turned out, the money collected was to go towards a Vocational School which the Pomio local leaders wanted built at Palmamal. It is understood that in excess of \$10,000 was collected with each Village contributing about \$100. A receipt was not issued to each village, but a collective receipt was issued for the total amount received. A ship did arrive at Jaquinet Bay on 28th. of May 1971, but this was an Army Vessel which had called on a goodwill visit and had provided a feast for the local people.

On the return trip these facts were explained to people of the five villages concerned and it was pleasing to note the number of people who accompanied the patrol back to Uasilau carrying their bedding and other items of personal effects.

Although many of the people accompanied the patrol back to Uasilau, there were still many who remained and it is believed that although some of those who remained still had faith in their Cult, others remained for other reasons - some because they did not have blocks and the only land they owned was near the old Village site, others who thought that if they did not occupy their land they would lose it. Whatever the reason for remaining at the village, the fact remains that these villages have been re-established. It is felt that future patrols should visit these villages. At the time of the patrol there were

- 24 houses at Yauyau
- 8 houses at Lavugi (3 more under construction)
- 17 houses at Kaiko
- 4 houses at Ti
- 10 houses at Kukulu

The people of the Uasilau group of villages have been in and out of Cargo Cults for years, however these Cults have all been short lived. It is believed that this Cult was also short lived although there was evidence in the form of a type of Tambaran house that the people of these five villages have adopted the Cult of the people of the Pomio area. In any case the trip to Pomio achieved what was desired i.e. to halt the flow of block holders to these villages and to get those who had already left, to return to their blocks.



APPENDIX 2

Copy only.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

67-1-1

PK/HC

Department of District Administration  
Sub-District Office,  
Hoskins.

28th. April, 1971.

Mr. R.J. Brown,  
Base Camp  
EWASSE  
T.P.N.G.

EWASSE PATROL INSTRUCTION - No. 4 1970-71.

1. On the receipt of this memorandum I would like you to prepare and proceed on patrol to the Central Mankai Census Division and undertake Area Study in accordance with Departmental Instructions. The District Commissioner has requested this to be conducted again as Mr. Leaf's recent patrol did not fully cover the Area Study. The report covered only Situation Aspect of the area, therefore the Area Study is required to bring Sub-District Area Study up to date. Also the District Commissioner wants all the Area Study Reports to be submitted no later than the first of June 1971.

2. In your report, I would like you to pay particular attention to two items commented upon by the District Commissioner which I quote.-

(a) The reported attitude of the Missions and Councillors to the people living on their blocks. This matter should be further investigated and the thoughts of the O.I.C. D.A.S.F., Salelubu, ascertained.

(b) Land Tenure problems as detailed on page 3 of the Area Study.

Mr. Leaf's report has a direct bearing on the future development of the area, therefore I would like you to make thorough investigation and report on the attitudes of the people on these matters.

3. It appears that Mr. Leaf's report did not give any details of the village projects which the people want during the next five years.

4. As this Census Division is due for a follow up patrol, I would like the report to be incorporated with a Situation Report. The people have been censused, therefore census is not required on this patrol.

5. You will be away for not more than three weeks. Please notify this Office of departure and arrival back at Station.

I wish you have a pleasant and successful patrol.

P. Kilori.  
Assistant District Commissioner.

Appendix 4 (Continued)

Current Directory	Recommended Alteration	Justification
Tumula	Delete	This Village should be deleted from the Central Nakanai Census Division and included in the West Nakanai Census Division as it is Administered from Hoskins.
Uasilau	Uasilau	Remains unchanged.
Ubai	Delete	Comments as for Tumula.
Umoa	Delete	Comments as for Tumula.
Umu	Umu	Remains unchanged.
	Yauyau	This Village is not included in the Village Directory as these people had moved to Uasilau, but some have now returned to the old Village (See appendix 1) Geographically <del>this</del> this village is in the East New Britain District, however as the people form part of the Nakanai Local Government Council, they should be included in the Central Nakanai Census Division.
Lavugi	Lavugi	Comments as for Yauyau.
	Kaiko	Comments as for Yauyau.
	Kukulu	Comments as for Yauyau.
	Ti	Comments as for Yauyau.
	Mulusi	Mulusi is now included in the Directory under Uasilau. The Village is however a fairly large one and is two hours walk from Uasilau.
		The correct name for this village is Kulusi. However as a village of similar spelling should also be included, it is suggested that this name include the word Kulusi for identification purposes.



Appendix 4 (Continued).

Current Directory	Recommended Alteration	Justification
7 Koto	Silanga-Koto	Comments as for Babata.
Ligite	Silanga-Ligite	Comments as for Babata.
Loa	Silanga-Loa	Comments as for Babata.
Luge	Silanga-Luge	Comments as for Babata.
Mirapu	Marapu	Slight spelling alteration only.
Movai	Movai	Remains unchanged.
Paraga	<del>Paraga</del> Kupi	<del>Paraga</del> Kupi is the name of a Village whereas Paraga is the name of a hamlet only. The people identify themselves with Kupi rather than Paraga.
Roko	Roko	Remains unchanged.
Sale	Sale	Remains unchanged.
Sampantabil	Delete	This village should be deleted from the Central Nakanai Census Division and included in the West Nakanai Census Division as it is Administered from Hoskins.
Sege	Sege	Remains unchanged.
Sipa	Sipa	Remains unchanged.
Sisimi	Sisimi	Remains unchanged.
Sosoli	Sosoli (Kukula)	The correct name for this village is Kukula. However as a village of similar spelling should also be included, it is suggested that the name include the word Sosoli for identification purposes.

APPENDIX 4

ALTERATIONS TO VILLAGE DIRECTORY.

Current Directory

Recommended Alteration

Justification

(X) Aliu

Delete from Directory

Village no longer exists. Is now part of Malasi.

Babata

Silanga-Babata

This Village is one of the Silanga group which are so close together that it is difficult to show these Villages on a map. The people of these Villages wish to be identified as being from Silanga but at the same time retaining the old village names. The hyphenated name satisfies the desires of the people and at the same time creates a step towards unity even if only on a small scale.

Bagela

Bagela

Remains unchanged.

Bereme

Delete

This Village should be deleted from Central Nakanai and be included in the West Nakanai Census Division as it is Administered from Hoskins.

Bibisi

Bibisi

Remains unchanged.

Elobe

Elobe

Remains unchanged.

Gaikeke

Silanga-Gaikeke

Comments as for Babata.

Gogosi

Delete from Directory

Village no longer exists. Is now part of Malasi.

Kai

Kai

Remains unchanged

Kailona

Silanga-Kailona

Comments as for Babata.

Kiava

Delete from Directory

Village no longer exists. Is now part of Malasi.

Kilolo

Silanga-Kilolo

Comments as for Babata.

Kisiluvi

Silanga-Kisiluvi

Comments as for Babata.

Korvasi

Korvasi

Remains unchanged.



SILANGA RESETTLEMENT.

Whilst the patrol was in the Silanga settlement, it became apparent that all was not well, and that cocoa production had fallen considerably. Questions were asked and discussions held to try to establish what if anything was amiss. As a result the following came to light.

1. The people of the resettlement have far too many community obligations to fulfill to allow proper development of their blocks. Because of the increasing requirements of the various bodies with which the people are associated they are confused and unsure of which way their loyalties lie. Road work is a continuous obligation to the Silanga people as all vehicles in the area, through necessity, constantly use the Silanga roads. Although the roads do not receive heavy traffic, the nature of the soil is such that the roads damage easily. Part of the problem with the roads is that little consideration is given to the many hours of work put in by the people and the roads are used during and directly after rain when the most damage can be expected. Should the roads not be used at these times there would be far less deterioration and thus less road work required by the people. In the writer's opinion there are sufficient roads of sufficient importance to warrant P.W.D. construction and maintenance.

Community obligations however do not entail only roadworks. The Silanga people are required to maintain the School at the Catholic Mission at Silanga. At the time of the patrol, the priest-in-charge of Catholic Mission Silanga was complaining that the people were not co-operating in constructing the new classrooms for which the Mission had supplied the materials. The people are expected to construct the buildings without payment. Things of this nature together with the various other Mission obligations consume much of the people's time.

The people are also expected by the various Departments of the Administration to maintain certain standards such as housing, sanitation, village cleanliness etc. As the people usually cannot afford permanent materials for their buildings much time is spent on maintenance and rebuilding with native materials.

There are also the traditional commitments within the village itself. Commitments such as construction of relatives houses as well as their own, preparation of garden sites, arrangements and participation in traditional feasts and the various other activities and these are all time consuming.

The D.A.S.F. Officer at Salelubu also place a heavy burden on the people as regards agricultural development. The notice which forms the last page of this appendix was distributed by D.A.S.F. Salelubu and clearly indicates D.A.S.F.'s requirements of the people's time. It also clearly indicates D.A.S.F.'s dissatisfaction with the people from Silanga for not fulfilling their requirements.

The circular distributed by D.A.S.F., in the writer's opinion indicates the D.A.S.F. Officers' lack of understanding of the people's other commitments. The circular allocates 4 days of the week to Agriculture, one day for Council and Administration duties such as road work, repairs to houses latrines etc. and one day for the people to do everything else required of them. The Mission forbids work on Sunday.

2. There is an unfortunate lack of suitable land for gardening at SILANGA. The traditional gardening methods of the people do not



allow for the continued use of one area of land. Rather than rotate crops the people rotate gardens thus utilising over a period of years more land than is available on the blocks. Some of the block holders have simply moved on to the remaining village owned Gaikeke land causing ill feeling and unrest between the two groups involved. Others have paid a usage fee for the land used in order to plant their gardens. This method of obtaining land is acceptable to both groups but the Gaikeke people are becoming increasingly worried because they fear that they will eventually lose title to their land as outsiders make greater use of it.

There is also insufficient land available to obtain materials for housing. Over the years the great demand for building materials has stripped the bush of all available building materials. Traditional building materials are now so scarce that the Silanga people have been encroaching upon land belonging to the neighbouring villages. This is also causing illfeeling between the landowners and the Silanga Villagers.

A similar situation also exists where hunting is concerned. The Silanga people enjoy fresh meat other than pig occasionally and also enjoy hunting as it gives them a chance to get away from the village for a while. The nature of the settlement does not allow sufficient land for hunting, and as their own land is fast walking away, they poach on neighboring village land.

3. Unfortunately there is a rift within the Silanga villages themselves. The Mamusi villages, especially those of Kisiluvu and Ligite are looked down upon by the Loso villages at Silanga. Because of the adherence of the Mamusi to the traditional way of life, the more progressive and somewhat more aggressive Loso regard them as backward. Incidents like making the Mamusi wait until last when buying cocoa, ~~the~~ so that the Mamusi then have the job of emptying all the cocoa into the fermentation boxes, add to and enlarge this rift. The attitude of the Loso is upsetting to the Mamusi who are already sensitive because of the name with which they have been labelled. 'Mamusi' in their language is the equivalent of 'Bikhed' in the Melanesian Pidgin language.

4. The size of the blocks and the area suitable for cash cropping limits the income of a family and its members to the extent that young men are moving to Rabaul and Moskins to find work rather than assist in the family block. Because of this movement towards the towns, many of the blocks are left with only an old man and his wife to maintain them. Life at Silanga is just not attractive or profitable enough to retain the younger men. The result is often a poorly maintained block with a fall off in production as a result. During the patrol, a number of old block-owners approached patrol members and requested that their sons be made to return to Silanga to assist on the block. From appearances it seems that the trend on all these blocks is that the young men leave for towns as soon as they are old enough leaving the old men and their women to maintain the blocks and carry out all that is required of the community. Many of these men have been absent from the area for years and do not look like returning.

5. Disease and other problems relevant to cocoa growing have played havoc with the blocks and a number have become almost totally unproductive. Whilst the patrol was in the Silanga villages the writer took the opportunity to inspect the Silanga blocks. The effects of Die-back throughout the blocks is almost unbelievable and on walking through the blocks it becomes quite obvious why the Silanga cocoa production has fallen. This has no doubt left the people despondent and inclined to throw in the towel. It is unfortunate that D.A.S.F. Officers labelled the Silanga people as lazy at a time when morale was at its lowest (See last page of this appendix) The people of Silanga had worked hard to establish their blocks only to watch



them devastated by disease and insects. Had the Officer in Charge of Salelubu, Mr. Grant, taken the time to walk the blocks (the writer was informed ~~by~~ by both the people and the Mission that he did not), no doubt his attitude towards the people of Silanga would have changed considerably. From conversations with Mr. Grant it became quite apparent that he was not fully aware of exactly how much damage had been done by die back to the Silanga blocks.

Black-pod was also very evident in the Silanga blocks and the Pantorhytes weevil has also done its share of the damage. Overall many of the blocks were in extremely poor condition, not through laziness on the part of the settlers (although there was also evidence of this) but through circumstances beyond their control.

Unfortunately, at the time of the patrol relationships between the people of Silanga and D.A.S.F. Officers at Salelubu was not good. The people had taken offence at being generally labelled as lazy by D.A.S.F. Officers and were quite upset about it at the time the patrol arrived. The patrol was forced to take the attitude of 'All right if they say you're lazy show them that you're not and work even harder'

In the writer's opinion the D.A.S.F. Officers at Salelubu have adopted an attitude of aloofness which is not conducive to co-operation. It is believed that should the D.A.S.F. Officers adopt a more personal attitude towards the people of Silanga, much more would be achieved.

7. Possibly the greatest deterrent to increased economic development in the Silanga blocks, is the attitude of the local leaders towards settlers living on their blocks. The local leaders, Council, Mission and House of Assembly have opposed block-holders living on their blocks. This attitude was mentioned in Mr. Leaf's report (Ewasse No. 3 of 1970/71) and is in fact the case. Mr. John Manake, M.H.A. Talasea Open Electorate stated that the reason for not allowing the people to live on the blocks is that it would breakup the village units, make it far more difficult to get the people together thus reducing the leaders hold on the people and make it more difficult to get the people working on the roads and on other community activities. The patrol made it quite clear to the people that if they wanted to live on their blocks, they were quite entitled to do so. Care was taken when doing this so that the authority of the local leaders was not undermined. This could become a real problem and every effort is being made to persuade the leaders to change their attitude.

It is expected that development of Oil Palm projects at Hoskins and especially at Bialla will have some considerable effect on the people at Silanga. Already the people at Silanga have seen the Department of Public Works put in good roads in the Hoskins Oil Palm area, they have seen the settlers receive Development Bank Loans to build their houses and they have seen fast and full scale development taking place in the Hoskins area with backing from all Departments of the Administration. For their own part, they the people have had to do everything for themselves with the result that agricultural development has progressed far slower than was hoped and the people have become more and more dissatisfied with their lot.

The foregoing are certainly not all the problems effecting the Silanga area, but should be sufficient to indicate that all is not well. It is possibly relevant to point out that suicides are becoming frequent in the Silanga and also the Uasilau areas. During the two months of ~~July~~ June and July 1971, there were two suicides at Silanga and one at Uasilau.

## Appendix 6.

EDUCATION

Teacher Qual.	Std Taught	Male	Female	Total
<u>Silanga Catholic Mission Primary T School</u>				
B2	6	15	9	24
B2	5 A	12	12	24
B2	5 B	13	11	24
B1	4 A	14	16	30
B2	4 B	12	14	26
A	3	20	12	32
A	2 A	19	22	41
A	2 B	18	17	35
A	1	20	14	34
				<u>270</u>

Uasilau United Church Primary T School

Eng Teach. Cert.	6	12	9	21
C	4	18	13	31
A2	3	8	10	18
A1	2	17	11	28
A	1	16	7	23
				<u>121</u>

Malasi Administration Primary T School

Grd. 1	1	17	21	38
A	2	4	16	20
				<u>58</u>

Malasi School in its first year of operation.



## Appendix 7.

Educational Attainments.

Babata  
1 Trainee Ulapia Theological College  
1 Vunadidir L.G. Officer  
1 Trainee Teacher - Form 4  
2 Nurses - Form 2  
2 St. Marys Rabaul - Form 4  
1 Clerk C.R.A. - Form 1  
1 Qualified Teacher - Goroka  
1 M.H.A. - Qualified Teacher

Gaikeke  
1 Teacher Trainee - Goroka

Kai  
1 Priest-in-Training

Kisiluvi  
1 R.C. Brother - Form 4  
1 Teacher - Form 2  
4 High School Students

Koto  
2 High School Students Form 4  
2 High School Students Form 2

Loa  
1 High School Student - Form 4  
1 High School Student - Form 3  
1 Nurse - Form 3

Luge  
1 Teacher - Form 1  
1 Nursing Sister - Nun

Mirapu  
1 High School Student - Form 2

Roko  
1 High School Student - Form 2  
1 Teacher - Form 2

Sosoli  
1 High School Student.

Appendix 8

Village Radios.

Village	No. of Radios
Babata	4
Elobe	1
Gaikeke	1
Kai	2
Kailona	1
Kilolo	4
Kisiluvi	1
Korvasi	1
Koto	3
Ligite	1
Loa	3
Luge	2
Malasi	1
Mirapu	4
Paraga	4
Roko	3
Sale	2
Sege	1
Sipa	1
Sisimi	4
Sosoli	2
Uasilau	10
Umu	2

1 Tape recorder

1 U/S



## VILLAGE

## CURRENT WATER SUPPLY

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Babata

This is a Silanga Village. The people at present gather their water from a nearby stream. This supply is constantly subjected to pollution by pigs, rubbish, fallen leaves etc. The water at times during the wet season becomes undrinkable because of mud and debris carried by flash floods.

With the many perennial streams which flow down from the hills behind Silanga, it should not be too difficult to construct some form of catchment of sufficient size to provide the whole of Silanga with a water supply free from pollution. A scheme such as this would have to be checked out by the Local Government Engineer for feasibility, cost etc and once a water scheme is worked out the Nakanai Local Government Council could then install this much needed project for a large part of its population.

Bagela

Most of the people from this village have moved either to Umu or Uasilau and will benefit from the water supply in these villages.

Nil.

Bibisi

As for Bagela

Nil

Elobe

Water is at present collected from a seepage point above the village. Water received is clean but is subject to pollution by village pigs.

The present water supply could be improved by the construction of a cement well at the seepage point so that the seepage water could fill the well and overflow through a concrete spill way onto a concrete apron. The well and apron could then be fenced to ensure that pigs were kept out. The cost of such an installation would be low and would provide the people of this small village with much cleaner and better protected water.

Gaikeke

Comments as for Babata

As for Babata.

Kai

The people of Kai currently draw their water from a small stream beside the village. The water is once again subject to flash floods

Whilst the patrol was at this village, a site for a village well was ~~the~~ selected. This site is approximately 150 yards from the village and the villagers are aware of the site.

Appendix 9 (Continued)

VILLAGE	CURRENT WATER SUPPLY	RECOMMENDATIONS
Kailona	This is also a Silanga village, but has a Council constructed well which empties through a hose which acts as a spill way. The water is clear and clean but access to the well is difficult due to the steep sides of the gully in which it is constructed.	As well as being included in an overall Silanga water supply scheme, this well could be improved by cutting away the sides of the gully to provide a flat area around the water supply and providing a concrete apron around the well. At present there is no standing space and access to the well is difficult. A set of rough concrete steps up the side of the gully would also improve access.
Kilolo	Comments as for Babata	As for Babata.
Kisiluvi	Comments as for Babata	As for Babata.
Korvasi	The present water supply consists of a small, dirty creek near the village. This water is most inadequate and the village is in urgent need of improved water supply.	There are a number of sites both in and around the village where wells could be installed. The sites within the village would be more suitable as far as maintenance at village level is concerned, but the water table in these would be slightly lower than the sites outside the village.
Koto	Comments as for Babata	As for Babata.
Ligite	Comments as for Babata	As for Babata.
Loa	Comments as for Babata	As for Babata.
Luge	Comments as for Babata	As for Babata.
Mirapu	Water drawn from a muddy creek is the only water available to the people of Mirapu village. The patrol spent several days at this village using it as a base for work at Sosoli. During the time spent in the village the water was too dirty to wash clothes.	A well could be constructed in the village and thus provide water for this progressive village. The water table is at approximately 12 feet and the well would need to be approximately 20 feet deep. This depth would pose no problems and the village people would certainly assist construction.



Appendix 9 (Continued)

VILLAGE	CURRENT WATER SUPPLY	RECOMMENDATIONS
Malasi	This village is a combination of the old villages of Alin, Gogosi and Kiava and as such is a large village. It is understood that this village has a Council constructed well which is unservicable and was not viewed by the patrol. When the patrol visited the people were drawing water from the Yamule River which flows alongside the village. The River provides good clean water which is unfortunately subject to flooding after rain and the water becomes muddy.	The Council constructed well should be repaired and another well constructed. An hydrolic ram could possibly be installed in the Yamule river and the water be channelled to a large storage tank. The scheme would have to include facilities for diverting the water when the river became muddy. If this is not feasible then another well should be constructed although wells are doomed to failure because of the low water table.
Movai	As for Bagela	Nil
Paraga	This village is situated on a ridge approximately 700 feet almost vertically above its water which is a small creek. This creek is subjected to flooding. The water which comes straight from the Whiteman Ranges has a fairly high lime content.	Possibly the only way to improve the water supply for this village would be to install a large catchment area which is drain to an underground tank. Due to the strong winds experienced in this village, the catchment would probably have to be an iron roof.
Roko	Comments as for Paraga.	As for Paraga.
Sale	This village and <del>the</del> <sup>Korvasi</sup> village are situated side by side and share the same poor water.	As for Korvasi.
Sege	Sege villagers draw their water from a small creek which flows past the village. This stream is subject to polution by pigs, rubbish, fallen leaves etc and becomes muddy after rain.	A simple well could be constructed in the village and the water table is sufficiently high to make this a simple task.
Sipa	Sipa village has moved to the slopes above the Ala river. Water is drawn from the river	This village is too high above the river to utilise river water. A catchment feeding water to an underground tank appears the only answer.
Sisimi	The people from Sisimi draw their water from the Gavuvu River which is seldom clean at Sisimi. As it is the only water available, the people put up with it.	Some form of introduced water supply is an absolute necessity for this village. A well constructed in the village would be suitable as the water table is fairly high.

Appendix 9 (Continued)

VILLAGE	CURRENT WATER SUPPLY	RECOMMENDATIONS
Sosoli	This village is in a similar situation to that of Sisimi. The village is sited beside a creek which is never clean.	As for Sisimi.
Uasilau	The Nakanai Local Government Council has made a valiant attempt at supplying water to this large village. The Council has two pipelines running from small seepage streams above the village down into the village itself. Unfortunately the Council never completed its task. On of the pipelines has been installed at the village so that the water runs continuously on a concrete slab and the village has literally running water at all times. Unfortunately the second pipeline was never completed and simply drains into the village. The excess water in both cases drains away in storm drains so that there is no still water lying in the village. The water supply source unfortunately has not been protected from pigs that roam the bush nearby.	With a few improvements this water supply could be better and more healthy. What is needed is that the water source be fenced to keep pigs away, the pipes which are polythene should be laid in trenches but not covered so that they may be easily maintained and protected by the trench and that the second pipeline be completed to the standard of the first. Once this is done the Uasilau water supply should be adequate.
Umu	Umu is fast becoming a large village as the people from Bibisi, Bagels and Movai establish their homes there. At present the people draw their water from a small stream approximately 1/2 of a mile away from the village. Because the village is sited on a low ridge, there is no natural water close at hand.	Possibly the only type of water supply which could be installed in this village would be a catchment running to an underground tank. The water could be pumped out by hand to ensure the minimum amount of wastage.



Block Classifications (area planted)

	1969	Uasilau	1970	1969	Silanga	1970
	N/R		4	14		39
Nil Plantings						
Under 2.5 acres	32		7	49		57
2.5 to 4.9 acres	38		22	85		114
5.0 to 9.9 acres	31		57	69		43
10.00 to 14.99 acres	6		21	3		4
15.0 acres and over	2		2	7		4

Sumu Cocoa Co-operative Ltd.

1. Cocoa costs, instore at Lasibu, approx \$100 per ton

2. Numbers of Members 825.

3. Value of rebates at last payment \$2829

4. Production 1970-71 Uasilau 91 tons  
Silanga 49 tons

Total 140 tons

5. Value of capital assets \$35,524 of which 75% denote fixed assets.

6. Development Bank repayment commitments

(a) 2 tractors and 2 trailers \$200 monthly.

(b) 2 A.S.P. driers: repayments to commence August 1971.

Amount each payment not yet known.

7. Annual turnover at latest calculation \$45,100.

X  
Appendix 11

Economic Trees

Extracted from D.A.S.F. Salelubu Annual Report

<u>Cocoa Census.</u>									
Name of Village or Group	Pre 1965	In 1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Totals
Mirapu, Sosoli, Roko, Kupi, Sisimi Gp.	8289	2401	7279	9777	4144	7780	2876	-	42,546
Umu							7620		7,620
Sipa	1676				1457	4325	3353		10,811
Uasilau Community Plantings	18281								18,281
Silanga Community Plantings	9920								9,920
Uasilau Blocks (See next page)									
Silanga Blocks (See next page)									
Sale/Korvasi									21,000 approx
Malasi									19,000 approx

Coconuts

Silanga

8,000 approx.



CROP STATISTICS - UASILAU AND SILANGA

Crop: Cocoa Sole Planted	UASILAU	SILANGA
AS AT previous year census	137388	320100
New Plantings (To December 1970)	76330	52390
Replantings : Figures Not Available		
Other increases	13518	
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>227236</b>	<b>372490</b>
<b>DETRACT</b>		
Retirements Misses Losses	2200	19435
Other decreases		51259
<b>TOTAL</b>	<del>225036</del> <b>225036</b>	<b>301796</b>
<b>Young Trees not yet bearing</b>	<b>148489</b>	<b>147959</b>
<b>Trees of bearing age</b>	<b>76554</b>	<b>153837</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>225036</b>	<b>301796</b>

## Production

See appendix (iv)

Latest projection of production are available from District Headquarters, Kimbe.

## Uasilau - Silanga Settlement :

BASIC STATISTICS

Uasilau No. of Blocks 112 (No. 179 was deleted &amp; No. 186 is included)

Silanga No. of Blocks 256

Total Both 368

In Silanga 39 blocks are listed as Non-agricultural. Therefore there are some 217 agricultural blocks in that sub-division.

For census purposes cocoa in the village reserves is not counted but is included in the village area Census.

In Uasilau 15 blocks were originally listed as non-agricultural. There is now only 12, thus there are 100 listed as agricultural.

Total agricultural blocks in both settlements is therefore 317.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*File on Hoskins Report*

Telephone.....

Telegrams.....

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr.....

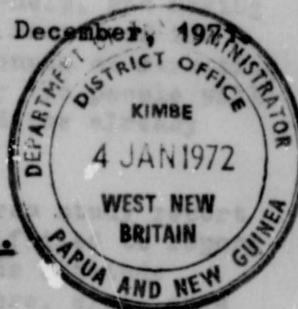
67-1-1

JST ~~SK~~/FH

District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
Kimbe.

Department of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
Hoskins.

28th December, 1971



PATROL REPORT - No.1 1971/72.

Comments:-

1. The Central Nakanai Census Division is prone to the influences of cargo cult. However this belief did not last very long. One of the reasons for this is that Mr. J. Maneke, the present member of the House of Assembly, very much an anti-cultist, is a resident of the area. As he is well respected by his people, his influence would have some bearing on the suppression of the cargo cult beliefs.
2. The high rate of young men absent from the Silanga group is a result of the drift to urban areas. This is an expected occurrence in any developing area, and unless something is done to attract people to remain home, there could be drastic repercussions both socially and economically. Mr. Brown stated that many people of the area do not see the benefits that are associated with the blocks and the projected coconut/cocoa development. This is because of the lack of outlet for their produce. While the Central Nakanai Census Division has an established internal road network, there is still need for an outlet, particularly to the Hoskins area and ultimately to Kimbe. This is to provide an alternative to the inaccessibility of parts in the wet months.
3. Mr. Brown has asserted that PAGEGE, LEA, and MELAMULI are traditional leaders. I feel that he has misunderstood the concepts of traditional leader and Big Men. This area, as well as the East and the West Nakanai areas, has not had the system of traditional leadership, but that of Big Men; i.e., these men have acquired their leadership through the trend of development.
4. Re paragraphs 3 and 4 page 7. These are unending problems and do not offer immediate solutions. Through patience and continuous contacts, I feel that these problems will eventually be sorted out. As a matter of fact, these problems are unavoidable consequences of the traditional system of land ownership operating with the introduced system.
5. Re paragraph 10, page 11. Father Wagner is at present on leave for a year, and it is believed that this feeling of animosity has ceased. Reported overall relationship on the other hand is good.
6. Re paragraph 9, page 19. I would disagree with Mr. Brown in his assertion that Central Nakanai could well play an important role in the supply of future labour.



6.cont. The Central Nakanai people are aware of the fact that in the past they have been a source of labour in the Hoskins area, as well as the Biella / Ulamona areas. They have attempted to get out of this trend by improving their area through self-help, and making it productive. In the foreseeable future, when the fruits of the coconut/cocoa blocks are plentiful, the present avenues of marketing would be insufficient to cater for them. Eventually the people will seek otherwise and I feel on self-help basis expand the already existing track from Silanga to the Hoskins area.

7. Mr. Brown has presented an informative area study report and should be complimented for it. However, he has failed to report on another aspect of the area study and that is "the attitude of the people to the Central Government". Furthermore, since area study reports are normally incorporated with the Situation Report, This would call for Mr.S.Value,T.P.O. as part of his training to present a Situation Report. Whether this is practicable and appropriate at this late stage, requires your comments.

P. Kiloni

P. Kiloni.

Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-1

Sub-District Office,  
Moskins.

JJR/PH

28th December, 1971.

District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
Kimbe,

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6.cont. The Central Nakanai people are aware of the fact that in the past they have been a source of labour in the Hoskins area, as well as the Biella / Ulamona areas. They have attempted to get out of this trend by improving their area through self-help, and making it productive. In the foreseeable future, when the fruits of the coconut/cocoa blocks are plentiful, the present avenues of marketing would be insufficient to cater for them. Eventually the people will seek otherwise and I feel on self-help basis expand the already existing track from Silanga to the Hoskins area.

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P. Kilori

P. Kilori.

Assistant District Commissioner.

cc. Mr. E. J. Brown.

For your information only.

67-17-38

# PATROL REPORT

Report number: 3 of 71/72  
District: W.N.B.  
Patrol conducted by: B.R.Dixey  
Area patrolled: Headwaters Kapiara & Iglik rivers  
Duration of patrol: 29/5/72-7/6/72  
Last D.D.A. patrol: 22/9/68  
Last O.L.G. patrol: never  
Map reference: Milinch Megigi  
Fourmil Talasea

Objects of patrol: Ascertain people's attitude towards mining activities, Census  
Station: General administration  
Hoskins  
Subdistrict: Hoskins  
Designation: Assistant Patrol Officer  
Personnel accompanying: Const P.Goinemine  
Const J.Kuman  
Number of days: 9 days  
Total population of area: 131  
Council area: N/A  
House of Assembly Electorate: Talasea open  
W.N.B. Regional

The District Commissioner,  
N.N.B. District,  
KIMBE

In respect of this patrol, I attach  
Field Officers Journal Folios 16 To - (✓)  
Patrol Instructions, ( )  
The Report and my comments, (✓)  
Area study, ( )  
Updating of area study, ( )  
Situation Reports No's 1- ( )  
Patrol map, (✓)  
Claim for Camping Allowance ✓

DATE: 23/10 1972.

*[Signature]*  
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach  
Area study, (—)  
Updating of area study, (—)  
Situation Report No's. 1- (—)  
Patrol Report (✓)  
( )

District Headquarters assessment of  
Patrol & Report.....  
Above average  
Average  
Below average

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

Date: 22/1/1973





Grand Total

P.O. Box 2396  
KONEDOBU

67-17-38

26th January, 1973

The District Commissioner  
West New Britain District  
P.O. Box 78  
KIMBE

HOSKINS PATROL NO.3-71/72.

Reference your minute of 22nd January, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Reports arising out of the above patrol of Part of West Hakanai Census Division, as submitted by Mr. B. R. Dixey, Assistant Patrol Officer.

Please refer to my 67-1-0 of 25th November, 1971, as to what papers are required at this Headquarters.

*S. J. FRASSELL*  
S. J. FRASSELL  
a/Secretary

67-1-1

LH/HC

Sub-District Office,  
Hoskins.

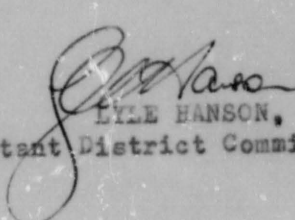
The District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
KIMBE. W.N.B.

23rd. October, 1972.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 71/72,

WEST NAKANAI - PART - MR. B.DIXEY, A.P.O.

1. Attached is a Patrol Report by Mr. Dixey covering a 10 day visit to the inland areas, of the West Nakanai Census Division. The delay in submitting this report is due to its being mislaid in the Hoskins Office.
2. Mr. Dixey says that no written patrol instructions were given him. His verbal instructions were to ascertain the people's attitude towards the mining activities in their area and do a census of villages en route.
3. Attitudes were found satisfactory and some of the people censused.
4. I see no reason why West Nakanai Census patrols should not visit these inland villages on each occasion of the annual census.

  
LYLE HANSON,  
Assistant District Commissioner.



PATROL REPORT No. 3-71/72

Station.....HOSKINS.....Officer Compiling.....B.R.DIXEY  
District.....WEST NEW BRITAIN.....Subdistrict.....HOSKINS  
Census Division.....WEST NAKANAI.....L.G. Council.....NIL

(For recording of routine information not of a situation report nature, actionable at Subdistrict or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks.)

Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

INTRODUCTION:

The area patrolled was the headwaters of the Kapiura and Iglik Rivers. The country is densely forested and extremely rugged in nature with numerous razorback ridges and small mountain streams.

The primary purpose of the Patrol was to ascertain the peoples attitude towards the continuance of mining operations in the area - this information was required for the proposed Wardens Court set down for Hoskins on 20th July 1972.

Reception of the Patrol was extremely good throughout with Singsings being put on in the two Villages visited.

A. POLITICAL

LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

There is virtually no understanding of Local Government in the area apart from the people being aware of the existence of the Local Government Council at Hoskins. A rumour had been spread that the patrol was to collect taxes for the Hoskins Local Government Council and it was explained to the people that they were not liable to pay tax. There were no indications that these people want a Local Government Council.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

The people have little understanding of the House of Assembly and they said they weren't aware of the recent elections. However they were in no way upset about not voting in the elections.

B. ECONOMIC

GENERAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

These people are basically nomadic, subsistence farmers although individuals are evidently working in the Gasmata and Mosa areas. Previously, it had appeared that these people were upset at the number of "foreigners" working for Mining Field Services at their camp in the Mitelen. However, when it was explained to them that if they wished to work for M.F.S. they would be required to work underground on a regular basis, they declined and agreed that it would be better if M.F.S. employed people from outside the area.

...2/

One hundred and thirty-one (131) people were contacted by the Patrol and the largest village seen had only ten (10) houses (Puspus). These people still live in isolated 2-4 house hamlets

...3/

PATROL REPORT No. 3-71/72

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District.....WEST NEW BRITAIN.....Subdistrict.....HOSKINS  
Census Division.....WEST NAKANAI.....L.G. Council.....NIL

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...2/

Correction



It was explained that if the people wished to earn money they could do so by selling produce to M.F.S.

It was intimated by the people at Puspus that several of the men would soon endeavour to seek employment at Mosa.

NON-INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT:

The only Non-Indigenous development in the area is being conducted by Mining Field Services on their prospecting leases in the area. They have a base camp two hours walk away from Puspus on the Mitelen River. They employ eight (8) expatriates (Geologists etc.) and thirty-eight (38) indigenous people (4 Field Assistants, 6 Assistant Miners, 4 Cooks etc. and 24 Labourers). However, these figures fluctuate. It is the established policy of the Company to give preference to the locals if they are seeking employment.

VILLAGE CASH CROP EXTENSION:

There are no cash crops produced in the area and this Officer only saw a total of 19 coconuts in the two Villages visited (11 at Kantavi and 8 at Goslemi). Considering the nomadic nature of these people it would appear that they are never in one place long enough to allow a coconut tree to mature and any cash crop extension would be impractical.

C. SOCIAL

EDUCATION:

There are no schools in the area and no instances of children going to school outside the area. The people did not express any desire to have their children educated.

HEALTH:

This appears to be the only way in which any practical help can be given to these people and this Officer recommends that any future Patrol into the area should be accompanied by a Medical Assistant.

LAW AND ORDER:

No court cases were brought to the attention of the Patrol. It would appear that any disputes are settled in the Village. One shotgun inspected L. No. A95071 in the name of Palame Vovosi.

MISSIONS:

Mission contact is by means of Patrol the last one being late 1969 by the Roman Catholic Father from Mai.

D. CONCLUSION

It would appear that very little practical help can be given to these people apart from consolidating Administration influence by means of annual Patrols in the dry season. It was necessary to hire carriers from outside the area because of the non-availability of local carriers and attached is a list of these carriers for future reference (Appendix "A"). The people have no objection to the continuance of mining operations in the area and are quite happy with the present situation.

One hundred and thirty-one (131) people were contacted by the Patrol and the largest village seen had only ten (10) houses (Puspus). These people still live in isolated 2-4 house hamlets

(4)

and are correspondingly difficult to contact although, at the present, they are willing to congregate for census purposes etc. It could be that some were reluctant to be censused because they suspected that the Patrol was to collect tax for the Hoskins Local Government Council however this should not occur in the future.

*B.R. DIXEY*  
.....  
B.R. DIXEY  
Assistant Patrol Officer  
15/6/72



APPENDIX A- LIST OF CARRIERS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>VILLAGE.</u>
HAWAI YAMCIN	MCSA
MOTU GOBE	"
PAULUS GOBE	"
MIGU GOYA	"
MANDE LONGA	"
LETA MISTI	"
RAOLO LAUKU	"
MOKE BALE	"
LUCAS MAUDU	"
ALOIS WILI	"
PHILIP TAUPEKA	BULUMA
JOHN TAUPEKA	"
PANO MADE	"
VEHER WARA	"
SIMCA SOG	"
GAUWA MOTA	"
BIO BOLOMA	"
LAMO HATEI	"
BIOKE MANDE	"
WALI KOPE	"
BULU KALILA	"

All the above are recommended for re-employment with the exception of Hawai Yamcin who is a potential trouble-maker.

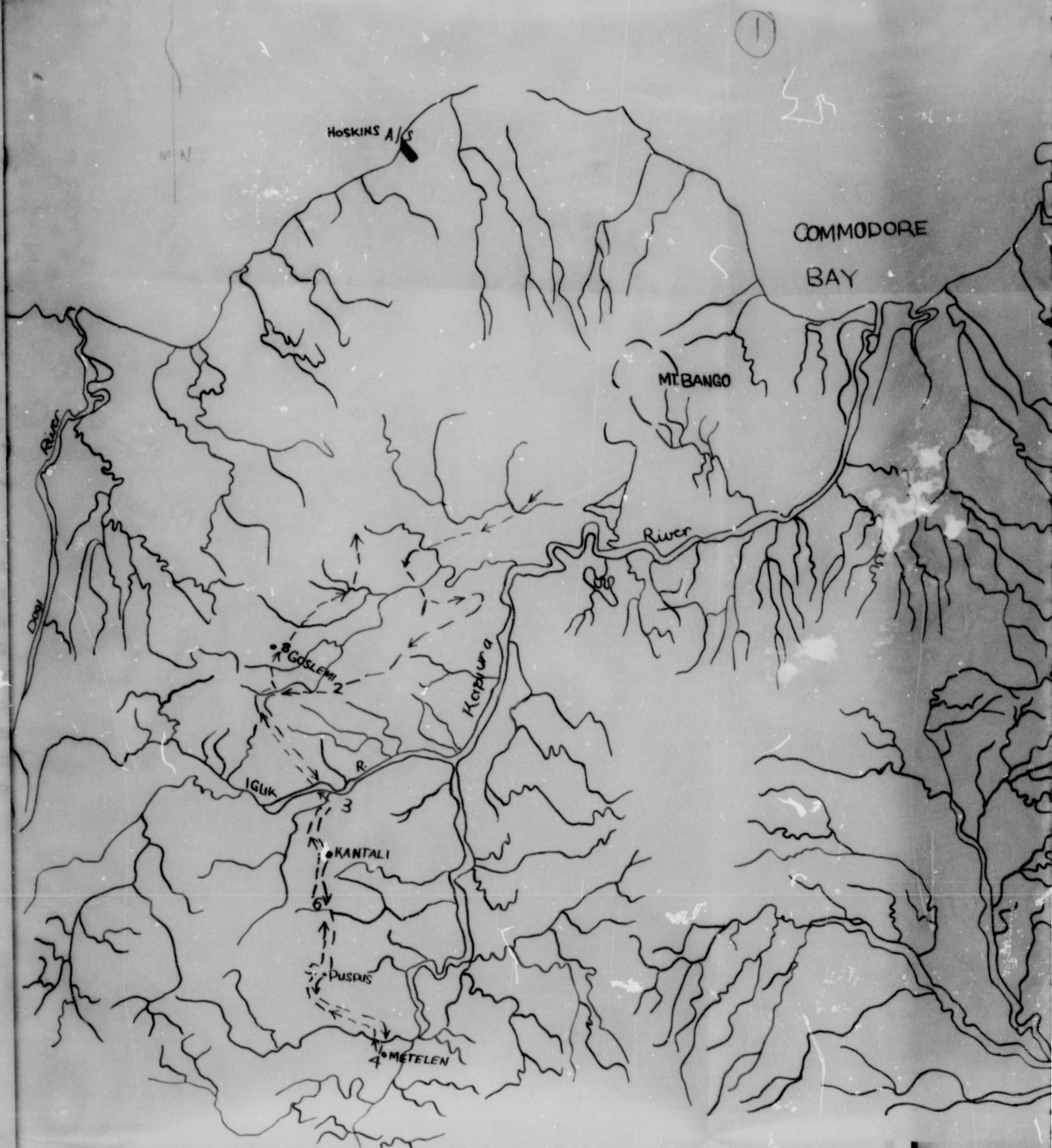
(2)

POPULATION

VILLAGE	TOTALS				ABSENTEES				GRAND TOTAL
	(Excluding Absentees)				(Resident outside Electorate)				
	CHILD		ADULT		CHILD		ADULT		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
PUSPUS	23	19	18	19	0	0	0	0	79
GOSLEMI	11	11	13	17	0	0	0	0	52
	34	30	31	36	0	0	0	0	131

The above do not indicate the actual number of people living at both Puspus and Goslemi but the number of people censused at these places. The figures for Puspus include the population of Kantavi (who were building a new Village at the time) and, the figures for Goslemi include the population of Mungu (one hours walk away). At the time of the next census it is quite probable that all these people will have moved and established new Villages and, accordingly, it was felt that it would be better to census them as a comparatively large group rather than a series of small ones.





# PATROL REPORT

Report number: No 2 of 71/72

District: W.N.B.

Patrol conducted by: P.G.Crowe

Area patrolled: West Nakanai Census Div. Designation: Assistant Patrol Officer

Duration of patrol: 30 days

Last D.D.A. patrol: 22/12/70

Last O.L.G. patrol: ?

Map reference: Milinch Megigi  
Fournil Talasea

Objects of patrol: Census, General Administrative  
Updating area study

Station: Hoskins

Subdistrict: Hoskins

Personnel accompanying: Mr Urban Giru T.P.O.  
Const Yawing

Number of days: Const Kuman

Total population of area: 13,347

Council area: Hoskins L.G.C.

House of Assembly Electorate: Talasea open  
W.N.B. Regional

The District Commissioner,

W.N.B. District,

KIMBE

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 7 To 9, 12 to 13 (✓)

Patrol Instructions, ( )

The Report and my comments, (✓)

Area study, ( )

Updating of area study, ( )

Situation Reports No's 1—, ( )

Patrol map, ( )

Claim for Camping Allowance

DATE: 20/10/1972

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,

Department of the Administrator,

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study, ( )

Updating of area study, ( )

Situation Report No's. 1— ( )

( )

( )

District Headquarters assessment of Above average

Patrol & Report..... Average

Below average

Date: / /19

District Commissioner



Grand Total

P.O. Box 2396  
KONEDOBU

67-17-37

26th January, 1973

The District Commissioner  
West New Britain District  
P.O. Box 78  
KIMBE

HOSKINS PATROL NO. 2B - 71/72.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Report arising out of  
the above patrol of West Nakanai Census Division, as sub-  
mitted by Mr. B. Dixey, Assistant Patrol Officer.

*S. J. Pearsall*S.J. PEARSALL  
s/Secretary

no

67-1-1

LH/KC

Sub-District Office,  
Hoskins.

The District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
KIMBE. E.N.B.

23rd. October, 1972.

PATROL REPORT 1 OF 1971-72.

WEST NAKANAI - E. DIXEY, A.P.O.

1. Attached are three copies of a Patrol Report by Mr. B. Dixey, Patrol Officer. The report was written prior to the arrival of the new style of patrol report forms at Hoskins and is accordingly presented in the old style form.
2. The delay in onforwarding this report is apparently due to it being mislaid in the office at Hoskins.
3. The patrol was led by Mr. P. Crowe, A.D.O., he was accompanied by Mr. B. Dixey, A.P.O., and Mr. N. Giru, T.P.O. I have not been able to locate the report by Mr. Crowe here. Mr. Dixey's report is an assessment of his observations and no Situation Report has been included.

POLITICAL - LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The bi-election for a replacement councillor at RIKAU GULEI Ward has been completed successfully.

The water supply systems for villages have been checked out by the Council and an amount of \$130.00 has been allocated for improvements.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. J. Maneke actually polled so well, that he was returned as M.H.A. for the West New Britain Regional Electorate.

SOCIAL. - LAW AND ORDER.

The Police Sub-Inspector has been transferred to Kimbe, leaving Hoskins with 6 members of the R.P.N.G.S.


CONCLUSION.

At a recent Council Meeting, 18/10/72, and agenda item



debated (inconclusively), was to the effect that no further settlers should be allowed to enter the Sub-District. Local villages are already feeling the pressure exerted by the over 6.000 foreign people in their area.

4. For your information, please.

  
LYLE HANSON,  
Assistant District Commissioner.

2 B  
PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 71/72.

STATION..... HOSKINS OFFICER COMPILING..... Mr B. DIXEY.  
DISTRICT..... WEST NEW BRITAIN SUB-DISTRICT..... HOSKINS  
CENSUS DIVISION..... WEST NAKANAI L.G. COUNCIL..... HOSKINS

INTRODUCTION.

The West Nakanai Census Division is situated between the Kapiura river (Eastern boundary), the Dagi river (Western boundary), the crest of the Whitman range (Southern boundary), and Kimbe Bay (Northern boundary).

The census area is, in effect, a lowland coastal strip with swampy areas being found close to the rivers (particularly near their mouths). Moving inland the country develops into Secondary forest and ultimately, Lowland rain forest on the Whitman Range.

Rainfall is high (150" to 180" per annum) with the wet season occurring between December and April.

A night and a day was spent in each Village, this time period proving adequate for the purposes of census work and general administration. The efficient movement of the Patrol was greatly aided by the Hoskins - Lavege access road which enabled most Village to Village movements to be carried out by Administration transport.

In general the Patrol was well received throughout its duration with no difficulty being experienced in obtaining carriers where they were necessary namely between ; Lavege and Ubai (canoe crossing), Ubai and Koimumu (canoe crossing), Makasili and Gavuvu, Kololo and Valoka and, Valoka and Gavaiva.

The Patrol was originally intended to cover the whole of the Census division but, owing to the approaching House of Assembly elections, it was found necessary to break the Patrol at Mos Village on the 3/2/72. Census figures for this non-covered area (oil palm and coconut resettlement blocks) will be forwarded as soon as possible.

(A) POLITICAL.LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Hoskins Local Government Council has been tolerantly accepted in the area and little difficulty was experienced in collecting taxes this year. However, its influence at the Village level could certainly be improved upon.

Throughout the Patrol a general disregard of Council rules was noted (unhygienic toilets & inadequate pig fences etc.) and several Councillors complained that the people weren't listening to them. The Council seems to be suffering from an almost complete lack of self-help throughout the area.

Local Government Councillors can be found at : Ubai, Rapuri, Vavua, Galilo, Kerapi, Kavutu, Valoka, Gavuvu, Vovossi, Galoale, Kassia, Waissisi, Kwalakessi, Benaule, Buluma, Mai, and Gaungo.

The Council's influence has been enhanced by the inclusion, in the last Council elections, of twelve Kivung leaders. In this regard the Kivung leader, Lima Laredo of Rapuri, was asked what the Kivung's attitude was towards the Council - he replied that its policy was to help both Local and Central Government.

A problem has arisen at the Villages of Rikau and Gulei - their Councillor has been in Rabaul for approximately two years attending a Mission course and the people are understandably upset that the Council has not held an election to replace him. At the time of writing this report it appears that such an election will be held in the near future.

There is a definite need for the Council to upgrade all existing water supplies between Kassia and Koimumu - the water pumps at Kwalakessi, Valoka, Galoale, Pora-Pora, Kololo and Kerapi are unserviceable at the moment. Such water supplies that do exist in the other Villages between Kassia and Koimumu are unhygienic either because of -

- A. the actual water source itself is unhygienic or,
- B. at high tide the water source is contaminated with salt water.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT cont.

At the present time a survey is being conducted to ascertain the actual requirements on a Village to Village basis and, with the acquisition by the Hoskins L.G. Council of 20 new water pumps, this problem should be remedied in the very near future. This Officer would like to see the Council establish some sort of regular service program for all water pumps it installs - such water pumps that are out of order at the moment have defects that could have been remedied by such a service.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Understanding of Central Government is slight in this area mainly because the people just don't appear to be interested. It was indicative of the people's attitude that during the Patrol only one question was asked that in any way related to Central Government matters - this being asked by a former Councillor and Candidate for the present House of Assembly elections: Theodore Kaiwa. This Officer was surprised at this attitude or rather, lack of attitude, considering the fact that the House of Assembly elections were so near. This, coupled with the considerable amount of publicity that the future House of Assembly has enjoyed in recent months as per Self-Government and Independence led one to expect a considerable demand for discussion on matters pertaining to Central Government. Generally, these people are quite happy to live in their Village environment and let the Central Government look after its own affairs.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS.

The present House of Assembly member for this area, Mr John Maneke, is generally disliked throughout the area. On several occasions Villagers complained that he had very little towards helping his electorate and that he had not been around the Villages to seek the wishes of the people. As previously mentioned, this Patrol was broken for the Elections this Officer being involved in them in the capacity of Assistant Presiding Officer. It was noted that despite the aforementioned stated dislike for Mr John Maneke he still polled well in the area; both the Election Patrol and the Census Patrol covered much the same ground.

PREFERENTIAL VOTING.

This Officer was able to watch this in action during the Elections. Very rarely was it necessary to mark more than two preferences when one was called upon to assist an individual voter. By far the majority voted for one man only and in many cases an individual only wished to vote for one man between the Regional and Open Electorates. When it was explained to the individual that he or she had two votes - one for the Regional and one for the Open and that by voting for both he or she would not prejudice the other vote the people were adamant that they only wished to vote for one. It was almost as if someone had said to them that when voting they should vote for one man only.

Preferential voting is just not understood by these people and they can see no need to mark down their preferences in order. Invariably they have an overwhelming like for one man that cancels out any secondary like for another.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

Very little in the way of external politics affects this area and any unrest etc. within the Territory is dismissed as being of no importance as it does not affect them as individuals or as a group. Considering that there is at least one radio in every Village, the close proximity of the Gazelle with all its problems being broadcast almost day to day and, the not inconsiderable number of Tolai residents in and around the oil palm area, one could expect them to show some concern, one way or the other, about the recent happenings in the Gazelle. But no, they dismiss it as "samting bilong Tolai".

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES cont.

These people are both apathetic and conservative by nature and thus internal political activities are negligible - the one organisation of any political significance - the Kivung, seems to be stagnating. One gains the impression however, that if a strong enough leader presented himself to these people they would follow him blindly. They show very little inclination to participate in Council projects and yet they acknowledge that the Council is there to help them.

(B) ECONOMIC.GENERAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

As mentioned previously the apathetic nature of the people is stifling Council activities in the area and this also applies to Council Rural Development programs - there is a marked lack of self-help. The Council got off to a bad start in this respect in that, in its early years, it did very little towards Rural Development. The people now have the attitude - "why should we help the Council when it doesn't help us?". The Council will now have to work doubly as hard to win back the enthusiasm of the people - it seems doubtful that it ever had it.

Rural Development to date consists of: water pumps at; Kassia, Kwalakessi, Pora-Pora, Valoka, Galoale, Kololo and, Kerapi. Five water pumps have also been installed at Kapore oil palm resettlement area. Access roads at; Mosa (oil palm blocks), Buluma (oil palm blocks), Galoale (coconut blocks) and Rikau - Gulei. The new wing at Valoka hospital (Council donation of \$500.00) has now been completed.

There is room for improvement in the Koimumu - Lavege leg of the Hoskins - Lavege access road but any such work will have to be thoroughly investigated first. This leg of the road goes directly through the center of the egg - grounds and the people are justifiably concerned that if the road is improved many more people will poach the eggs during the season.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING.

Throughout the area there is a general disillusionment with Copra and Cocoa. This is caused by two factors: firstly, the general downward trend in the price of both Copra and Cocoa and secondly, the nearby oil palm areas which, in the eyes of the people, are comparative goldmines. The people realise that price fluctuations do occur and they fully realise that when the price does go down in the near future it will, most probably, rise again.

D.A.S.F. has promoted several Village Agricultural projects (Coconuts with Cocoa interplanted) and, as a Department, has a very good name in the area. Another scheme is underway whereby the Villagers will catch and sell fish to the oil palm settlers.

Several Villages (on the west of Hoskins) have planted Village oil palm blocks. During the Patrol, on several occasions, the question was put - "would it be possible to plant oil palm to the east of Hoskins?". As mentioned before oil palm has caught the imagination of these people. They maintain that at its inception oil palm was never explained to them properly this being the reason why they didn't participate originally. It appears, however, that in fact the reverse is the case and that the determining factor in the people's non-participation was their own lack of "get up and go". However, the situation we have at the present is that these people are discontented with their Coconuts and Cocoa and want to change them for oil palm. If it is not feasible to plant oil palm in this area it could become a source of antagonism between the "locals" and the settlers. Generally, these people are not prepared to apply for oil palm blocks in the resettlement areas.



# ACTIVITIES OF DEVELOPING DEPARTMENTS.

## CO-OPERATIVES.

This Department has five co-operatives under its care in the area.

### 1. The West Nakanai Co-operative.

This produces something in the vicinity of 25 tons of Cocoa per annum which, according to Agricultural estimates, is very near the maximum potential. Its area stretches from Lavege to Kassia and it has approximately 350 members the chairman of the Co-operative being; Boas Kulei a big man from Galilo. The Co-operative recently purchased a new truck for the purpose of carrying its produce but it now doubles as a P.M.V. when it has no produce to carry. The Co-operative is now erecting a Copra drier on its ground at Malalia with which it hopes to take away the green Copra trade from the Chinese businesses in the area. It also has a Trade store at Malalia which operates on approximately \$25,000.00 turnover per annum with marginal profit only.

### 2. The Sarakolok Co-operative.

Has a Trade store that operates out of a semi-permanent building at Sarakolok. It hopes to build a permanent building this year and operates on approximately \$50-60,000.00 turnover per annum.

### 3. The Tamba Co-operative.

Operated out of a permanent building until it burnt down in November last year. The future operation of this Co-operative seems doubtful due to; a lack of enthusiasm and the establishment of a branch of Hoskins Enterprises as direct opposition.

### 4. The Kapore Co-operative.

Operates out of a permanent building at Kapore with direct opposition from a Chinese Trade store next door. It continues to operate at a profit on approximately \$70-80,000.00 turnover per annum.

### 5. The Buvussi Co-operative.

Operates out of a semi-permanent building at Buvussi and, at present, it is extremely profitable. It is presently in the process of purchasing a Toyota Dyna which is planned to be used as both a P.M.V. and a Co-operative truck. It is only awaiting the Gazetal of its block at Buvussi before building a permanent Trade store.

It is also proposed to establish a Co-operative at Kavui when the settlers arrive in July of this year.

### D.A.S.F.

As a Department it does not propose to encourage further Coconut plantings in this area until all land problems have been settled and prefers to wait until the proposed new land legislation is passed through the House of Assembly. There is still a demand for further plantings from the people and there are 23 Indigenous-owned Copra driers in the area. Where the Chinese all Copra production previously (both indigenous and their own) they now only process their own.

D.A.S.F. is in the process of establishing a scheme in which the local people will sell fish to the oil palm settlers. The system calls for; the purchase of an ice-making machine and a deep freeze (already purchased by D.A.S.F.), the West Nakanai Co-operative buying ice from D.A.S.F. and selling it to the individual fisherman, on the following day the Co-operative will go around and buy such fish that has been caught and at the same time sell ice as required - the fish will then be stored in the D.A.S.F. freezer at Hoskins until such time as there is a sufficient quantity to warrant sending it by truck to the oil palm. It is proposed that eventually the whole system will be taken over by the West Nakanai Co-operative.

D.A.S.F. also proposes to establish a demonstration cattle project at Mora Mora. Five head of Jersey cows have been purchased and it is planned that a bull be purchased in the near future. This area has been declared as being suitable for the raising of cattle and, at the moment, the locals are enthusiastic.

# VILLAGE CASH CROP EXTENSION.

## VILLAGE OIL PALM.

At the present there are 134 blocks of Village oil palm with a planned potential of 200 blocks. All these blocks should be planted by August of this year and July of this year is the proposed first pollination date : this should result in the first harvest being produced in January of 1973. The scheme is at present exceeding expectations as per plantings to date and maintenance etc. and the people are moving to the blocks as individuals.

### OIL PALM.

This area at present contains almost half the population of the Census area and, in the very near future, will have a large influx of new settlers - the new settlers for Kavui are expected in July of this year. As such this Officer feels that there is not enough Administration influence in the area. At the present it is virtually limited to one or two Didiman in constant contact in each oil palm area with occasional visits from Officers of other Departments. I see a definite need for an Officer of our Department to be permanently stationed in one of the oil palm centres. The settlement pattern in the oil palm does not lend itself to the patrolling type of contact where an Officer overnights in a Village and theoretically talks to all the people who wish to listen. Because of the widespread settlement pattern, even if the Officer overnights on a section by section basis, some of the people would still have to walk a mile or more, and do the same again, late at night, on the way home : something they are not keen to do.

Generally these people are contented with their lot and have no complaints with the Government, in fact the reverse was invariably the case, they couldn't praise the Government enough. They noticeably stick to their own social groupings even to the point of having nothing to do with their neighbour if he is of another group. The following is the program for the oil palm:

Tamba - first produced June 1971  
 Kapore - first produced June 1971  
 Sarakolok - due to produce June 1972  
 Buvussi - due to produce June 1973  
 Galai - due to produce June 1974  
 Kavui - new settlers due to arrive July 1972.

The settlers at Galai are a little upset at the moment - they wish to elect their own Councillor to represent them on the Hoskins Local Government Council. Considering that there is almost a 1000 people in this area this Officer feels that their case is a valid one. On every possible occasion during the Census of the oil palm this Officer asked the people how they felt about the Hoskins Local Government Council and on every occasion they were happy with it.

### NON-INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT.

Private businesses in the area are as follows :

Business	Location	Employees	Labourers	Notes
P.Chen	T.Store	" "	3	" "
J.Chung	" "	" "	6	" "
J & M Co.	" "	" "	34	" "
Matavalu Pltn.	" "	" "	30	" "
Megigi Pltn	" "	" "	25	" "
Mining Field Services	" "	" "	10	" "
Kimbe Bay D'vlpmt	" "	" "	12	" "
Midgely & Rampant	" "	" "	4	" "
L.H.Kam Bakery	T.Store	" "	12	" "
Hoskins Enterprises	" "	" "	30	" "
			8	" "
	Tamba	" "	2	Shop assistants
Logging & Trading	Buluma	" "	26	labourers
	Gavuvu	" "	12	" "
Sullivan's	Buluma	" "	2	" "
Bob Thompson	Kwalakessi	" "	10	" "
Ansett	" "	" "	5	" "
R.Cheong	T.Store	" "	5	" "
I.Lang	" "	" "	3	" "
S.E.L.Co.	Buluma & Kwalakessi	" "	340	" "
G.Parmenter	Hoskins	" "	varies.	" "



(C) REGIAL.EDUCATION.

Mission schools at: Vavua, Valoka and Mai- Roman Catholic.  
Malalia - United Church.

Government schools at: Galilo, Siki, Buvussi, Kapore, Tamba  
and Sarakolok- Primary, territory syllabus.  
Kwalakessi- Primary, Australian syllabus.

Vocational centre at: Mora Mora.

In general all these schools are overcrowded and every year there are more applicants than vacancies. During the Patrol there were several complaints about the hardship incurred by parents in sending their children to High school. The new High school at Kimbe should ease this situation but, unfortunately, it will not provide enough places for all potential applicants.

At present children from Lavege and Ubai have to walk approximately 15-20 miles to the school at Malalia. Figures for school children in these Villages follow:

	0 to 4	5 to 7	8 to 10
UBAI	75	33	27
LAVEGE	7	8	12
	52	41	39

A problem also exists with the standard six "dropouts" not being able to find suitable employment. As often as not they end up sitting down in their Villages doing nothing. It seems a great waste of potential semi-skilled labour and if a training centre could be established (another Vocational centre or something along these lines) this source would not be wasted.

HEALTH.

Mission hospitals at Malalia and Valoka both being staffed with nursing Sisters and indigenous nurses. Any major cases are either transferred to Talasea or Rabaul. A Doctor is stationed at Kimbe and Talasea and one of these visits Malalia and Valoka every Thursday. As such the system has room for improvement particularly from the point of communications. If possible this Officer would like to see a direct radio link established between Malalia and the Doctor in Kimbe. At present the system calls for a message to be sent to Sub-District office, Hoskins from Malalia thence to District office, Kimbe and, finally from District office Kimbe to the Doctor. As such it has several weak links. Firstly, during the wet season the road between Malalia and Hoskins is often impassable to all but 4-wheel drive vehicles which the hospital does not have. Secondly, the radio link between Hoskins and Kimbe does not function at night because there is no-one at both offices during this period. At present the communication system is time consuming and this could be the difference between life and death.

During the Patrol there were several complaints about the hospital at Malalia being closed over the Christmas period. Evidently the indigenous aid post orderly took approximately two weeks off to go to Talasea and either didn't notify his superiors of his intention or, his superiors didn't think it necessary to replace him.

Aid posts are found at Mai (good), Hoskins, Galilo, and there is one at each of the oil palm centres. Generally these are understocked and, particularly in the oil palm centres, have to big an area and population to service.

LAW AND ORDER.

The area has one Police station at Hoskins with a resident Sub-Inspector. One Policeman is stationed at each of the following oil palm centres: Tamba, Sarakolok, Buvussi and Kapore. The area is classified as a Police zone. The following magistrates are available for court service.

Mr B. Burge- District and Local court.  
Mr P. Crowe- Local court.  
Mr Joe Reu- Indigenous Local court magistrate on call from Talasea.

(4)

MISSIONS.

Mission establishments are found at : Malalia, Valoka, Mai and Vavua. The majority of these people are Roman Catholic and there are no indications of friction between the various denominations. The people dislike preachers of another denomination coming to their Villages and trying to convert them. One cannot help feeling that their spiritual teachings only touch the surface of these people and when a law of the Church comes in conflict with a law of their own the Church law is disregarded.

Practically, the Missions are doing an excellent job in the fields of Education, Health etc.

CULT AND UNREST.

The Kivung is the centre of local political activity. Established just after the Second World War (1946-7), it has progressed from being a Cargo Cult to anti-Administration to anti-Council and finally, now, to a business venture. Its original intention appears to have been an attempt at an interim form of Government during the time of the Japanese Government's collapse and the re-establishment of Australian Government. At this time it evidently encountered some opposition from Batari who had a militant Cargo Cult going in the same area.

As far as this Officer could ascertain the following is the order of seniority within the Kivung.

LIMA LAREDO	Big man	- Rapuri	born 1915
META BATARI	Councillor	- Mai	born 1916
TOMUGA GELOA	Councillor	- Rapuri	born 1917
KOROGO RAGI	Councillor	- Kassia	born 1926
KAIPU KAOOKA	Councillor	- Gavaiva	born 1929
SAULI SAULI	Councillor	- Valoka	born 1936
GOLUMO BABO	Councillor	- Vavua	born 1936

All the above were questioned about the Kivung's activities and aims at various times during the Patrol. All were quite adamant that the Kivung was actually behind the Central Government and the Hoskins Local Government Council. At the same time Lima also stated that the Kivung would act as a second Government in the event of the collapse of the Central Government.

Lima claims that the Kivung stretches from Kokopo (Rabaul) to Baba (Talasea) and according to the size of the Village anything from 2 to 5 men are on the Committee. Of the 26 Villages visited during the Patrol only 6 were not in the Kivung, namely: Kerapi, Galilo; Mosa, Rikau, Gulei and Lavege. Of these 6 Villages 5 are of the United Church faith, Mosa being the odd man out. All the aforementioned leaders of the Kivung are Roman Catholics and the overwhelming majority of the Kivung Villages are Roman Catholic.

CONCLUSION.

As can be seen from the attached population figures this area can be split roughly in half - one half, Villagers true and, the other half, Oil palm settlers. This situation will, of course, change in the near future with the arrival of the new settlers for Tamba. Quite foreseeable, in a very short time the Villagers true are going to be a minority where before they were absolute and this cannot help but promote some form of anti-Settler feeling. This Officer feels that active consideration should be given to the formation of a Local Government Council solely for the Oil Palm area to prevent almost certain unequal representation in the Hoskins Local Government Council. It is realised that this is not economically feasible at the present because of the lack of eligible tax-payers in the Oil Palm but this must improve in the future. To this end the attached Census figures are not a true indication of the total eligible tax-payers in the Oil Palm - they only indicate the total population of the Settlers and their immediate family and do not include all the "hangers on". This Officer recommends that as soon as possible the Council update its tax register in the Oil Palm and that this exercise be done on a block by block basis so as to include all the "hangers on".

*BRL*



## APPENDIX A.

## VILLAGE COCONUT PRODUCTION.

VILLAGE.	MATURE.	IMMATURE.	NO. GROWERS.	TOTAL.	ESTIMATED % NOT COUNTED.	REMARKS.
Nakasili.	3071	2024	12	5095		physical count
	3923	2876	15	6799	25%	estimated count
Gulei	270	1745	19	2015		physical count
	382	1858		2240	10%	estimated count
Rikau	56	1508	16	1564		physical count
	149	1601		1750	10%	estimated count
Galilo	2360	1736	15	4096		physical count
	4408	3784	20	8192	50%	estimated count
Tavua	1374	1349	21	2723		physical count
	3417	3392	25	6809	60%	estimated count
Koimumu	2334	1826	15	4160		physical count
	4414	3906	20	8320	50%	estimated count
Lavege	4353	1353	9	1353		physical count
	180	1353		1533	10%	estimated count
Ubai	618	595	8	1213		file records
	679	657		1336	10%	estimated count
Waissisi	250	714	14	964		file records
	303	768		1071	10%	estimated count
Kassia	2241	816	11	3057		physical count
	3260	1835	17	5095	40%	estimated count
Galoale	4609	10896	25	15505		physical count
Pora Pora	1466	1290	31	2756		physical count
	1619	1443		3062	10%	estimated count
Gavaiva	3006	1161	15	4167		physical count
	5394	2549	20	7943	40%	estimated count
Valoka	4275	7195	40	11470		physical count
	4927	7820		12747	10%	estimated count
Kololo	1800	1570	12	3370		physical count
	1987	1757		3744	10%	estimated count
Kavutu	1059	3620	14	4679		physical count
	1317	3879		5196	10%	estimated count
Gavuvu	3094	1654	20	4748		physical count
	5468	4028		9496	20%	estimated count
Kerapi	3865	5925	36	9790		physical count
	4408	6469		10877	10%	estimated count
Geungo	1245	902	12	2147		file records
	1364	1021		2385	10%	estimated count
Mai	1787	4617	16	6404		physical count
	2922	5218		8140	10%	estimated count
Buluma	3059	452	16	3511		physical count
	4229	1622		5851	40%	estimated count
Benaule	2824	508	27	3332		physical count
	3937	1620		5557	40%	estimated count
Kwalakessi	1963	711	25	2674		physical count
	2111	860		2971	10%	estimated count
Lavilelo				21468		physical count
Tabai Rikau				37080		physical count
	65407	71131	547	195167		estimated count

These figures were collated in November of 1971: by Rural development assistants and there seems to be some doubt as to there accuracy. There are an estimated 65,407 bearing trees and the calculated production from these is, 250.14 tons

APPENDIX B.  
VILLAGE COCOA PRODUCTION.

(2)

VILLAGE.	NO. GROWERS.	MATURE.	IMMATURE.	TOTAL.	DATE OF CENSUS.
Kassia	15	1758	316	2074	14/4/71
Galoale	17	2317	527	2844	19/4/71
Pora Pora	11	1084	94	1178	23/4/71
Vovosi	1	147	-	147	23/4/71
Savaiva	9	1032	267	1299	Nov 71
Taloka	7	856	187	1034	18/4/71
Kololo	4	546	110	656	Nov 71
Lavutu	3	511	134	645	Nov 71
Savuvu	14	1737	673	2410	April 71
Kerapi	12	2200	1309	3509	April 71
Nakasili	6	580	341	921	April 71
Gulei	20	2572	894	3466	
Nikau	34	3408	2495	5903	April 71
Galilo	42	9278	836	10114	April 71
Vavua	25	1852	1331	3183	April 71
Rapuri	8	368	435	803	April 71
Kolimumu	2	270	-	270	April 71
Ubei	-	-	-	-	no record
Lavege	8	750	500	1250	
	230	31256	10440	41706	

The following table shows the estimates of interplanted and non-interplanted Cocoa trees and the theoretical production expected.

	INTERPLANTED	SOLE
Trees of bearing age	19073	12493
Young trees not bearing	6369	4071
Production	15.5 tons	9.9 tons

The total theoretical production is therefore 25.4 tons however, a considerable amount of Cocoa is not harvested and the production is approximately 20 tons.

COMMUNICATIONS.

At present there are 8 ex Rabaul flights and 7 ex Lae flights per week. Also there are 5 shipping movements per week through Kwalekessi wharf.



POPULATION.

(1)

TOTALS  
(Excluding Absentees)

ABSENTEES  
(Resident outside  
Electorate)

GRAND TOTAL

CHILD		ADULT		CHILD		ADULT		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
21	25	28	21	0	0	0	0	95
70	76	84	76	0	0	0	0	306
70	52	52	57	1	0	8	3	243
34	47	35	41	1	0	1	0	159
92	66	78	82	1	1	12	4	336
126	122	103	112	15	15	41	13	547
40	42	33	38	0	0	7	0	160
76	101	81	89	5	6	36	13	407
62	61	43	42	9	10	19	10	256
81	44	50	53	0	2	15	3	248
51	38	36	50	8	6	26	9	224
22	31	31	29	1	1	1	1	117
48	38	33	26	0	0	3	0	148
83	75	62	72	1	1	19	6	319
89	75	66	69	0	0	8	1	308
44	56	51	51	1	0	5	1	209
46	54	47	51	8	6	19	6	237
69	88	72	75	4	1	18	5	332
64	72	67	81	5	2	16	6	313
47	46	39	36	3	2	1	1	175
72	61	72	67	0	1	6	0	279
64	75	91	76	0	0	5	1	312
124	135	144	115	1	1	9	3	532
93	90	122	99	0	2	13	1	420
25	22	26	21	0	0	0	0	94
47	47	48	40	0	0	0	0	182
1660	1639	1594	1569	64	57	288	87	6958
44	44	54	23	12	8	28	13	226
328	317	225	188	13	13	26	18	1133
361	333	291	264	11	2	10	3	1275
232	196	159	132	19	16	14	14	782
611	503	412	372	58	29	46	22	2053
283	247	185	176	9	9	4	7	920
3519	3279	2920	2724	191	136	416	164	13,347.

# PATROL REPORT

Dem 67-17-36  
4a

Report number: 2(A) 71/72  
District: WEST NEW BRITAIN  
Patrol conducted by: PAUL CROWE ADO.  
Area patrolled: WEST NAKANAI C/D.  
Duration of patrol: 4-1-72 TO 3-2-72  
Last D.D.A. patrol: 21-10-70 TO 22-12-70  
Last O.L.G. patrol: Nil  
Map reference: SEE ATTACHED

Objects of patrol: CENSUS-GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND UPDATING OF AREA STUDY  
Station: HOSKINS  
Subdistrict: ~~WEST NEW BRITAIN~~ HOSKINS  
Designation: T/PATROL OFFICER  
Personnel accompanying: BRIAN DIXEY, APO.  
Number of days: 30 CONST. YAWING  
Total population of area: U.GIRU T/PO.  
Council area: HOSKINS L.G.C.  
House of Assembly Electorate: TALASEA OPEN

The District Commissioner,  
WNB District,  
KIMBE

In respect of this patrol, I attach  
Field Officers Journal Folios 1 To 5, (✓)  
Patrol Instructions, ( )  
The Report and my comments, (✓)  
Area study, ( )  
Updating of area study, ( )  
Situation Reports No's 1- , ( )  
Patrol map, (✓)

DATE: 20/10/1972.

*[Signature]*  
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDQBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach  
Area study, ( )  
Updating of area study, ( )  
Situation Report No's. 1- ( )  
District Headquarters assessment of  
Patrol & Report... HOSKINS No 2/1-72  
Above average  
Average  
Below average



Date: 21/11/1972

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner



(5)

P.O. Box 2396, KONE DOBU

67-17-36

26th January, 1973

The District Commissioner  
West New Britain District  
P.O. Box 78  
KIMBE

HOSKINS PATROL NO. 2A OF 1971/72

Reference your minute of 21st November, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of report arising out of the above patrol of West Nakanai Census Division, as submitted by Mr. U. Gira, Trainee Patrol Officer.

*S. J. Pearsall*  
S.J. PEARSALL  
a/Secretary

(7)

## INTRODUCTION.

The West Nakanai Census Division stretches from the Dagi River to as far as the Kapiura River and on the southern end bounded by the Whiteman Range.

On the average, the topography of the area is fairly flat with a few sloping hills found inland which lead to rugged mountains found further inland.

Dry and wet climates are experienced in the area all the year round, and with the vegetation, it would be classified under tropical rain forest.

The patrol was primarily for census purposes. An access road from Kimbe to Hoskins and all through up to Lavege village has constituted towards the efficient movement of the patrol, however, the patrol was forced to spend at least a night in every village so that matters of concern to the village people could be discussed right on the spot. Frequently, the patrol was escorted by an administration vehicle when moving from village to village on the patrol route.

In terms of economic development, the area has influenced great success in connection with oil palm, and very little success in copra and cocoa, however, some village people have taken up interests in oil palm which is a promising asset to them in terms of income in the very near future.

Political and social development is not on the same level as economic development and needs more concentration.

In conclusion, the patrol had a duration of 30 days, with Paul Crowe, A.D.O. as the officer conducting the patrol, accompanied by Brian Dixey, A.P.O., Urbau Giru, T.P.O., and two native Constables of the P.N.G. Constabulary.

## POLITICAL.

The area patrolled is governed by the Hoskins Local Government Council. Council influence in the area is not so great throughout though all villagers are within the Council. This could be proved from the fact that the Council wasn't accepted by the wishes of the majority in some villages.

An organisation - "the Kivung" - headed by Lima seemed to be hindering Council influence a little, as at present some Councillors also take up positions as Kivung leading men. However, though the Council hasn't met strong opposition from the Kivung, still the feeling of most village people who are members of the Kivung for so long have been confined to the fact that they've enjoyed much being members of the organisation, and seemed to have very little interest in the Council, that's why the Council had problems with tax defaulters very recently, and lack of interest from the people to follow Council rules such as relating to toilets.

In addition, the Hoskins Local Government Council should reorganise itself and look into problems of water which existed through the area. Greater concentration should be devoted to villages from Kassia to Koimumu. Water pumps which exist at Kwalakessi, Valoka, Galoale, Pora-Pora, Kololo and Kerapi required immediate attention as most of these pumps at present are unserviceable with the exception of two at Galoale and Pora-Pora villages. The only source of water for these two villages are by the sea and high tide and rainy season makes them unserviceable. The present water problem was alleged to have been caused by the recent earthquake. It would be best if the Council should establish wells and other means to help promote the water problem in the area.



Furthermore, the inhabitants of Gulei and Kikau villages are very concerned about electing a new Councillor, as their current Councillor is away in Rabaul undertaking studies to become a Religion minister. The Council has noticed the matter and has done nothing about it. Unfortunately, the Hoskins, Koinamu and Upai road is at present requiring attention due to heavy down-pour of rain very recently.

Local Government Councillors are posted at Ubai, Kopuri, Vavua, Galilo, Kerapi, Rikau, Wavutu, Valoka, Wavuvu, Vovossi, Galoale, Kassia, Waissisi, Kwalakessi, Banaule, Buluma, Mai and Gaungo. The patrol had realised that a majority of these Councillors are not very influential. As mentioned previously, all these Councillors are Kivung leading men and simultaneously Councillors, with the exception of the Councillors of Galoale, Galilo, Kerapi, Rikau and Kwalakessi. However, people of these villages are members of the Kivung. As a result of occupying two offices, villagers tend to lose interest in the Councillors.

With regard to the House of Assembly, the subject doesn't mean much to the village people, except for a few intellectual ones. An ordinary village people, they seemed to confine themselves too much to the village environment which seemed to have completely isolated them from the rest of the Territory. Lack of enthusiasm in such things as Local Government helps to create a lack of enthusiasm in the Central Government.

The Honourable John Maneke, M.H.A. for Talasea Open, was the people's representative in the Second House of Assembly. However, his people tend to lose interest in him, and when the people were questioned why, the reply was that he did nothing for them during his term in office. Elections for the Third House of Assembly are very near; as far as the present situation is concerned, Maneke is in a very dangerous position as he is re-standing for the elections.

Despite the existence of Political Education Programme in the area, very little interest in the matter is obtainable from the villagers. All possibilities of improving the programme have been undertaken and very little success was achieved.

Very poor results were obtained in exercising preferential voting in the last elections of the Hoskins Local Government Council. This would suggest that when looking at preferential voting at a traditional level, it has very little influence on the people, with regard to the fact that businesses and other community projects produced by the villagers don't often function efficiently due to less co-operation and trust among themselves, so that preferential voting tends to lose its value. The same matter applies to Local Government, as people possess very little interest in the Council, so they began failing to exercise the functions of preferential voting.

However, in the case of practising preferential voting in relation to the House of Assembly elections, the situation is observed with great interest by the villagers. Villagers tend to share a common knowledge that everyone has to practise their voting rights, disregarding whether it is bounded by law or not. However, it is quite interesting to know that, though they treat the subject with interest, still they had trouble with making their own judgement about the right person to vote. The man who will represent them in the House of Assembly, if he fails to exercise his duties (as the people have realised), the people will begin to lose interest in him. This is the case with Maneke at present, and it was the result of failing to understand people and things, and vote the right man for the job.

### ECONOMIC.

Rural development in the area is managed by the Hoskins Local Government Council. The Council has constructed six water pumps, and at present only two are working and productive, and an access road to Buluma and Mbsa Oil Palm blocks, and another one leading to Galeale coconut blocks.

The road linking Rikau and Gulei is another project of the Council, however, only four wheeled drive vehicles have the opportunity to use the road during the wet season.

D.A.S.F. has done all the best it could to help promote business developments and cash crop production in the area. D.A.S.F. has also provided loans to villagers in consultation with the Development Bank of P.N.C. to set up copra dryers, and obtain fishing nets. However, very little profit has been achieved from these projects.

Also, D.A.S.F. has planned to improve the fishing industry by providing an enormous *REFRIGERATOR* to be located at the oil palm settlement, whereby fish can be stored in the it and sold to settlers at the oil palm.

Oil palm, a newly introduced cash crop to the area, has attracted the attention of so many villagers, so as to that some villagers have actually taken up blocks at the major oil palm sub-divisions. The patrol was informed that D.A.S.F. officers had made very little attempt in explaining the functions of oil palm and how to go about it in the early stages of development in the oil palm, which leads to misunderstanding and missing out in filling in application for block holders, as they've realised all the consequences they will suffer in the near future and the fortune one can make out of the project.

Copra and coconut products used to be sold to Chinese businessmen in the area, however, the West Nakanai Society made it possible for members to sell their products to the Society. The Society is at present functioning below average, at a low profit margin. Copra and cocoa growers in the area have lost enthusiasm in the copra and cocoa due to great fluctuations in prices on the world market.

Harrison Crossfield dealings in the oil palm project in co-operation with Mbsa Plantation and Mbsa factory has constituted towards the largest single agricultural project in the Territory.

Stettin Bay Lumber Company which has sawmill establishments at Buluma and Kwalakeesi also provides cash employment to villagers nearby. Logging and Trading at Kimbe Bay also provides employment in the area. Other non-indigenous development in the area are trade stores of mix race interests which sell on wholesale to village trade stores, and furthermore, the Megigi and Matavulu plantations are also of mix race interests.

### SOCIAL.

The Roman Catholic has school establishments at Yavua, Valoka and Mai, while United Church has a school set up at Malalia. However, the Administration has also schools set up at Mora Mora (Vocational Centre), Galilo, Siki, Kapore, Sarakolok, Burassi, Dagi and Tabai-Rikau. The majority of these schools have a capacity of educating people up to standard six level. There is a great increase in the number of students going on to high schools every year, and it would be better if another high school could be set up in the District if possible to help solve the problem of parents paying travelling fares to schools in East New Britain in some circumstances, and to allow students to visit their parents regularly. Standard six dropouts is another problem in the area and it would be recommended that an additional



vocational school be set up to help with the matter. Meanwhile, the people of Ubai and Lavege have requested that a school be set up in their area due to the great distance their children have to travel to attend school at Vavua.

Mission hospitals are located at Valoka, and Malalia, providing health services to the people in the area. Major diseases are often dealt with at Talasea Hospital. Meanwhile, the Administration has a Rural Health Centre at Nahavio providing services to the settlers.

Law and order throughout is enforced by Councillors in a very little sense, and frequent administration (D.D.A. officers) patrols to the area. However, minor cases are often dealt with at the village level whereby an accompaniment is often reached, where as major cases are dealt with at the sub-district level. On the course of this recent patrol, cases were brought up and were dealt with by Paul Crowe right on the spot.

Mission establishments are found at Valoka, Mai, Vavua and Malalia, and a majority of villagers in the area are Roman Catholic followers, with exception of Wavuvu, half of Kerapi village, Gulei Rikau and Galilo who are United Church followers. No indication of conflicts between the two significant church groupings were found.

The "Kivung" which is the largest significant organisation in the area has possessed great influence. It was said to have been formed just after the second world war with Lima Taredo as its fundamental structure. In the early days, the Kivung was observed to have centred around cargo cult, eventually it began to resist Council influence when Local Government Council was newly introduced to the area. Lima was personally interviewed by officers on patrol at his home village, and he had claimed that at present the organisation wasn't anti-Council though the Council was accepted in many villages against the wishes of the majority.

In addition, Lima had claimed that the Kivung had thrown away all its past dealings with cargo cults and had emerged to a cash economy, with involvement in trade stores and P.M.V's. It was understood that the Kivung's common interest at present is to provide cash and to help promote the well-being of its followers. Unfortunately, very limited income has constituted towards a great failure in fulfilling their desires.

Agents of the central trade store which is managed by Lima at his village are set up practically in every village who are involved with the organisation, and as mentioned previously, very limited cash income is obtainable in terms of profit. The Kivung was also in possession of two passenger trucks operating in the area. However, at present one is uneconomical due to engine corruption, but at all times, both P.M.V's do operate at a loss.

Co-operation among leading members of the Kivung is observed, and regularly meetings of its kind are usually held in every member village with Lima as a Chairman. At one instance the patrol was at Kololo village and a Kivung meeting was in progress with Lima as Chairman. Frequent meetings held by members are of discussion about how to help improve things concerning the organisation.

The officer writing this report is very concerned about the organisation and if in fact it had emerged into a businesslike organisation (which it is as it could be observed at present), it would be appreciated something could be done if possible by Administration officers in the area to help promote the interests of the organisation, and to allow it to reach its goals.

③

CONCLUSION.

As mentioned previously, the patrol was dedicated to census work, it could well be said that the patrol was well conducted despite of the wet season which sometimes fall into conflicts with activities of the patrol. The conduct of two Police Constables accompanying the patrol was regarded as pleasing. With better health services provided in the area and the oil palm settlement scheme have contributed towards a great increase in the population of the area. However, elections of the House of Assembly has forced the patrol to a halt, and missed out patrolling the oil palm areas. As soon as the elections are over, the area would be visited by the patrol. Appendices are attached for reference on the current population statistics of the West Nakanai Census Division.



APPENDIX "A"

(2)

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>ADULT</u>		<u>CHILD</u>		<u>TOTAL PRESENT</u>	<u>TOTAL ABSENTEES</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>BIRTHS</u>
	M	F	M	F				
LAVAGE	28	21	21	25	95		N11	3
UBAI	84	76	70	76	306		6	17
(MOIMU)	8*	3*	1*			12*		
	52	57	70	52	231		N11	11
(RAPUKI	1*		1*			2*		
	35	41	34	47	157		N11	7
(YAVUA	12*	4*	1*	1*		18*		
	78	82	92	66	318		N11	14
(GALLO	41*	13*	15*	5*		74*		
	103	112	126	122	463		1	18
(MAKASILI	7*					7*		
	33	38	40	42	153		N11	9
(KERAPI	36*	13*	5*	6*		60*		
	81	89	76	101	347		N11	8
(GAVUVU	19*	10*	9*	10*		48*		
	43	42	62	61	208		N11	6
(RIKAU	15*	3*		2*		20*		
	50	53	81	44	228		N11	7
(GULKI	26*	9*	8*	6*		49*		
	36	50	51	38	175		N11	9
(MALAITA	7	3	1	1	12			
MORANDRA	17	3	17	5	42			
(KAVUTU	1*	1*	1*	2*		5*		
	31	29	22	31	113		1	5
(KOLOLO	3*					3*		
	33	26	48	38	145		N11	9
(VALOKA	19*	6*	1*	1*		27*		
	62	72	83	75	292		1	16
(GAWATUA	8*	1*				9*		
	66	69	89	75	299		1	21
(VOVOSI	5*	1*	1*			7*		
	51	51	44	56	202		N11	15
(PORAPORA	19*	6*	8*	6*		39*		
	47	51	46	54	198		1	8
(GALOALE	18*	5*	4*	1*		28*		
	72	75	69	88	304		2	14
(KASSIA	16*	6*	3*	2*		29*		
	67	81	64	72	284		4	15
(WATISISI	1*	1*	3*	2*		7*		
	39	36	47	46	168		1	14
(KVALAKESSI	6*			1*		7*		
	72	67	72	61	272		5	10
(BETHAULE	5*	1*				6*		
	91	76	64	75	306		3	30
(BULUKA	9*	3*	1*	1*		14*		
	144	115	124	135	518		2	24
(MAI	13*	1*		2*		16*		
	102	99	93	90	384		4	22
(GAUNGO	26	21	25	22	94		2	5
MCCA	48	40	47	47	182		3	13

\* = Absentees

7/1/72

①



7/2/72

- PATROL ROOM







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

District of WEST NEW BRITAIN Report No. 2 9 1971/72  
Patrol Conducted by LUCAS M. JOHN  
Area Patrolled CENTRAL NAKANAI - UASILAU/SILANGA - COUNCIL AREA.  
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL  
Natives NIL  
Duration—From 24/9/1971 to 8/11/1971  
Number of Days 46 days  
Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no  
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services no / / 19  
Medical no / / 19  
Map Reference attached  
Objects of Patrol To determine correct hours worked by machinery on roads in the  
area, namely: UASILAU/SILANGA, UASILAU/SALE, SILANGA/MIRAPU.

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... \$.....

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

OA:MG

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

67-17-12

21st March, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
West New Britain District,  
P.O. Box 78,  
KIMBE.

HOSKINS PATROL NO. 2 OF 1971-72.

Your reference 67-1-3 of 1/3/72.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Reports arising out of the above Patrol of the Central Nakanai-Uasilau/Silanga Census Divisions, as submitted by Mr. L. John, Assistant Field Officer.

There is no need for Assistant Field Officers to submit full formal patrol reports. A short report of the new "Situation Report" type detailing the actual task performed is all that is necessary. Such manner of reporting would highlight non-completion of objects, and provide a medium for explanation of the reasons therefore.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.





DDA 67. 17. 12 (10)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Discom

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

67-1-3/Hoskins Patrol

No. 2/71-72

EWB:SG

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-1-3/Hoskins Patrol  
No. 2 of 71/72

-7 MAR 1972

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KOMODOU.

District Office,  
Box 78,  
KIMBE, WEST NEW BRITAIN.  
1st March, 1972.

Patrol Report Hoskins No.2/71-72

Attached please find two copies of the above Patrol Report, Patrol Instructions by the District Local Government Officer and covering comments by the Assistant District Commissioner, Hoskins.

The objects of this Patrol were to determine the correct hours worked by machinery on roads in the area patrolled, however as you will see from the Patrol Report the Patrol did not complete its objects. Mr. Lucas has failed to explain why this was not carried out and the Assistant District Commissioner, Hoskins failed to investigate the reasons.

It appears that Councils are favouring the operation of road working equipment on an hourly basis instead of on a set contract price. As we have found with Witu Airstrip, this system requires a person to be committed full time on timing and checking the operation of equipment. I personally consider that this is unsatisfactory with the continuing growth of road works in the area and the necessity of having an Officer or person employed by the Council, to be standing alongside such machinery and certifying the correct hours of use.

Mr. Power the new District Local Government Officer is aware of this situation and I understand he will bring it to the attention of the respective Councils so that firm contracts can be made in the first instance and thereon the responsibility of completion rests with the Contractor and not by the supervision from the Council or from the Advisor.

*N.F. Fowler*  
N.F. Fowler  
a/District Commissioner.

Enc.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



*Jim on Hoskins Report* (10)

Telegrams..... 67-1-1

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for JJT/FH

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
Hoskins.

District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
Kimbe.

28th December, 1971.

PATROL REPORT - No. 2. 1971/72.

*ST*

COMMENTS:

1. The objective of this patrol was not directly achieved. Mr.O'Brien,District Local Government Officer, specifically instructed Mr.Lucas "to keep an hour book on all machines working for the Nakanai Council in the Ussilau/Silanga area". An appendix therefore should be attached to this report apart from the diary stating the progress and setbacks of each vehicle and what lengths of road were covered.
2. Mr. Lucas stated the weather was a handicap to the progress of the road. This is entirely agreed upon. Because this is not a human controlled factor, projects of this nature should be planned for, and undertaken in the dry season. This period, I believe, covers the ending and beginning of the financial year. Bearing in mind the financial alterations of the changeover, it would seem impracticable to plan such projects. However, it offers a better alternative to a waste of resources in the wet season.
3. The patrol on the whole was well presented, despite the few repetitions of ideas. But this is probably indicative of Mr. Lucas' experience.

*P. Kilori*

P.Kilori.  
Assistant District Commissioner,



PATROL DIARY

24.9.71 to 8.11.71

24.9.71

Departed Kimbe per Army Barge 0615 hrs. for patrol in Nakanai area.

Arrived Lasibu 1200 hrs. Afternoon and overnight spent D.A.S.F. Station, Salelubu.

25.9.71

Commenced supervision of work on road, recording working hours of various machinery - 1 tracked front end loader  
2 tipper trucks  
1 grader.

Upgrading carried out on Salelubu/Sale road.

Late afternoon returned to Salelubu, overnights.

26.9.71

0830 hrs. accompanied by Council Advisor, M.J. Bassett continued with recording of working hours of machinery.  
Returned and overnight at Salelubu.

27.9.71

0745 hrs. continued recording working hours on road.  
Ceased late afternoon.  
Returned and overnight Salelubu.

28.9.71

1030 hrs. continued recording working hours on road.  
Returned later afternoon and overnights at Salelubu.

29.9.71

0830 hrs. Upgrading of road section Uasilau/Sale.  
Ceased duty late afternoon, 1715 hrs.  
Returned and overnight Salelubu

30.9.71

0800 hrs. continued recording working hours on road.  
Returned late afternoon and overnight Salelubu.

1.10.71

Continued recording working hours on road until darkness.  
2030 hrs. Returned to road section until 0130hrs of 2.10.71.  
Returned to Salelubu.

2.10.71

Continued recording working hours until 1800hrs. Only three vehicles working at this stage, one unserviceable.  
Returned later afternoon and overnight Salelubu.

3.10.71

Observed Sunday. Jack O'Connor departed for Rabaul to obtain parts for w/s vehicle.  
Overnight Salelubu.

PATROL DIARY (CONT'D).

8

4.10.71

1030hrs. Commenced work. Due to heavy rains previous night, gravel collected from new deposit approx. 2 miles from Salelubu. Work was halted by heavy rains at 1200 hrs. Returned and overnighted Salelubu.

5.10.71

Front end loader unserviceable, grader bogged and truck unserviceable. Jack O'Connor returned from Rabaul with spare parts. Time was spent on service of the equipment. Overnight Salelubu.

6.10.71

1200 hrs. commenced work, on road. Morning spent fitting spare parts. Due to heavy rains on previous day work delayed. 1800 hrs. ceased work and returned to Salelubu. Overnight Salelubu.

7.10.71

0840 hrs. commenced work on road. Work delayed due to rains. Ceased at 1815 hrs. Overnight Salelubu.

8.10.71

0645 hrs. commenced work. 0830hrs. combined with Max Wright's equipment on upgrading of the main road, Salelubu/Silanga section. 1600 hrs. ceased, due to rains. Jack O'Connor departed. Overnight Salelubu.

9.10.71

0700 hrs. commenced work with Max Wright's machinery. Bogged machinery delayed roadwork. Returned afternoon and overnight Salelubu.

10.10.71

Sunday - observed.

11.10.71

Due to heavy rains previous night, work delayed. Visit by the Administration accompanied by the West New Britain District Commissioner, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Fowler. Overnight Salelubu.

12.10.71

0830hrs. commenced work with continued delays due to bogged trucks. Grader worked nil hours. Ceased work due to rain in the afternoon. Overnight Salelubu.

13.10.71

Due to heavy rains throughout the day and bogged trucks, little work was achieved. Overnight Salelubu.

14.10.71

1000hrs. commenced work, ceased at 1130 hrs due to rains. Overnight Salelubu.



15.10.71

Commenced work at 1130hrs after allowing mud to dry. Front end loader, tipper truck in operation; grader without operator, other truck u/s.  
Overnight Salelubu.

16.10.71

0800hrs. commenced work with tipper truck and front end loader. Ceased 1500 hrs.  
Overnight Salelubu.

17.10.71

0800 hrs. commenced with two machines. 1700 hrs. ceased work.  
Overnight Salelubu.

18.10.71

0815 hrs. commenced with two machines and ceased at 1300 hrs due to rains.  
Afternoon and overnight at Salelubu.

19.10.71

1100 hrs. commenced work after road had dried. 1500 hrs. ceased work.  
Overnight Salelubu.

20.10.71

Due to break down of front end loader and lack of fuel for tipper truck, work came to a halt. Fuel was obtained from v/s truck and work continued from 1100 hrs. to 1700 hrs.  
Overnight Salelubu.

21.10.71

0700 hrs. tipper truck commenced with in conjunction with Max Wright's equipment. 1700 hrs. work ceased.  
Overnight Salelubu.

22.10.71

0700 hrs. commenced work. Ceased at 1000 hrs. due to rains. Max Wright's machinery driven to Lasibu for shipment. O'Connor's operators decided to accompany Wright's equipment and leave the area altogether. Day and night spent at Salelubu.

23.10.71

No work completed.  
Day and night spent Salelubu.

24.10.71

Sunday - observed.

25.10.71

Worked with labourers on drainage of road. 1600 hrs. ceased work due to rains.  
Overnight Salelubu.

...4/

26.10.71

Spent day writing report.  
Jack O'Connor and his operators arrived at night.  
Overnight Salelubu.

27.10.71

Day spent writing report while Jack O'Connor and operators repaired equipment.  
Machinery in workable condition by 1730 hrs.; front end loader broke down again after little work.  
Overnight Salelubu.

28.10.71

Day spent on repair of loader. Heavy rains from 1200 hrs. to nightfall.  
Overnight Salelubu.

29.10.71

Repairs made to front end loader.  
1500 hrs. commenced work;  
1800 hrs. ceased work.  
Overnight Salelubu.

30.10.71

0700hrs. commenced work.  
1600 hrs. ceased work, due to heavy rains.  
Overnight Salelubu.

31.10.71

0700hrs. commenced work.  
1100hrs. ceased work due to front end loader bogged - unserviceability of truck.  
Overnight Salelubu.

1.11.71

Front end loader bogged all day. No work achieved.  
Jack O'Connor (Contractor) arrived at night.  
Overnight Salelubu.

2.11.71

Front end loader commenced work at 1100hrs. and ceased 1930 hrs.  
Overnight Salelubu.

3.11.71

0830 hrs. commenced work;  
1900 hrs. ceased work.  
Overnight Salelubu.

4.11.71

0700 hrs. commenced work;  
1245 hrs. ceased work due to rains  
Overnight Salelubu.

5.11.71

1000 hrs. commenced work.  
1400 hrs. ceased work due to heavy rains.  
Afternoon and night at Salelubu.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

Discom

LMJ:SG

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator.

District Office,  
Box 78,  
KIMBE, WEST NEW BRITAIN.

9th November, 1971.

Deputy District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
KIMBE.  
WEST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT.

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT - CENTRAL NAKANAI AREA

ROADWORK - CENTRAL NAKANAI

Introduction:

A patrol was launched into the Central Nakanai Area to carry out roadwork supervision and timing of equipment which set the basic objective of this patrol, which has been carried out under the instruction of the District Local Government Officer.

The area patrolled lies some 40 miles in a westerly direction of Hoskins Sub-District Headquarters. The patrol's main interest was in road development in the Nakanai Area.

Road Work - Uasilau/Sale

Work commenced on the upgrading of this section of road and Mr. Jack O'Connor's equipment is working on this road. There are four pieces of machinery, namely, grader, two tipper trucks and a trucked front end loader. Due to the availability of sufficient funds, this road work was due for completion within a period of three weeks, yet problems delayed the speed of work every day. There is a vast area of gravel deposits which are composed of boulders, indicating the area was once an old river bed.

Matters which affected road work progress:

- (a) The wet season approached and delayed work every day to day during the early stages and as a result times have been spent on bogged equipment.
- (b) Lack of labourers, proper drivers and operators have also slowed the speed of work, except that Councillor Soa of Uasilau put an approximate number of twenty (20) village men on the road to help build the road.
- (c) Due to (a) above, days have been spent on re-gravelling approximately 2 miles of road which has already been gravelled during this period.
- (d) Reference to my Patrol Diary - unserviceable equipment have also delayed work progress.

The upgrading of road in this section (Uasilau-Sale) extended for approximately 2½ miles.

Uasilau/Silanga and Uasilau/Lasibu:

At the commencement of the road work two (2) companies worked together in the area, but due to this regular rain Mr. Max Wright's equipment was pulled out and decided to return to Buluma and continue when the wet season ceases.

This section of road is at a very bad situation due to regular rains again and usage by heavy equipment.

Jack O'Connor continues to work along this section but keeps regravelling and no extension is being made.

Mirapu Section:

No work has yet been done along this section yet it is in a fair condition except it requires a few bridges across 3 - 4 meandering creeks, one of which requires a bridge length of some 30ft.

The Luvi River separates the Mirapu settlers from the Silanga settlers who own individual blocks of cocoa which is the main current source of income in the area.

Bridges:

The bridge over the Ala River which runs adjacent to the D.A.S.F. Station, Salelubu is usually over-run by floods during wet seasons of the year. A new bridge is expected to be under construction in a very near future, however Bonnie Nakamura and a few village men have already started work at this bridge.

Economic Development:

Cocoa is mainly grown in the area and these cocoa blocks are usually small and owned individually. Under the instructions and demonstrations of the D.A.S.F. staff at Salelubu, cocoa production in the area is continuing its expansion and production. The products are sold mainly locally to the Sumu Co-operative Society operating in the area.

The income is mainly used for purchase of tinned foods, meat, rice and tobacco which supplement their locally grown subsistence crops which includes taro, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, corn, manioc, abacca and yams and locally grown tobacco. Fish is mainly caught at nights while birds and wild pigs are hunted mainly with shot-guns owned by a few people in the villages.

An oil palm block was seen  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Salelubu along the road link heading to Sale, which indicates the surrounding grounds suitable for oil palm growing but currently as stated cocoa production is the people's basic aim at present.

Coconuts are also introduced but at a very small scale.

The roads in the area are very benefitable to the cocoa growers in transportation of their produce purposes. A tractor and trailer owned by the Sumu Co-operative Society is used for these purposes every day. Fresh cocoa beans are usually driven to the three fermentaries operating in the area. Here the beans get dried and put into bags and then stored in sheds awaiting shipment.

There are no plantations, factories and commercial establishments in the area owned or operated by non-indigenous persons.

Political Development:

The Local Government influence in the area is highly co-operated and this road work has been arranged and financial payments of contractors will be made by the Local Government. The laws and orders of the Council in the area are controlled by the Council elected representative at each village. Councillor Soa, an MBE medallist has co-operated very well in the



(2)

road work and at one stage he did not turn up on the Council Meeting at Ewasse but was engaged in road work instructing his 20 men working on the road. His items for discussion were handed to the President, Nakanai Local Government Council.

Council meetings are usually held at Ewasse Base Camp where the Administrative Advisor is stationed. The Council Advisor, Mr. M.J. Bassett is at present stationed at Salelubu during this period of the road work.

No comments on House of Assembly and the Member for the electorate was received and Mr. John Maneke being a native of the area patrolled, indicates that he made close contact with the people of the nearby villages. However, to my point of view, Mr. Maneke is highly respected by his people and he has a high respect towards administrative officers patrolling his area.

#### Social Development:

Education and Health Services are provided by the Roman Catholic Missionaries, Teachers and Nurses apart from the Aid Post at Uasilau and a School run by a United Church Mission at Uasilau.

The Government Departmental services provided in the area include the D.A.S.F. staff at Salelubu who go out every day into various blocks for inspections, instructions, demonstrations, work towards expansion of cash crops and help prevent insect pests that would damage the cocoa plants. There is no Fisheries Officer stationed at Salelubu but there was an Officer in the area during the period of my patrol and he has demonstrated the proper manner of net mending, folding, before and after catching and the proper manner of catching.

There is also a Co-operatives Officer based at Salelubu and he runs the functions of the Sumu Co-operative Society and the two Society stores operating at Uasilau and Silanga.

The Local Government Councillors provide services in settling quarrels etc. and so keep law and order at each village.

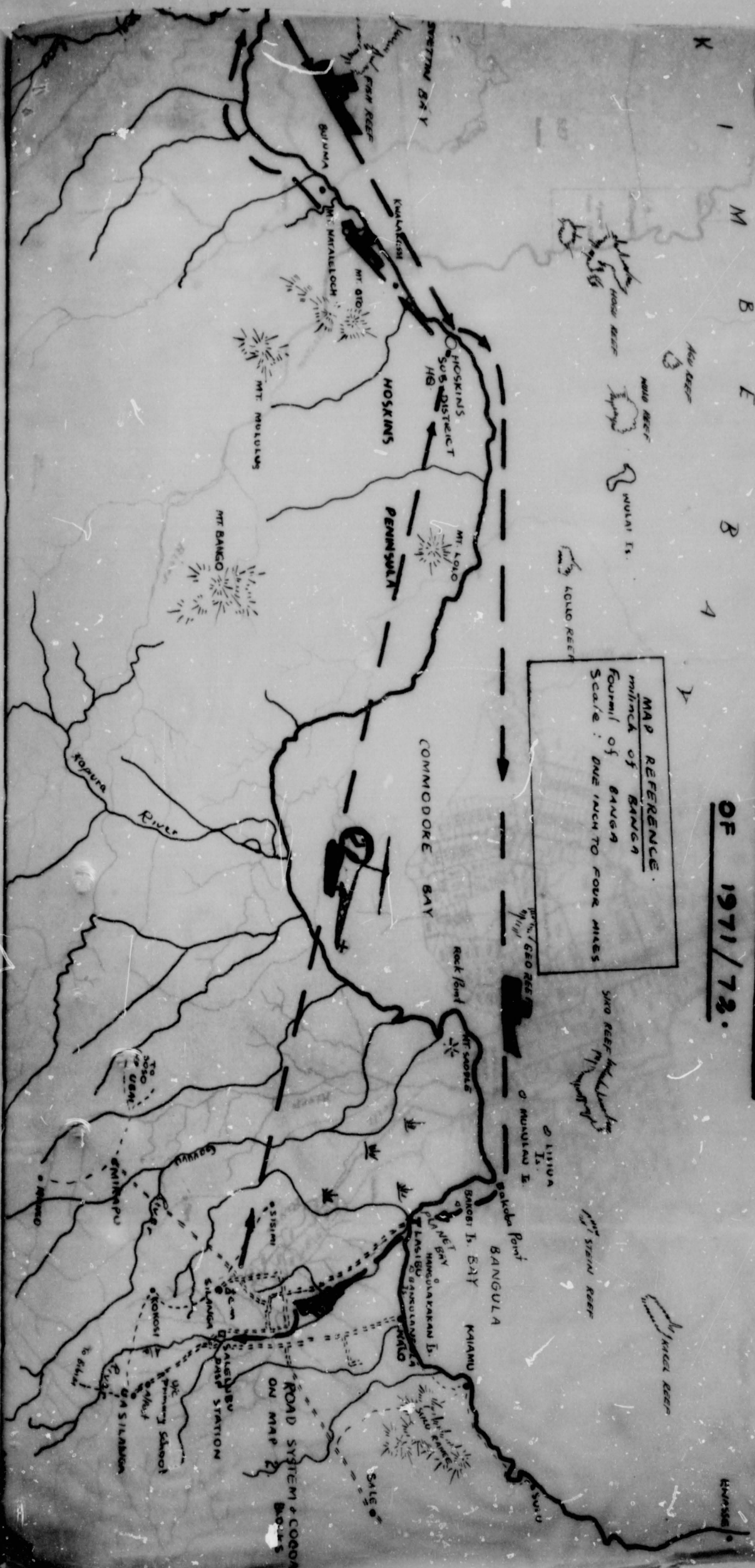
There was no cult or unrest or anything of that nature during the course of this patrol in this particular Uasilau/Silanga area.

There was also no youth activities, courses, or community education (or ~~Women's Clubs~~) operating in the area except that people play soccer, volley ball and basket ball especially on Sundays after services and Saturdays but not really organized. Statements were received that a tavern will be set up in the near future. *It is believed that there is a women's club organization operating in the area but no such was noticeable during my patrol.*

Conclusion: I feel that the objects of the patrol as set out in the instructions have been carried out. Regarding the road work, Mr. Jack O'Connor could have done his job better if he took up the work on this road earlier in the year when the weather was fine. At present he is only using the hours of the fine part of each day and then stops. He has no labourers and no experienced operators and no mechanic. He has also been absent during part of the period when work could have been done. As can be gauged from the report the patrol's main aim was to deal with roadwork, however the people of the area appear to be pro-administration and pro-development especially in the fields of economy as long as there is a continuous guiding force to help them along. I feel that in the very near future the area be noted as one of those areas, productive area in the Territory, but it depends on more increase in their cash crops, or by planting newly introduced crops such as copra and oil palm etc. or organizing themselves to founding new ventures if the current contentment is to continue.

.....  
Lucas M. John  
Assistant Field Officer.

MAP REFERENCE.  
millina of BANGA  
fourmil of BANGA  
Scale: ONE INCH TO FOUR MILES









TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

District of WEST NEW BRITAIN Report No. 1/ 1971/72  
1970/71  
Patrol Conducted by BERNARD TAVAIKOL ( ASSISTANT FIELD OFFICER )  
Area Patrolled EAST NAKANAI CENSUS DIVISION  
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL  
Natives NIL  
Duration—From 27/ 4/ 1971 to 25/ 6/ 1971  
Number of Days FIFTY NINE NIGHTS  
Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NIL  
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 27/ 1/ 1970  
Medical ...../...../19.....  
Map Reference ONE  
Objects of Patrol SPECIAL LAND PURCHASE AND LAND INVESTIGATION REPORT  
DESCRIBE ON THE PATROL REPORT.

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... \$.....

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



lage

Over 13  
F M F

Discom

67-1-3/35-4-28/35/338

BWFB:SG

67-1-3/35/4-28/  
35-3-88

District Office,  
Box 78,  
KIMBE, WEST NEW BRITAIN.

28th December, 1971.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KOMODOBU.

Hoskins Patrol No. 1-1971/72

Your 67-17-4 of 14th December 1971 refers.

The people are now willing to sell additional land for Ewasse Station. In fact the area offered has increased from 18 acres to 40 acres.

This was advised by the Officer-in-charge Ewasse on a recent inspection of that station.

The purchase investigation is delayed awaiting the Department of Lands' authority to investigate (Now Received)

Permission has been requested from the Director of Lands by my 35-4-28 of 17th June 1971 and 11th October 1971 and telegram 536 of 22nd December 1971.

Possibly you could help expedite the instruction.

The Officer-in-charge Ewasse has been instructed to investigate the disputed areas.

*N.F. Fowler*  
N.F. Fowler,  
a/District Commissioner.

MADUGA AND KABOKU LAND.

I'm not sure I understand the nature of this dispute. Could it be settled by a Titles Commissioner?

(S.J. PEARALL)  
a/Secretary.



P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDONU.

20th January, 1972.

35-6-17/36-2-17/  
67-17-4

The District Commissioner,  
West New Britain District,  
KOROR.

LAND MATTERS - HOSKINS PATROL NO. 1 OF 1971/72.

Reference is made to the land queries raised in the abovementioned report.

PAPANA LAND:

I trust this is one and the same as the EWASSE Station extension land for which an Instruction has been issued.

SULE AIRSTRIP:

Purchase documents are being drawn up for this acquisition.

SAGELAGELA LAND.

Has an application been lodged by Mr. GA for this land? If so, has an instruction been issued? If the clan is willing to sell the land, perhaps Mr. GA might like to purchase from the owners, direct, and apply for a Tenure Conversion Order over the land.

BIALLA AIRSTRIP:

Is it intended that more land be purchased to extend the airstrip.

PAPANA SUB-DIVISION:

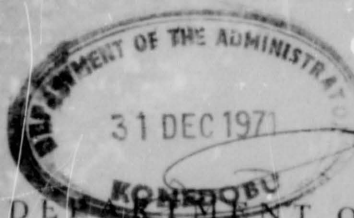
Is this land already part of EWASSE Base Camp?

PULAGULA LAND:

Have we any use for this land?

UBILI VILLAGE LAND DISPUTE:

- (a) Is the land on which the ULAMONA Mission stands alienated land?
- (b) Assistance should be given to the people in preparing applications under Section 15 of the Land Titles Commission Ordinance.



DDA 67-17-4  
(14)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Discern  
67-1-3/35-4-28/35/338  
BWPB:SG

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. 67-1-3/35/4-28/  
35-3-88

District Office  
Box 78,  
KIMBE, WEST NEW BRITAIN.

28th December, 1971.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KOROEBOU.

Hoskins Patrol No. 1-1971/72

Your 67-17-4 of 14th December 1971 refers.

The people are now willing to sell additional land for Ewasse Station. In fact the area offered has increased from 18 acres to 40 acres.

This was advised by the Officer-in-charge Ewasse on a recent inspection of that station.

The purchase investigation is delayed awaiting the Department of Lands' authority to investigate. (NEW RECEIVED)

Permission has been requested from the Director of Lands by my 35-4-28 of 17th June 1971 and 11th October 1971 and telegram 536 of 22nd December 1971.

Possibly you could help expedite the instruction.

The Officer-in-charge Ewasse has been instructed to investigate the disputed areas.

N.F. Fowler,  
District Commissioner.



GG:IT

13

67-17-4

P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

14th December, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
P.O. Box 78,  
KIMBE.  
West New Britain District.

HOSKINS PATROL NO. 1-1971/72.

Your reference is 67-1-3 dated 26th October,  
1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the  
abovementioned Patrol Report by Mr. A.B. Tavalakol,  
Assistant Field Officer of the East Nakanai Census  
Division.

Did Mr. Tavalakol approach the unwilling  
owners of PAPAHA land again and if so what was the  
outcome of it? What plans have been initiated from  
your office regarding the disputed areas mentioned  
in the report?

*T. W. Ellis*  
(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

Discom  
67-1-3

BWPB:SC



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-1-3

District Office,  
Box 78,  
KIMBE, WEST NEW BRITAIN.

26th October, 1971.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEBOBU.

Patrol Hoskins 1-71/72 East Nakanai Census  
Division

Attached please find a report of the above patrol conducted by  
Mr. A.B. Tavalakol (Assistant Field Officer).

The patrol was of a specialised nature and unfortunately does  
not contain a situation report.

The comments by the Assistant District Commissioner, Hoskins  
adequately covers the report.

For your information please.

N.F. Fowler,  
a/District Commissioner.

Enc.



67-1-1

PK/HC

The District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
KIMBE.


W.N.B.

Sub-District Office,  
Hoskins.

5th. October, 1971.

HOSKINS REPORT - 1/71-72.

1. Attached hereto please find a report of a patrol conducted by Assistant Field Officer, Mr. Bernard Tavalakol on East Nakanai Census Division.
2. Mr. Tavalakol was specifically instructed to clear up any outstanding land matters in the area, in particular Sule Airstrip. The report of Sule Airstrip is forwarded under separate correspondence of 35-4-64 of the same date.
3. Mr. Tavalakol completed the patrol on the 25th. June 1971. On his arrival from the patrol, he was assigned to the Territory Wide Census for two weeks. However, there is no excuse for the late submission of this report. Mr. Tavalakol had ample time to complete the report after the census. Mr. Tavalakol has been instructed that in future, if the report is not submitted within four days of his return from patrol, he will have to apply for L.W.O.P. in order to complete the report.
4. It is suggested that in future an officer visiting the area, may look into Gulagula land. In the interest of the people, the officer should gather a wider range of views if the people are willing to sell the land to the Administration, and also look into Madutlua and Kaboku Boundaries.
5. In regards to the present Ulamona Catholic Mission site, please refer to Paragraph (f) of my 34-5-44 of the 9th. December, 1967. It may be that the Mission is leasing the land, on which the school, the sawmill and their church are situated, from Administration. As this office does not hold a lease document, you may be able to clarify this.
6. It is reported that the Papaha Sub-Division investigation report was left with the O.I.C., Ewasse. The report should be at your office by now.
7. Attached please find camping allowance claim for funding and return same for payment.
8. The report is forwarded for your comment.

  
P. KILORI,  
Assistant District Commissioner.

Patrol No. 1970/71

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### Introduction

The patrol was conducted into the East Nakanai Census Division. Its mainly investigating and monitoring of land in the above mentioned region.

Station The East Nakanai : Census Hoskins as the south of North or West New Britain District along the Tigris River in the Pangula Bay District. The station is situated between Nakanai village approximately 10 miles from the Tigris river.

Sub District of the land : is fair Hoskins and suitable for the agricultural development. The soil is fairly of volcanic origin. Dense tropical rain forest.

At the moment the people of these villages are planting a bit of coconuts and District was and before : the West New Britain at this village — also connected together and supply for a G.P.O. number and at the moment they transport their bags of copra and coconuts through to U.N.D. in the District. One of the population in each village are working their living by working on timber logging companies.

Patrol Conducted : A. Bernard Tavalakol (Assistant Field Officer)

### Summary of Patrol :

The patrol was well received by the villagers in the East Nakanai Census Division.

Supplies of fresh food were given to the Area Patrolled : East Nakanai Census Division.

### Map of the Political Division :

This area is under the West Nakanai Local Government Council, which of course operating was operated for nearly 10 years.

Accompanying the Patrol : Nil

The West Nakanai Local Government has been doing some of the projects in both Central and East Nakanai Census Division. The Council is at the moment getting some important projects e.g. water pumps and road maintenance and also bridges.

Duration of Patrol : 27-4-71 to 25-6-71

### Remarks :

From my point of view every villages are clean and tidy. In any cases some unclean people don't worry about these things. Last Patrol to the Area : 27-1-70

U.N.D. village is the most typical of all in the two census divisions. Their houses are built on stilts. The object of the Patrol : Land Purchase and investigation Report

Map reference

\*\*\*\*\*



### Introduction :

The patrol was conducted into the East Nakanai Census Division. Its mainly investigating and purchasing of lands in the above mentioned region.

The East Nakanai Census Division extends along the coast of North or West New Britain District, from Mavulu River to Tiauru River in the Bangula Bay to the eastern boundary midway between Matanakunai village approximately six miles to Mavulu river.

Most of the land is fairly flat and suitable for the Agricultural development. The soil is fairly of volcanic origin, dense tropical rain forest.

At the moment the people of these villages are planting fair bit of coconuts and cocoa trees. They sell their cocoa and copra to the nearby plantations, but at Ubili village one clan co-operated together and apply for a C.M.B. number and at the moment they transport their bags of copra and cocoa through to C.M.B. in Rabaul. Mostly 80% of the population in each village are earning their living by working on timber logging companies and plantations.

### Reception of Patrol :

The patrol was well recieved by the villagers in the East Nakanai census division.

Supplies of fresh foods were given to the patrol without the patrol's asking. The village people were most co-operative in every way.

### Out-Line of the Political Education :

This area is under the West Nakanai Local Government Council, which of course ~~operating~~ was operating for nearly five years now.

The West Nakanai Local Government has been doing some of the projects in both Central and East Nakanai census division. The Council is at the moment getting some important projects e.g. water pumps and road maintenance and also bridges.

### Villages :

From my point of view every villages are clean and tidy. In any cases some careless people won't worry about these things. Every monning either a Councillor or Committee assemble his people and gets them to do various jobs around the village area.

Ubili village is the most tidiest of all in the two census divisions. Their houses are build with iron roofs, cements floors and walls with timber. The flowers were planted along the roads and also along the boundary of each house. For the future reasult there wouldn't be many people going to get medicine from hospitals.

Council Official :

From each village there were two committees and ~~xx~~ a councillor, whereas in some places there <sup>are</sup> no councillor but two committees representing him. There are two to three villages in a ward with only one councillor representing.

There are three villages in Councillor Maila's ward and from those villages they are some 15 to 20 miles separating each of them. Cr. Maila was very helpfull when I arrived at his village.

At Ubili village Cr. Bai and he had three committees and out from three committees two were the best helping to do my working completed at the earliest.

Land Purchased East Nakanai :

1. Papaha Land :

The Papaha land was owned by the Matililiu village people. Before any thing can be done with the mentioned land the ADO. Mr. R. J. Brown and myself their clan leader and they said that they are willing to sell this land to the Administration as for the extension of the station.

I did the survey of the land and when they saw the marks they approached me and said that they don't want to sell the land to the Administration. The people that said this were the people that didn't turn up when asking them about the land.

2. Sule Airstrip :

Regarding the Sule airstrip, I was mainly doing the Investigation Report (land). I went from Ubili village to Nantambu village then Nuau getting the signatures of the land owners and also getting their willingness to transfer the land to the Administration.

When asking them they said that they don't want to lease it to the Administration. They said that they want to sell it out right to the Administration.

3. Sagelagela Land :

This land is at Gomu village, East Nakanai of Hoskins Sub District. The land is owned by the Abilimosi clan only.

Mr. Ga had got a fermentary built on that land and at the moment he wanted to build a copra dryer on the same place. The land is not belong to his clan and that's way he wanted the Administration to buy it out from the clan concerned. He can then lease from the Administration.

We've ask the owning clan and they said that they are willing to do so. The survey of the land had been carried out.

4. Bialla Airstrip :

I was with the Land Settlement Section team surveying the Bialla airstrip as to find the boundary of the airstrip and also extension site.

The extension site is from the end of the airstrip to the dry water course or drain age. I did the map with the Land Development Officer.



5. Papaha Sub Division :

I was doing the sub-division of the Administration land for the purpose of building the office and the residents on the station. I did 12 blocks and also recut the boundary of Papaha land which was leased by the West Nakanai Local Government Council of the East Nakanai Census Division.

I planted hard wooden post on various corners to indicate the various allotments or sections. The OIC. resident is placed on the Council ground. The resident at the present time used by the 1st class Constable, it is in the Administration ground.

GULAGULA LAND :

During my last patrol to the East Nakanai, two people of the Abilimosi clan approached me and told me about the above mentioned land.

They said that they would like to sell Gulagula land to the Administration. They would like to sell the remaining area to Administration, however fair bit of Gulagula land had been bought already by the Administration. They would like to sell the area close to the beach and inland to their boundary. The area that the Administration had bought already is in the middle of Ibana logging station and Barima river.

These people stated that at 801, of course their old village after that they moved to Bubu village. They stayed there for a long period, after they heard that they had some lands at Matanakunai area. They packed their things and on the way they go to their new place. When we are ready to start the survey then we will let them know and they will go with survey team.

Land Disput Ubili Village :

At Ubi village the people are asking me about the land that occupied by the Ulamona Roman Catholic Mission. They said that they would like to know from the Administration, what can they do to get the land back from the Mission. The land they are talking about is the area that they built the classrooms and also the residents for the teachers. The clan owning groups don't want the mission to settle on the land without getting payment for it.

The village people had lots of land that they can plant things like coconut and copra, but the only thing that stops them from going ahead is they don't know who is the right owner of land. The other clan says that land belong to him and the other clan approach them again and said that its their's. What is the better way of getting these types of things to be settled.

They had a demarcation committee before but when they wanted to get the boundary cut, however the people never believe on them when doing their job. I had told them that I think we have to appoint about two demarcation committees and they must be known through from the Land Title Commissioner's office in Rabaul. Well these people need their land to be well organised and after that they can go ahead with their extension of coconuts and cocoa planting.

6

Disputed Madudua and Kaboku lands Boundary :

The boundary on the above mentioned lands is still disputed. The people of Baia village told me that the boundary on the lands is on the wrong place. They said that Baia village should be in the Madudua land and not in the Kaboku land. The wrong mark that the old Luluwai put comes out on the Pia point.

The people had said that the right boundary should be marked at Balaio point inland to Mt. Tambi. The ex-sergeant and at the moment appointed as a councillor, Mr Maila. From the point of his people they said that time there was a Luluwai from the Kaboku land owner said that, that was the right boundary of the two lands.

During my last patrol they told me that they will take off that boundary and put it in Balaio point which is about three miles from the old mark boundary. I checked the map that they drew about the Mera-mera tribal land on 1952. Cr. Maila told me that if nothing could be done on that he is going to go to Rabaul and see the Crown Law Solicitor about the matter. If any changes about the removal of old mark then they want one of our Officer to go and discuss with the people of Madudua and Kaboku and if they all think that it is right then we will put bounded mark at Balaio point which the people think the right mark. The people want this mark to be discussed and put in the right position.



# PATROL DIARY

- 27-4-71 \*\*\*\* 0730 to Sub district office after that get on to the car and left for Malalia, ex Malalia on M.V. Garua ahead to Lasibu 1200 Lasibu for Sulu 1330 then to Ewasse arrived 1500 overnight Bialla.
- 28-4-71 \*\*\*\* 0600 ex Bialla for Ulamona arrived 0930 unloded my patrolling equipments and put them to order and also informed the Councillor Bai overnight Ubili village.
- 29-4-71 \*\*\*\* At the rest house waiting for the people to come and sign their names, they arrived and I continued working after 1300 I work until 2000 pm. overnight Ubili village.
- 30-4-71 \*\*\*\* 0800 ex Ubili Village for Nantambu village at the arrival all the people concerned were there so started working and after completion of Nantambu ex for Muau village arrived 1330 worked until 1800 over night.
- 1-5-71 \*\*\*\* Ex for Ubili and Observed rest house Ubili.
- 2-5-71 \*\*\*\* Observed Ubili village Sabath Day.
- 3-5-71 \*\*\*\* 0800 ex Ubili for Sule Airstrip inspection of the said Land, the people of Ubili said that the company had graded a extra land and that is why I wanted to go and check it up. over night Ubili village.
- 4-5-71 \*\*\*\* Waited for the remaining people that hadn't put their signatures yet waited until 1200 lunch break and at 1300 walked over to Ulamona Catholic Mission and meet Garua over night at Ulamona.
- 5-5-71 \*\*\*\* 0600 ex Ulamona to Bialla and off loaded at Ewasse went and saw the O.I.C. Patrol Post Ewasse and discussed about the work to be done at the station.
- 6-5-71 \*\*\* 0745 with officer in-Charge Ewasse and walked around the Papaha extension with the owners 1200 rest and at 1300 with the people talking about the land at Matililiu returned to the rest house 1606.
- 7-5-71 \*\*\*\* 0700 ex Ewasse for Bubu village arrived 1030 waited for the people until they arrived 1300 I got the concern people and they get the signatures on the vendors, ex Bubu 1530 for Ewasse 1800.
- 8-5-71 \*\*\*\* Observed Ewasse.
- 9-5-71 \*\*\*\* Observed Ewasse Sabath Day.
- 10-5-71 \*\*\*\* 0730 ex Ewasse for Baikakea arrived 0900 talked with the people 1200 lunch break and 1300 with the owners of the land went and saw the land, returned home ex 1500 arrived Ewasse 1645 over night Ewasse.
- 11-5-71 \*\*\*\* It was raining all morning and afternoon so spend a day at the rest house.

- 12-5-71 \*\*\*\* 0745 I was oiling the surveying equipments ready for survey 1200 lunch break 1300 returned to the OIC. and we were with the Clan leader Abilimosi clan wanted to sell a piece of land to the Administration over night Ewasse.
- 13-5-71 \*\*\*\* 0730 ex Ewasse to Matililiu village waited for the people to start the survey they didn't come up so I went to Ga's piece of land at Gomu worked until 1700 ex Gomu 2100 to Ewasse over night.
- 14-5-71 \*\*\*\* 0745 ex Ewasse for Matililiu for about 2½ hours and after completing the land survey and back to another person to do survey his land too returned to the rest house 1630 over night Ewasse.
- 15-5-71 \*\*\*\* Observed Ewasse rest house
- 16-5-71 \*\*\*\* Observed Ewasse rest house, Sabbath Day.
- 17-5-71 \*\*\*\* 0745 traversing the Administration area or allotments for buildings 1200 lunch and at 1300 returned and continued with the same job until 1615.
- 18-5-71 \*\*\*\* 0800 with the people of Matililiu village started traversing the extension Papaha land, worked until 1530 arrived home 1545 observed the remaining working period over night Ewasse.
- 19-5-71 \*\*\*\* 0745 with the Matililiu people to go and surveyed the piece of land for Tiut from Rabaul worked all morning and afternoon work completed 1500 returned home 1530 and observed the remaining working period over night Ewasse.
- 20-5-71 \*\*\*\* 0750 Ex Ewasse for Gomu village talked with people about the land wanted to be leased by Ga, asked the clan owning groups and they said that they are willing to sell it through the Administration and than Gar will then lease it from the Administration returned home 1700 over night Ewasse.
- 21-5-71 \*\*\*\* 0800 with the Officer In-Charge Ewasse back to Gomu and talked about the land again and they said that are willing to do the same thing as it was dated at 20-5-71 returned home 1400 and observed the remaining working period.
- 22-5-71 \*\*\*\* Observed Ewasse rest house.
- 23-5-71 \*\*\*\* Observed Ewasse rest house, Sabbath Day.
- 24-5-71 \*\*\*\* 0745 ex Ewasse to the airstrip with the Lands Dept. team and surveyed the airstrip 1200 lunch break and at 1300 returned and continued with the job and it was completed 1400 and returned home 1500 over night Ewasse
- 25-5-71 \*\*\*\* 0745 still with the Lands Dept. went back to the airstrip and continued with the traverse up to the dry drain completed 1400 returned home 1530 overnight Ewasse.



- 3
- 26-5-71 \*\*\*\* 0700 ex Ewasse for Ulamona arrived 1130 ex Ulamona to Baia village arrived 1430 prepared camping things and observed the remaining working period 1900 pm discussion with the people and councillor Mabila until 2200 pm. over night Baia village.
- 27-5-71 \*\*\*\* 0745 with the people of Baia village working on the signatures for Melayea land investigation getting their signatures on schedule of owners worked all day that is Morning and afternoon over night Baia village.
- 28-5-71 \*\*\*\* 0730 ex Baia village to Baubau village. I went there because there were disput land matter talked with them and returned home 1500 over night Baia village.
- 29-5-71 \*\*\*\* Observed Baia village
- 30-5-71 \*\*\*\* Observed Baia village, Sabbath Day.
- 31-5-71 \*\*\*\* 0730 ex Baia village to Nantambu village ex 1200 to Nuau arrived 1400 packed the things prepared the various forms concerned on the land bought by the Administration Melayea over night Nuau.
- 1-6-71 \*\*\*\* It was a Council Day so went over to Ulamona and get my kerosine and also foods returned Nuau 1500 over night Nuau.
- 2-6-71 \*\*\*\* 0730 with the people to Melayea Land and there we surveyed the land 1200 lunch break and at 1300 started work again and it was completed at 1430 returned home arrived home 1600 over night Nuau.
- 3-6-71 \*\*\*\* 0800 with the clan Leaders getting the names written down and in the afternoon all the executive put their signatures on the schedule of owners observed 1630 over night Nuau.
- 4-6-71 \*\*\*\* 0800 went and see the pieces of land want to get loan from the development bank and returned to the rest house at 1200 lunch break and at 1300 started getting the signatures of the land owners until 2100 pm.
- 5-6-71 \*\*\*\* Observed rest house Ubili village.
- 6-6-71 \*\*\*\* Observed rest house Ubili village, Sabbath Day.
- 7-6-71 \*\*\*\* All morning getting the names on the schedule of owners and also getting their signatures and in the afternoon I was continuing with the same job as it was in the morning over night Ubili village.
- 8-6-71 \*\*\*\* Morning getting the signatures until 1200 after completion of the work waited for the motor to come and pick me up, motor arrived 1500 and ex Ubili village for Ulamona and after to Ewasse arrived Ewasse 1030 pm.
- 9-6-71 \*\*\*\* 0745 to the office and was typing out the investigation report of Sule Airstrip 1200 lunch break and at 1300 returned to work and continued with the same job again until 1600 over night Ewasse.

- 2
- 10-6-71 \*\*\*\* 0900 I was typing out the other things concerned on the investigation report 1200 lunch break and at 1300 returned to work and continued with the same job until 1606.
- 12-6-71 \*\*\*\* 0745 completing the investigation report and at 1200 lunch break and at 1300 returned to work and do the small jobs to finish any remaining forms until 1606.
- 12-6-71 \*\*\*\* Observed station.
- 13-6-71 \*\*\*\* Observed station, Sabbath Day.
- 14-6-71 \*\*\*\* Observed, PUBLIC HOLIDAY.
- 15-6-71 \*\*\*\* 0745 getting the field book checked and also getting the drawing items ready for the plotting of maps 1200 lunch break and at 1300 returned and do the same job as it was in the morning until 1606.
- 16-6-71 \*\*\*\* 0745 started to trace the map of sagelagela land located at Gomu village 1200 lunch break and at 1300 returned and was continuing with the above mentioned map until 1606.
- 17-6-71 \*\*\*\* 0745 started plotting another map of Meiayea land located at Mvau and Ubili villages 1200 lunch break and at 1300 returned and continued with the same job until 1606.
- 18-6-71 \*\*\*\* 0745 getting the features for the above two mentioned lands 1200 lunch break and at 1300 returned and continued with the features until 1606.
- 19-6-71 \*\*\*\* Observed rest house Ewasse.
- 20-6-71 \*\*\*\* Observed rest house Ewasse, Sabbath Day.
- 21-6-71 \*\*\*\* 0745 started plotting the map of Papaha extension 1200 lunch break and at 1300 returned and do the same job until 1606.
- 22-6-71 \*\*\*\* 0700 continued with the plotting of Papaha land extension and at 1200 lunch break and at 1300 returned and continued with the same job until 1606.
- 23-6-71 \*\*\*\* 0700 ex Ewasse by M.V. Garua to Sulu, ex for Lasibu 1330 arrived Lasibu 1430 over night on the Garua at Lasibu.
- 24-6-71 \*\*\*\* All day at Lasibu waited for the Co-operative officers visiting the co-operative society in the Central Nakanai area over night on Garua at Lasibu.
- 25-6-71 \*\*\*\* 0900 ex Lasibu to Malalia arrived 1200 by car to Hoskins arrived 1230 at 1330 returned to the Sub District Office and work until 1606.

END OF THE PATROL



