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STATION: Talasea

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Contents sheet for Volume 21, Talasea]

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	Folder - File Nº 67, 17, 72 J AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
1 10-68/69	1-16.	Bagita J. ADO.	Bola Casus Durenin		17.3.69-2.6.69
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MEST NEW BRITAIN Report No. TAL 10 - 68/69
Patrol Conducted by J. BAGITA ADO
Area Patrolled BOA4 CENSUS DIVISION
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans. T.C. VOASE CRO.
Natives 3 MEMBERS OF RAP. N.G.C. Duration—From 4 / 4 /19 42 to // 4 /19 42 36 5 69 Number of Days 24
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services. O.C.R./ALOM./19
Medical /19
Map Reference FOURMIL ROUALT AND TALASEA, MILINCH MEGIGI, GARUA,
Objects of Patrol (a) CENSUS REVISION (b) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION
Director of District Administration, PORT MORESBY. Forwarded, please.
/ / 19 District Commissioner
District Commissioner
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$

KZ A67-17-72

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1-1

Department of the Administrator, Div. of District Aministration, Sub District Office, TALASEA West New Britain District. 29th October 1969

The District Commissioner, Britain District, West New Via Talasea.

TALASEA PATROL REPORT No 10 - 68/69. BOLA C.D.

Attached please find three (3) copies of the abovementioned patrol report submitted by Mr J. Bagita a/D.O. covering a 24 day patrol in the BOLA Census Division. Camping claims are submitted herewith for your approval.

The patrol terminated on the 2nd June 69 and I can find no satisfactory explanation why this meport was received some four months late.

The census figures are not correct and amended sheets have been forwarded to Mr Bagita in order that he may compare these with his own and resubmit new sheets direct to you at Kimbe. I feel that this report has been delayed long enough.

A copy of the patrol instructions is attached and should be appended to the report. All matters have been actioned by Mr Bagita and are included in the report.

The Area Study and Situation Report require little comment. Mr. Bagita has indicated a general " couldnt care less " attitude by the people in Political Development and Economic Situation. This apathy amongst the Bola people might best be explained by Mr Bagitas paragraph 6. - Population - Distribution and trends, viz.

> "although Talaseans may not be rich (in terms of money) they are nevertheless, well endowed with good land and food. Therefore, there is no need for them to go out slaving all day in some plantation working for wages."

These people are in general contented with their lot and have an easy care free life. Such circumstances are not conducive to political or economic development by the people themselves. The best method of fostering economic development is to support the individual block holders in the settlement areas. The success of these men is a graphic example to the more enterprising locals who want something better than the ordinary village life.

With regard to Peoples Attitudes and Opinions, I see no reason why the Council could not apply for literature in pidgin on birth control and perhaps hold adult education courses. It would seem that there is considerable interest in the topic.

For your information and onforwarding please. SECRETARI

BEFT OF ADMINISTRATOR KONEDOBU

Your 17-17-72 of 15/12/69 I spanning for ammerican A T. Borneyo = A/D.C.

a/ Assistant District Commissioner

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67-17-72

Division of District Administration, Department of the Administrator, KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

15th December, 1969.

The District Commissioner, West New Britain District, KIMBE.

PATROL NO. TALASEA 10/68-69

Your reference Tal. P/R. 10/68-69 of 25th November, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. J. Bagita, Assistant District Officer, to BOLA Census Division.

Despite some omissions, and a lack of detail in some sections, this report provides a good insight into the attitudes of the BOLA people; particularly in regard to their apparent inclination to sit and watch other areas progress while they stagnate.

Your detailed comments soundly cover the matters arising from the petrol. Please forward a copy of the Assistant District Commissioner's comments.

Mr. Bagita has expressed himself clearly and well, and the report is generally good value, though it is essential that his next report is more comprehensive.

The patrol map is a neat and informative piece of work.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary,

Department of the Administrator.

c.c. Mr. J. Bagita,
District Office,
KIMBE. West New Britain District.

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

opul 67.17.72 MIGRA In District Headquarters, Talasea P/R. 10-68/69 M F KIMBE, West New Britain. 25th November, 1969. Assistant District Commissioner, Talases Patrol No. 10/68 Bala Census Division. 10/68-69 Thank you for Mr. Bagata's report on his patrol to the Bola Census Division and your covering comments. The report is well written and provides useful information. Unfortunately the value of this is greatly reduced by the late submission.

I have the following comments:
Area Study: In general the information provided is adequate. However I would have liked more information in regard to:
(E) Land tenure and useage.

(I) Non-indigines, and particularly

(M) The remy of the Area and (E) Land tenure and useage.

(I) Non-indigines, and particularely

(M) The longery of the Area and

(N) Possibilities of Expanding the Economy

An estimated per capita income figure in respect of both settlers and villagers would have been extremely useful and in the light of current development the other information would assist in assessing the present attitudes of the Bakavi people. Situation Report: the local member Mr. J Maneke does not appear to have a very good image in this area. Has he been invited to attend local council meetings? Does the Talasea Local Government Council recieve copies of the House of Assembly Debates? These provide a good source of information to the activities of the members. Mr. Begita referes continually to the apathetic attitude of the villagers to the increased economic development. Although the settlers may set an example of industry and application to a few, a raise in the wants and needs of the people is required.— a raise which would include the population as a group. In this well endowed areathis, p resents problems. The development now planned in the Oil Palm Kimbe areas will no doubt have some effect in raising the desire for a higher standard of living as well as stimulating more effort. However we should look at other avenues and possibilities for getting the people moving. We have to get across what increased per capita income can do for the average man.

Mr. Bagita's comments at paragraph 21 are disturbing and I require full details on the present situation as soon as possible. The delays and changes have no doubt made the people heartily sick of self help.

In general this is a good report marred by a few omissions and late submission. late submission. A.T. Carey a/District Commissioner The Secretary, Dept. of the Administrator, K6NEDOBU.

Monday 17th March, 1969.

Departed in company with Mr. CPO Voase per landrover for NARUMAJERU set up camp. Village inspected. Thence censused KOMARAKI village and compiled the new type Census-Tax Roll - Roll of Electors (both officers). Discussions with the people re general Administration, work of the Council and road work. Overnight NARUNAGERU.

Tuesday 18th March. 1969.

Cargo and police proceeded to DAMI village. Mr. Voase and self to CANEMBOKU village - 45 minutes walk. Mr. Voase inspected village while self on census revision. Discussions with the people. Thence on to DAMI. Census figures and compilation of the new type Census-Tax Roll - Roll of Electors for GANEMBOKU village. Overnight DAMI.

Wednesday 19th March, 1969.

Self on census while Mr. Voase inspected fillage. Discussions with the people. Thence on to KUMAVAVU village - 35 minutes wal. Mr. Voase conducted census while self on village inspection. Discussions with the people. Census figures and compilation of the new type Census-Tax Roll - Roll of Electors for DAMI village. Overnight KUMAVAVU.

Thursday 20th March, 1969.

Visited the Bulu settlers and conducted census. Thence to BULUWARA Inspected partly completed Buluwara bridge. Census checked by Mr. Voase while self on village inspection. Discussions with the people. Thence census figures and compilation of the new type Census-Tax Roll - Roll of Electors (both officers). Overnight BULUWARA.

Friday 21st March, 1969.

To VOLUPAI village - 25 minutes walk. Self on village census while Mr. Voase conducted census of the Catholic Mission personnel. Brief discussion with the elders. Village inspection. Thence to Volupai Plantation - 35 minutes walk. Brief discussion with the Plantation Manager. Thence back to Talasea per L/R.

Saturday 22nd - Sunday 23rd March, 1969.

At Talasaa.

Monday 24th March, 1969.

To LIAPO village per L/R. Censused and inspected village while Mr. Voase proceeded to Volupai Plantation to conduct census there. Discussions with the people and then inspected the bad se on the Liapo road. Mr. Voase returned from Volupai and both officers proceeded to BAMBA village to do census there. Village inspection. Thence back to Talassa.

Departed per M.V. Aimara at 1430 hours for RUANGO Village - arriving

about 1700 hours. Discussions with the people. Overnight RUANGO Rest House.

Tuesday 25th March, 1969.

To MOROKIA village - 20 minutes walk. Census checked with the committee men while Mr. Voase inspected village. Thence proceeded to the Dagi settlement and inspected road and back to RUANGO village (census of settlers having been done a month previously by Mr. PO Leaf). Thence census of RUANGO village checked with councillor and committee men. Census figures. Overnight RUANGO Rest House.

Wednesday 26th March, 1969.

To San Remo - brief discussion with OIC Mr. Leaf. Inspected Aid Post. Thence on to KULUNGI village - 1 hours walk. Census checked with the committee men while Mr. Voase inspected village. Discussions with the people. Census figures. Overnight KULUNGI.

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Thursday 27th March, 1969.

To KILU village - 3 hours walk. Cargo by canoes. ADC drops in for a brief visit on his way back to Talasea. Census revised by Mr. Voase. Discussions with the people. Thence census figures and compilation of the new type Census-Tax Roll - Roll of Electors. Overnight KILU.

Friday 28th March, 1969.

Village inspected. Thence on to PATANGA village. Census revised (both officers). Village and Aid Post inspected while Mr. Voase visited the Catholic Mission Primary 'T' School. Discussions with the elders. Thence to GARILI village (in rain). Set up camp in rain which continued rest of the day. Census figures and compilation of the new type Census-Tax Roll - Roll of Electors. Overnight GARILI.

Saturday 29th March, 1969.

Mr. Voase proceeded to BOLA village to revise census there. Self censused GARILI village and carried out inspections. Held discussions with the people and thence proceeded to BOLA village - 40 minutes walk. Thence back to Talasea per L/R.

Wednesday 9th April, 1969.

Departed per M.V. Aimara for Wango Wango Sawmill - conducted census.
Thence to BULUDAVA village and advised people to assemble for census the next day.
Village inspected. Overnight BULUDAVA.

Thursday 10th April, 1969.

Lined and censused BULUDAVA village. Discussions with the people. Thence to BULUMURI village and revised census. Discussions with the people. Village inspected. Thence back to Cape Campbell to overnight there.

Friday 11th April, 1969.

Proceeded by Aimara to Newlands Plantation - census conducted here and also at Pugau Plantation (the neighbouring plantation). Thence to PANGALU village and revised census. Inspected village and held discussions with the people. Thence back to Talasea per M.V. Aimara.

Saturday 10th May, 1969.

Departed Talasea at 1200 hours per L/R for Volupai wherf - slept on the 'Aria'.

Sunday 11th May, 1969.

Departed 0500 hours for KANDOKA village - arriving 1930 hours. Patrol disembarked and the 'Aria' departed for Gloucester. Held discussions with the people. Slept KANDOKA.

Monday 12th May, 1969.

Lined and censused KANDCKA village. Inspected village. Thence departed by canoe for GARU village - arriving in the afternoon. Village inspected. Census figures and compilation of the new type Census-Tax Roll - Roll of Electors. Overnight GARU Rest House.

Tuesday 13th May, 1969.

Lined and censused GARU village. Discussions with the people. Thence proceeded to Bagum Sawmill and conducted census there (most of the labourers away logging). Thence on to KAMBILI village - held discussions with the people. Cvernight KAMBILI Rest House.

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Wednesday 14th May, 1969.

Lined and censused KAMBILI village. Thence to BAGUM village by campe. Village inspected. Thence lined and censused BAGUM village. Census figures and compilation of the new type Census-Tax Roll - Roll of Electors. Overnight BAGUM.

Thursday 15th May, 1969.

To MINDA village by canoe. Lined and censused MINDA village. Brief discussion with the people. Inspected village. Thence by canoe to BULUMARA village. From there by foot to VOLUPAI village and thence by canoe to WOGANAKAI village. Discussions with the people. Overnight WOGANAKAI.

Friday 16th May, 1969.

Lined and censusedWOGANAKAI village. Discussions with the people. Inspected village. Thence back to Talasea per L/R.

Friday 30th May, 1969.

To WAROU and DIGE villages and conducted census. Desicussions with the people. Village Lispections. Thence to Bitokara Catholic Mission and conducted census of the mission personnel. Back to Talasea.

To Pangalu Settlement per L/R. Conducted census and held discussions with the settlers. Thence back to Talasea.

Monday 2nd June, 1969.

To Garua Island per the plantation speed boat. Conducted census of the plantation personnel. Back to Talasea.

End of Diary.

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AREA STUDY



INTRODUCTION:

The area patrolled is the Bola Census Division of the Talasea Administrative area. It comprises the whole of the Willaumez Peninsula, west to Kandoka on the Riebeck coast, east to the Dagi River and inland to the Whiteman Range. This inland section is uninhabited - population being concentrated along the coastal strip and at the base of the peninsula.

- 2. With the exception of the outlying villages of Bulumuri and Buludava on the northern tip of the peninsula and those on the western coast which can only be reached by boat or canoe, all the others are easily accessible by car from Talasea.
- 3. The Willaumez Peninsula is an old volcanic region and as such the soil around this area is very fertile. This is evidenced by the fact that any crops the people plant usually do very well.
- 4. The census of the area was fully revised and as far as the census taking went it was carried out any unwarranted incident.

POPULATION - Distribution and Trends:

- 5. For the latest population figures see the attached Village Population Registers (sheets 1 and 2). The figures for those villages marked with an asterisk could not be reconciled with last year's figures owing to errors by the previous officer.
- On the whole the Talaseans do not like leaving their home area for purposes of seeking employment elsewhere those who do leave the place (such as policemen) usually come back after only a few years because they miss the easy life of sitting under the palm trees and chwing bettle nut all day long. The situation was well summed up by a number of people during discussions when they stated among other things that although Talaseans may not be rich (in terms of money) they are nevertheless, well endowed with good land and food. Therefore, there is no need for them to go out slaving all day in some plantation working for wages.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS:

- 7. This whole area comes under the one social and language group of Bakovi. There does not appear to be any further division within this group. The only people who might regarded as being different from the Bakovis are the ones living around the headwaters of the Daliavu River. They numbered sixty-eight (1964 can us) and were at the time living at a place called Neviria. They have reach moved to another site these people tend to be nomadic at times.
- 8. The usual functional social unit of this area is the simple familythis is one of the reasons why the houses they build are fairly small. In every village there is a 'haus boi' in which all the single men of the village live - in some cases married men also use these houses.
- 9. The two nearest neighbours of this people are the Kombes on the south western side with whom the Bakovis have done and are still doing most of their business dealings; and the Nakanais in the east. The result of these business dealings was that after a time a number of the Kombe customs slowly crept into the Bakovi area. The most important of these is the 'Vaulo' the ritual exchange of the Tambu Shell. This exchange system forms a circle in which those taking part cannot break away from their obligations on debts, no matter how long they may try to avoid them. The Tambu Shell is one of the items used in bride price payments and it can be exchanged for money, food, pigs and other goods.

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LITERACY

10. There are eight Primary Schools in the Census Division (listed below), of which two only are run by the Administration. The remainder and a number of lower primary schools are operated by the Catholic Mission.

Mission schools:

Location	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils	Classe	<u>s</u>
Bagum Bitokara Kambili-Garu Patanga Ruango Volupai	1 11 (1 0/s) 2 5 3 6	43 411 40 202 96 230	Prep. t	std.2 " 6 " 2 " 4 " 5
Adm	inistration school	ls:		
Dagi Namova	3 (1 0/8)	75 83		o Std.5

- 11. The Catholic Mission has, and is doing a great job towards educating these people. It is, perhaps, largely due to this mission's efforts that a high literacy rate exists amongst the adult population today. Figures are about 65% literate in the vernacular and Pidgin and about 4%, in English.
- 12. At the present time there is only one student who is away attending the PNG University. He is Peter Malala, aged about 20 who comes from the Bola village.

STANDARD OF LIVING

- 13. HOUSING: Housing generally was quite good throughout the area most of the houses either being new or under repair. Interior of the houses were also reasonably clean and tidy. The buildings are constructed of bush materials except in or two instances were European materials have been used.
- 14. STAPLE FOOD: The staple food of the area is taro, supplemented by sweet potatoes, bananas and tapioca. The 'taro' is involved not only as a food but is also a symbol in the social life of the people. When a village's taro crop is harvested a traditional singsing is held, in which the neighbouring villages are invited to attend.
- 15. For those who can afford the high costs, rice and tinned meat and fish are becoming a popular substitute for taro. There is also a good availability of fish in the costal waters for anyone who is energetic enough to go out and catch them.
- 16. <u>CLOTHING AND TRENDS</u>: The general attire for men is shorts or laplap with or without a shirt. The women normally wear laplaps with blouses.

MISSIONS

17. The only religious denominations operative this area are Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist. The former is by far the biggest with two mission stations at Bitokara and Volupal. It is also fairly influential - majority of the people being Catholics. The remaining few are either SDA's or non-believers. The Seventh Day Adventists have a small establishment at Talasea, which is staffed by a local pastor and his wife. They do not appear to have much influence in this census division mainly because they are right in the midst of a Catholic stronghold.

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MISSIONS (cont'd)

18. The relations between the Catholic mission and the people appear to be quite sound. One reason for this is that the mission has been in the area for so long that the people have accepted it as being part of their way of life.

COMMUNICATIONS

- 19. a) ROADS: Talasea Buluwara: The section from Talasea to Narunageru is quite good during the dry season but as soon as the wet season starts then it becomes almost impassable at a number of points were the grading is a bit steep. What is required here is more coronous on the surface and better drainage. The section from Narunageru to Dami is mostly in good condition, except for a short stretch over a small hill called 'Gris' which requires another layer of coronous. The final section from Dami to Buluwara has been re-routed at a place called 'Tupudoli' work on it has just been completed. However, some more work is yet to be done on widening a narrow bend near Tupudoli. There is also a short stretch of road just before coming in to Buluwara which requires some clearing and reconstruction work beofre it can become trafficable again.
- 20. Talasea- Dagi: This road is in the hands of the Public Works Department. The only work required of the people here is keeping the drains clean and the grass cut.
- 21. b) SEA: There are quite a few anchorages, depending on the prevailing winds. The most important ones are those at Talasea, Garua Island, Cape Campbell, Volupai and Bagum. This area also has three wharves which are located at Talasea, Garua Island and Volupai. These wharves are used regularly by coastal vessels which bring in cargo from Rabaul and uplift copra. An Administration trawler uses the Talasea wharf about two times a month, while a workboat is permanently based in Talasea, which does a weekly up the east coast.
- 22. c) AIR: There is only one airstrip in the area and it is located about five miles from the Talasea station. It is an 'A' class strip. The regular services provided by TAA from Talasea are as follows:-
- 1) Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays to Rabaul via
- 11) Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays to Lae from Rabaul and Hoskins.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

- 23. This area has been under local government since 1958 and as a result the people are fairly well advanced politically. However, they tend to think that their responsibility only lies in electing representatives and paying taxes, so once this is done then they sit back and forget all about the council. The councillor then has to struggle on his own, often with little success mostly because he has very little influence in the first place. Admittedly, there are some fairly influential councillors but these are few and far between.
- 24. The Talasea Council has been in existence for over ten years now but has little to show for its efforts. The councillors have not learned to take responsibility and so the council will continue to be managed by its advisers for some time to come.
- 25, There seems to no factions (political or otherwise) in the area, or if they are present then the council has not heard of them. However, this is not surprising in a situation where the people are

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PCLITICAL DEVELOPMENT (cont'd)

so complacent that they couldn't care less what happened to the council.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

The principal cash crops in this area are copra and cocca. Every village has its own 'plantation' of coconuts interplanted with cocca. The plantation is on communal land but the trees are owned by the person who planted them. There are also a number of small plantations throughout the area, which are owned individually. Most of these are not producing now but in a few years time when the trees come into bearing, then the owners should be quite well off, provided of course that they are prepared to work in the mean time.

27. The people on the whole are not very interested in economic development. The economic trees are, in many cases overgrown with scrub and coconuts and cocoa pods are left unpicked. The people explained that they only made copra when the need for some cash arose, otherwise the fruits were left to rot. Some people, especially those in the vicinity of Kimbe, stated that there was no need to maintain these crops because their cash requirements could quite easily be met by working as casual labourers with PWD.

28. This area has a Co-operative known as the Bakovi Marketing Society which buys copra and cocoa beans from all the villages along the Talasea - Buluwara and Talasea - Volupai roads. The Society also maintains two dryers, one at Narunageru and the other at Bamba. However, like everything else the people take on a 'couldn't care less' attitude towards the Society - some members even insist on selling their produce to private buyers although they know that this is bad for the Society.

ACCOMMODATION

29. The only place in this area where accommodation is provided is at the Talasea Club which also runs a small bar.

WORKSHOP - SERVICE FACILITIES

30. There are no private workshops in this area except for those at the expatriate plantations. The equipment here is used mainly for the maintenance of plantation vehicles.

31. The Administration also maintains a workshop at Talasea, staffed by a mechanic.

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ECONOMIC (cont'a)

7. The people of this Census Division generally are very much against leaving their area for purposes of seeking employment elsewhere. When, and if, they so desire to work, they prefer working in their own area. However, because of their disinterested attitude towards work only a very limited number can find employment at the local plantations.

SOCIAL

STANDARD OF LIVING:

- 8. a) HOUSING: On the whole housing was quite good throghout the division most of the houses either being new or under repair. Interior of the houses were also quite clean and tidy. The buildings are constructed of bush materials except in one or two instances were European materials have been used.
- 9. b) STAPLE FOOD: The food of the area is taro which is supplemented by sweet potatoes, bananas and tapioca. The 'taro' is involved not only as a food but is also a symbol in the social life of the people. When the village's taro crop is barvested a traditional singsing is held, in which the neighbouring villages are invited to attend. These villages reciprocate as their crops become ready.
- For those who can afford the high costs, rice and tinned meat and fish are becoming a popular substitute for taro. There is also a good availability of fish in the coastal waters for anyone who is energetic enough to go out and catch them.
- 11. c) <u>CLT I'G AND TRENDS</u>: The general attire for men is shorts or laplap, with or without a shirt. The women normally wear a laplap with a blouse.
- 12. EDUCATION: All schools in the area with the exception of the two at Namova and Dagi are operated by the Catholic Mission. The Namova and the Dagi schools are run by the Administration. The former caters for the children in and around in mageru and Dami areas while the Dagi school is run especially for the settlers' children.
- The biggest of the mission schools is located at Bitokara where the highest standard taught is standard six. After graduating from here the students are either, to Vuvu or Vunapope High Schools. Apa rt from its recognised schools the mission also runs a number of lower primary schools. The mission has, and is still doing a great job towards educating these people. It is, perhaps, largely due to its efforts that a fairly high literacy rate exists amongst the people today.
- 14. A separate memo as school statistics is submitted under appendix 'A'.
- 15. HEALTH: The general health situation of the area appeared tob be quite good, and at each village it was noted that everybody was reasonably clean and tidy.
- 16. There were 31 deaths recorded of which 12 were children. The principal causes of death were malaria and diarrhoea. This low figure is reflective of the tremendous amount being done by medical personnel in the area, and for this they should be commended.

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SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: This area has been under a local government council since December, 1958 and as result the people are fairly well advanced politically. The Council was made multiracial in 1968 and the name was changed from Bola to Talasea.

The Council area comprises ten Wards which are represented by seventeen councillors, of which two are Europeans. Most of the members are good men and hard workers, but there are a couple who warrant a special mention. The first is Councillor Philip Dende of Warou, who is a teacher with the Catholic Mission at Bitokara. He is by far the brightest and the most sophisticated of all the local members. He also one of the 'younger' influential men. The next one is the President of the Council, Wawa Gorea of Dami village. He is a fairly influential person amongst his people. He is a hard worker and is usally pro-Administration. The European members must also be mentioned for the effort and time they spent in giving assistance to the local councillors - the Council should be grateful for this privilege.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The writer found it difficult during discussions to get the people to ask questions about the House and its functions. A common explanation was that they would be prepared to ask questions if only they had some idea of what was happening in the House. They stated that it was the Member's job to come and visit them after meetings and inform them on what the House has talked about. However, it seems that to date, this has not been done. It was also stated by many that they have never seen or heard the Member giving a talk in this area. Some, even went so far as to say that the Member only worries about his own Nakanai people and does not give a thought to the problems of the Talaseans.

It was pointed out to the people that their was doing his best but his job was made doubly difficult by the large area he had to cover. Another factor against him has been poor communications. However, this should greatly improve in the near future with the building up of the Talasea-Dagi road and the construction of a steel bridge over the Dagi River.

ECONOMIC

The principal cash crops in this area are copra and cocoa. Every village has its own 'plantation' of coconuts interplanted with cocoa. The plantation is on communal land but the trees belong to the person who planted them. There are also a number of small plantations throughout the area, which are owned individually. Most of these are not producing yet but when the trees come into bearing in a few years' time, then the owners should do quite well out of them, provided of course that they are prepared to work in the mean time.

6. The people on the whole are not very interested in economic development. The economic trees are, in many cases overgrown with scrub and coconuts and cocoa pods are left unpicked. Some people explained that they only made copra when the need for some cash arose, otherwise the fruits were left to rot. Others, especially those in the vicinity of Kimbe, stated that there was no need to maintain these crops because their cash requirements could quite easily be met by working as casual labourers with PWD.

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(cont'd) REALTH

17. This census division is quite adequately covered as far as medical services are concerned. There is an Administration hospital at Talasea, staffed by a doctor and a medical assistant and also aid posts at various places throughout the area (see appendix 'B').

18. The Catholic Mission at Bitokara also maintains a small maternity hospital which is staffed by a Sister and a number of nurses. In addition to maintaining the hospital the nurses hold regular clinics throughout the area.

19. MISSIONS: The following mission establishments were visited during the course of the patrol:a) Catholic Mission - Bitokara. This is a fairly big establishment which is staffed by a Priest, four nuns, ten local teachers and a number of nurses, The services provided here are a maternity hospital and a primary school. The liso runs a small trade store.

b) Catholic Mission - Volupai. This is smaller than (a) and it has a staff of only a priest and six local teachers. The services provided here are a primary school, a trade store and a small workboat which the mission hires out.

MISCELLANEOUS

PEOPLE'S ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS:

Discussions were held in every village where the patrol overnighted. Although the people were reluctant to ask questions there was, nvertheless, one topic upon which they did show some interest. This was the question of birth control. Many men especially in the Warou - Narunageru - Dami area where there are fairly large families, expressed the opinion that it was about time that some form of birth control was introduced. In support of time that some form of birth control was introduced. In support of this they stated that many people only wanted three or four children but there was no means of preventing conception, they kept on having more and more children. It was pointed out to them that as they were all Catholics, they were forbidden to use any form of birth control. However, they were advised that should they really desire to commence birth control then the logical person to see would be the doctor who would explain the various methods to them.

The question of 'self help' was mentioned during discussions but the answer in most cases was the same - they would be prepared to work provided they could clearly see the benefits that the undertaking was to bring. A typical example of why people are always keen on the self help idea was encountered at Buluwara village. About two years ago the people commenced work on the bridge over the Buluwara river. Abutments on both banks on the bridge over the Buluwara river. Abutments on both banks were built up with coral stone and gravel. Each of these measured about 35 feet in length, leaving a gap of about 30 feet in the middle. This work was completed in early 1968. The Council then promised to finish it off for them if they would cut some logs. After the logs were brought to the bridge site, however, PMD came along and told them to get rid of the logs because cement pipes were going to be used. Two such pipes were eventually brought out from Talasea but nothing further was done. After more delay the Council again decided to use logs and the people were ask to cut more logs. However, by this time the people had become so disillusioned that they decided to do nothing.

22. This is a weak effort on the part of the Council and the Administration. The least they could have done was finish off the bridge as the costs involved would not have been all that great.

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Mission Schools:

Location	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils	Cl	esses
Bagum Bitokara Kambili-Garu Patanga Ruango Volupai	1 11 (1 0/s) 2 5 3	43 411 40 202 96 230 (approx	Prep.	" " 2

APPENDIX 'A'

Administration Schools:

Dagi Namova

3 (0/8)

75 83

Std.1 to Std.5 Prep. " " 3

APPENDIX 'B'

Aid Posts - Permanent materials

Location	A.P.O.		Degree of Assistance given to APO.
Ruango	nil	Ruango, Morokia	-
San Remo	Dau Reu	Kimbe, Kulungi	-
Patanga	Gambu Bambe	Patanga, Kilu, Garili	. No help given. APO has to find own food.
Narunageru	Waluka Gorea	Komaraki, Ganemboku, Dami.	
Bulumuri	nil	Bulumuri	-
Buludava	Eliakim Toule	Buludava	help given only when APO asks for it.
Bagum	Wowola Bagin	Bagum, Kambili, Garu.	Very little help given. Apo has to find own food. APO's house almost falling down.
Kandoka *	nil	Kandoka	-

bush materials.

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APPENDIX 'C'

Report on Members of R.P.& N.G.C. Accompanying Patrol:

Reg. No. 0277 Senoir Constable MANIGOLI

A reliable patrol policeman. Has a good knowledge of

Conduct: Good Diligence: Good

Reg. No. 1277 Constable NARA

Slow in his movements but otherwise a satisfactory cop.

Conduct: Good Diligence: Good

Reg. No. 1605 Constable PASIKA

A good and reliable patrol policeman. Has a fair knowledge of the area.

Conduct: Good Diligence: Good