

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: East New Britain

STATION: Rabaul

VOLUME No: 10

ACCESSION No: 496.

1968 - 1969

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: Rabaul's Baining
 ACCESSION No. 496
 VOL. No: 18 : 1968-69 NUMBER OF REPORTS: cont'd 19

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 2-68/69	1-6	Pangrawas Kiliwi <i>cd So</i>	Gaulim, Kelungkunan, Ivere and Malabunga	-	8/7-5/8/68
[2] 4-68/69	7-14	Robins B.G. <i>cd So</i>	Admin-Land, Part of Baining	-	19-20/8/68
[3] 5A-68/69	15-36	Chamberlain R. <i>PO</i>	Part of Vanadadin Council C/S	-	14-29/10/68
[4] 5B-68/69	37-52	O'Regan M.V. <i>PO</i>	Vanadadin, mangnanaga x Tema C/S	1 map	7-29/11/68
[5] 5C-68/69	53-67	Willis S.R. <i>cd So</i>	Vundidin Council	1 map	13-28/12/68
[6] 6-68/69	68-79	Willis S.R. <i>cd So</i>	Coast Baining, Vanapalandic and Powell Harbour	-	August 1968
[7] 7-68/69	80-92	Robins B.G. <i>cd So</i>	Part Coast Baining, Mandros catholic mission to Vanapalandic	-	30/10-1/11/68
[8] 8-68/69	93-112	Biscoe W.H. <i>cd So</i>	Rabaul Council Cen/Division	-	14/10-21/11/68
[9] 9-68/69	113-125	Robins B.G. <i>cd So</i>	Coast Baining (part only) Vanapalandic to Ramandic	1 map	25-28/11/68
[10] 10-68/69	126-135	Dargi R.E. <i>PO</i>	Vanapalandic vill/inland Baining	-	4-6/12/68
[11] 11-68/69	136-162	Biscoe W.H. <i>cd So</i>	Livuanu - Waton census Division	-	25/11-19/12/68
[12] 12-68/69	163-174	Biscoe W.H. <i>cd So</i>	Rabaul New Council Cen/Division	-	6-10/1/69
[13] 13-68/69	175-196	Biscoe W.H. <i>cd So</i>	Reimber census Division	-	13/1-11/2/69
[14] 14-68/69	191-211	Willis R.S. <i>cd So</i>	Mevelo River Valley x Malakait area	4 photos	22/11-4/2/69
[15] 15-68/69	212-233	Dargi R.E. <i>PO</i>	Vanadadin, New Council	1 map	17-22/2/69
[16] 16-68/69	234-246	Willis R.S. <i>cd So</i>	Trans Island, Open Bay - Wide Bay	-	1-17/5/69
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EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1968-1969

R A B A U L
BAININGS

<u>Report no.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
<u>RABAUL</u>		
2-68-69	E. Kiliwi	Gaulim, Kiningkunan, Ivere & Malabunga
4-68-69	B.G. Robins	Admin. land being part of Central Bainings
5A-68-69	R. Chamberlain	Vunadidir C. Census Div.
5B-68-69	M.V. O'Regan	Portion Vunadidir, Manganga/Toma C.D.
5C-68-69	R.S. Willis	Part Vunadidir Council
6-68-69	R.S. Willis	Coastal Bainings (part) Vunapalandig & Powell Harbour
7-68-69	B.G. Robins	Coastal Bainings part only Mandres Catholic Mission to Vunapalandig
8-68-69	W.H. Biscoe	Rabaul Council Census Div.
9-68-69	B.G. Robins	Coastal Bainings part Vunapalandig to Ramandu
10-68-69	R.E. Dargie	Vunapalandig village, Inland Bainings C.D.
11-68-69	W.H. Biscoe	Livuan-Watom C.D.
12-68-69	W.H. Biscoe	Rabaul Non council C.D.
13-68-69	W.H. Biscoe	Reimer C.D.
14-68-69	R.S. Willis	Mevelo River valley and Malasait area
15-68-69	R.E. Dargie	Vunadidir Non council
16-68-69	R.S. Willis	Trans Island open Bay Wide Bay
<u>BAININGS</u>		
1-68-69	A.S. Melville	Inland & coastal Bainings
1A-68-69	A.S. Melville	Coastal Bainings
2-68-69	A.S. Melville	Part Inland Bainings C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of East New Britain Report No. 3/68/69

Patrol Conducted by Pangkawas Kiliwi

Area Patrolled Gaulim, Kinkingunan, Ivere and Malabunga.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No
Field Assistant: Onias.T.Mano and
Natives Patimos Kalubek both of Land Titles Commission.

Duration—From 8/7/1968 to 5/8/1968
Number of Days 15 (13 nights)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 30/5/1965
Medical/...../19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Gaulim Adjudication Area Survey.

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

.....

.....

.....

67-10-2

October 24th, 1968

District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

RABAU PATROL NO. 2/68-69

Receipt is acknowledged of the Report submitted by Mr. Pangkawas Kiliwi. If cement pegs have been positioned as stated, it appears that dispute is well on the way to solution, vindicating the practical approach over the "legal principles" one.

(W.R. DISHON)
A./Director

67-10-21(4)

DISTROFF
67-2-14

A.D.P.



Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

16th August, 1968

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 2/68-69

Please find attached three copies of a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. Pangkawas Kiliwi, Assistant Field Officer.

As set out in the Patrol Report the boundary dispute between the Bainings people of Gaulim and the Tolai people of Taulil is one of long standing. In an effort to settle the matter two Deputy Commissioners from the Land Titles Commission have been working in the area for several months and requested the assistance of an Assistant Field Officer from this Department. The dispute of course is one in which the Sub-District Office is interested.

The object of the patrol was to establish the boundary of Bainings and Tolai land and the extent of Bainings occupation in this "border area".

Unfortunately the Land Titles Commission had to withdraw the team on the direction of the Chief Commissioner before the completion of the survey.

As the Patrol was of such a specialized nature I have had Mr. Kiliwi submit only a brief outline of his activities whilst in the area. His report covers the main aspects of his work.

For your information and on forwarding, please.

MINUTE: 67-2-17 of 10/9/68.

The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

A.D. Pitt

A.D. PITT
District Officer (Lands).

On the completion of

c.c. The Assistant District Commissioner,
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT.

On the completion of Demarcation activities in the Gaulim, Gire Gire area, the Deputy Commissioners and Field Assistants will be returning to the Gaulim area in an endeavour to settle long outstanding land disputes in that area.

The patrol covered by this report had limited objectives and, as such, it was considered a full and formal report was not required.

H.W. West
(H.W. WEST) District Commissioner.
East New Britain District

67-2-1

(3)

Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

7th August, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

PATROL REPORT NO.2/68/69

1. Patrol No.2/68/69 Rabaul Sub-District Office, East New Britain District.
2. Officer conducting Patrol - Pangkawas Kiliwi
3. Area Patrolled: Council Area - Malabunga.
Non-Council - Gaulim, Ivere and Kinigunan
4. Object of Patrol - Survey of adjudication area - Gaulim
5. Diary - FOJ's attached.
6. Personal Accompanying Patrol - Field Assistants
Onias.T.Mano
Patimos Kalubek both from
Land Titles Commission.
7. Duration of Patrol - Date out 8-7-68
Date in 5-8-68
Number of Days 15 - (13 nights)
8. Total Population of Area Patrolled - N/A.
9. Map Reference - Fourmil of Rabaul.

The object of this Patrol is to mark each Native block of land in order to locate the real boundary of the Bainings and Taulils. There has been disputes among Bainings and Taulilis for some years over the land where the Bainings are settled. This has made the Bainings worry and as a result a large part of their land is undeveloped. They declare that unless we reached an agreement there would not be much developing.

There has been two hearings made by the Land Titles Commissioners but not both sides felt satisfied. The first one declared that both Bainings and Taulil should follow as far as their ancestors cut down trees or meet for fight. Yet this did not satisfied the Taulils.

Second one declared that the Bainings should pay for all the land they have used to the Taulils. However, this did not even satisfied the Bainings and claimed a qualified Commissioners who should be a white man must hear the disputes.

(2)

During the three weeks at Gaulim we placed cement pegs in places as indicated by the Bainings to be the boundaries to their land. The boundaries were their surveyed with chain and compass. The Bainings expressed their appreciation on the work of the Land Titles Commission and showed great interest and gave assistance to the survey.

When the Patrol returned to Rabaul only fifteen (15) blocks were surveyed and the rest were under cement pegs. It was unfortunate that we did not complete the survey due to fact that the Patrol was called back by the Commissioner in order that survey of the nature would very well work out if started from Vuramami work on island towards Gaulim.

P. Kiliwi

(P.KILIWI)

Assistant Field Officer.

DIARY 8/7 11.30 left Rabaul for Gaulim and arrive 12.45
Rest of hours at Gaulim.

9/7 Surveyed three blocks for the start with chain and
compass. a.m. to p.m.

10/7 Surveyed three blocks of land a.m. to p.m.

11/7 Surveyed one block a.m. and afternoon taught few men to
read survey chain.

12/7 11.30 left Gaulim and arrived Rabaul 12.30 p.m. General
office duties.

13/7 Saturday Rabaul

14/7 Sunday Rabaul

15/7 11.00 hours left Rabul for Gaulim via Kokopo and arrived
Gaulim 12.45 p.m. General work at Camp.

16/7 0800 - 1600 hours at the hearing with the Commissioners
John-Vuia and Nason-Tokisla.

17/7 Surveyed three blocks of land a.m. to p.m.

18/7 Surveyed four blocks of land a.m. to p.m.

19/7 a.m. back to Rabaul p.m. General office duties.

20/7 Saturday

21/7 Sunday

During the three weeks at Gaulim we place

22/7 a.m. General office duties
p.m. General office duties.

23/7 0800 - 1606 General office duties and inquiries

24/7 11.30 left Rabaul for Gaulim via Kokopo and arrived Gaulim
12.50 p.m. at the camp.

25/7 Mapping from 0800 - 1600

26/7 11.30 left Gaulim arrived Rabaul 12.30
p.m. General office duties.

27/7 Saturday

28/7 Sunday

29/7 Waited for transport a.m. but miss it.
p.m. General office duties.

30/7 0800 left Rabaul for Gaulim and arrived Gaulim 9.30 a.m.
9.30 - 1200 mapping. p.m. mapping work.

31/7 0800 - 1600 Mapping work

1/8 0800 - 1600 Surveyed two blocks 17.30 left Gaulim for Vunamami
then to Rabaul at 18-40

1/8 0800 - 1600 Mapping work

3/8 Saturday Rabaul

4/8 Sunday Rabaul

5/8 The Commissioner informed us that the patrol is returning
back in order that survey of this nature should start soon
as possible from the Vunamami Adjudication area.
0900 left Rabaul to Nanuk Village thence to Gaulim at 1.30.
picked all patrolling equipment and left Gaulim 13.10 arrived
Rabaul 13.40. 13.40 to 1606 General office duties.

PATROL REPORT

Rabaul

No. 4-68-69

conducted by B.^G. Robins

67-10-6

11th December, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

PATROL NO. 4/1968-69

Your reference is 67-2-17.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special
Report by Mr. B.G. Robins to Centrain Bainings Consus
Division.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c. Mr. B.G. Robins,
Sub-District Office,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

~~67.6.20~~ (2)
67.10.6.



DISCOM
67-2-17
35-30-25
JN/ejq

RABAUL
27th November, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 - 68/69
TRANS MAMORGA LAND

Thank you for your 67-2-13/35-14-15 of the 2nd October, 1968. I shall look forward to the long delayed recommendations from the Gazelle Peninsula Council on the utilization of the above land.

A copy of Mr. Robins' report has been forwarded to the Specialist Advisor of the Agricultural Committee.

Access seems to be a problem but this could possibly be overcome by a foot bridge thrown across the Warangoi River.

W. J. Kelly
(W. J. Kelly)
A/District Commissioner
East New Britain District

MINUTE: 27/11/68 67-2-17
35-30-25

The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

The above report is attached for your information.
I shall advise you further on the Council recommendations for the use of this Administration land when definite proposals are agreed upon.

W. J. Kelly
(W. J. Kelly)
A/District Commissioner

DISTROFF

67-2-13 - 35-14-15

A.D.P.

Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

2nd October, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 4/68-69

Please find attached three copies of a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. B. Robins, A.D.O.

The object of the Patrol was to assist members of the Gazelle Peninsula Local Government Council during their inspection of the land so that they could make recommendations for the eventual use of the area. It is unfortunate that the Committee Members failed to rendez-vous with the patrol at the appointed time, but they did proceed into the area and Councillor Tilau accompanied the patrol.

The Council should now be in a position to consider the District Commissioner's proposals and advise him of the wishes of the Council.

A Contingency for camping allowance is attached.

For your information and on forwarding to the Director, please.

(A.D. PITT)
Assistant District Commissioner.

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT

REPORT NO.: Rabaul No. 4 - 68/69

SUB-DISTRICT: KOKOPO

DISTRICT: East New Britain

COUNCIL/NON COUNCIL AREA: Non - Council

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: B.G. Robins

DESIGNATION: Assistant District Officer

AREA PATROLLED: Administration land being part of Central Baining C/D.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL: Mr. Van Schilfgaarde, Agricultural Officer,
Mr. A. White, Land Settlement Officer,
Councillor Tilau of Wairiki.

DURATION OF PATROL: From 19th September, 1968 to 20th September, 1968.
2 days.

DATE & DURATION OF LAST DDA PATROL: Nil.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Examine the portion for possible re-settlement in liaison with the Gazelle Local Government Council.

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED: Nil

MAP REFERENCE: Fourmil of Rabaul
Milinch of Kokopo

Village Population Register not enclosed.

DISTROFF
35-30-25

B.G.R. 35-14.15-

(3)

Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

25th September, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT.

LAND SETTLEMENT - TRANS WARANGOI ADMINISTRATION
LAND

On the 19th September, 1968, I in company with Mr. Van Schilfgaarde, Agricultural Officer, Mr. A. White, Land Settlement Officer and Councillor TILAU of Wairiki, proceeded to the Trans Warangoi Administration land.

The aim was to examine this land with members of the Gazelle Council's Agricultural and Development Committees, the Council having shown interest in the possible utilization of this land. On examining the land the Council would then put forward certain proposals as to their intentions.

Although arrangements were made to have the Administration party and the Council party rendez-vous at the Warangoi Sawmill on the 18th September, the committee members did not arrive. The Administration party returned to Rabaul with the intention of proceeding again on the 19th. The following day the committee members again failed to be at the Warangoi Sawmill. There being no further time due to the future unavailability of a Land Settlement Officer, it was decided that the Administration party should proceed with Councillor Tilau without further delay. Tilau who has a sound knowledge of the area was to show the area to the committee members, however, the party proposed to co-relate his local knowledge with a detailed strip line survey map of the area prepared in 1963 by Land Settlement Officers.

The patrol proceeded from the sawmill to a point on the KAVAVAR River centrally placed to the entire Area. Then the land to the east of the camp was examined as far as the approximate boundary of the Putput Land. Here it was possible to indicate to Councillor TILAU with the aid of the map, the extent of the area considered suitable for settlement. In this eastern portion there was some evidence of old gardens, apparently worked by Bitapaka people allegedly squatting on Putput or Sigite Reserve land.

Walking in from the sawmill on the Warangoi, one first encounters a flood plain (completely dry at the present time) and then sharply rising broken country. This type of unsuitable country continues for approximately 2½ miles until an unnamed creek is encountered. Here the terrain improves and this marks the northern boundary of the suitable land.


On the first day there was only sufficient time to examine the land to the east of the camp. On the second day the patrol proceeded south west as far as the Hot Springs on the Sigite river. This track covers the suitable land to the south west and completed a coverage of the area.

At all appropriate points the area shown as suitable was pointed out to Tilau. It was obvious that his previous ideas about suitable land in the area coincided closely with the areas indicated on the map. Altogether there is apparently suitable land for 50 blocks with another 30 or so where the belt extends into the Sigite Reserve.

The attached map shows clearly the extent of suitable land and the difficulties involved in providing access. The vegetation cover is practically all light forest, but with very little undergrowth and few large trees and this would not be difficult country to clear.

It was unfortunate that the committee members did not accompany the patrol, but I have since learned that they did go in independently. Discussion afterwards revealed that the area covered was much the same and the committee members appear to know the extent of the suitable land. Councillor Tilau should now be fully aware of the good ground and could give valuable assistance by providing his local knowledge should the Council decide on anything definite.

It is my opinion, the land shortage being acute as it is, that much of the area considered unsuitable for economic blocks could well be utilized for general settlement and subsistence farming. I base this by making a comparison between the topography here and that utilized, out of pure necessity, by peoples whose traditional and only land is far worse.


(B.G. ROBINS)
Assistant District Officer.

①

PATROL DIARY

19th September, 1968. To Council Chambers, Gazelle Council
0800 hrs. Ascertained that Committee Members should be ready
to rendez-vous at Warangoi River.

Proceeded by Land Rover and arrived at
Sawmill in Warangoi 09.30. No Committee Members in sight.
Other Administration parties arrived independently thereafter.
Carriers organised. Commenced walking into Trans Warangoi Area
1030 hrs. with Councillor Tilau and carriers. Arrived at edge
of suitable land 1145. Arrived at camp site on KAVAVAR River
1315 hrs. Pitched camp and commenced walking through Eastern
section of land to the approximate position of the Putput
Boundary. Returned at dusk.

Overnight KAVAVAR RIVER.

20th September. 0730 hrs. examined area south-east of
the camp as far as southern boundary on the Sigite River.
Arrived at the Hot Springs 9.45. Returned to Camp 1200 hrs.
Camp already struck and carriers on road to Warangoi. Returned
to Warangoi arriving at 1430 hrs. Picked up vehicles at 1500
hrs. and returned to Rabaul.

PATROL REPORT

Rabaul

5A-68-69

conducted by R. Chamerlain

67-10-14

23rd. April, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

PATROL NO. RABAUL 5A/68-69

Your reference is 67-2-17 of 1st. April, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. R. Chamberlain, Patrol Officer to part of VUNADIDIR-TOMA-NANGANANGA Census Division.

Quite a reasonable report, however, I have the following comments to make:-

(1) Were written instructions issued to any or all of the Officers concerned?

(2) V Area Study was submitted. My circular 67-1-0 of 21st. June, 1968 is most specific concerning its submission when an Annual Census Patrol is mounted. While realizing the peculiar circumstances surrounding this patrol, I would advise that a priority task is now to have the required Area Study compiled as a matter of urgency.

(3) I cannot agree with your comments concerning disruptions of your field staff. As at 1st. April, 1969, and allowing for leave casualties, you had 1 Assistant District Commissioner, 2 Assistant District Officers, 3 Patrol Officers, and 2 Cadet Patrol Officers on strength at Rabaul. Surely this is sufficient staff to enable you to effect normal administrative activities in the Rabaul Sub-District. You must appreciate that you are better served "staff-wise" than a considerable number of other Districts.

(4) Ineffective Ward Committees cannot be regarded as a bar to officers being required to carry out patrols and I am unable to accept this premise as an adequate reason for not having officers carry out such normal patrolling.

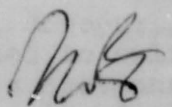
(5) Non-remuneration of Ward Committee members is not a policy matter and, in this respect, I refer you to Section 39 G of the Local Government Ordinance.

(6) The Commissioner for Local Government will be interested to receive specific instances of the difficulties you have mentioned in respect of (5) above. Please submit a separate memorandum addressed to him for his information and action as required.

(7) Funds for camping allowance should not be held at a Sub-District office level.

(8) There has been an over-long delay since the completion of the patrol and the submission and processing of the report and its receipt by this Headquarters. Please advise me the reason for same.

(9) Your officers should again have their attention drawn to my circular 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968. Reports not in the format as detailed in same, will, in future, be returned for re-submission.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c.
Mr. R. Chamberlain,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
RABAUL.
East 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.

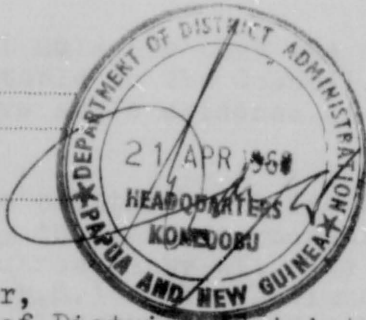


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.10.14

19

Telephone
Telegrams DISCOM
Our Reference 67-2-17
If calling ask for
Mr. JEN/jr.



Department of District Administration,

RABAUL

1st April, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
K O N E D O B U .

PATROL REPORTS RABAUL NOS. 5(A) AND 5(C)
PART VUNADIDIR CENSUS DIVISION

It is, to say the least, discouraging not only to me but to the people to be forced to split a patrol of a single census division into three sections with different officers for each section, as a result of staff movements. None of the officers involved in the patrols have been selected to permanently administer this unit, so the opportunity of giving the proposed officer a basis of contact with the area was unavoidably missed. More recently temporary and permanent transfers of officers has again disrupted the administrative continuity. I raise this not as criticism of your directions of staff movements, as I am aware of the general situation throughout the Territory, but only to report objectively on their effects at sub district and village levels.

One
67-10-12
✓

Report No. 5(B) was forwarded under cover of my 67-2-17 of 19th February, 1969 and contains information on the balance of the Vunadidir Census Division.

Mr. Chamberlain, Patrol Officer, has submitted a sound report on the major aspects of the patrol in accordance with your Circular Instruction 67-1-0 of the 21st June, 1968, but Mr. R. Willis, Assistant District Officer, had made no effort in this respect. It appears that he did not concern himself with Ward Committees and his report shows little to substantiate his reputation as an officer with an appreciation of native thinking. The report is not an example that the new Cadet Patrol Officer Buisson should follow.

The reports emphasize the necessity to retain staff in the field in specific administrative units and this has been planned. Unfortunately it must be deferred until the preparations for the multi-racial Council elections are completed. The officers quickly learnt the difficulty of getting through the barrier of disinterest in the villages. The value of camping out and spending as much time as possible was recognised and the people started to react favourably to the personal approach of Mr. Chamberlain. Group meetings are not successful unless they are called by the people's leaders for a specific purpose which interests them.

The question of on what basis I can retain officers permanently in the field has again been thrown into doubt. due to the almost total collapse of Ward Committees during the current year, resulting from their non remuneration. I have previously stated my views and am concerned that policy cannot be varied under the special circumstances present here, in order to meet the practical problems of administration. Difficulties are being experienced in having the Council appreciate the policy decision and we can expect further reaction from the

See Sec. 39G
of L.G. Ord.

MS
22/4

(R)

Council, as I am aware that the decision against remuneration is not acceptable to the Council. Reports from all census divisions give ample evidence of the inactivity of the Committees.

The political parties have become relatively inactive during the last few months. The amalgamation of the United New Guinea Party with the United Islands Political Society (U.I.P.S.) of New Ireland following the withdrawal of Stanis Boraimat from leadership has led to Perry Kwan becoming the leader of the amalgamation. I do not believe that the village Tolais will maintain an interest for very long in a party centred in New Ireland. The Melanesian Independent Front remains very static at the moment and until the principle of "independence within five years" is struck from the platform or watered down to internal self government, it is unlikely that the mass of the committed or disinterested people will become politically involved in it. The fact that Mr. Mathias Linan, M.H.A. has remained aloof from these parties, has also retarded the growth of support for either in the Vunadidir Census Division. His attitude may well change in the future he is not receiving intelligent backing from the other Tolai members of the House and may well turn to the leaders of the Council, largely M.I.F. members, for the support that he needs for his political career.

Recent population figures for the Tolai area shows that 52% of the population is under sixteen years and of these 47% are females. Unless the people accept the need to restrict family size we may expect continued alarming natural increase of nearly 4%. With the Methodist majority living in the Vunadidir area we may achieve a brake on the population increase, but this would be most unlikely in the Catholic areas.

The suggestion for the printing of a Council newspaper is not new and an earlier news sheet failed when a charge was levied for it. With the authority to employ Mr. Biltris as Executive Officer of the Council and the posting of a Patrol Officer in training under him, it should be possible for the Council to handle the project. It is envisaged that the Council paper will be largely financed by advertisements and distributed free of charge as is the practice in Australia. Doubtless the Council will have to subsidize the cost.

The above reports are forwarded attached together with covering memorandum from the Assistant District Commissioner Rabaul in which Mr. Pitt has covered other matters arising from the patrols.

H. W. West
(H.W. WEST)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

DISTROFF
67-2-13

A.D.P.

17
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

3rd March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NOS. 5A & 5C OF 1968/69

Please find enclosed a Patrol Report in two parts submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer Chamberlain and Mr. Assistant District Officer Willis.

The Patrol covered the Vanadidir Census Division and due to staff changes was carried out in three stages. Part 2 (Patrol Report 5 B) was forwarded to you under cover of my 67-2-13 of the 3rd January 1969.

Completed Village Population Register forms for the entire division are attached.

SECTION 5 A. Mr. P. CHAMBERLAIN.

CENSUS.

The distribution of the concealed forms has proved most helpful and avoided the necessity for the entire village to stand around for several hours waiting for their names to be called. Some difficulty has been experienced in non-council villages with the forms as the people regard the forms as their acceptance of the Council. This is reported on in greater detail in the Patrols covering the non-council areas.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The problem of connecting the people at village level with the activities of the Council is considerable. Ward Committees are not functioning well and the main reason put forward is the non-payment of Committee Members.

Council Meetings are broadcast over Radio Rabaul but it would appear that these broadcasts do not reach many people. The Regional Local Government Officer has suggested that the Council employ trained staff to produce a newspaper and this is currently being examined by the Executive Committee of the Council.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

As I have reported before after an initial burst of enthusiasm and activity, both Parties seem to be quiet. Unless the Parties can show something tangible to the people it will be extremely difficult for them to maintain support. I feel too that no Political Party has a great deal of appeal in this area yet as the Tolai is conservative and extremely prosperous. At present I feel he is too busy making money to be particularly concerned with political matters. The people of the Vanadidir area too are fortunate in having two leaders such as Nason Tokiala and Mathias Toliman M.H.A. who enjoy such wide spread respect from all sections of the community.

CONCLUSION.

The situation in the part of the division patrolled by Mr. Chamberlain appears to be very healthy and it shows that the people have access to as many services as the Administration, Council and private

enterprise can provide.

With the decision taken to keep an officer permanently in the area to make informal contact with the people as frequently as possible it is hoped that the excellent contact established by Mr. Chamberlain is continued. As yet this decision has not been put into effect as calls on staff to carry out the Census for the entire Tolai population and the up-dating of the electoral roll in preparation for the forthcoming Multi-racial Council elections have been considerable. However, it is anticipated that an Officer will commence within the next two months.

SECTION 5 C. Mr. R. WILLIS

POLITICAL.

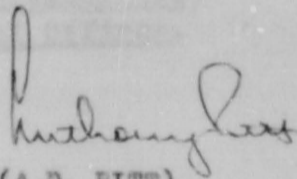
I have no information as yet on the effect of the retirement of Mr. Stanis Boramilat from the United New Guinea Party except that they have now joined with the Party in New Ireland headed by Mr. Perry Kwan. However, I suspect that much of the initial enthusiasm reported by Mr. Willis has probably waned.

SOCIAL.

The problem of young unemployed men in villages is a very real one and is causing concern to the Council. In an area as prosperous as this and where educational facilities are so readily available few youths are at all keen to take on labouring or manual work. As Mr. Willis has pointed out many of these young men stand very little chance of obtaining a resettlement block although it must be also taken into account that very few are particularly interested in applying if it means leaving the Gazelle Peninsular. The idea of a school to train would-be settlers has considerable merit but first I feel that considerable pressure will have to be brought to bear by the Village Elders to stop the custom whereby a man can survive by living off his relatives.

Claims for camping allowance for Messrs. Chamberlain, Willis and Buising are attached. They have already been debited against my funds.

For your information, please.



(A.D. PITT)
Assistant District Commissioner.

15

DISTROFF
67-2-13
R.C.

Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

14th January, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT.

REPORT ON PATROL NO. 5 1968/69

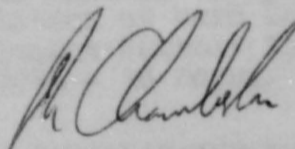
Attached is the above report.

The patrol was undertaken by three different Officers and three reports have been prepared, 5A, 5B, and 5C. Parts 5A and 5C are here enclosed but part 5B has been inadvertently forwarded to Headquarters.

A patrol cover is included which encompasses the three parts and part 5B may be added.

Completed Village population Register forms and patrol map are enclosed covering all villages censused on the three sections of the patrol.

Claims for Camping Allowance are attached.



(R. CHAMBERLAIN)
Patrol Officer.

PATROL REPORT COVER

(14)

REPORT NO.: Rabaul 5 of 1968/69
Parts 5(A), 5(B), 5(C)
Conducted by Officers as below.

SUB-DISTRICT: Rabaul.

DISTRICT: East New Britain.

COUNCIL AREA: Gazelle Peninsula Local Government Council.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: (i) 5(A) Robert Chamberlain.
(ii) 5(B) Mark O'Regan.
(iii) 5(c) Robin Willis.

DESIGNATION: (i) Patrol Officer.
(ii) Patrol Officer.
(iii) Assistant District Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: Vunadidir Council Census Division.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL: 14th-15th October.
Mr. W. Biscoe, A.D.O.
16th-20th December.
Mr. T. Busing, C.P.O.

DURATION OF PATROL: (i) 5(A): 14/10/1968 to 29/10/1968.
(ii) 5(B): 7/11/1968 to 29/11/1968
(iii) 5(C): 3/12/1968 to 20/12/1968.

DATE AND DURATION OF LAST D.D.A. PATROL: 1967 to January 1968,
Compilation of Ward Development Plans.
Last Census Patrol: 15/2/1966 to 24/3/1966 - 38 Days.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Census Revision and compilation of new Census/Tax Roll/Roll of Electors forms in accordance with Gazelle Peninsula Local Government Council's proposed "Indigenous Persons' Names Rules".

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED: 13,725.

MAP REFERENCE: Fourmil Rabaul.
Milinch Blanche.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER: Enclosed.
Appendix "A".

REPORT NO.: Rabaul 5 (A) 68/69.

SUB-DISTRICT: Rabaul.

DISTRICT: East New Britain.

COUNCIL AREA: Gazelle Peninsula Local Government Council Area.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: Robert Chamberlain.

DESIGNATION: Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: Part of Vunadidir Council Census Division.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL: 14th - 15th October
Mr. W. Biscoe, A.D.O.

DURATION OF PATROL: 14th October 1968 to 29th October, 1968.

DATE AND DURATION OF LAST DDA PATROL: 1967 to January 1968.
Compilation of Ward Development Plans.
Last Census Patrol.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Census Revision and compilation of new Census/Tax Roll/Roll of Electors forms in accordance with Gazelle Peninsula Local Government Rule No. of 1968. *COUNCIL'S PROPOSED INDIGENOUS PERSONS' NAMES RULE.*

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED: 4,815.

MAP REFERENCE: Fourmil Rabaul.
Milinch Blanche.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER: Enclosed.
~~Appendix "A".~~

PATROL DIARY

- 14-10-1968 Commenced Census Patrol of Vunadidir Council
Census Division at Davaon Village.
Discussions with villagers during day.
Census begun 6 P.M., completed 9 P.M.
Slept DAVAON Aid Post.
- 15-10-68 Census and discussions at NGUVALIEN Village.
Slept DAVAON Aid Post.
- 16-10-68 Census and discussions at RABURUA Village.
Slept RABURUA.
- 17-10-68 Census and discussions at NANGANANGA Village.
Slept NANGANANGA Community Centre.
- 18-10-68 Census continued at NANGANANGA - working out
statistics and writing up new Census Rools.
Returned Rabaul 4.30 P.M.
- 19-10-68 Observed at Rabaul.
20-10-68
- 21-10-68 Census and discussions at WAIRIKI NO. 1
Village.
Slept WAIRIKI NO. 1.
- 22-10-68 Census and discussions at WAIRIKI NO. 3
Village.
Slept WAIRIKI NO. 3.
- 23-10-68 Census and discussions and village
inspection at TAGITAGI NO. 2.
Slept TAGITAGI NO. 2.
- 24-10-68 Heavy rain all day. Working out statistics
and writing up new Census Rolls.
Night spent WAIRIKI NO. 3.
- 25-10-68 Census, Village inspection and discussions
at TAMANAIRIK Village.
5 P.M. returned Rabaul.
- 26-10-68 Observed at Rabaul.
27-10-68
- 28-10-68 Census and discussions at TAGITAGI NO. 1.
Sampled brown bread baked at Toma Club.
Night spent TAGITAGI NO. 1.
- 29-10-68 Census and statistics at VUNAKABI Village.
4 P.M. returned Rabaul.

Participation in Patrol terminated.
Recalled to assist in initiation of
Gazelle Council Works Programme.

(11)

PATROL REPORT

INTRODUCTION.

This report covers the census of ten villages, 3 on the coastal strip and foothills along the Kokopo Road, 3 on the inland plateau and 4 in the Warangoi-Keravat valley.

It was originally intended that this Officer should census the entire Vunadidir Council Census Division of 32 villages but this was prevented by sudden staff changes.

Census revision was carried out and new "Census-Tax Roll-Roll of Electors" forms were completed in accordance with the Gazelle Peninsula Local Government Council's "Indigenous Persons' Names Rule which requires that:-

"Every resident of the Council area shall select a surname being either his or her own given name or his or her father's given name," and "Every female married person shall adopt the surname of her husband."

The Patrol was well received in all villages.

CENSUS.

One week prior to the census, roneoed forms were distributed to each family in each village, on which were to be written the selected surname and the full names of husband, wife and children. I feel that a highly accurate census was carried out by using these forms in conjunction with the Village Census Registers. Many misspellings in the Village Census Registers were corrected and in most villages one or two children were discovered who had not previously been entered in the Census Registers. Absent workers were also able to leave their forms with wives or Ward Committee members, their absence, therefore, not hindering the speedy completion of the census.

SITUATION REPORT

1. POLITICAL.

(a) LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Varying degrees of satisfaction with the Gazelle Peninsula Local Government Council was voiced in the different areas:-

(1) In the Raburua, Davaon and Nguvalian ward the consensus of opinion was that the Council was not doing enough to warrant a tax rate of \$16 per annum; this in spite of the fact that in recent years the Council has erected 2 classrooms and 2 teachers' houses at Raburua Primary "I" School, a well and pump at Raburua and an ablution block at Davaon.

When questioned, the people showed little knowledge of the current works programme of the Council, of the fact that the Council grader is maintaining 26 miles of existing road and opening new roads, or of the imminent transformation of the Gazelle Peninsula Local Government Council into a Multi-Racial Body.

The reason for the ignorance in this Ward is, I consider, due to the facts that (a) the Councillor's house is far removed from any others (b) he spends considerable time in Rabaul on Council or personal business, (c) the Ward Committee has never functioned in either a formal or informal manner.

(10)

During the days spent in the Ward every effort was made to disseminate information concerning the Council and to instruct the Ward Committee members in their duties. On the day set for the Ward Committee meeting, however, the Councillor was unable to be located and his absence all but nullified the instructive value of the meeting.

The situation in this Ward emphasises the need to continue the promotion of regular Ward Committee meetings or alternative methods by which Councillors may disseminate information to, and receive information from, the people.

Such an alternative exists at:-

(2) Nangananga. Here satisfaction with the Council is widespread and not only because the area has been provided with a Community Centre and Womens Club building. The people are kept informed on Council Affairs by Astute Councillors and by Nason Tokiala. The local Sports Club (drinking club) and frequent meetings at the Community Centre are the vehicles for the dissemination of information.

(3) In the Wairiki 1 and 3 - Tagitagi 2 area, satisfaction with the work of the Council was voiced by the majority of people.

Once again I believe this attitude is due to the fact that the people are well informed of Council affairs by their Councillor and by the fact that an Aid Post is maintained in the area.

(4) At Tamanairik and Tagitagi No. 1 the people appeared to be well informed and voiced support for the Council system although they claimed that they would like to see something done in their villages.

Ward Committees have not been functioning but the Councillor and Ward Committee Members have achieved contact with each other and with the people by way of Sunday Church services.

(5) At Vunakabi the people appeared ignorant of all matters pertaining to the Council and were most reluctant to express opinions. When an opinion was voiced it usually referred to the fact that the tax rate is too high or that the Council is not doing enough. The extent of the current Council works programme was explained.

(b) HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AND MEMBER.

Knowledge of recent events in the House of Assembly is widespread due in part to the excellent radio coverage of those events (every person in the area has access to a radio) and in part to the desire of the majority of people to follow the career of MATTHIAS TOLIMAN who is highly respected throughout the area.

People who were reticent in respect to other matters were most outspoken in their admiration of Mr. Toliman.

(c) POLITICAL PARTIES.

The people of the area are very reluctant to voice opinions of existing political parties although there was some disapproval voiced regarding the moves in Bougainville.

Two days were spent at Nangananga, where the Melanesian Independence Front is reputed to have many members, but

(9)

political activity or discussion was not discovered.

The majority of people of the area appear to be non-aligned.

2. ECONOMIC.

At the time of the Patrol the area was experiencing a cocoa flush and with the current Cocoa price in excess of \$700 a ton the majority of males were active tending the crops.

The area is prosperous as evidenced by the great number of permanent materials homes, motor vehicles, trade stores and money spent on beer and spirits and the erection of numerous churches.

Cash crop extensions are proceeding rapidly in the Warangoi-Keravat Valley, largely inspired by the present high price of cocoa. This area is also a source of vegetables which are sold at the Rabaul market.

The people report that the area is reasonably free of plant diseases and pests and that Agricultural Officers frequently visit the area.

3. SOCIAL.

(a) EDUCATION

The Census showed that 90% of the Children in the 6 to 15 age group of the ten villages, attend school and a little more than 60% of these attend Mission schools.

(b) HEALTH.

Apart from the fact that almost all the children suffer from head colds, the people appear to be extremely healthy. Health Services are excellent throughout the area with an active Aid Post at Wairiki, Hospital at Papatava Catholic Mission and a Regional Health Centre at TAPIPIPI. Roads throughout the area are kept in good repair which facilitates the transportation of the seriously ill to either Nonga Base or Vunapope Hospitals.

(c) LAW AND ORDER.

Local Court Magistrates make regular circuits of the area but the people complain that these visits are too infrequent. A common complaint was that the Magistrates arrive too late in the morning and leave too early in the afternoon and that when a case is adjourned it is sometimes not reopened.

(d) SERVICES.

Owing to the excellent communications in the area, all people have easy access to health and welfare services, schools, agricultural, business and legal advice, police protection, banking and Savings and Loan facilities.

(e) CLUBS.

The licensed clubs "Toma Club" and "Nangananga Sports Club" are used extensively by Councillors and Ward Committees as a means of disseminating information.

The Clubs are well run and no complaints were made concerning them.

8

MISCELLANEOUS.

A great deal of time was absorbed by the writing of each name on the new Census forms with the result that few discussions were held.

Those discussions held during the day were attended by very few people. The policy of calling on individual households was therefore adopted. A short exchange of greetings sometimes led to the voicing of opinions and the informality and brevity of the discussions appeared to be more agreeable to the people than a boring mess meeting at which 3 or 4 people did all the talking

CONCLUSION.

Co-operation was given willingly throughout the area patrolled and on a number of occasions elderly villagers commented that they were happy that nights were to be spent in or near the village instead of returning to Rabaul.

My Participation in the Patrol was terminated by my recall to Rabaul to assist with the Council's Works Programme.

Robert Chamberlain

(R. CHAMBERLAIN)
Patrol Officer.

PATROL REPORT COVER

7

REPORT NO.: Rabaul 5 of 1968/69
Parts 5(A), 5(B), 5(C)
Conducted by Officers as below.

SUB-DISTRICT: Rabaul.

DISTRICT: East New Britain.

COUNCIL AREA: Gazelle Peninsula Local Government Council.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: (i) 5(A) Robert Chamberlain.
(ii) 5(B) Mark O'Regan.
(iii) 5(c) Robin Willis.

DESIGNATION: (i) Patrol Officer.
(ii) Patrol Officer.
(iii) Assistant District Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: Vunadidir Council Census Division.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL: 14th-15th October.
Mr. W. Biscoe, A.D.O.
16th-20th December.
Mr. T. Buising, C.P.O.

DURATION OF PATROL: (i) 5(A): 14/10/1968 to 29/10/1968.
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TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED: 13,725.

MAP REFERENCE: Fourmil Rabaul.
Milinch Blanche.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER: Enclosed.
Appendix "A".

(6)

PATROL REPORT

REPORT NO.: Rabaul 5 (A) 68/69.

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COUNCIL AREA: Gazelle Peninsula Local Government Council Area.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: Robert Chamberlain.

DESIGNATION: Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: Part of Vunadidir Council Census Division.

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DURATION OF PATROL: 14th October 1968 to 29th October, 1968.

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Last Census Patrol.

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(5)

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(4)

PATROL REPORT

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SITUATION REPORT

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When questioned, the people showed little knowledge of the current works programme of the Council, of the fact that the Council grader is maintaining 26 miles of existing road and opening new roads, or of the imminent transformation of the Gazelle Peninsula Local Government Council into a Multi-Racial Body.

The reason for the ignorance in this Ward is, I consider, due to the facts that (a) the Councillor's house is far removed from any others (b) he spends considerable time in Rabaul on Council or personal business, (c) the Ward Committee has never functioned in either a formal or informal manner.

3

During the days spent in the Ward every effort was made to disseminate information concerning the Council and to instruct the Ward Committee members in their duties. On the day set for the Ward Committee meeting, however, the Councillor was unable to be located and his absence all but nullified the instructive value of the meeting.

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Such an alternative exists at:-

(2) Nangananga. Here satisfaction with the Council is widespread and not only because the area has been provided with a Community Centre and Womens Club building. The people are kept informed on Council Affairs by Astute Councillors and by Nason Tokiala. The local Sports Club (drinking club) and frequent meetings at the Community Centre are the vehicles for the dissemination of information.

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Knowledge of recent events in the House of Assembly is widespread due in part to the excellent radio coverage of those events (every person in the area has access to a radio) and in part to the desire of the majority of people to follow the career of MATTHIAS TOLIMAN who is highly respected throughout the area.

People who were reticent in respect to other matters were most outspoken in their admiration of Mr. Toliman.

(c) POLITICAL PARTIES.

The people of the area are very reluctant to voice opinions of existing political parties although there was some disapproval voiced regarding the moves in Bougainville.

Two days were spent at Nangananga, where the Melanesian Independence Front is reputed to have many members, but

(2)

political activity or discussion was not discovered.

The majority of people of the area appear to be non-aligned.

2. ECONOMIC.

At the time of the Patrol the area was experiencing a cocoa flush and with the current Cocoa price in excess of \$700 a ton the majority of males were active tending the crops.

The area is prosperous as evidenced by the great number of permanent materials homes, motor vehicles, trade stores and money spent on beer and spirits and the erection of numerous churches.

Cash crop extensions are proceeding rapidly in the Warangoi-Keravat Valley, largely inspired by the present high price of cocoa. This area is also a source of vegetables which are sold at the Rabaul market.

The people report that the area is reasonably free of plant diseases and pests and that Agricultural Officers frequently visit the area.

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The Census showed that 90% of the Children in the 6 to 15 age group of the ten villages, attend school and a little more than 60% of these attend Mission schools.

(b) HEALTH.

Apart from the fact that almost all the children suffer from head colds, the people appear to be extremely healthy. Health Services are excellent throughout the area with an active Aid Post at Wairiki, Hospital at Papatava Catholic Mission and a Regional Health Centre at TAPIPIPI. Roads throughout the area are kept in good repair which facilitates the transportation of the seriously ill to either Nonga Base or Vunapope Hospitals.

(c) LAW AND ORDER.

Local Court Magistrates make regular circuits of the area but the people complain that these visits are too infrequent. A common complaint was that the Magistrates arrive too late in the morning and leave too early in the afternoon and that when a case is adjourned it is sometimes not reopened.

(d) SERVICES.

Owing to the excellent communications in the area, all people have easy access to health and welfare services, schools, agricultural, business and legal advice, police protection, banking and Savings and Loan facilities.

(e) CLUBS.

The licensed clubs "Toma Club" and "Nangananga Sports Club" are used extensively by Councillors and Ward Committees as a means of disseminating information.

The Clubs are well run and no complaints were made concerning them.

①

MISCELLANEOUS.

A great deal of time was absorbed by the writing of each name on the new Census forms with the result that few discussions were held.

Those discussions held during the day were attended by very few people. The policy of calling on individual households was therefore adopted. A short exchange of greetings sometimes led to the voicing of opinions and the informality and brevity of the discussions appeared to be more agreeable to the people than a boring mess meeting at which 3 or 4 people did all the talking

CONCLUSION.

Co-operation was given willingly throughout the area patrolled and on a number of occasions elderly villagers commented that they were happy that nights were to be spent in or near the village instead of returning to Rabaul.

My Participation in the Patrol was terminated by my recall to Rabaul to assist with the Council's Works Programme.

Robert Chamberlain

(R. CHAMBERLAIN)
Patrol Officer.

PATROL REPORT

RABAU

5B-68-69

conducted by M.V. O'Regan



(15)

67-10-12



10th March, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

The attached report of the Assistant District Commissioner of 3/1/69 refers to
PATROL NO. RABAUL 5/68-69.

Your reference 67-2-17 of 19th February, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. M.V. O'Regan, Patrol Officer, to Part of VUNADIDIR/MANGANANGA/TOMA Census Division.

Your comments on the report have been noted.

Matters concerning honorarium have been appraised by memorandum 40-6-10 from the Assistant Director (Local Government) to your office.

Other matters covered in the Assistant Director's reply, above.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

Minute to:
Mr. M.V. O'Regan,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
RABAUL.
East New Britain District.

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

(T.W. ELLIS)
DIRECTOR.

File 67-10-12.
10th March, 1969.

Handwritten notes:
Minute to Mr. M.V. O'Regan
10/3/69



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

→ 67. 10. 12
40 6 10
14

Telephone
Telegrams.....DISCOM
Our Reference.....67-2-17
If calling ask for
Mr.....JEN/jr.

Department of District Administration,

RABAUL



19th February, 1969.

MINUTE

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONE DOBU.

The attached Patrol Report under cover of the Assistant District Commissioner's memo. 67-2-13 of 3/1/69 refer.

The attachments highlight the effect that non payment of an honorarium is having on the implementation of useful Ward Committees. I refer you to the Commissioner of Local Government's memorandum to the Gazelle Council (40-6-19 of 5/2/69) and my reply 42-9-13 of 19/2/69, minuted to you.

Census figures of the area patrolled are attached. When figures for the balance of the area are received, all details will be recompiled into a single census statistical schedule for the full census division.

Other matters arising from the report are covered in the Assistant District Commissioner's memo. and my reply, above.

Handwritten notes:
Matters concerning honorarium have been minuted by memorandum on file 20-6-10
of AD(LG)
7/3/69

Handwritten signature: H.W. West
(H.W. WEST)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

DISCOM

67-2-17

JEH/jr.

RABAUL

19th February, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Rabaul Sub District Office,
MATUPIT.

RABAUL PATROL REPORT NO. 580F 1968/69
PART VUNADIDIR

Your 67-2-13 of 3/1/69 and attached Patrol Report refer.

The report suffers shockingly from poor punctuation and phraseology. Mr. O'Regan does not appear to have checked the final typing as he would have picked up many obvious errors. Spelling is also poor.

The following comments are pertinent.

- (i) I have spoken to the Director on the need for ensuring officers remain in this area for several terms. The difficulty Mr. O'Regan experienced in having frank discussions with the people, highlights the argument.
- (ii) It is hoped that Mr. O'Regan advised the critiques of economic development that they were better off than any other group in the Territory.
- (iii) The earlier course for businessmen, conducted by the Business Advisory Service was most popular and I suggest the Council may be interested in sponsoring a further course in the next school vacation, May 9th - 19th. For the courses to be effective, however, traders should request the Service to give them assistance in drawing up the necessary account books to be maintained.
- (iv) Re school attendance, my impression from census figures is that most children are attending Mission schools - not specifically "girls". Napapar No. 1 had an unusually large number (39) in the village at the time of the census and I shall advise the District Inspector accordingly.
- (v) Please advise me of the current legal position of the Council Rule regarding indigenous persons names which was forwarded to the Commissioner for Local Government approximately last September.

H.W.W.
(H.W. WEST) //
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

One other reason for a certain amount of difficulty is the non-payment of the Ward Committee Members themselves. When the system was first introduced the Council reduced the Councillors emoluments to provide funds for the payment of the Committee men. These payments were not allowed by the Regional Local Government Officer and the position to-day is that the Councillors are receiving less and the Ward Committee men nothing. Council has written to the Commissioner for Local Government on this matter and is awaiting a reply.

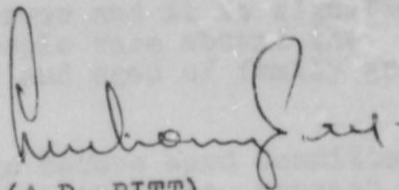
The suggestion that a training course for Committee members was discussed at a staff conference and it was decided that small groups would be instructed rather than to attempt to hold a course for the entire group.

I agree with Mr. O'Regan's remarks under the heading of "Politics", that the people are reluctant to discuss these types of subjects with an Officer who is not well known. It is because of this that the suggestion was made at the Staff Conference that an Officer, be assigned to and be responsible for, one particular area of the Gazelle Peninsular.

In conclusion the Patrol has shown that the people are well provided for, economically and socially. I believe despite the wide spread publicity the recent Political movements have had they have not affected to any great degree people at village level. My own observations plus reports from Sub-District Officers tend to suggest that the majority of the people are well content with their present prosperity and do not really want the "boat rocked" too severely. However, the situation must be watched so that the people do not feel they are being passed by. More frequent patrolling and the Officer sleeping out in the field and a genuine attempt by him to get to know the people should help.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.

For your information, please.



(A.D. PITT)
Assistant District Commissioner.

DISTROFF

67-2-13

A.D.P.

Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

3rd January, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 580F 1968/69

Please find enclosed a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. M. O'Regan, Patrol Officer.

The patrol in this census division was carried out in three stages by three Officers due to staff changes. This was unfortunate but unavoidable.

The up-dating of the census was the main object of the patrol and during the course of the revision the people were asked to standardize on a family name in accordance with the recently passed "Village Names" Council Rule.

Census figures are attached but the Birth and Death rate and Natural Increase has not yet been calculated. This will be done when the figures are available for the remainder of the Census Division.

The turn-up for census was disappointing but not surprising. The Tolai people are among the most sophisticated people in the Territory and simply will not live up in family groups to be counted by a Patrol Officer. I do not believe that prosecutions are the general answer and it is significant to note that although many of the people were absent the information regarding numbers, names and ages of family groups were made available to the Officer.

We still have a long way to go before Ward Committees are working effectively. However, they are a new concept and when considered in relation to what is happening in the villages they are not all that disappointing.

Admittedly many of the Councillors are tending to go their own way and pass on very little of what is happening at Village level. Many Councillors are not known in their wards apart from their own particular hamlet, and the Ward Committee Member is tending to handle much of the village work. However, it must be remembered that if a Councillor is a Port Folio Member he must attend at least three Committee Meetings a month and two days each month for the Full Council. Too, many of the Councillors are members of Church Committees, P. & C. Associations, Savings & Loan Societies etc. and unfortunately seem to spend most of their time away from the village attending meetings. The Ward Committee system was designed to assist the Councillor in disseminating Council information easily and quickly. This is what must be got across but cannot be done after one or two meetings.

(1)
PATROL REPORT

PATROL NO. - Rabaul No. 5 - 68/69

SUB-DISTRICT - Rabaul

CONDUCTED BY - M.V. O'Regan

DESIGNATION - Patrol Officer

AREA PATROLLED - Portion of the VUNADIDIR/
NANGANANGA/TOMA Census Division.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING - Nil

DURATION - 7 - 8th November 1968
11 - 15th November 1968
18 - 22nd November 1968
25 - 29th November 1968
(17 days)

LAST D.D.A. PATROL - November 1967

POPULATION - 5,278

MAP REFERENCE - As per attached

APPENDIX (A)
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER - Enclosed.

PATROL DIARY.

- 7-11-68 Travelled to TAULIL Village. People informed me that they were not ready for the census due to a misunderstanding regarding dates. Returned to Rabaul Sub-District Office.
- 8-11-68 Travelled to MALABUNGA Village where the census was commenced. Talked to people re Economic development, Ward Committee Meetings, Education, Health and Hygiene. Carried out an inspection of the village. Later travelled to TAULIL and commenced the census. At 1600 hrs. travelled to Rabaul.
- 11-11-68 Returned to TAULIL and continued the census. Talk later given on Political, economic and Social subjects. Inspected the village and held discussion with the people.
- 12-11-68 At 0800 hrs. the census commenced at NAPAPAR NO. 3 village. Later gave talk on development subjects. Worked on census figures and visited the village that night to hold discussion with the people. Slept NAPAPAR NO. 3.
- 13-11-68 Travelled to NAPAPAR NO. 2. Census began when the people concerned had assembled. Development talk later given. Held discussion with villagers during the evening.
- 14-11-68 The Census for NAPAPAR NO. 1 village commenced at 0930 hrs. after a short speech on development subjects. Inspected the village and talked to village leaders. Travelled to TAULIL Village and carried out the Ward Committee Meeting for the MALABUNGA-TAULIL Ward. Later returned to NAPAPAR.
- 15-11-68 Travelled to RATAVUL Village and carried out the census. Later talk on development was given and the village inspected. Later returned to Sub-District Office, RABAUL.
- 18-11-68 Travelled to GUNANUR Village and gave short talk on development. Later carried out the census and inspected the village. Travelled to VUNADIDIR and returned to the village for discussion in the evening.
- 19-11-68 At 0930 hrs. the people had assembled for the census at RAIM village. Shortly, after my talk on development in general, the census began. Village later inspected and discussion held with village leaders during the night.
- 20-11-68 The TANAKA census began at 1210 hrs. due to morning rain. The village was later inspected and discussions were held with the people during the late afternoon and evening. Also worked on census figures during the night.

8

- 21-11-68 Talk given and census carried out for VUNADIDIR Village after several interruptions by rain. Village inspected and the Ward Committee Meeting for the VUNADIDIR/VUNAKABI/RATAVUL Ward held. During the evening held discussion with several of the villagers from VUNADIDIR. Slept VUNADIDIR.
- 22-11-68 Travelled to VUNAGOGO village and waited for the people to assemble. At 1025 hrs. a talk was given and the census commenced. Inspected the village and later travelled to Sub-District Office, Rabaul.
- 25-11-68 The Census for TINGANAGALIP commenced. Talk later given on Political, Economic and Social subjects. An inspection of the village was later carried out. Worked on census figures at the TINGANAGALIP AID POST and later talked to the village leaders during the evening. Slept TINGANAGALIP.
- 26-11-68 Travelled to RALALAR Village to commence census but heavy rain prevented this work from being done. Spent rest of the day doing census figures.
- 27-11-68 Began the census for TALAKUA at 0810 hrs. Talk later given. Travelled to NANGANANGA Village and held the TALAKUA/RALALAR/NANGANANGA Ward Committee Meeting. Later travelled to TOMA Social Club for the TAMANAIRIK/TAGITAGI NO. 1 Ward Meeting. No Committee members arrived for same so the writer travelled to RABURUA for the DAVAON/RABURUA/NGUVALIAN Ward Meeting. Meeting held and later returned to TINGANAGALIP Village.
- 28-11-68 Travelled to NAPAPAR NO. 4 Village for the census. Census carried out and talk given. Village also inspected and discussions held with the villagers during the evening.
- 29-11-68 At 0930 hrs. the census for NAPAPAR NO. 5 began. On conclusion of same, talk given and village inspected. Discussion then held and later returned to Sub-District Office, Rabaul.

PATROL ENDS

SITUATION REPORT

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled is situated approximately eight miles south west of Rabaul and previously was the VUNADIDIR Local Government Council area which incorporated the VUNADIDIR/NANGANANGA/TOMA Census divisions. This portion of the patrol was mainly concerned with the VUNADIDIR Census area.

The terrain consists mainly of low coastal foothills (approx 1000 f), which sharply descends to the KERAVAT and WARANGOI valleys. Drainage is mainly by comparatively small streams which flow into the sea in the north and east of the Gazelle Peninsula.

The population is mainly of the TOLAI linguistic group. The exception being the villages of TAULIL and MALABUNGA which have close associations with the BAINING people. The difference between these two groups is becoming more difficult as these two villages develop economically and socially. Intermarriages between the two groups has also been a major contributing factor.

The majority of the people of the area live in small hamlets closely linked by vehicular or walking tracks. On an average the population per village is approximately 250 persons. The one exception being TAULIL which has 872 people.

The main object of this patrol was to:

- (a) revise the census.
- (b) compile new Census/Tax Roll/Roll of Election sheets for the Gazelle Local Government Council - taking into account any changes of name which the people may so desire.
- (c) conduct Ward Committee Meetings for the various wards of the area.

As mentioned above this patrol only incorporate a section of the VUNADIDIR/NANGANANGA/TOMA area. This has been caused by unforeseen staff changes during the past six weeks. Twelve nights were spent in the villages in order to try to appraise the local situation. The total duration of the patrol was 17 days.

CENSUS.

Fifteen villages were censused and the names of all villagers transferred to the Council Census/Tax/Roll of Elections during the duration of the patrol. Some difficulty was encountered in the actual census, due mainly to the noted apathy toward census shown throughout the area. The new revised census system now being adopted by the Gazelle Council should be very suitable for the TOLAIS as at present they feel that assembling for census is a waste of valuable time. This new form of census should work well if, a strong Council rule is passed inflicting heavy penalties of defaulters, and prosecutions are definitely carried out by the Council concerned.

The aspect, although new in the Council area, of standardising of names should prove quite successful within the area patrolled. As most of the people showed little desire to change their village names. Their surname or second name on the otherhand may cause some confusion in the initial stages because several heads of families took their previous father's names to be their new surnames. The main confusion will be among the children as in the past their second name was their

father's village name.

Another factor which made the task difficult was that of the 5298 persons censused approximately 30% of the people failed to appear for the census. This figure is mainly made up of people who were in the village area but who couldn't be bothered to attend the census.

The last census for the area was carried out in 1966, thus this present census covered a span of three years. Therefore on looking at the increases through births and migrations it can be seen that the increase is not very outstanding. The Missions are certainly the main educators of the children of the area, as 626 male and 554 female children attend their various schools as compared to 173 male and 67 female students attending the Government institutions. The general pattern seems to be, the children attend the Mission primary schools to Standard Six and then either go to MALABUNGA High School, or a few of the other Mission High Schools, or return to the village. The latter is most certainly the case in the area patrolled.

The comparatively low death rate must surely be attributed to the excellent health services that are available in the area. This is especially noticeable among the 1 to 5 age group, as of the fifteen villages censused only 4 deaths were recorded in this groups.

The average Births, deaths, or natural increase percentages were recorded on the Village Population Register, due to the fact that the villages censused by this officer are only portion of the Census division. This overall figure should become available when the census for the whole area has been completed and one set of census figures are drawn up for the whole Region concerned.

WARD COMMITTEES.

Four Ward Committee Meetings were held during this patrol, a fifth one was attempted twice but members of the TAMANAIRIK/TAGITAGI NO. 1 Ward failed to appear on both occasions.

At present the members of the various wards seem to be showing little interest in Ward Committee meetings, one of the reason for this statement is that, even if word has been sent to the people by Radio broadcasts and the members informed personally the day before hand, the members concerned do not bother to gather at a set time. Men are then sent to find the people concerned and invariably one is informed that several of them have gone to Rabaul. Councillors are the worst offenders as of the four meetings only one Councillor attended. This then tends to neutralise the usefulness of the ward meetings as the purpose of the meeting is to discuss previous as well as future Council matters affecting the people of the wards. The meetings are most definitely for his benefit so that matters raised can be effectively be put on the Agenda at the next monthly Council meeting.

One underlying fact regarding this apathy by the Committee members is the fact that the people concerned are very discontent at the present rate of remuneration received from the Council. They claimed that much valuable time is spent in carrying out Council work such as delivering summons to tax defaulters. From my observation in the villages censused, it was blatantly obvious that the Committee Members

have not been carrying out their duties as the roads are in bad condition and the people are ill informed as to what is happening at the Council meetings. Meetings are not being held in the village to discuss events of the previous Council meetings. This most definitely reflects on the Councillor and his aids.

At the NANGANANGA/TALAKUA/PALALAR Meetings the point was raised that the members were upset that their pays have not been increased and blamed the Administration for interfering with the financial side of the Gazelle Council. They went on to say that the money being spent by the Council was the peoples' money and therefore the Administration should not interfere with the Ward Committee's request for higher remuneration. This question of members' pay was the reason stated by the Members for their lack of interest in carrying out their duties satisfactorily. At all four meetings it was explained that the Local Government System was not a separate entity, independent of the central Government and thus some Government control of the Council activities was essential.

This question of Ward Committee's pays will most certainly have to be resolved before the Ward Committee system can be revitalized.

Also raised at the NANGANANGA Meeting was the suggestion that a training course be held to give the Committee Members a clear idea of their duties at the village level.

POLITICS.

The people of the village censured have a sound knowledge of the function of the House of Assembly, and with an abundance of radios in the area they are kept informed as to what is being discussed in the House.

With regard to gauge the peoples' thoughts regarding such subjects as the Melanesian Independence Front and other political issues, I found that the people were reluctant to talk freely on such subjects. This, I feel was due to the fact that they tend to regard affairs as something that is not to be disclosed to an officer who they do not fully know. Thus to obtain constructive information, I feel that at least a week is needed to be spent in each village. This no doubts would be changed if the people were talking to an officer who is well known in the area.

In some of the villages some opinions were obtained regarding such items as the breakaway movement of the New Guinea Islands. A summation of this information was that the people felt that at this stage of development they could not be self supporting and thus the idea was premature. On the question of development the people seemed to feel that economic development on the Gazelle Peninsula was lagging behind that given to the highland areas of the mainland.

As mentioned under the heading Ward Committee Meetings, there at present is discontent among the Ward Committee Members regarding pay rates. This question will most certainly have to be resolved by either a slight increase in pay or by defining the members duties so that he doesn't carry out any duties that can be handled by government departments such as issuing of summons. Thus lessening the small amount of work that he has at present. This early settlement is most certainly required if the Ward Committee System is to emerge from the doldrums which it is now in.

The Jehovah Witnesses' Movement seems to be having little success in the area patrolled, even though some of the followers are making frequent visits to the area. This lack of success is

(4)

I feel mainly due to the fact that the well established Missions such as the Catholic and Methodist are encouraging the people to have nothing to do with them. Recently at NAPAPAR NO. 3 Village a Jehovah Witnesses' member was forcibly removed from the village while on patrol to the area.

Within the VUNADIDIR Census Division the people seemed to show little interest in the various formations of political parties. I also found it surprising that such a large number of people so close to centres like RABAU and KENA AT, showed such a lack of interest in such political goings on. Of the NANGANANGA, TOMA Census Divisions the writer was not in a position to know the peoples' views. Due mainly to the fact that this patrol dealt mainly with villages in the VUNADIDIR area.

The local Member of the House of Assembly, Mr. Mathias Tolinan seems to be very popular within his electorate at present. And the people stated that they were quite pleased with the work he was doing, and with his visiting the villages.

Some of the villages seem to be divided into two camps mainly on a religious basis. TINGANAGALIP is a blatant example of this as the Catholics live in one section and the Methodists in the other. This I feel divides the village as a workable unit and can easily give cause to many petty arguments among the rival factions.

ECONOMIC.

The main economic activities within the area are concerned with cash cropping, mainly cocoa and fresh vegetables.

With the advent of a sharp rise in the World Price for cocoa, the people seem to have been greatly enhanced economically. Statement of contentment were stated in all the villages visited about the present price. With very fertile soils and a suitable climate cocoa production is ideally suited for the area. Extensive cocoa holdings were seen at all villages and some new plantings were also noted. The question of a shortage of land was raised as one reason why the holdings were not extensive as they could be. It was explained to them that several growers should band together on a partnership basis if increased plantings were their intentions.

Tolai Cocoa Project fermentaries are situated throughout the area. I was informed by the Agricultural Officer at TALILIGAP that they have separate flush periods which at present can be adequately handled at the various centres. Also with the present rise in the price of cocoa, the people were showing a renewed interest in caring for their trees.

Coconut trees in the VUNADIDIR area have undergone a considerable battering from various pests and the area around the NAPAPAR Villages was the hardest hit. In spite of this pest menace, copra is still being produced in the area, even though in comparatively small amounts.

Some concern was expressed by the people regarding the lack of suitable deterrents for the main coconut pests. It was explained that experiments were being carried out and that they must be patient.

Fresh vegetables for the Rabaul Market has been a constant form of income for the area. The slight elevation and climate is ideal for such crops as tomatoes, lettuce, beans, cucumber etc. Each day village trucks ply between the area

3

and Rabaul carrying produce to the excellent market at Rabaul. A common boast among the people is that they keep the market supplied with vegetables.

Agricultural Officers from the extension station at TALILIGAP patrol extensively throughout the area and this has been a contributing factor in the upsurge of cash cropping within the area.

Venture such as Trade Stores and commercial vehicle operations are a further avenue of income. Trade Stores are to be found in every village, some having several. There are very few stores that keep books and even though prices are high compared with Rabaul, the profit margin is small or non-existent. Store construction is mainly out of European building materials and are reasonably secure. To the TOLAI, a trade store seems to be a sign of status within the community. Thus it is not uncommon to see many stores in one village with some of them with virtually no stock at all.

Each village has at least two commercial vehicles which are constantly in operation transporting produce and passengers to Rabaul. Some run at a profit but most fail to make a markable profit due mainly to bad management. Such factors as paying too high wages and employing surplus staff such as fare collectors who receive approximately \$10.00 per month, ARE THE MAIN CAUSES.

In the fields of both trade store and commercial vehicle operations, the Business Advisory Department could greatly help the situation by holding short courses on management subjects.

SOCIAL.

From an educational point of view the area is well catered for in the fact that the Administration has one High School at MALABUNGA and two Primary T schools. The Mission also have fifteen schools within the area.

The High School takes students from Forms one to four and the various Primary schools go to Standard Six.

As can be seen from the above, the Missions are responsible for the bulk of the education in the area. The Catholic Mission has eight schools whereas the Methodist Mission has six and the Seventh Day Adventists have one.

With this abundance of schools, the people still don't seem to place a great emphasis on education as there are many children who do not bother to attend school. From the census figures it can be seen that there are 1,420 pupils attending school with most of the female students going to the Mission establishments.

Medical services available in the area are excellent. The Council has a Rural Health Centre at TAPIPIPI, as well as the Catholic Mission providing two hospitals, to the Methodists one at GAULIM, just outside the census area. All the villages are visited once a month by Infant Welfare Sisters from either the Health Centre or the Missions. The effectiveness of this essential service is seen in the census figures where there were only 4 deaths between the ages of 1 and 5 years. These hospitals and services have also been of great assistance to expectant mothers as it is a common practice for the women to go to the hospitals to deliver their children.

The people found little cause to approach the patrol to settle minor disputes due mainly to the fact that there is a Rural Police Station at TOMARINGA, and that they make extensive

use of the Welfare Officer in Rabaul. The Committee Members from the MALABUNGA/TAULIL Ward expressed dissatisfaction with the Police for not keeping order or carrying out investigations of complaints of trouble in their villages. The members were told that they held official positions in the village and should provide some constructive assistance in maintaining law and order at the village level.

As mentioned above in the paragraph relating to schools, it can be seen that the Catholic, Methodist and Seventh Day Adventists have well established stations throughout the area. The Methodist Mission being the Mission with the largest following. These Missions through educational and health services have been of great assistance to the Administration in helping to progress the people in the social field.

At present there are two licenced Social Clubs in the area, one at TOMA and the other at NANGANANGA. These clubs were built by funds provided by the people themselves, and have been very instrumental in fostering better relations between the different villages of the region.

MISCELLANEOUS.

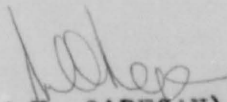
The patrol was well received in all the villages censused and it was noted that the people were pleased that a District Administration Officer was sleeping in the area, instead of travelling back to Rabaul each afternoon. There are no Rest Houses in the region, thus three Aid Posts were used. I have now been informed that these Aid Posts are to be sold to village people. Thus it will be extremely difficult for an Officer to sleep in the area while on patrol.

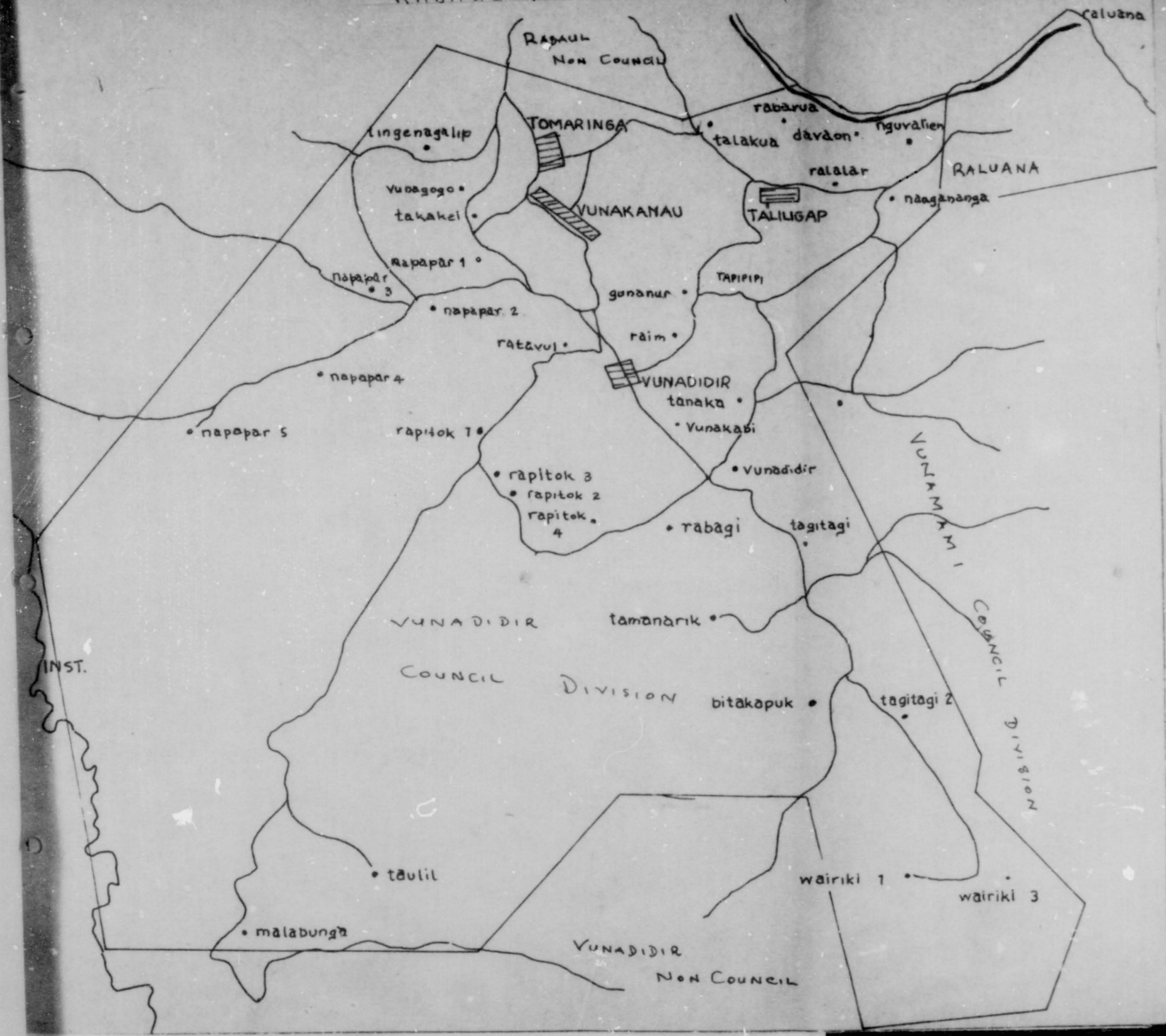
CONCLUSION.

Although it was not possible to sleep in all the various villages, I feel that by visiting the villages in the evening, successful but limited contact was made with the villagers. Appreciation for these evening visits was shown in the form of small gifts. Several times people stated that they are so near to Rabaul that it has been several years since Officers of the Department have slept in the villages.

The village Population Register sheets enclosed do not cover all the villages due mainly to the fact that the census for the area has been done in three stages due to sudden staff movements.

For your information, please.


(M.V. O'REGAN)
Patrol Officer.



PATROL REPORT

RABAU

5C 1968-1969

conducted by R.S. Willis



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

14

67-10-15

Telephone DISCOM
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-2-17
If calling ask for HWW/jd
Mr.



Department of District Administration,
RABAUL.

28th April, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua.

B

PATROL NO. RABAUL 5C/68-69

Your 67-10-15 of the 22nd April, 1969 refers.

You have my assurance that the above mentioned Report received the priority that it deserved both at the Sub-District and District level.

(H. W. WEST)
District Commissioner

Handwritten notes: C/...
na

11.5

67-10-15

22nd April, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

PATROL NO. RABAU 5C/68-69

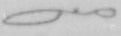
Your reference 67-2-17 of 1st April, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual
Census Report by Mr. R.S. Willis, A.D.C., to Part of
VUNADIR-TOMA-NANGANGA Villages.

A very poor and uninformative report and
Mr. Willis must improve his presentation in future reports.

I note that patrol was completed on 20th
December, 1968, but report was not processed by the
Assistant District Commissioner, Rabaul, until 3rd March,
1969 and subsequently by your office until 1st April, 1969.
An explanation for this inordinate delay is required by this
Headquarters.

Comments in my memorandum 67-10-14 of even
date are also relevant.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

c.c. Mr. R.S. Willis,
A.D.C.,
Sub-District Office,
RABAU East 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.

DISCOM
67-2-17

RABAU

JEN/jr.

1st April, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
K E N E D O B U .

PATROL REPORTS RABAU NOS. 5(A) AND 5(C)
PART VUNADIDIR CENSUS DIVISION

It is, to say the least, discouraging not only to me but to the people to be forced to split a patrol of a single census division into three sections with different officers for each section, as a result of staff movements. None of the officers involved in the patrols have been selected to permanently administer this unit, so the opportunity of giving the proposed officer a basis of contact with the area was unavoidably missed. More recently temporary and permanent transfers of officers has again disrupted the administrative continuity. I raise this not as criticism of your directions of staff movements, as I am aware of the general situation throughout the Territory, but only to report objectively on their effects at sub district and village levels.

7-10-12
Y

Report No. 5(B) was forwarded under cover of my 67-2-17 of 19th February, 1969 and contains information on the balance of the Vunadidir Census Division.

Mr. Chamberlain, Patrol Officer, has submitted a sound report on the major aspects of the patrol in accordance with your Circular Instruction 67-1-0 of the 21st June, 1968, but Mr. R. Willis, Assistant District Officer, had made no effort in this respect. It appears that he did not concern himself with Ward Committees and his report shows little to substantiate his reputation as an officer with an appreciation of native thinking. The report is not an example that the new Cadet Patrol Officer Buisson should follow.

The reports emphasize the necessity to retain staff in the field in specific administrative units and this has been planned. Unfortunately it must be deferred until the preparations for the multi-racial Council elections are completed. The officers quickly learnt the difficulty of getting through the barrier of disinterest in the villages. The value of camping out and spending as much time as possible was recognised and the people started to react favourably to the personal approach of Mr. Chamberlain. Group meetings are not successful unless they are called by the people's leaders for a specific purpose which interests them.

22/6

The question of on what basis I can retain officers permanently in the field has again been thrown into doubt, due to the almost total collapse of Ward Committees during the current year, resulting from their non remuneration. I have previously stated my views and am concerned that policy cannot be varied under the special circumstances present here, in order to meet the practical problems of administration. Difficulties are being experienced in having the Council appreciate the policy decision and we can expect further reaction from the

Council, as I am aware that the decision against remuneration is not acceptable to the Council. Reports from all census divisions give ample evidence of the inactivity of the Committees.

The political parties have become relatively inactive during the last few months. The amalgamation of the United New Guinea Party with the United Islands Political Society (U.I.P.S.) of New Ireland following the withdrawal of Stanis Boraimat from leadership has led to Perry Kwan becoming the leader of the amalgamation. I do not believe that the village Tolais will maintain an interest for very long in a party centred in New Ireland. The Melanesian Independent Front remains very static at the moment and until the principle of "independence within five years" is struck from the platform or watered down to internal self government, it is unlikely that the mass of the uncommitted or disinterested people will become politically involved in it. The fact that Mr. Mathias Liman, M.H.A. has remained aloof from these parties, has also retarded the growth of support for either in the Vunadidir Census Division. His attitude may well change in the future as he is not receiving intelligent backing from the other Tolai members of the House and may well turn to the leaders of the Council, largely M.I.F. members, for the support that he needs for his political career.

Recent population figures for the Tolai area shows that 52% of the population is under sixteen years and of these 47% are females. Unless the people accept the need to restrict family size we may expect continued alarming natural increase of nearly 4%. With the Methodist majority living in the Vunadidir area we may achieve a brake on the population increase, but this would be most unlikely in the Catholic areas.

The suggestion for the printing of a Council newspaper is not new and an earlier news sheet failed when a charge was levied for it. With the authority to employ Mr. Biltris as Executive Officer of the Council and the posting of a Patrol Officer in training under him, it should be possible for the Council to handle the project. It is envisaged that the Council paper will be largely financed by advertisements and distributed free of charge as is the practice in Australia. Doubtless the Council will have to subsidize the cost.

The above reports are forwarded attached together with covering memorandum from the Assistant District Commissioner, Rabaul in which Mr. Pitt has covered other matters arising from the patrols.

H. W. W. W
(H.W. WEST)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

DISTROFF
67-2-13

A.D.P.

(19)

Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

3rd March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NOS. 5A & 5C OF 1968/69

Please find enclosed a Patrol Report in two parts submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer Chamberlain and Mr. Assistant District Officer Willis.

The Patrol covered the Vunadidir Census Division and due to staff changes was carried out in three stages. Part 2 (Patrol Report 5 B) was forwarded to you under cover of my 67-2-13 of the 3rd January 1969.

Completed Village Population Register forms for the entire division are attached.

SECTION 5 A. Mr. R. CHAMBERLAIN.

CENSUS.

The distribution of the roneed forms has proved most helpful and avoided the necessity for the entire village to stand around for several hours waiting for their names to be called. Some difficulty has been experienced in non-council villages with the forms as the people regard the form as their acceptance of the Council. This is reported on in greater detail on the Patrols covering the non-council areas.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The problem of acquainting the people at village level with the activities of the Council is considerable. Ward Committees are not functioning well and the main reason put forward is the non-payment of Committee Members.

Council Meetings are broadcast over Radio Rabaul but it would appear that these broadcasts do not reach many people. The Regional Local Government Officer has suggested that the Council employ trained staff to produce a newspaper and this is currently being examined by the Executive Committee of the Council.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

As I have reported before after an initial burst of enthusiasm and activity, both Parties seem to be quiet. Unless the Parties can show something tangible to the people it will be extremely difficult for them to maintain support. I feel too that no Political Party has a great deal of appeal in this area yet as the Tolai is conservative and extremely prosperous. At present I feel he is too busy making money to be particularly concerned with political matters. The people of the Vunadidir area too are fortunate in having two leaders such as Nason Tokiala and Mathias Toliman M.H.A. who enjoy such wide spread respect from all sections of the community.

CONCLUSION.

The situation in the part of the division patrolled by Mr. Chamberlain appears to be very healthy ^{and} it shows that the people have access to as many services as the Administration, Council and private

9

enterprize can provide.

With the decision taken to keep an officer permanently in the area to make informal contact with the people as frequently as possible it is hoped that the excellent contact established by Mr. Chamberlain is continued. As yet this decision has not been put into effect as calls of staff to carry out the Census for the entire Tolai population and the up-dating of the electoral roll in preparation for the forthcoming Multi-racial Council elections have been considerable. However, it is anticipated that an Officer will commence within the next two months.

SECTION 5 C. Mr. R. WILLIS

POLITICAL.

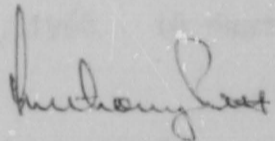
I have no information as yet on the effect of the retirement of Mr. Stanis Boramilat from the United New Guinea Party except that they have now joined with the Party in New Ireland headed by Mr. Perry Kwan. However, I suspect that much of the initial enthusiasm reported by Mr. Willis has probably waned.

SOCIAL.

The problem of young unemployed men in villages is a very real one and is causing concern to the Council. In an area as prosperous as this and where educational facilities are so readily available few youths are at all keen to take on labouring or manual work. As Mr. Willis has pointed out many of these young men stand very little chance of obtaining a resettlement block although it must be also taken into account that very few are particularly interested in applying if it means leaving the Gazelle Peninsular. The idea of a school to train would-be settlers has considerable merit but first I feel that considerable pressure will have to be brought to bear by the Village Elders to stop the custom whereby a man can survive by living off his relatives.

Claims for camping allowance for Messrs. Chamberlain, Willis and Huising are attached. They have already been debited against my funds.

For your information, please.



(A.D. PITT)

Assistant District Commissioner.

67.10.15. (48)

PATROL REPORT



REPORT NUMBER:

5C/60

SUB-DISTRICT:

Rabaul

AREA:

Council

CONDUCTED BY:

R.S. Willis

DESIGNATION:

Assistant District Officer

AREA PATROLLED:

Part Vunadidir Council.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:

T.J. Buising,
Cadet Patrol Officer.

DURATION OF PATROL:

3-12-68 to 20-12-68 14 days.

LAST DDA PATROL:

November, 1968 10 days.

POPULATION:

MAP REFERENCE:

Fournil of Rabaul.

POPULATION REGISTER:

Combined with Reports 5A and 5B.

PATROL DIARY
T. BUIBING.

- 16/12/68 Depart Rabaul 10.00 for Vunadidir. Day spent in discussions with local Leaders.
- 17/12 Began census at BITAKAPUK 0900-1400. Discussion with local people 1600-2100.
- 18/12 Completed Census of Bitakapuk.
- 19/12 0900-1600 Census of RABAGI.
- 20/12 Compiled Census figures and returned to Rabaul.

PATROL DIARY

- 3/12/68 To VUNADIDIR. Contacted Rapitok 4 people.
1900 commenced RAPITOK 4 census.
- 4/12 Continued Rapitok 4 census - Spoke with villagers.
PM Worked Statistics.
- 5/12 Commenced RAPITOK 2 Census.
PM Worked Statistics.
- 6/12 Ward Committee Meetings WAIRIKI, TAGITAGI and
BITAKAPUK.
- 7/12 OBSERVED RABAU.
- 8/12
- 9/12 Ward Committee Meetings RABAGI, RAPITOK and
TAULIL. Discussions with people.
- 10/12 Census Revision RAPITCK 3.
- 11/12 Census Revision RAPITOK 1.
- 12/12 Ward Committee Meetings NAPAPAR, TINGANAGALIP
and VUNADIDIR.
- 13/12 Census Revision RALALAR.
- 14/12 OBSERVED RABAU.
- 15/12
- 16/12 Discussions and arrangements with local leaders.
- 17/12 Commenced census revision BITAKAPUK.
- 18/12 Completed census BITAKAPUK.
- 19/12 Conducted census revision RABAGI.
- 20/12 Compilation of statistics. Returned Rabaul.

SITUATION REPORT

5

POLITICAL.

The emergence of new political parties during and prior to the 68 General election did not appear to have much effect on the outlook and attitudes of the Vunadidir area villagers who, being mainly landed and prosperous conservatives, tended to distrust any mention of early independence and to favour individual candidates whose policies and reputations they knew to be safe. This avoidance of political parties was such that many candidates thought it wise to publically disclaim any such involvement and there is good reason to suppose that the label of "party man" was used as a political campaigning weapon although there is no concrete evidence of this happening.

This situation continued until the return from New Ireland of Mr. Stanis Boramilat of Bitakapuk village, the purpose of his return being apparently to gain support for his newly formed United New Guinea party. Following a Sunday afternoon rally near Vunadidir, it was noticeable that Mr. Boramilat's speech had greatly impressed several of the older and more rabidly conservative local leaders. The new party, they claimed, would have a tremendous following all over New Britain and should prove popular on the New Guinea mainland. The leaders went on to claim support for the party from numerous elected members and a wide range of New Britain ethnic groups.

A slightly less inspired version of the popularity of the new party was obtained from villagers elsewhere however, it seems certain that Mr. Boramilat's advent into the party political scene has finally awoken party consciousness in the Vunadidir area. From the little information available it appears that of the entire Vunadidir area, a relatively small number actively supports the aims of the Melanesian Independence Front, a slightly larger group supports the United New Guinea party while between those extremes, the bulk of the population maintains a watchful "don't know" status. The fact that in this case the "don't knows" are watchful and interested may mean that the day of the well known and non-affiliated individual candidate is over in this area.

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC.

The problem of numbers of unemployed and semi literate young men in the Vunadidir villages is one which has caused less concern here than in other Tolai villages. Nevertheless, the problem is growing.

Enquiries showed that of the unemployed young men in the Vunadidir area, most were living with their parents or doing the rounds between relatives, working here and there to pay for their meals and either doing extra work or stealing copra to finance expeditions to Rabaul. The elders opinions of such men ranged from "Em I stap tasol long ples", to "Em i wanpela man bilong raun raun nating" and a disapproving shake of the head. Almost all of the unemployed were in the 15-25 year age group and all were unmarried.

During a discussion concerning the unemployment problem it was mentioned that few if any of the persons involved stood much chance of obtaining a re-settlement block although a considerable number would become settlers if they could obtain land and finance. From this the conversation turned to the possibilities of building a school to train young would-be settlers in block management and the handling of loans. Such a school would require an area of land to be divided up into training blocks to be allotted to trainees who's training could

(C)

consist of half practical work and half theory. The most important aspect of the scheme would be that successful trainees would earn a certificate entitling them to a loan and the grant of a re-settlement block. This, it was said, would be necessary to induce young men to join the scheme. One of the Vunadidir leaders announced that he would later confer with Ministerial member Toliman on the subject.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Co-operation with the patrol was good however, few of the population turned up at the census table, most briefing instead friends and relatives with details of births, deaths and marriages. This system worked well although there were several minor holdups during which names of newborn children were searched for or hastily bestowed.

(R.S. WILLIS)
Assistant District Officer.

PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER: 5C/68-9

SUB-DISTRICT: Rabaul

AREA: Council

CONDUCTED BY: R.S. Willis

DESIGNATION: Assistant District Officer

AREA PATROLLED: Part Vunadidir Council.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: T.J. Buising,
Cadet Patrol Officer.

DURATION OF PATROL: 3-12-68 to 20-12-68 14 days.

LAST DDA PATROL: November, 1968 10 days.

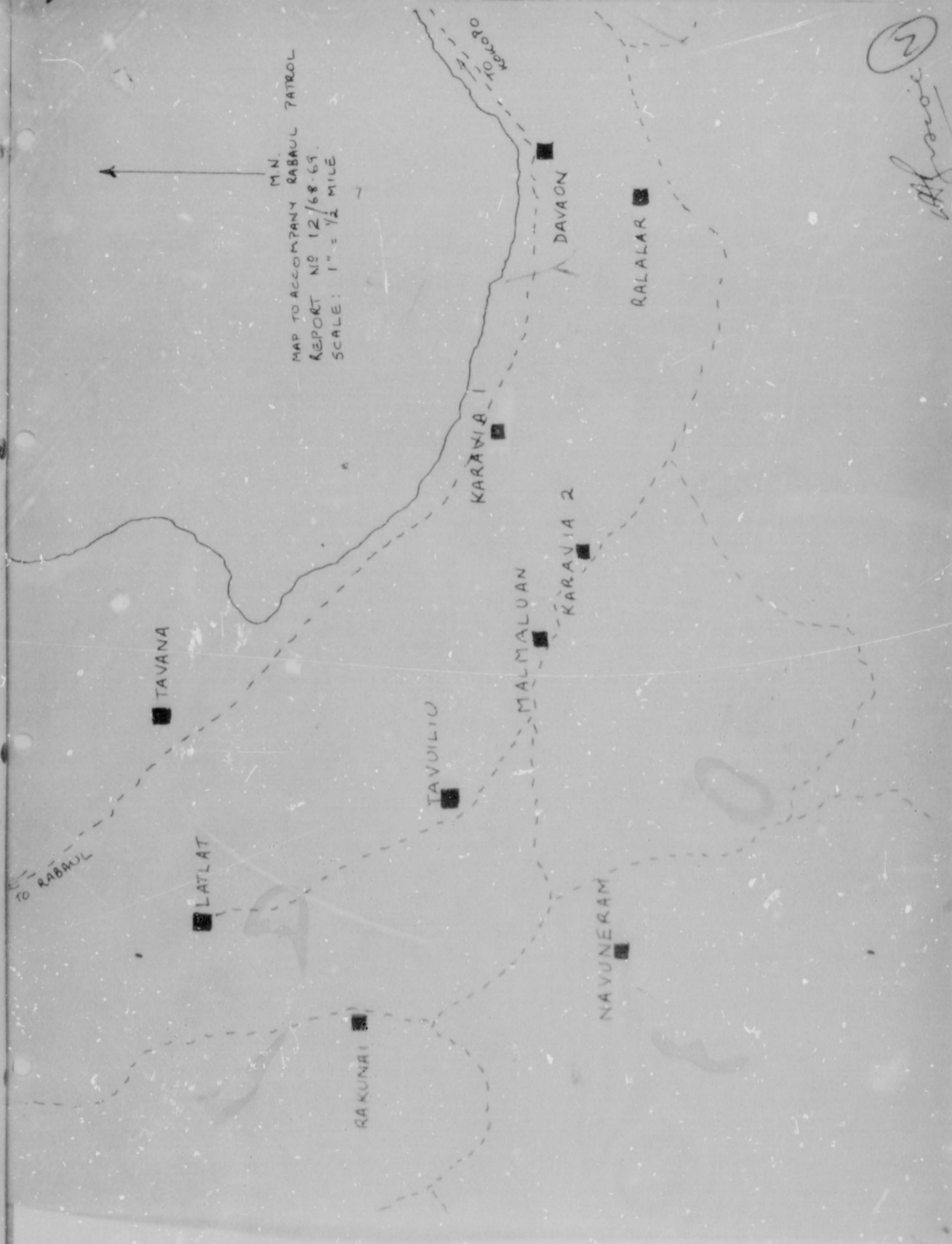
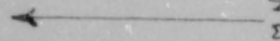
POPULATION:

MAP REFERENCE: Fourmil of Rabaul.

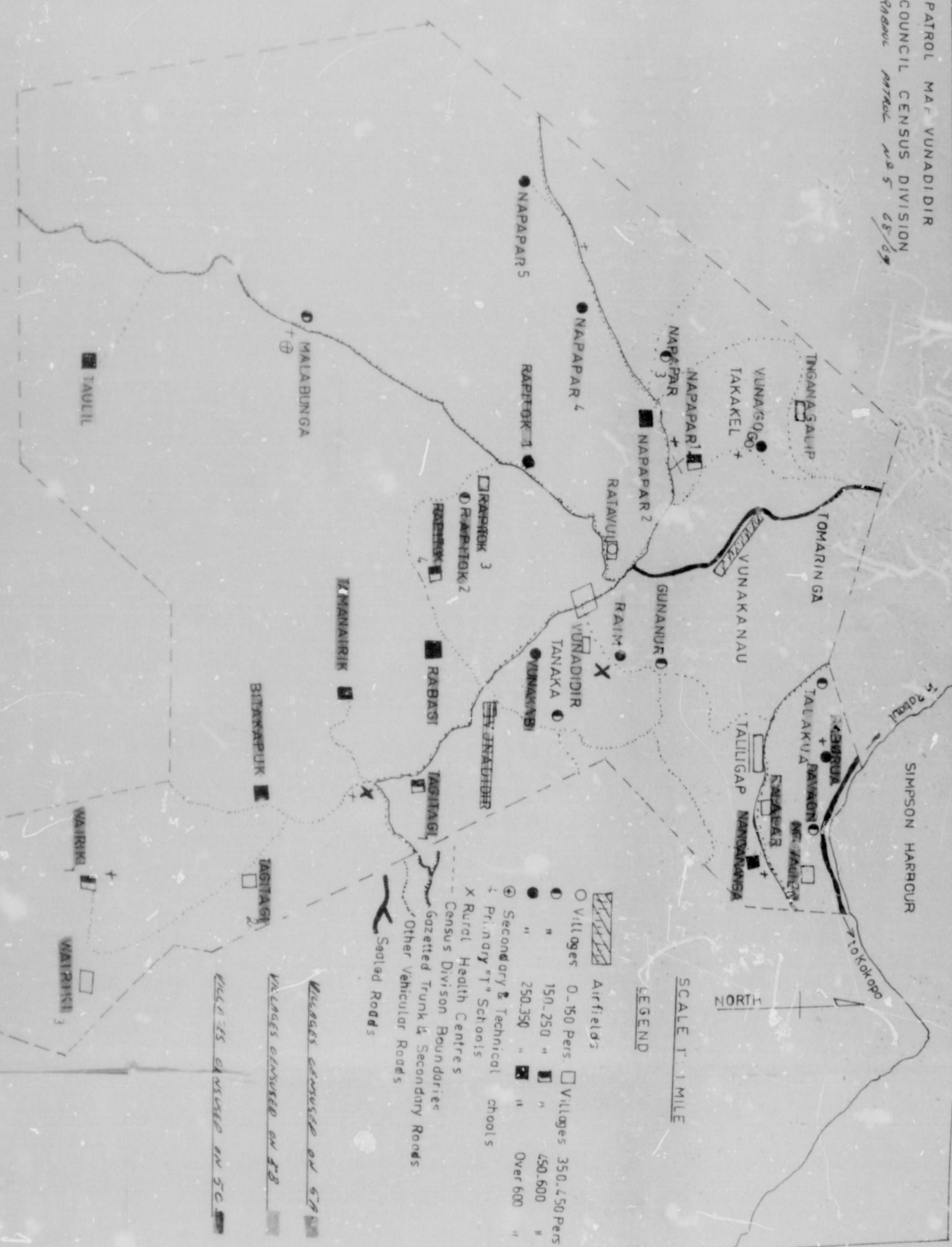
POPULATION REGISTER: Combined with Reports 5A and 5B.

Alford 2

M.N.
MAP TO ACCOMPANY RABAU PATROL
REPORT NO 12/68-69
SCALE: 1" = 1/2 MILE



PATROL MAP VUNADIDIR
 COUNCIL CENSUS DIVISION
 RANAU PATROL NO 5 68/69



SCALE 1" = 1 MILE

LEGEND

- ▨ Airfields
- Villages 0-150 Pers
- Villages 150-250 "
- Villages 250-350 "
- Villages 350-450 Pers
- Villages 450-600 "
- Villages Over 600 "
- Villages censused on 5A
- Villages censused on 5B
- ▤ Villages censused on 5C
- ⊕ Secondary & Technical schools
- + Primary "T" Schools
- X Rural Health Centres
- Censused Divison Boundaries
- Gazetted Trunk & Secondary Roads
- - - Other Vehicular Roads
- Sealed Roads

VILLAGES CENSUSED ON 5A

VILLAGES CENSUSED ON 5B

VILLAGES CENSUSED ON 5C

PATROL REPORT

RABAU

6-68-69

conducted by R.S. Willis

11

67-10-4



The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KOROROE.

11th December, 1968.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 - 68/69

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

Reference is made to the letter of the Assistant District Commissioner's memo 67-2-17 of the 25th November, 1968.

Reference is made to your letter of the 25th November, 1968, and the enclosed report. Your instructions on patrol reporting.

Your reference is 67-2-17.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. R.S. Willis to Coastal Bannings Census Division.

The comments in my acknowledgement of Patrol Report No. 7/1968-69 equally apply to this report.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c. Mr. R.S. Willis,
Sub-district Office,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

~~67-28~~ (10)
67.10.4

Telephone
Telegrams... DISCOM
Our Reference... 67-2-17
If calling ask for
Mr. JN/ejq



Department of District Administration,
RABAUL

28th November, 1968.

The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 - 68/69

The above report under cover of the Assistant District Commissioner's memo 67-2-13 of the 25th November, 1968 refers.

This appears to be an enormous amount of paper work for matters which require none. However, I hope the enclosures comply with your instructions on patrol reporting.

W.J. Kelly

(W.J. Kelly)

A/District Commissioner
East New Britain District

DISTROFF
67-2-13

A.D.P.

9

Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

25th November, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF 1968-69

Please find attached three copies of a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. R. Willis, Assistant District Officer.

Both this patrol and Rabaul Patrol Report No. 7 submitted by Mr. B. Robins were conducted for specialized reasons. For this reason I gave both officers instructions for the job in hand only. Very few people actually live at Vunapalandig and Powell Harbour and the object of the patrol was to send for the land owners to point out the boundaries of the proposed timber purchase at Vunapalandig and at Powell Harbour to point out the boundaries of the block, the subject of the Final Order known as Powell Harbour No. 2, and to assist the Lands Department Surveyor in his survey of the proposed Administration purchase at the Harbour.

Much has been written on the Vunapalandig Native Reserve, both on the subject of restoring the title and now the acquisition of timber rights. Mr. Willis' visit to the area is one more step closer to the finalization of this task.

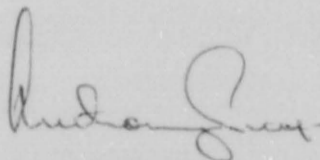
Re Powell Harbour: due to erosion by the sea it was difficult to indicate the boundaries of the land on the ground from the map supplied with the Final Order. However, with the assistance of the surveyors the boundaries have been walked with the original owners and their descendants. The people are happy with the area shown them and there are no objections to the Title being restored. Advice of this has been sent to the Director.

The outstanding N.M.T.A. payments for the Open Bay Timber Trust are gradually being disposed of as the opportunity arises.

This Report has not been submitted in the form as instructed by the Director's memorandum. However, I have taken the liberty of issuing my own instructions in view of the task I wished performed.

Camping allowance claims are attached.

For your information, please.



(A.D. PITT)
Assistant District Commissioner.

DISTROFF

67-2-1

A.D.P.

147
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

28th October, 1968.

Mr. R.S. Willis,
Assistant District Officer,
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PATROL

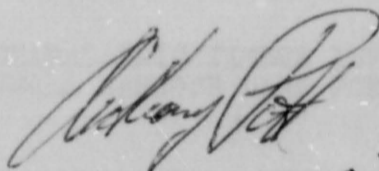
Please prepare to proceed to the VUNAPALANDIG/
EUSINGUM Reserve by speedboat.

Contact Tolai and Baining residents and as far as
practicable, indicate the boundaries to them.

Proceed further to Powell Harbour where the
re-survey of Powell Harbour No. 2 has been completed.
Ascertain whether or not the people are happy with the new
boundaries and indicate the corners of the proposed
Development Block to the Surveyor.

Outstanding Open Bay Timber Trust NMTAs should be
paid where possible.

For your action.



(A.D. PITT)
Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL REPORT

Patrol No. - RABAU 6168-9

Sub-District - RABAU

Conducted by - R.S. WILLIS

Designation - ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Area Patrolled - COASTAL BAININGS (PART)
VUNAPALANDIG AND POWELL HARBOUR

Personnel Accompanying - B. ROBINS, ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER
(PART)

Duration - 7 DAYS

Last Patrol - AUGUST 1968 39 DAYS

Objects - VUNAPALANDIG TIMBER INVESTIGATION
POWELL HARBOUR LAND PURCHASE

Population - N/A

Map - LOI RIVER COMMUNAL AREA.

PATROL DIARY

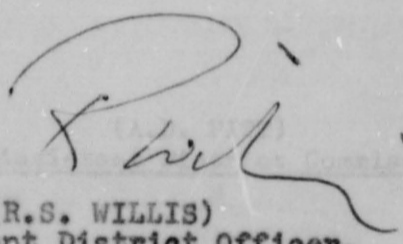
- 30/10 Rabaul Harbour to MANDRES per speedboat.
Thick haze. Shallow anchorage Mandres
partially protected from NW.
Spoke to MANDRES-VUNAPALANDIG residents.
- 31/10 : Indicated boundaries of VUNAPALANDIG.
- 1/11 To Toleap. Stiff N.E. Unable to round Tavui
Point. Worked Rabaul Sub-District Office
2nd to 6th.
- 7/11 TOLEAP - POWELL HARBOUR per speedboat.
Spoke with surveyor and villagers.
- 8/11 Indicating Boundaries Powell Harbour.
Development Block.
- 9/11 Paid NMTAs and spoke with Matanakunai people.
- 10/11 Powell Harbour to Rabaul.

ACTION UPON INSTRUCTIONS

VUNAPALANDIG. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the Tolai settlers on Vunapalandig to walk around the boundaries of the proposed timber purchase. The Tolais claimed that they had already seen the boundaries in company with another officer. Eventually it was possible to indicate the boundaries to a small party of Baining and Tolai men.

POWELL HARBOUR. Matanakunai villagers were questioned with regard to the re-survey of the freehold block Powell Harbour No. 2. All signified approval of the new boundaries.

Over \$900 was paid out from the Open Bay Timber Trust to MOKOLKOL and KABOKU vendors.



(R.S. WILLIS)
Assistant District Officer.

COPY

(4)

DISTROFF

67-2-1

Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

28th October, 1968.

Mr. R.S. Willis,
Assistant District Officer,
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PATROL

Please prepare to proceed to the VUNAPALANDIG/KUSIMGUM Reserve by speedboat.

Contact Tolai and Bainings residents and as far as practicable, indicate the boundaries to them.

Proceed further to Powell Harbour where the re-survey of Powell Harbour No. 2 has been completed. Ascertain whether or not the people are happy with the new boundaries and indicate the corners of the proposed Development Block to the Surveyor.

Outstanding Open Bay Timber Trust NMTAs should be paid where possible.

For your action.

(A.D. PITT)
Assistant District Commissioner

PATROL REPORT

Patrol No. - RABAU 6/168-9

Sub-District - RABAU

Conducted by - R.S. WILLIS

Designation - ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Area Patrolled - COASTAL BAININGS (PART)
VUNAPALANDIG AND POWELL HARBOUR

Personnel Accompanying - B. ROBINS, ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER
(PART)

Duration - 7 DAYS

Last Patrol - AUGUST 1968 39 DAYS

Objects - VUNAPALANDIG TIMBER INVESTIGATION
POWELL HARBOUR LAND PURCHASE

Population - N/A

Map - LOI RIVER COMMUNAL AREA.

PATROL DIARY

- 30/10 Rabaul Harbour to MANDRES per speedboat.
Thick haze. Shallow anchorage Mandres
partially protected from NW.
Spoke to MANDRES-VUNAPALANDIG residents.
- 31/10 Indicated boundaries of VUNAPALANDIG.
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Point. Worked Rabaul Sub-District Office
2nd to 6th.
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Development Block.
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- 10/11 Powell Harbour to Rabaul.

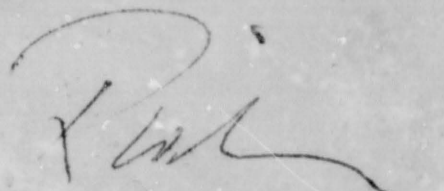
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ACTION UPON INSTRUCTIONS

VUKAPALANDIG. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the Tolai settlers on Vuk. palandig to walk around the boundaries of the proposed timber purchase. The Tolais claimed that they had already seen the boundaries in company with another officer. Eventually it was possible to indicate the boundaries to a small party of Baining and Tolai men.

POWELL HARBOUR. Matankuani villagers were questioned with regard to the re-survey of the freehold block Powell Harbour No. 2. All signified approval of the new boundaries.

Over \$900 was paid out from the Open Bay Timber trust to MOKOLELO and KABOKU vendors.



(R.S. WILLIS)
Assistant District Officer.

PATROL REPORT

RABAU

7-68-69

conducted by B.^{G.} Robins

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of District Administration

20th November, 1968.

67-10-5

11th December, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

PATROL NO. 7/1968-69

Your reference is 67-2-17.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. B.G. Robins to Coastal Baining's Census Division.

The basic aim of patrolling is to contact the people and interpret the Administration to them and interpret the people to the Administration. Although the patrol was of a special nature and of short duration the basic aim of patrolling should not be neglected and a situation report should have been submitted.

The need for situation reports is increasing in this rapidly developing country, especially from areas such as yours.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

c.c. Mr. B.G. Robins,
Sub-district Office,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

~~67-2-28~~ (10)
67.10.5

Telephone
Telegrams **DISCOM**
Our Reference **67-2-17**
If calling ask for
Mr. **JN/ejq**



Department of District Administration,
RABAUL

28th November, 1968.

The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

RABAUL PATROL REPORT NO. 7 - 68/69

The above report is submitted under cover of the Assistant District Commissioner's memo 67-2-13 of the 25th November, 1968.

For your information only. All matters have been satisfactorily dealt with.

W. J. Kelly

(W.J. Kelly)

A/District Commissioner
East New Britain District

DISTROFF
67-2-13

A.D.P.

Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

25th November, 1968

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 7 OF 1968-69

Please find attached a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. B. Robins, Assistant District Officer.

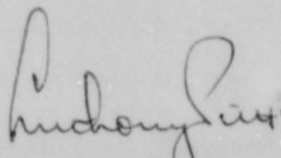
As mentioned in my covering memo 67-2-13 of the 25th November on Rabaul Patrol Report No. 6 of 1968-69 in view of the specialized nature of the tasks to be performed on the Patrol a full report in terms of the Director's memorandum was not requested.

Mr. Robins was sent with Mr. Willis as it was my intention that the former would take over the timber purchase negotiations when Mr. Willis proceeded to West New Britain. This did not come about but Mr. Robins has had a chance to visit the area and gain first hand knowledge of the Native reserves.

Mr. Robins carried out the reading of the Final Order over Mandres Catholic Mission and a report on the notification has been sent off.

Claims for camping allowance are attached.

For your information, please.



(A.D. PITT)
Assistant District Commissioner.

COPY

8

DISTROFF

67-2-1

A.D.P.

Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

28th October, 1968.

Mr. B.G. Robins,
Assistant District Officer,
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT.

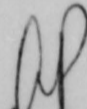
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS
MANDRES CATHOLIC MISSION

Please prepare to depart on patrol to Mandres Catholic Mission.

Your task will be specifically to give notice of a Final Order made in respect of Mandres Catholic Mission as instructed by the District Commissioner in his minute 34-2-1 of 3/9/68.

The delay in departure, as you know has been due to lack of water transport. However, Mr. Willis will be departing for this general area very shortly by speedobat and you should accompany him.

On your return please report on notification in the prescribed form.



(A.D. PITT)

Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL REPORT

PATROL NO. - Rabaul 7- 68/69

SUB-DISTRICT - Rabaul

CONDUCTED BY - B.G. Robins

DESIGNATION - Assistant District Officer

AREA PATROLLED - Coastal Bainings (Part only)
Mandres Catholic Mission to
Vunapalandig.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING - R.S. Willis, A.D.O.

DURATION - 30. 10. 68 - 1. 11. 68
3 days

LAST DDA PATROL - March 1966

OBJECTS OF PATROL - Reading of Final Order
Mandres Catholic Mission

POPULATION - No village population (Plantation)

MAP REFERENCE - Fourmil - Rabaul
Milinch - Talili Bay

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER NOT ENCLOSED

PATROL DIARY

REPORT ON VISITS TO MANDRES

(1) The aim of the patrol was to read and explain the Final Order in respect of Mandres Council's claims to the interested parties - namely the Malasait people of Malasait Villages.

30/10/68

6.30 p.m. Departed Rabaul Harbour through thick haze per speedboat. Arrived Mandres/Vunapalandig area 9.30 approx. Thence to Mandres Catholic Mission. Malasait people not present. Runner sent from Vunapalandig to have these people present tomorrow. Overnight MANDRES.

31/10/68

To Vunapalandig - rendez voused with Malasait people. Final Order read and discussed. No claimants. Overnight Mandres.

1/11/68

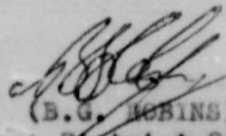
To Mandres Catholic Mission. Final talk with Councillor/Manager re attitude of people i.e. nil claimants. Thence per speedboat to Rabaul. Seas made it impossible to round Tavui Point. Returned to anchorage at Toleap. End of patrol.

3

REPORT ON ACTION OF PATROL

- (1) The aim of the patrol was to read and explain the Final Order in respect of Mandres Catholic Mission to the interested parties - namely the Bainings people of Malasait Village.
- (2) Contact was made with these people on the second day and the Order was explained.
- (3) As set out fully in the "Report on Notification of Final Order", (S/District Reference: 34-1-97 of 8th November, 1968) there were no further claims.

There were no other incidents during the patrol.



(B.G. HOBINS)
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

S.D. OFFICE

(4)

146

Telegrams... DISTROFF

Our Reference... 67-2-1

If calling ask for

Mr. A.D.P.

Department of District Administration,
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

28th October, 1968.

Mr. B.G. Robins,
Assistant District Officer,
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS
MANDRES CATHOLIC MISSION

Please prepare to depart on patrol to Mandres Catholic Mission.

Your task will be specifically to give notice of a Final Order made in respect of Mandres Catholic Mission as instructed by the District Commissioner in his minute 34-2-1 of 3/9/68.

The delay in departure, as you know has been due to lack of water transport. However, Mr. Willis will be departing for this general area very shortly by speedboat and you should accompany him.

On your return please report on notification in the prescribed form.

(A.D. PITT)

Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL REPORT

PATROL NO. - Rabaul 7- 68/69

SUB-DISTRICT - Rabaul

CONDUCTED BY - B.G. Robins

DESIGNATION - Assistant District Officer

AREA PATROLLED - Coastal Bainings (Part only)
Mandres Catholic Mission to
Vunapalandig.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING - R.S. Willis, A.D.O.

DURATION - 30. 10. 68 - 1. 11. 68
3 days

LAST DDA PATROL - March 1966

OBJECTS OF PATROL - Reading of Final Order
Mandres Catholic Mission

POPULATION - No village population (Plantation)

MAP REFERENCE - Fourmil - Rabaul
Milinch - Tali Bay

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER NOT ENCLOSED

(2)

PATROL DIARY

GENERAL ORDER OF PATROL

(1) The aim of the patrol was to read and discuss the Final Order to the Mandres Catholic Mission to the interested Malasait people of the Mandres area.

30/10/68

6.30 p.m. Departed Rabaul Harbour through thick haze per speedboat. Arrived Mandres/Vunapalandig area 9.30 approx. Thence to Mandres Catholic Mission. Malasait people not present. Runner sent from Vunapalandig to have these people present tomorrow. Overnight MANDRES.

31/10/68

To Vunapalandig - rendez voused with Malasait people. Final Order read and discussed. No claimants. Overnight Mandres.

1/11/68

To Mandres Catholic Mission. Final talk with Councillor/Manager re attitude of people i.e. nil claimants.

Thence per speedboat to Rabaul. Seas made it impossible to round Tavui Point. Returned to anchorage at Toleap. End of patrol.

REPORT ON ACTION OF PATROL

- (1) The aim of the patrol was to read and explain the Final Order in respect of Mandres Catholic Mission to the interested parties - namely the Bainings people of Maissait Village.
- (2) Contact was made with these people on the second day and the Order was explained.
- (3) As set out fully in the "Report on Notification of Final Order", (S/District Reference: 34-1-97 of 8th November, 1968) there were no further claims.

There were no other incidents during the patrol.



Assistant District Officer.

PATROL REPORT

RABAU

8-68-69

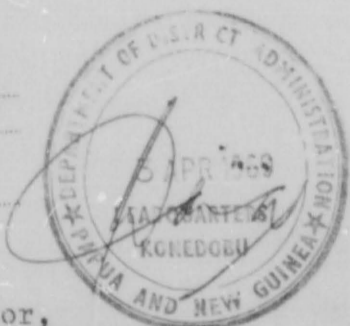
conducted by W.H. Biscoe



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67 10 10 (19)

Teletype DISCOM
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-2-17
If calling ask for JEN/jr.
Mr.



Department of District Administration,
RABAUL

1st April, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT RABAUL NO. 8/68-69

Your 67-10-10 of 28/2/69 refers.

I am concerned that you visualise perpetuating the system of yearly census patrols in this area, particularly as it achieves little in contacting the village people. It was hoped that with the Council maintaining effective records, officers could get on with the more important tasks of positive administrative activities amongst the people, and spend more time in preparing Situation Reports and in training.

With reference to the current census sheets, it may be possible to lean on the Council for printing costs of more suitable forms. It is just not possible to fully enter names in the space provided.

Mr. Biscoe as well as three (3) other officers are to continue to work on Ward Committee training. The Council is far too large for a single officer to attend to this. Two Local Government Assistants supplement this work, and it is hoped will take over a proportion of the duties as they become more proficient. Mr. N. Rerem (L.G.A) has already gained a considerable amount of experience in this field.

SPO
Do you require
comments, please

H. W. West
(H.W. WEST)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

Neo
9/4

Discussed with SPO.
Some of memorandum (folio 18)
considered no further comments required
9/4

67-10-10

28th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
Rabaul, East New Britain.

PATROL NO. RABAU 8/68-69

Your reference 67-2-17 dated 21st February, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. W.H. Biscoe, Assistant District Officer, to Rabaul Census Division.

A thoughtful and well presented report.

The difficulties arising in such a changing society as is found in the Census Division are appreciated by this Headquarters. Nevertheless our officers can still play an effective role in the administration of the area by maintaining a close personal liaison with the people, both in the urban and rural situations. The emphasis must be on ensuring the widest implementation of meaningful, political education programmes.

Policy is that the compilation of the annual census is the duty of officers of this Department and, as such, they are required to carry out this task. Councils may be able to assist, but this will not relieve officers of this duty.

It is not financially expedient to replace the present Village Population Register form. Further, as it has been designed to cover a ten year period, it is to continue in use despite its reported deficiencies.

I would suggest that Mr. Biscoe be employed in a close working relation with the Ward Committees to ensure that they commence functioning as effective units within the framework of the Council itself.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

cc: Mr. W.H. Biscoe,
Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
Rabaul, E.N.B.

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

Administration

The "re-thinking" on techniques of practical administration as suggested by Mr. Biscoe on Page 8, was carried out at a full field staff conference shortly after his patrol and an instruction is currently being drafted. It in fact, does not change greatly from the principles that have long been set down, but not revised by reason of lack of staff. The intention of it is to keep officers in the field and not working daily from the office. In fact both the Assistant District Commissioner and Mr. Biscoe are in error on the question of officers not having remained in the villages at nights for many years. During the preparation of the Council Development Plan officers were required to remain in the field at nights until the particular Ward Plan was completed. My assistance on this practice is not as strong in regards to villages adjacent to Rabaul, where discussions may be held after dinner and an officer may comfortably return home in a few minutes without curtailing his contact with the people.

Mr. Pitt, Assistant District Commissioner, has succinctly commented on other matters raised by Mr. Biscoe. Whilst Mr. Biscoe was at the time of writing his report, somewhat at variance with the directions for field administration, he has submitted an intelligent and provocative assessment on that question. I consider he is a valuable acquisition to the staff and expect him to fill the long felt need of a competent senior field man, who will ease the burden of responsibility of the Assistant District Commission.

H. W. West
(H. W. WEST)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

Enc.

28/2

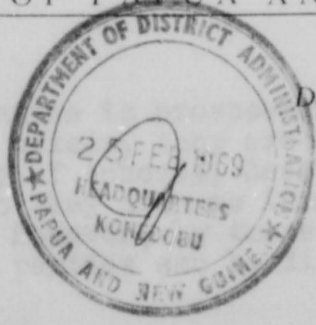
67. 10. 10



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(16)

Telephone
Telegrams..... DISCOM
Our Reference..... 67-2-17
If calling ask for JEN/jr.
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,
RABAUL
21st February, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
K O N E D O B U .

RABAUL PATROL REPORT NO. 8 OF 1968/69
RABAUL CENSUS DIVISION

Attached under cover of the Assistant District Commissioner's memo. 67-2-13 of 20/1/69 is the report by Mr. W. Biscoe, Assistant District Officer, of his first patrol in this sub district. The report is very much to the point, even if at times blunt, and is an excellent assessment of the effectiveness of administration by patrols and the effectiveness of Ward Committees. Mr. Biscoe as he admits is seeing the situation through a new comers eyes, and I have no doubt that a better appreciation of the value in keeping officers in the field will be reflected in future reports.

Census.

Current patrols in the area are proving that census patrols are not a point of contact for field officers, with the people. It is more important now to ensure that the current census is kept regularly and accurately amended by the Council and that a yearly revision be a matter of extract from Council records. The responsibility for recording births, deaths, marriages, etc. rests at the Ward Committee level and provision is made for forwarding amendments to the Council Registry at the end of each month. Field Officers check that this is done at Ward Committee Meetings. Prosecutions for non compliance have been few to date.

As raised last year, the form for census recording is not satisfactory. At the time, you advised that an amended form would not be printed until the current second print forms were exhausted. It is impossible to type up the present forms because of lack of space, and the revised form is required now.

Ward Committees

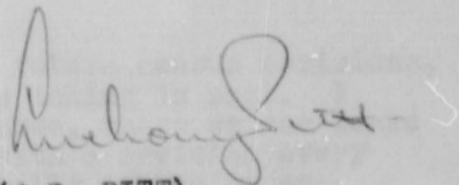
Mr. Biscoe's enthusiasm for working with Ward Committees in this census sub division has been deflated by the difficulty in getting the Committee Members to meet. Meetings are arranged, if necessary at night, but often with little success. Since the Council has recently re-expressed its support for persevering with Ward Committees, field officers will continue to pursue the training role. The Committees tend to operate more effectively, the further the ward is situated from Rabaul. The reconstitution of the Committees shall be further discussed after the milti racial elections.

8. The Tolai population is prosperous, especially at the moment with high cocoa prices, they are extremely well provided for in the way of schools, hospitals and other social services, and I believe they are now turning to politics as something else to do. However, by these remarks I do not mean that any or all of the parties can be disregarded as a nine day wonder.

9. The number of well constructed, well planned and cared for homes of permanent materials is pleasing to note. It is a pity that some ground plan cannot be introduced for the development of the villages. Matupit and Malaguna are both unsitely sprawls having lost the picturesqueness of native materials without gaining very much. I believe the Council through its Development Committee, when it begins functioning properly will do much to help in this regard as the people themselves want to follow some plan but need a guide or a lead which I believe the Council can provide.

10. I sympathize with the difficulties experienced by Mr. Biscoe as outlined under the heading Social. I agree that in the immediate Rabaul area our Department has few formal functions to perform but because of this the need is even greater that the people get to know our Officers. Mr. Biscoe will be known now to many people if only for the reason that he was the first "Kiap" to camp out in the villages for years, but at least they do know him.

Claims for camping allowance for Mr. Biscoe and his driver are attached.



(A.D. PITT)
Assistant District Commissioner.

DISTROFF
67-2-13

A.D.P.

(A)
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

20th January, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 8 OF 1968/69

Please find attached a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. W. H. Biscoe, Assistant District Officer, covering the Rabaul Council Census Division.

I have the following comments:-

1. The Patrol achieved some good by camping out. The people were surprized, and not many came near the Officer at night, but as it is probably fifteen years since a Patrol has remained in the villages we can hardly expect much more, particularly as the Officer himself is new to the area.
2. The annual rate of increase of 4.26% as revealed by the census is indeed high and the fact that large families of ten or eleven children are noticeable in the three Rabaul villages where land is extremely short points to the land problem facing the Tolai in the next decade.
3. With regard to the conducting of future census revisions, I agree, that the need for yearly census taking is past. I feel that the time has arrived in this area, where we can leave the matter in the hands of the Council with a revision every five years. Change of address is not really a problem as movement is usually confined to the wife's or husband's villages.
4. Ward Committees are not at present functioning as well as they should, but as the idea is new and they only commenced a few months ago, and until Mr. Biscoe's patrol, were operating with very little or no supervision, at this stage we cannot expect wonders. The lack of pay for the Committee Members certainly has not helped but the Council has taken the matter up with the Commissioner for Local Government.
5. More assistance will be given to the Committees in the coming months and if payment of the Members is approved, I feel that results will be more encouraging shortly.
6. The Report Form at present being used to record Committee Meetings and which are sent to the Council, I feel are sufficient for getting the peoples wishes across to the Council.
7. I do not know at this stage just how much support any of the newly formed political parties have at the village level. I suspect there is a lot of confused thinking at present, and despite reports of growing membership I believe many join one of the parties, not so much to have a stronger political voice but because membership for a Tolai is not expensive and at present it is the "thing to do".

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

REPORT NUMBER: Rabaul 8/68-69

SUB-DISTRICT: Rabaul

DISTRICT: East New Britain

COUNCIL AREA: Gazelle Peninsula Local Government Council

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: W.H. Biscoe

DESIGNATION: Assistant District Officer

AREA PATROLLED: Rabaul Council Census Division

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL: Nil

DURATION OF PATROL: 14-10-68 - 21-11-68, 29 days

DATE AND DURATION OF LAST DDA PATROL: 1967 to January 1968 - compilation of Ward Development Plans. Prior to these the last patrol was a census patrol in 1965.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Census revision.

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED: 13016

MAP REFERENCE: Fourmil Rabaul, Milinch Blanche.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER: Enclosed.

(12)

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 14th October 1968. 1000 hrs. to Davoan with Mr. R. Chamberlain, P/O. Set up camp in abandoned Aid Post. Nobody approached patrol until 1630 when census was commenced; completed 2200. No queries or problems brought up by people.

Tuesday 15th October 1968. 0800 hrs. returned Rabaul. Preparations for patrol until 1606. 1730 with Nathaniel Rerem, L.G.A., to MELIVUAN to attend Ward Committee meeting. Nil attendance. Visited Councillor and discussed future meetings. Returned Rabaul 1930.

Wednesday 16th October 1968. Preparations for patrol. To VUNAYAT 1000 hrs. for Ward Committee meeting. Three members but no Councillor attended. Returned Rabaul 1130. 1245 to VUNAIROTO; again two Committee members but no Councillor. Returned Rabaul 1430. 1930 to RAKUNAI; again two Committee members but no Councillor. Returned Rabaul 2045.

Thursday 17th October 1968. Office 0745-0930. 1000 hrs. to VUNAKALKALULU to attend Ward Committee meeting. Four Committee members but no Councillor. Returned Rabaul 1215. 1245 to RAMBABAT for W.C. Meeting - one Committee member only; the Councillor had never attended a Meeting. Returned Rabaul 1530. 1630 to MALAGUNA 1 and commenced census 1700-2230. Returned Rabaul 2300.

Friday 18th October 1968. Census of MALAGUNA 1 continued 0830-1300. Returned Rabaul. 1630-2300 census of MALAGUNA 2. Returned Rabaul 2345.

Monday 21st October 1968. Work on census figures all day. 1630 to MALAGUNA 3. Completed census 2300. Returned Rabaul 2330.

Tuesday 22nd October 1968. 0830 hrs. to MATUPIT 1 to warn people of visit. 1630-2230 census of MATUPIT 1. Returned Rabaul.

Wednesday 23rd October 1968. Continued census of MATUPIT 1 0830-1330. Returned Rabaul and worked on census figures. 1630-2230 census of MATUPIT 2. Returned Rabaul 2300.

Thursday 24th October, 1968. Continued census of MATUPIT 2 0830-1430. Thence to TALWAT to advise Committee members of tonight's census. Returned Rabaul 1545. 1630 to TALWAT. Census 1715-2300. Returned Rabaul 2330.

Friday 25th October 1968. Office 0745-1606 - work on census figures.

Monday 28th October, 1968. Preparations for patrol. 0930 to MATALAU in steady rain. Camped in store of Community Centre. Thence to BAI where people were waiting. Census 1100-1700. Returned MATALAU - census figures 1900-2230. Camped MATALAU.

Tuesday 29th October 1968. To NODUP 0800. Census 0800-1430. Talk with Councillor on Mission history of the area. Returned MATALAU 1600. Census figures 1930-2200. Camped MATALAU.

Wednesday 30th October 1968. Census at MATALAU 0840-1800. Figures 2000-2300. Camped MATALAU.

Thursday 31st October 1968. To RAKUNAT 0800. Census 0830-1230. Visited Boisen High School and local copra-drier. Figures 1430-1700. Camped MATALAU.

Friday 1st November 1968. To RABUANA 0800. Census 0845-1430. Then to MATALAU, broke camp and returned Rabaul 1600.

Monday 4th November 1968. 0800 to KORERE and camped in disused Aid Post. Census of KORERE 1000-1400. Work on figures 1500-1630. In the evening visited by Roman Catholic Priest. Camped at KORERE.

Tuesday 5th November 1968. To TAVUI 3 0800 to find that Radio Rabaul was making the wrong announcement and nobody present. Census 0900-1130. Talk with local Committee man and then to Rabaul to visit Radio Rabaul. Returned KORERE 1600. Census figures 1730-1900. Camped KORERE.

Wednesday 6th November 1968. Census of TAVUI 2 0830-1330. Returned KORERE 1500 after talks with Councillor. Work on figures 1530-1730. Camped KORERE.

Thursday 7th November 1968. Census of TAVUI 1 0900-1330 - late start as no attendance to start off with. 1430 to NONGA to remind people of tomorrow's census. Returned KORERE 1600. Camped KORERE.

Friday 8th November 1968. Broke camp and then to NONGA census 0830-1130. Talks with local people and then returned Rabaul 1245. To office and work on census figures 1400-1606.

Monday 11th November 1968. To VOLAVOLO 0845. Census 0900-1500. Advised Councillor of tomorrow's census at RATAVUL.

Tuesday 12th November 1968. To RATAVUL 0815. Nil attendance until 1030. 0900 District Commissioner, Mr. Kelly visited. Census until 1430. Visited KARAVIA and warned people of tomorrow's census. Arrived Rabaul 1530.

Wednesday 13th November 1968. Census of KARAVIA 0830-1200. Visited PILAPILA and advised of tomorrow's census. 1300 to office and prepared message for Radio Rabaul re LIVUAN Division census. Then visited VUNAIROTO, RAKUMKUMBUR, TOBOINA and RALUANA, advising people of forthcoming censuses. Returned Rabaul 1730.

Thursday 14th November 1968. To PILAPILA 0800. Census 0900-1630 - a lot of migrations in from RATUNG.

Friday 15th November 1968. To RATUNG 0815. Census 0900-1400. Returned Rabaul 1430 and then visited IAWAKAKA and advised of census.

Monday 18th November 1968. To IAWAKAKA 0820. Census 0900-1400. To RAPOLO 1430 to advise Councillor of tomorrow's census.

Tuesday 19th November 1968. To RAPOLO 0815. Census 0930-1300. To TAVANA and discussed census tomorrow with Committee man, who apparently knew nothing about it. Returned Rabaul 1420 and worked on figures.

Wednesday 20th November 1968. 0820 to TAVANA. Census till 1215. This village completely disorganised and the majority of the population away. Returned Rabaul 1230. 1315 to other LIVUAN villages and distributed census forms and advised Councillors, etc. Returned Rabaul 1630.

Thursday 21st November 1968. To LATLAT 0830. Census till 1330, including completion of TAVANA census. Talks with locals cut short by heavy rain and returned Rabaul 1445.

END OF PATROL

10

INTRODUCTION.

This was a patrol of the Rabaul Council Census Division, which comprises all those villages in the immediate area of Rabaul. While the people in many cases do not actually live in regular villages, except in the case of densely populated settlements such as MATUPIT and MALAGUNA 1, people tend to treat the areas near the Coast as their village-centre, and there is immediate road-access to all areas, either along the main North Coast Road or the Kokopo Road. No village is more than 30 minutes drive from Rabaul.

There are no Rest Houses in the area, which meant that the Patrol was forced to camp where there was an available deserted building such as the store of NATALAU Community Centre or the deserted Aid Post at KORERE. While there were no objections to such camping, the people were surprised as it is some considerable time since anybody camped in the area.

The main object of the patrol was to carry out Census Revision of the area using the revised Forms and also using the Gazelle Council's "Indigenous Names Rule". Also, a few meetings of Ward Committees were attended in order to assess future methods of fostering the effectiveness of these Committees; unfortunately, it was not possible to attend very many meetings, due to clashes of times.

Finally, the patrol camped out where possible, in order to allow people to discuss their problems or any other matter with the patrolling officer. This objective was not achieved.

CENSUS.

Recognising the fact that quite a large proportion of the population in this Census Division is absent at work, and also that it was particularly important that correct names and spellings be entered on the new Census sheets, a roneoed form was distributed beforehand and each householder was requested to fill this in with all the names of himself and his family. Thus, if a man could not attend, his wife or brother or Councillor presented his form which gave all relevant details. This proved most successful and, indeed, uncovered a number of "forgotten" children or brothers. Apart from this, it had the great advantage of only requiring the attendance of one member of the family or even of only the local Committee member, provided he knew which children were at school, etc. Within these limits, attendance was good.

The gross increase was 13.96%, as against the natural increase of 13.05%, which reflects the number of new names which were recorded. For convenience, these were recorded as migrations in, but in fact, only about half were actual migrations in, usually of persons from other Districts, particularly Sepik and New Ireland, generally males working in Rabaul, who had married local girls and had not been living in the villages of MATUPIT, MALAGUNA 1 or 2 and NATALAU for some years. While no specific list was made of such "foreigners", a note of their origin was made in the census sheets.

It should be noted that the increase figure of 13.05% relates to a period of three years, i.e., since the last census was carried out in 1965. The annual rate of increase is thus 4.26%. This is a high figure compared to less advanced areas of the Territory and, indeed, to much of the rest of the world; little wonder that the Tolai is facing a very real problem of population pressure. It was noticeable that, while the "Average Size of Family" figure does not show this fact, the largest families seem to come from the Villages adjacent to Rabaul, particularly MATUPIT and MALAGUNA. At the same time, families of up to ten or eleven young children are common throughout the area. Under these circumstances, it seems to be time that the Administration took a hard look at the experimentation in birth-control or family-planning methods being carried out in other parts of the world. Doubtless this would cause protest from religious groups, but resettlement is recognised as only a temporary stop-gap against the population flood.

(9)

There are surprisingly few illegitimate children and, from reports, little prostitution in these villages adjacent to Rabaul. Apparently, the people have adjusted fairly well to suburbanisation; the education of females probably assists in this regard also.

1,389 males are absent at work, i.e., about 41% of the 16-45 age-group. Also a further 294, or 9%, of adult males are at school. The former figures include settlers at Cape Hoskins or Vudal, and a list of these is appended. The latter figures include the large number of 19-21 year olds who are at Technical Schools. Very few of the remaining 50% should be regarded as pure subsistence farmers or even predominantly engaged in subsistence. With the present boom in cocoa prices, and the money that can still be earned from copra, nearly everybody who is not engaged in some formal type of work is busy with his plantation crops. There are also a lot of young men who are competent carpenters engaged in local contracts constructing excellent permanent material houses in the villages; these houses, if anything, are a sign of affluence - no doubt, intentionally so. MALAGUNA, in particular, and also MATUPIT, NATALAU, RAKUNAT and NONGA are becoming suburbs of Rabaul, and workers literally commute to work each morning.

Only 171 women have employment in the area, i.e., about 6% but this is quite a good figure considering the natural shortage of positions for females. A similar figure of 6% adult females are at school.

The people of this area should have no complaints about lack of schools (or not of Primary Schools at least) as some 91% of male and 91% of female children of school age are attending school. The remaining 9% include a few mentally or physically defective children, a few incorrigibles and, mainly, drop-outs who failed Standard 6. There are also a number of six-year olds whose parents have not yet enrolled them. Certainly, there is no one who cannot gain entrance to a school at the Primary or (provided the necessary pass-marks are obtained) Secondary levels. While High Schools are a problem, the Technical Schools fill a real need.

Arising from this census, the following recommendations are presented for consideration:

(a) No further revision of census should be carried out in this Census Division. Maintenance of records should be a matter of Council responsibility, and the appropriate Rules should be strictly enforced. In this area, census serves almost no useful administrative purpose, although it cannot be denied that in more primitive areas, census is the one time people are gathered together and accessible to the Administration; in this area, people are simply too busy with their own affairs for everybody to attend. Census had to be carried out at night at MALAGUNA, MATUPIT and TALWAT in order to get anybody's attendance, and, even then, people were anxious to get finished and get to bed; they had to get up for work in the morning.

(b) If this maintenance of records by the Council is to be effective, the Council should pass a rule compelling persons to advise changes of address. There is an immense movement of people back and forth to and from villages, mainly because of the customary land rights practices, so that a man will live for a while on his wife's land and later move back to his own land. With the high degree of literacy in this area, it should be a simple matter for the Council to distribute duplicated forms to Councillors and Ward Committee members in villages to advise the Council Clerk of births, deaths, marriages and movements.

(c) While the revised census form is excellent in its conception, it is recommended that the form be reprinted with wider columns to allow typing of names. With the use of the Council's rule on surnames combined with an effort to record all a person's names, the first column has to be wide enough to contain at least two names.

(8)

WARD COMMITTEES.

As mentioned earlier, due to clashes of times and dates, only a few Ward Committee meetings were attended. However, these few serve to point up a few glaring facts:

1. Councillors are the main absentees at these meetings (see Appendix "C"). This is not a hard and fast rule, but while it is recognised that Councillors have heavy commitments in many fields of their work (unfortunately, some of the heaviest commitments are in fields which are not strictly connected with their work, e.g., hearing of courts), certainly it seems that Councillors do not recognise the value of Ward Committees at all and, in fact, from some reports, seem to actively resent the dispersion of their "power" through appointment of executives. Of course, a Ward Committee meeting cannot be held without a Councillor present - there is no point to it.

2. The Ward Committee Rule does not make any attempt to regulate conduct of Meetings under Section 39A of the Ordinance. It is recommended that the Council should revise its Rule in order to lay down firmly such matters as attendance, minutes and dismissals. Of course, under Section 39H, the Ordinance specifies that the Chairman is the Councillor, but what happens when the Councillor fails to attend?

3. It also appears that the Council Rule does not allow for proper representation, in that it specifies four Members (plus the Councillor) from each Ward without ensuring representation of all groups. Particularly now that the Council is becoming multi-racial, it is recommended that the Council should review its Rule to allow representation of all groups, e.g. one member from each Village plus possibly a representative of any large group such as a group of plantation labourers or factory workers. After all, the basic idea of a Ward Committee is to provide a channel of communication between the Councillor and the people, particularly necessary where a Councillor represents 1200 or more people in three or four villages.

4. The matter of payment of Ward Committees is something which disturbs the Members greatly. If the Ward Committee is expected to be active, its members acting as leaders and organisers of community projects, they should be paid, in that they are giving up their time, which in this area is literally valuable time.

5. As a matter of administrative detail, it is suggested that a pro-forma in Pidgin or local language be used to advise the Council of decisions of the Committee, which should be followed up by the Council. For example, it was noted that a number of Ward Committees had advised the Council some months ago of minor maintenance required to be carried out on Council installations, through the medium of copies of their minutes. No action had been taken by the Council and there had been no follow-up by the Committee. A suggested pro-forma is attached as Appendix "D".

SITUATION REPORT.

Much of the information required on local Politics and Social and Economic Trends is contained in the above comments on specific aspects of the patrol. Not very much more information can be given mainly because it was extremely difficult to gain any information through informal talks and the kind of general talking that goes on in Rest Houses at night in less sophisticated areas. The Administrative significance of this is discussed below. People are withdrawn and reluctant to commit themselves with an officer new to the area, and tend to respect their own privacy and that of the patrolling officer to a high degree.

POLITICS.

(7)

The main question raised during the patrol was the patrolling officer's opinion of the new political parties emerging at present particularly the Melanesian Independence Front. Obviously, people wanted to know about the Administration's reaction rather than divulge their own. It seems that the man in the village is unsure as to what constitutes a political party - what the term means in fact. This was explained and also the fact that the Administration had no objection to the formation of any kind of party provided that its aims did not include forcible overthrow of legitimate government.

At the time of the patrol, the M.I.F. had done little campaigning at the village level and people were not really quite sure as to what the aim of the M.I.F. was. People stated that it was a rather stupid aim to cut the islands off from the rest of the Territory, but there is little doubt that a skilled orator of the M.I.F. could easily sway people to the party thinking. And, of course, there is the additional danger of the people saying what they think the officer wants to hear - particularly an officer whom they do not know yet.

At a lower level of politics, there appear to be two types of Councillors developing in the Rabaul Division. Those in the immediate area, such as at MALAGUNA 1, MATUPIT and PILAPILA conform more to the Australian idea of a Local Council member - politically ambitious men with a normal job, who consequently have to do much of their work in their spare time. Because of the fact that their ambition is recognised, some, like TOBUNBUN, use a harsh style towards their constituents, ordering them around, while others like TOLEVI, use a diplomatic cajolery to get people to do things. The odd thing is that the patrolling officer received quite a lot of complaints about TOBUNBUN's abusiveness yet he has been re-elected a number of times. This reveals either a subconscious wish to be bullied, or there is nobody else sufficiently interested in the job to seriously contest TOBUNBUN at elections.

The other type of Councillor emerging is so serious about his work that he does not seek employment. He is either extremely conscientious about his job, such as Councillors AMOS TANTI of NATALAU and TOKAFUTIN of BAI, to the extent that he demands prosecution of people who do not obey his orders, or he is fearful of loss of popularity such as Councillor TO ALAR of TAVUI, who was completely apathetic towards the patrol's aims and did not bother turning up to any census days other than that of his own village. Both these types of Councillors were quite shocked when they were asked if they had any other types of jobs other than Councillor duties; they stated this was a full-time job and no Councillor worth his salt should take on anything else.

There was a certain resentment expressed at the lack of discriminatory judgement exercised by the Tax Review Committee of the Council in considering applications for partial exemptions of tax. It seemed doubtful that there were many people in the area who could not pay tax, and I understand that the Council has been very fair in allowing time for payment, but even so people did state that there were men with insufficient means to pay the tax, who were nevertheless ordered to, regardless of protests.

ECONOMICS.

There is every sign of prosperity in the area and people seem to have settled into a routine of cash crop production and processing. All villages have at least one or two cars and nobody ever seems to be short of the cash to hire these vehicles. A large number of houses of permanent materials have been constructed, and some now in the process of construction are three bedroom homes comparable to any in the High-Covenant Housing area of Rabaul.

At TAVUI 1, TOMAMU has built himself a very nice home of impressive proportions, surrounded by a fenced garden. He owns a

number of vehicles and stores. Perhaps it is only sour grapes, but people mutter darkly about the fact that he was mixed up with a local Co-operative Society which went bankrupt.

Throughout the area, there seems to be a rivalry between villages as to who can build the bigger and better Church. In two villages alone, at BAI and NODUP, BAI has built a United Church edifice for \$9,000, while NODUP has a United Church for \$11,000 (complete with small power plant) and a Catholic Church at \$9,000. People take pride in pointing out the fact that they paid for these churches themselves and in showing the visitor around. When one considers the amount of money expended, one has serious doubts about claims that tax cannot be paid.

SOCIAL.

Comments have already been made above on the services provided by the Administration in education. P & C Committees, by all accounts, are active and have the enthusiastic support of the people.

Both Health and Law Agencies are adequate. There are no Police Stations or Aid Posts in the rural areas, but with the excellent road network and the number of vehicles in the area, these are unnecessary.

Under this heading, it seems appropriate to comment that there should be a rethinking of the type of Administration practiced by this Department in the area. The old style of patrol which involved sleeping in villages each night, usually in a Rest House, where the patrolling officer heard petty disputes, inspected village hygiene and crops, and at night talked with the people, simply does not apply any longer. In the first place, there are no Rest Houses in the villages and patrols are forced to find an abandoned Aid Post building or the store of a Community Centre at some central point. Secondly, people do not come and chat informally with the patrolling officer - during the day, everybody is at work and at night they are more interested in having their meal and getting to bed than sitting up late talking to anybody. More information can be gained from a visit to the pub after 5 o'clock than in talking to the few people who do come near the patrolling officer informally.

Finally, there are so few formal functions left to this Department that in an area such as the Rabaul Division, the average person just has no reason to approach the officer in the village. He has even grown used to seeing the Welfare Officer on marital disputes or a Solicitor on major matters. Sub District Office still does serve a function of being a place where people can come to find out what steps they should take in a matter and we can still provide free advice and sympathy. But even then, people will go down to the office when they feel like it or go and visit the appropriate Department. The patrol spent a full two weeks sleeping out and it was made clear that this was being done to give the people opportunity to discuss their problems; almost no use was made of the opportunity.

This may seem rather a negative criticism as it is difficult to see just what the alternative is if we wish to continue an intensive form of Administration. It may well be that this is the reaction of an officer new to the area but the fact remains that this is only the second patrol of the area since 1965. Obviously, officers of some experience did not feel that any useful purpose could be served by such a patrol and the feeling was borne out by this patrol.

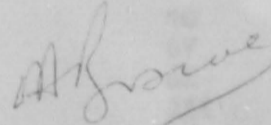
CONCLUSION.

Within fairly narrow limits, the objects of the patrol were achieved, but the usual further aim of "General Administration" which

(5)

appears in patrol reports on less sophisticated areas, was not included for the reasons mentioned above. However, the fact that the effort was made to sleep out did show the Administration's interest in the people and this may at least have served a useful purpose.

Claims for Camping Allowance, Census Statistics and other Appendices, and a map are attached.



(W.H. BISCOE)
Assistant District Officer.

(4)

APPENDIX "B"

List of men from Rabaul Council Census Division, who are settler in other areas. (Note, that this includes the Bainings area, which is fact, may not be Administration-organised).

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>NAME.</u>	<u>CENSUS REFERENCE.</u>	<u>WHERE SETTLED.</u>
HALAGUNA No.3	TOMONDE	10	Cape Hoskins
MATUPIT No.1	TONGERE	6V	" "
MATUPIT No.2	TOWANINARA	6I	" "
"	TOMISION	23K	" "
"	TOBINGBING	17L	" "
"	TOMARAH	5T	" "
BAI	TORIGA	1A	" "
"	TOVINUN	09	" "
"	TOLAKU	1I	Warangoi
"	TOWETUNAI	1J	"
"	TOKAVANAMA	21T	Cape Hoskins
"	TDBIRAU	1V	Warangoi
"	TOLARIN	1A	Cape Hoskins
"	TOKIANE	22D	" "
"	TOPAIKARA	9H	" "
"	TOKALAMA	15J	Warangoi
NODUP	TOKANKAN	22C	Cape Hoskins
"	TADE	18F	" "
"	TOFILAKA	18G	" "
"	TOVEVE	4M	" "
"	TINTIN	15N	" "
"	TOWARLUTA	1Y	" "
"	TOKAKAL	3B	" "
"	TORIMETE	7P	" "
MATALAU	TOMELEP	22A	Bainings
"	TOKULINIO	7Y	Warangoi
"	TOKAPA	17N	Cape Hoskins
"	TOLUAINA	8G	" "
"	TORUIA	23K	Bainings
RAKUNAT	TIOFAM	1A	Cape Hoskins
"	TOMINONG	11A	" "
"	TOVERIKAN	17U	" "
"	TONIADIR	6C	VUDAL
"	TOGILA	10C	Warangoi
RABUANA	TODIOLAM	20K	Cape Hoskins.
"	TORAILIKUN	10S	Dagi River
KORERE	TOIRIMA	20E	" River
TAVUI No.3	TOMINGO	8B	Bainings
"	TOKOVUL	22(O)	Warangoi
"	TOLAMBUR	6P	Bainings
"	TOBEISO	8Q	"
"	TONARIU	6R	"
"	TONGALU	8U	"
"	TAGUL	11V	"
TAVUI NO.2	TOPAGAL	1A	"
"	TBLIAN	1D	"
"	TOKANINI	8J	"
"	TOVIOK	1K	"
"	TOLAITIMA	12Q	"
"	TOWAMUR	1R	"
"	TOMAIN	17S	Warangoi
"	TOKONIEL	11F	Bainings
"	TONAMETE	1H	Warangoi
"	TONEVALAT	2I	"
"	TORARANG	11J	Bainings.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NAME.</u>	<u>CENSUS REFERENCE.</u>	<u>WHERE SETTLED.</u>
VOLAVOLO	TEKO	1B	Hoskins
VOLAVOLO	TOLUA	11(O)	"
"	TOPINPIN	21Z	Dagi River
"	TUKI	10E	" "
"	TOMAMUE	24E	" "
"	TOKANDEL	23I	" "
"	TOLALAU	1S	Bainings
"	TOPALITA	11T	Cape Hoskins
"	TOPAKUK	15V	Dagi River
"	TOUKTAU	2W	Dagi River
RATAVUL	TOVATOVO	9E	Vudal
"	TOUREAP	19G	"
"	TOWILIWIL	22D	"
KARAVIA	TOVUE	22D	"
"	TOREDI	17H	"
"	TOWURGUNAN	10L	Vudal
PILAPILA	TOVOLINGIA	21A	"
"	TOKUMBAK	13B	Dagi River
"	TEKO	23E	" "
"	TOLABAR	12I	Vudal
"	TOPARAINDE	12M	Cape Hoskins
"	TOMARITA	13N	Dagi River
"	TOBIN	9V	Vudal
"	TOVATIR	21E	Dagi River
"	TOMODE	1H	Vudal
"	TIDEN	13J	"
"	TOBA	5H	Dagi River
"	TABUN	13 (O)	Tavilo
"	TOGUNAN	1P	Vudal
"	TENO	13U	Dagi River
RATUNG	TOEURUA	14F	Tavilo
"	TOPARAINDE	3J	Dagi River
"	TOKAMBANG	24N	" "
"	TOKARAM	6A	Cape Hoskins
"	TUTMULAI	8H	Vudal
IAWAKAKA	TOMUKITA	8A	Vudal
"	TOLONGO	19H	"
"	TOVAISAK	18K	"
"	TOMAING	7R	"
"	TOKAINAFIDIK	22S	"
"	TIRAVA	25X	"
"	TOIVURE	15A	Cape Hoskins
"	TOMATANIA	5F	Vudal
"	TARAIU	10M	"
"	TOMAGAR	4P	"
RAPOLO	TOMANDE	6K	Cape Hoskins
TAVANA	TOAROH	15W	" "

Handwritten signature

APPENDIX "C"

Attendance record at ward committee meetings in Rabaul Council.
REIMBER and LIVUAN Census Divisions in the period - 17-10-1968.

WARDS	Number of Scheduled Meetings	Number with Nil Attendance	Number with Insufficient Attendance	Number which Comm. Members Attendance but not Councillor.	Number of Effective Meetings.
MATUPIT 1&2/TALWAT	1	-	1	-	-
MATALAU/NODUP/BAI	1	1	-	-	-
KORERE/RAKUNAT/RABUANA	1	1	-	-	-
KURAI/ VUNALAKA	8	1	-	3	4
VUNALIR/RATONGOR/PUTANAGOROROI/RALUANA	5	1	-	4	-
VUNALAITING/RAMALE/KIKITABU/RAKOTOP	8	1	1	6	-
LUNGALUNGA/MEILIVUAN/RASIMEN/VOLAVOLO	8	4	-	2	2
VUNAKAINALAMA/VUNAPAKA/TOBOINA/TOTOVEL/RAKADA	8	1	-	6	1
VUNAITOTO/RAKUMKUMBUR/KABAKADA/NABATA	8	1	-	7	-
RALUAN 1 & 2/RAKUNAI/RAKADAKADA	8	6	-	2	-
TARANGA/VUNAKALKALULU/RABURBUR	7	1	1	1	4
RABABAT/VUNADAVAI	7	1	4	2	-
IAWAKAKA/RATUNG/PILAPILA	-	-	-	-	-
KARAVIA/RATAVUL/VOLAVOLO	-	-	-	-	-
LATLAT/TAVANA/RAPOLO/MALAGUNA NO.3	-	-	-	-	-
RAMALMAL/VUNAITING/TATOKO	7	3	-	4	-
MALAGUNA No.1 & 2	-	-	-	-	-
TAVUI No.1,2 & 3/NONGA	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>77</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>11</u>
	<u>100%</u>	<u>29%</u>	<u>9%</u>	<u>48%</u>	<u>14%</u>

NOTE: Information supplied by Mr. Nathaniel Rerem, Local Government who consulted each Committee before drawing up a programme which is issued each month.

(3)

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APPENDIX "D"

Suggested form for use by Ward Committees in forwarding recommendations arising decisions of the Committee to the Council.

PATROL REPORT

RABAU

9 - 1968-1969

..... Wod Komiti

conducted by U.G. Robin East New Britain District.
Date:

The President,
Gazelle Peninsula Local Government Council,
P.O. Box 416,
RABAU.

Dia Mista Presiden,

Mipela wokim kivung bilong mipela tudei nau.
Mipela toxtok long ol samting insaid long wod bilong mipela. Nau
mipela laik tok save long kaunsil long tingting bilong mipela iclosem.

Mi seman bilong Komiti.

.....
Kaunsila.

PATROL REPORT

RABAU

9 - 1968-1969

conducted by B.G. Robins

Illegible

67-10-8

6th March, 1969.

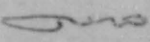
The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

PATROL NO. RABAUL 9/63-69

Your reference 67-2-17 of 3rd January, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. B.G. Robins, A.D.C., to Part of Coastal BATHINGS Census Division.

I would refer you to my memorandum 30-11-68/67-10-8 dated 5th March, 1969 for suggested action to be taken in respect of the VUNAPALANDIC Landing Place.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

c.c. Mr. B.G. Robins,
Sub-District Office,
East New Britain District.

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

35-11-10
67-10-8

5th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

VUNAPALANDIG LANDING PLACE.

I refer to your 67-2-17 (two memos) of 3rd
January, 1969.

2. As both Baining and Tolai parties agree that
the landing place and access road should be "moved" to the
north-west corner of Vunapalandig I consider that the matter
is in their general interest and that the services of the
Deputy Public Solicitor, Rabaul, should be requested to
achieve this revision.

3. The exact findings and date of the Land Titles
Commission hearing are not known to me but I think a first
examination of the position should be made by the Deputy
Public Solicitor and yourself.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

DISCOM

35-2-34

JN/jb

RABAUL.

3rd January, 1969.

The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

RE: VUNAPALANDIG LANDING PLACE

I refer to my memo 67-2-17 of 3/1/69.

In the hearing of the Tolais' and Bainings' claims to Vunapalandig Native Reserve, subsequent to withdrawal of your claim as Trustee, the Commission decided the native claims, and made provision for a 10 metre access road and canoe landing place as marked in red on annexure "A" (copy attached.)

During the negotiation for the acquisition of the timber lease over the landing known as Vunapalandig Reserve (refer above memo and attachments) and discussions on a beach loading area for timber, it became clear to the investigating officer that the provision of a 10 metre access road to the canoe landing place was unacceptable to the Tolai party as it was already planted.

Both the Baining and the Tolai parties agree that the most suitable area for a landing place and timber loading area with a 10 metre access road was in the north west corner of Vunapalandig as it was un-occupied by either party and more particularly had the only deep water anchorage on that part of the coast. Certainly along the foreshore of the remainder of the reserve it is impossible to bring dinghies closer than 50 yards of the shore at normal tide level. At low tide the distance is much greater.

In view of native agreement I recommend that the matter of landing reserve provided for by the decision of the Commission, be re-opened with a view to transferring it to the north west corner of Vunapalandig as shown in map B attached. If this is not possible we should open negotiations for the purchase of the area as a Reserve for Public Purposes an alternative which I prefer not to take, in view of the present native agreement and their intransience towards the sale of land to the Administration. I can see no objection to a section of it also being used as a timber loading area.

Your comments would be appreciated please.

W. J. K.
(W. J. KELLY)
A/District Commissioner
East New Britain District

ms 5/3

DISCOM
67-2-17

JN/jb

The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

RABAU.

3rd January, 1969.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 9 of 1968/69

I attach the above patrol report which contains the situation report and also a report on the Vunapalandig Timber Purchases, under cover of the Assistant District Commissioner's memo 67-2-13 of the 13th December 1968.

Action for the designation of a landing reserve as required by the Lands Title Commission decision on Vunapalandig Reserve will be taken up under separate memorandum.

The proposal that the access road to the beach should lie on the western boundary of the Vunapalandig Reserve, I understand to be most suitable to timber permittees' operations and would therefore not constitute unnecessary restriction to their operations.

I can see no objection to the use of a section of this proposed landing reserve being also used by the timber permittees as a loading area.

W. J. K.
(W. J. KELLY) *WJK*
A/District Commissioner
East New Britain District

000
5/7



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.10.8
①

Telephone
Telegram... DISCCM
Our Reference... 67-2-17
If calling ask for
Mr. JM/jb



Department of District Administration,
RABAU.

3rd January, 1969.

The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 9 of 1968/69

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I can see no objection to the use of a section of this proposed landing reserve being also used by the timber permittees as a loading area.

W. J. Kelly
(W. J. KELLY)
A/District Commissioner
East New Britain District

DISTROFF

67-2-13

A.D.P.

Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

13th December, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABUL.

RABUL PATROL REPORT NO. 9 OF 1968-69

Please find attached a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. B. Robins, Assistant District Officer.

The main purpose of the Patrol was to complete the Agreement for the Timber Purchase at Vunapalandig. This has been done.

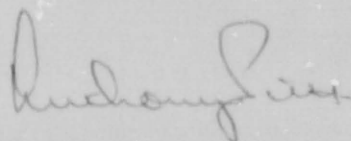
The area from Vunapalandig to Massawa Plantation is causing concern because of the encroachments onto the various native reserves by Tolais from the north coast area of the Gazelle. I believe the whole future policy pertaining to these reserves is under review at present.

The location of the road and landing reserve on Vunapalandig seems to be in the only possible position. The Land Titles Commission Hearing (which is under appeal) provided for a Landing reserve and access to the beach for the Bainings people. Both parties to the dispute are in agreement with the surveyed road.

The animosity between the Tolai and Baining groups on Vunapalandig as reported by Councillor Len Aming of Mandres Plantation to the O.I.C. at Lassul Bay appears to have died down. I believe that the people may be waiting for the Appeal to be heard. It is to be hoped that this will be in the near future as both groups are planting up, with economic crops, the areas awarded them at the Commission Hearings.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.

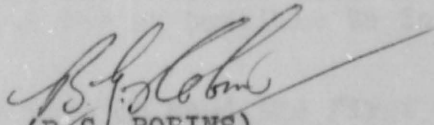
For your information, please.



(A.D. PITT)
Assistant District Commissioner.

75

Included with this report are four copies of the access road survey and landing reserve site and a Locality map.



(B.G. ROINS)

Assistant District Officer.

REPORT ON VUNAPALANDIG TIMBER PURCHASE PATROL

The main purpose of the Patrol was to make contact with almost fifty Bainings people, mainly from Rangoulit with a few from Malasait. All these are involved in the Vunapalandig Timber Purchase and it was necessary to explain the exact terms of the agreement and obtain their signatures. Although they had the exact boundaries explained and shown to them on previous occasions it was also necessary as far as possible to indicate the boundaries again.

The bulk of these people were on hand the first day of the patrol fortunately, but a few were from further afield e.g. Puktas and Malasait. It was necessary to drop off runners along the coast to find these people.

The majority of Tolai signatories had signed prior to this patrol, but again some had to be contacted at Vunapalandig and further along the coast at Ramandu. The patrol was successful in completing the Tolai section of the Schedule. At the time of departure of the patrol it was still necessary to locate a few Bainings in the Rabaul area. This has subsequently been done and the documents are now complete.

The second aim of the patrol was to locate and survey a road and Landing reserve to enable timber to be brought to the coast. A number of considerations were responsible for the final choices. Firstly the Tolai people with property and cash crops on the Vunapalandig shore line were very worried about a road cutting directly through their cash crops (cocoa and coconuts) to the coast. They would not sign the agreement until given an assurance that everything possible would be done to locate the road elsewhere. Without such an assurance the agreement would simply not have been completed.

Secondly, the sea frontage referred to above is quite unsuitable for any sort of shipping, even to the point of being extremely difficult for speedboats. At low tide the entire stretch of the bay is above water for about 150-200 yards. Beyond this it is only 2-3 feet deep for another 100 yards or so. At high tide it is still impossible to bring a speedboat closer to shore than 60 yards under power.

However, round on the western point as located on the attached map a deep anchorage is located providing some shelter in a N.W. blow. This was used by the Japanese during the Second World War. Just to the south of this anchorage an old Japanese railway causeway was found which runs almost due west through the swamp to dry land on the N.W. boundary of Vunapalandig. This causeway could easily be rebuilt. At the extremity of the point there are large deposits of river stone and gravel as well as coarse white sand suitable for road building. From the point mentioned on the N.W. boundary the road site was then surveyed S.W. to the corner of the old German Road. All this section is dry and would present little problem to road construction. As indicated on the map the area north of the causeway, which includes the anchorage could be excised as a landing reserve. Parts of it are swampy but there is no other suitable spot and this area is surveyed and clear cut. There is no economic activity in this area and no problems would be presented with local inhabitants. The fact that the native population is also in favour of these sites is a distinct advantage.

Subsequent discussions have been held with the Regional Forestry Officer who has verbally agreed with this choice.

(4)

SITUATION REPORT.

The Vunapalandig Reserve area is thinly populated by a number of Tolais only about 10 of whom are permanent. The remainder have cash crops near the beach and come from Meilivuan. The area between the old German Road and the shore line has been awarded to the Tolai people while the area south of the road has gone to the Baining people of Rangoulit. There is one small hamlet of Baining people actually living on Vunapalandig where the timber Road crosses the Valilie River. The Tolai people, have lodged an appeal against the decision awarding the area south of the road to the Bainings. There have been rumours of threatened violence against the Bainings of the area by the Tolais. However, the situation seems to have quietened down for the time being and little sign of animosity was seen by the patrol.

Considerable cocoa has been planted by the Baining people south of the road and this is continuing. One presumes that as the timber is cut out, and provided the Baining people do not lose the land at the appeal hearing, cocoa planting will continue. The Gazelle Timber Co. is to be granted a permit over the area for the extraction of four million super feet of timber netting the owners \$2000.

The Tolai people have considerable cocoa and coconut holdings on the coastal section. However, the coconut palms are planted far too close and do not yield properly. There is evidence of new clearing just north of the old German road near the western boundary. This is to be used for both cash cropping and gardens.

This area has not seen a new influx of Tolais from places such as Tavui as may be found in other areas such as Ramandu, Mandres and Vunapalandig C.P.L. This is probably due to the fact that this one-time reserve has now reverted to native land and certain Tolais have been given title to a specified area.

(3)

PATROL DIARY

25th November, 1968.

0715 Departed Rabaul Harbour per speedboat.
0945 (approx) - Arrived Vunapalandig - fairly smooth crossing. - No Rest House - used tents.
Most Rangoulit people in. Discussed Timber Agreement and took signatures. Ascertained whereabouts of absentees. Discussed question of road end reserve sites. Overnight Vunapalandig.

26th November.

More Bainings in for signature. Awaited survey line clearers to arrive. Walked to western point of Vunapalandig to locate suitable anchorage - very low tide. Only possible Anchorage near point. Took bearings. Good shingle for road building at point. Thence to location of road site. Finally discovered old Japanese railway causeway from beach inland through swamp. Surveyed causeway westerly to western boundary. Thence left cutters to cut boundary down to old German Road. Thence to Ramandu for further signature, but unable locate Signatory. Returned and overnight Vunapalandig.

27th November.

Returned to Road Survey - line completed - surveyed from corner of swamp road - along boundary (S.W. to corner of old German Road. Thence returned to locate suitable reserve site. Thence returned to camp, picked up boat and made second trip to Ramandu - found signatory - Returned and overnight Vunapalandig.

28th November.

Waited for more Bainings signatories to arrive from Puktas and Malasait. Finally completed approximately 9.30. Departed Vunapalandig 10. a.m. approx. Choppy seas commenced off Matava. Arrived Rabaul Harbour - after rough ride down from Tavui Point - 1 p.m. Patrol completed.

(2)

PATROL REPORT

PATROL NO. - Rabaul 9 - 68/69

SUB-DISTRICT - Rabaul

CONDUCTED BY - B.G. Robins

DESIGNATION - Assistant District Officer

AREA PATROLLED - Coastal Rainings (Part Only)
Vunapalandig to Ramandu

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING - R.S. Willis, A.D.O.

DURATION - 25/11/68 - 28/11/68
4 Days

LAST DDA PATROL - October 1968

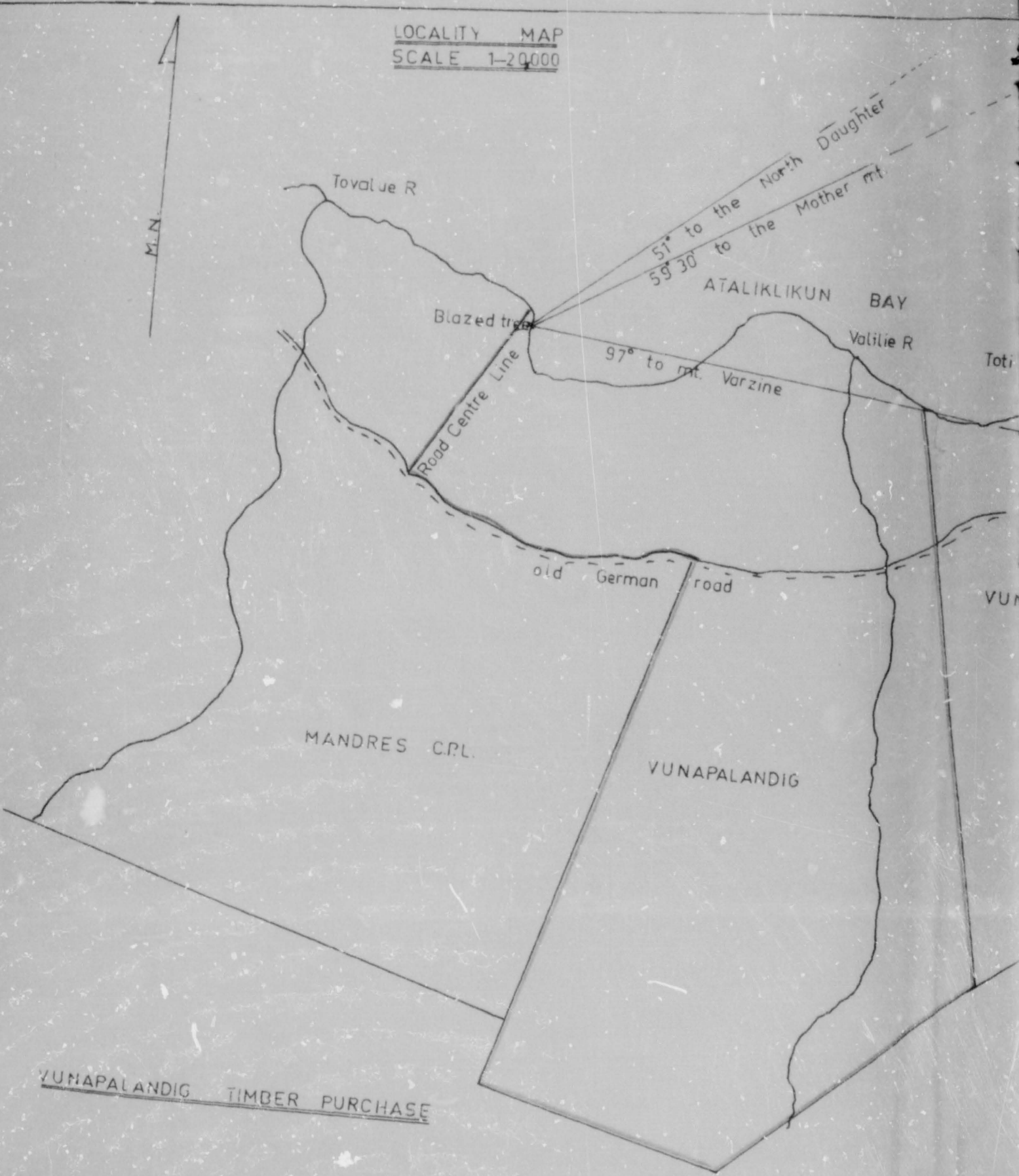
OBJECTS OF PATROL - (i) Explain Timber Purchase Agreement and take Signatures to the Agreement.
(ii) Locate and survey Access Rd. and Landing Reserve.

POPULATION - Some 10 Tolai people on Vunapalandig - shifting population.
Rangoulit - 98.

MAP REFERENCE - Fourmil - Rabaul
Milinch - Talili Bay.

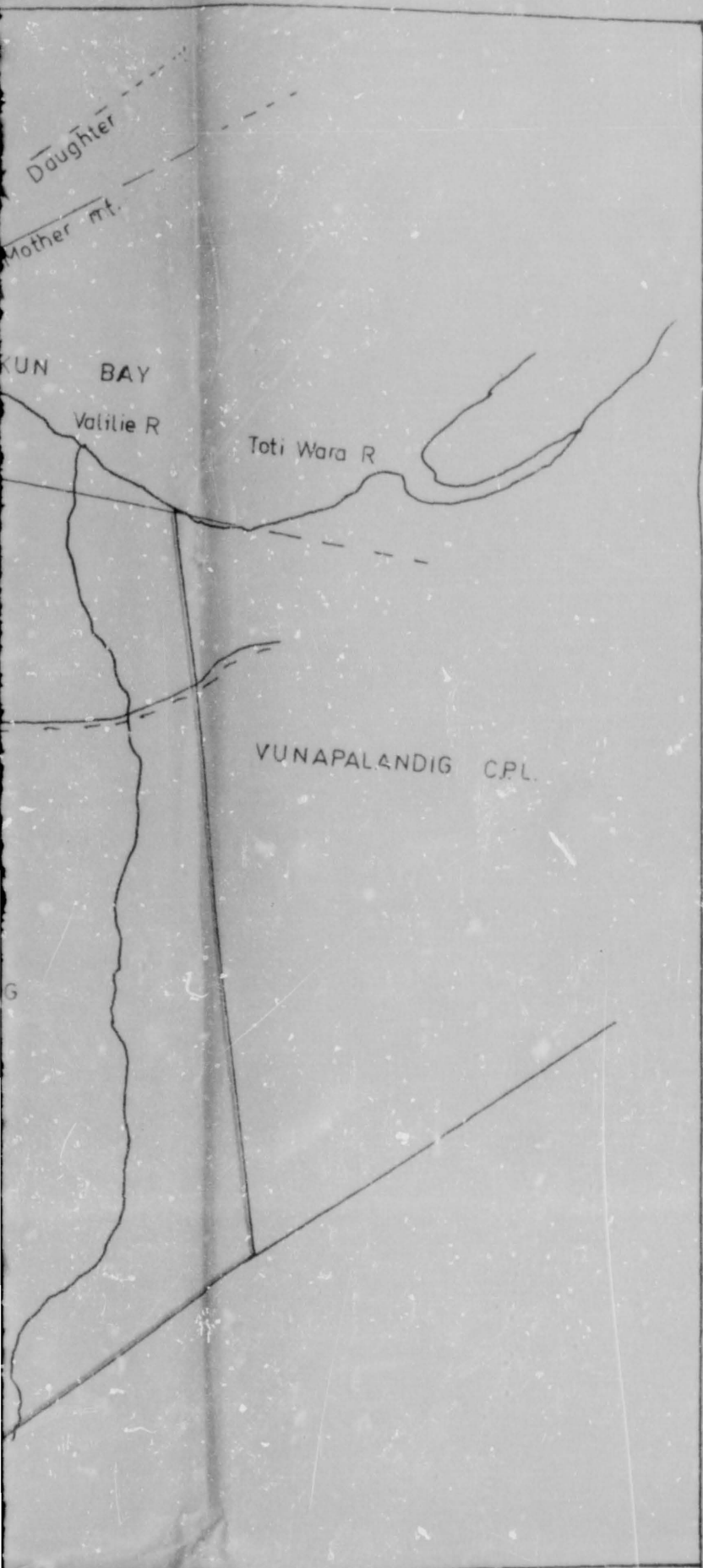
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER - Not included.

LOCALITY MAP
SCALE 1-20,000



YUNAPALANDIG TIMBER PURCHASE

VUNAPALANDIG TIMBER PURCHASE
 Survey of access Road and Landing site



PATROL REPORT

RABAU

10-68-69

conducted by R.E. Dargie



TE RRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

9

67-10-11

Telegrams..... DISCOM
Our Reference..... 67-2-17
If calling ask for
Mr..... JEN/jr.



Department of District Administration,
RABAUL

31st March, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL NO. 10/68-69

Your 67-10-11 of 28/2/69 refers.

No written instructions were considered necessary for Mr. Dargie's brief visit to the Bainings. The object was expressed in the Assistant District Commissioner's covering memo., viz. "to assess the feasibility of extending the road from the road-head into RANOUKIT village" and "to start the villagers on this work". Such instructions can be most adequately covered in a brief discussion.

Your remarks have been conveyed to the Assistant District Commissioner.

H. W. West
(H.W. WEST)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

914
Worm

(8)

67-10-11

67-10-11

February 28th, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

PATROL NO. RABAUL 10/68-69

Your reference 67-2-17 of 19th February, 1969.

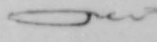
I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by MR. R.E. DARGIE, Patrol Officer to Part of Inland Rainings Census Division.

A routine patrol adequately reported.

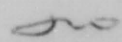
It is noted that Mr. Dargie has not followed the format for reporting as set out in my circular 67-1-0 dated 21st June, 1968. Please draw his attention to the need to submit a formal Situation Report in reports of a similar nature.

Were written instructions issued to Mr. Dargie?

c.c. Mr. R.E. Dargie,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
RABAUL, East New Britain District.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

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


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director, District Administration.

67-10-11
④

DISTROFF
67-2-13, 10-3-1
A.D.P.



Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

13th January, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 10 OF 1968/69

Please find attached a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. R.E. Dargie, Patrol Officer.

The purpose of the patrol was to assess the feasibility of extending the road from the road-head into Randoulit Village and if feasible to start the villagers on this work. Money has been allocated for this road plus the up-grading of the existing road from the Rural Development Programme.

I agree with Mr. Dargie's remarks that the timber company working in this area has damaged the road by dragging logs over it but the damage can be rectified by heavy grading.

Mr. R. Willis, A.D.O., is at present in the Randoulit-Malasaik Area and I have instructed him to inspect the work carried out by the villagers.

Claims for camping allowance for Mr. Dargie and Mr. Buising, C.P.O., are attached.

For your information, please.

(A.D. PITT)
Assistant District Commissioner.

du
18/1

MINUTE 67-2-17

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOB.

Funds are held for the gravelling and grading of the road up to RANGOULIT (Hamlet of VJNAPALANDIG) and work will proceed after the heavy rains have finished and damaged areas can be repaired.

For your information.

H. W. West
(H.W. WEST)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

19/2/69

DISTROFF

67-2-13, 10-3-1

A.D.P.

(6)

Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

13th January, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 10 OF 1968/69

Please find attached a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. R.E. Dargie, Patrol Officer.

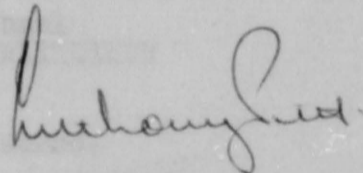
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For your information, please.



(A.D. PITT)
Assistant District Commissioner.

(5)

PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER: 10 of 1968/69 MATUPIT

SUB-DISTRICT: Rabaul

DISTRICT: East New Britain

COUNCIL: Lassul Bay L.G. C.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: R.E. Dargie

DESIGNATION: Patrol Officer

AREA PATROLLED: VUNAPALANDIG village, Inland
Bainings census division.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING
PATROL: T. Buising
Cadet Patrol Officer

DURATION OF PATROL: 2 days 4/12/68 to 6/12/68

DATE OF LAST D.D.A.
PATROL TO AREA: September 1968

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Assess feasibility of access road
extended from present road head
through to VUNAPALANDIG Village.
Also known locally as RANDOULIT
Village.

POPULATION: 98

MAP REFERENCE: Fourmil Rabaul
Milinch ATALEKLIKUN

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER: Not attached.

PATROL DIARY

Wednesday 4th December.

Departed Rabaul by Land Rover for RANDOULIT 1.30 P.M. Arrived 4.30 P.M. after travelling last part of journey over logging tracks. Set up Rest House. Plans made with villagers present for next day.

Slept RANDOULIT.

Thursday 5th December.

Work commenced clearing secondary growth to locate feasible route for road to village. Discussions with villagers regarding future work on project.

Slept RANDOULIT.

Friday 6th December.

Patrol departed RANDOULIT, returned Rabaul 2 P.M.

END OF PATROL

(3)

The purpose of this patrol was to visit VUNAPALANDIG Village, which is also known locally as RANDOULIT.

VUNAPALANDIG village is situated in the Inland Bainings Census Division, and adjoining the Western boundary of the Trans Keravat Timber Purchase area in ATALIKLIKUN BAY. The village is reached by vehicular road through the Trans Keravat Timber Purchase area until a ridge is encountered half a mile from the village site. During the past two years the people of the village have built a road suitable only for four wheel drive vehicles from the road which passes through the Timber Purchase area, and runs for a distance of two miles until the ridge encountered half a mile from the village site.

Thus the purpose of the patrol was to investigate and assess the feasibility of extending that road constructed by the villagers of VUNAPALANDIG Village a further half mile into their village. Upon enquiries made after reaching the village it was learnt that a surveyor had in fact surveyed a possible route for a road into the village, but had used only wooden stakes for markers which have since rotted away. The route for the proposed road therefore follows, as nearly as the villagers can remember, the traverse for the road previously surveyed.

The villagers understand this is a self-help project, and if they can satisfactorily clear undergrowth and large trees, and endeavour to level, where necessary, the road site on unlevel terrain, that mechanical assistance will be granted to complete the project.

During my time at the village the Councillor was absent, as were most of the able bodied men of the village. There were six men available at the time, of a possible thirty who were very willing to commence working on the road as a full time project. Unfortunately I was unable to contact the Councillor to make more formal arrangements with him, however, I expect that those present at the time will be able to adequately enthuse those who were absent to collaborate their efforts upon return.

Currently however, timber and logging operations are being carried out in the area used as an access to the village. The road which the villagers constructed themselves some two years ago is currently being used for logging operations and has been damaged by bulldozers which have been drawing large logs from the forest. The situation may arise where this road constructed by the villagers of Vunapalandig deteriorates to an extent, especially after rains, where it can not be negotiated by four wheel drive vehicles. This would thus render any efforts by the villagers to extend the road quite useless, and may also be damaging to their relationships and attitudes to the Administration for fostering this project.

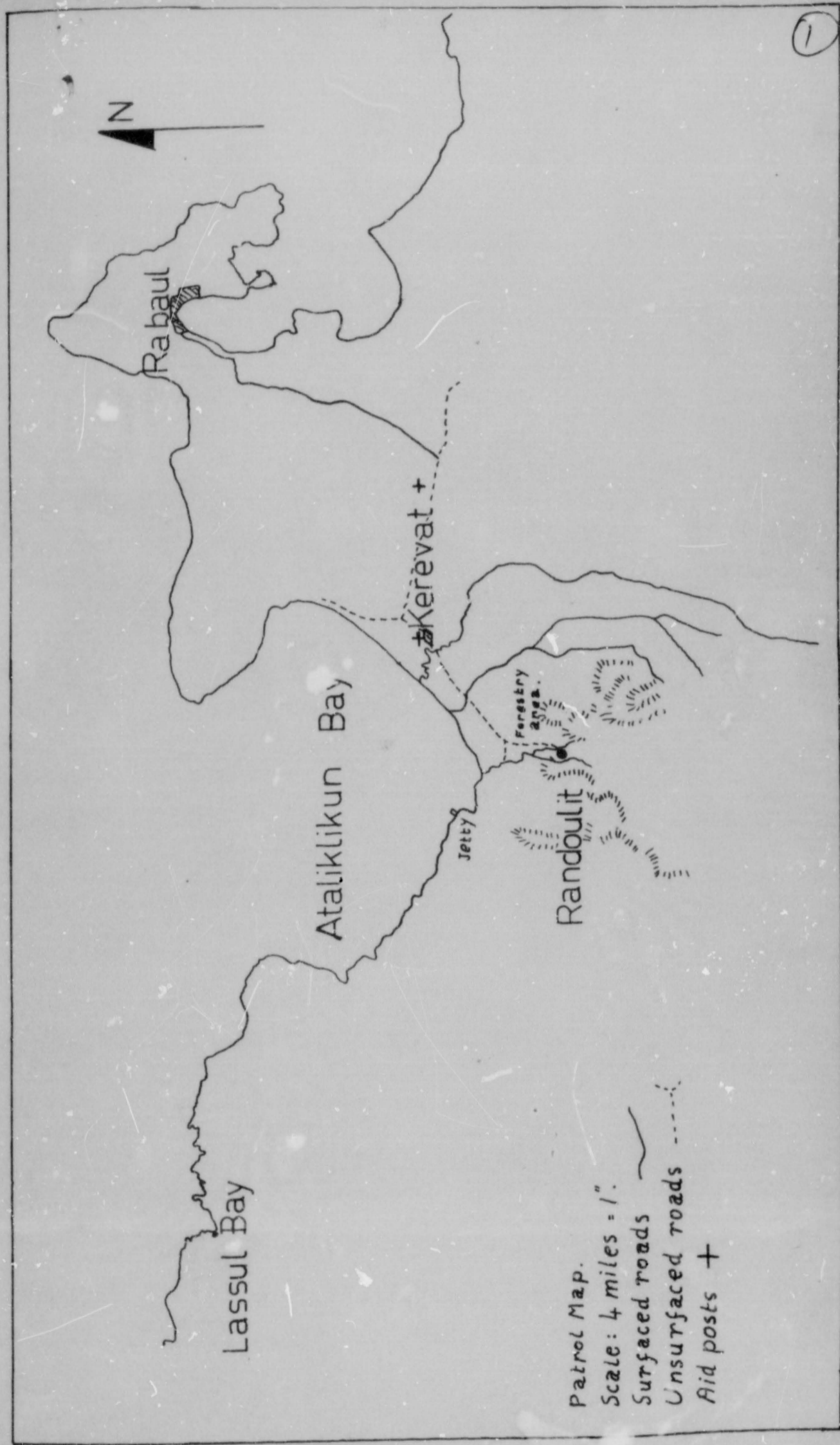
I therefore, suggest that if this project is to be fulfilled, that some arrangement be made with the organisation carrying out logging operations in the vicinity of the access road to Vunapalandig (Randoulit) to maintain, or at least repair that road to its original condition.

I found the people of this village quiet and withdrawn, however, they showed considerable interest in the proposed road project. VUNAPALANDIG Village is remotely located from Health and Education establishments in the area, however the villagers did not express concern over this matter. Thus the improvement of this road is essential for the marketing of cocoa, which

(2)

however, is still in its infancy in the area, and easy access to improve available community services to this community.

R. E. Darcie
(R.E. DARCIE)
Patrol Officer.



Rabaul

Kerévat +

Ataliklikun Bay

Forestry Area

Jetty

Randoulit

Lassul Bay

- Patrol Map.
- Scale: 4 miles = 1"
- Surfaced roads ———
- Unsurfaced roads - - - - -
- Aid posts +

①

PATROL REPORT

RABAU

11-68-69

conducted by W.H. Biscoe

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

67-10-13

9th. July, 1969.

District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

WILLS AND INHERITANCE.

Your 37-1-1/67-2-17 of 27th. June, 1969, refers.

2. I have discussed your enquiry with the Crown Law's Legal Draftsman, Mr. P. Lynch, who advises that there is no Ordinance known as the Wills and Inheritance Bill. However, there is the Wills, Probate and Administration Ordinance 1966 which was amended this year.

3. In 1967, the Public Solicitor raised the question as whether native held leaseholds should follow traditional patterns of inheritance or should they be bequeathable to the testator's chosen heirs. Nothing further has been done about this.

4. I appreciate that as the Tolai people are matrilineal, this is of particular interest to them, and I shall advise you of any developments.

(T. W. ELLIS)
Secretary
Department of the Administrator.

DISCOM
37-1-1
67-2-17
EVS/jr.

RABAUL

27th June, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDORU.

WILLS AND INHERITANCE

I refer you to my memorandum 67-2-17 of the 14th April, 1969 minuted to you under incorrect reference 60-72-17 and in particular my penultimate paragraph to you.

It is requested that you advise whether you have any information on the draft of the Wills and Inheritance Bill, and also whether this can be made available for local discussion.

H.W.W.
(H.W. WEST) 4
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

67-10-13

19th June, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

PATROL RABAUL NO. 11/68-69.

Your reference is 60-72-17 of 14th April, 1969.

- 2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. W.H. Biscoe, A.D.O. to Livuan - Watom Census Division.
- 3. Report indicates that Mr. Biscoe is endeavouring to rectify the present far from satisfactory situation in the area.
- 4. Comments in my 67-10-14 of 23rd April, 1969 and 67-10-13 of 24th April, 1969 are relevant.

[Signature]
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

cc: Mr. W.H. Biscoe, A.D.O.
Sub District Office,
RABAUL
East 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.

67-10-13

24th April, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 11 of 1968/69

Your Minute 60-72-17 of 14th April, 1969, on memorandum to the Assistant District Commissioner, Rabaul, refers.

2. I shall be interested to hear the outcome of the Ward Committee elections under the "no allowance" ruling. It will be a sad commentary on the civic mindedness of the average Tolai if each village cannot find at least one person prepared to act on a ward committee without remuneration. I am very pleased to see the emphasis now being given to regular field staff contact at village level, and apart from re-establishing rapport between our officers and the village people, this should provide an effective means of stimulating activity by ward committees. I appreciate that probably not a great deal can be achieved until after the elections next month, but I am sure you will agree that no opportunity should be lost of assisting the committee-men to obtain a clear idea of their functions.
3. Mr. Biscoe's comments on the attitude of some Tolais towards the previous non-participation by non-Tolais in Council affairs are noted. I take it that he explained that it was not until the present Local Government Ordinance came into operation in 1955 that the way was cleared for expatriates and other persons living on alienated land to become fully involved in council activities. I am not aware of any requests made to expatriates to join the Council in the past being refused.
4. Will you please keep me informed of progress with the general elections, both in relation to preparations for them and while they are actually being conducted. Any incidents which occur should be reported promptly so that I am fully aware of what is happening.
5. Other aspects of this interesting report will be commented upon separately.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

W
L T /

67.10.B. (A)

The report is again a very sound one and it must be very encouraging to have a senior, thorough and intelligent officer, such as Mr. Biscoe on your staff. The report, however, has many typing errors, most of which have been corrected, but this, whilst unfortunate, has to be accepted as our standards for typing are lower due to employment of indigenous personnel.



(H.W. WEST)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

MINUTE 60-72-17

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
K O N E D O B U .

Please find attached Patrol Report No. 11 of 1968/69 submitted by Mr. W. Biscoe under cover of the Assistant District Commissioner's memo. 67-2-13 of the 10th March, 1969. Mr. Biscoe is maintaining a high standard of reporting on the native situation and shown a positive approach to assessing the problems of the areas that he patrols. Both the Assistant District Commissioner's memo. and my remarks above cover the various matters raised in the report.

You will note Mr. Biscoe has been most persevering in endeavouring to have Ward Committees meet and that many of the meetings were set down at nights. He has visited villages until up to 10.30 p.m. to this end, but in most cases the meetings failed through lack of members.

Appendix "C" is of particular interest as it gives statistics of attendances of Ward Committee Meetings of which only 34% were effective. This figure will possibly be lower during the current period as all officers are involved almost wholly on the compilation of the common roll for the multi racial elections of the Gazelle Peninsula Council.

As it is intended that officers remain out in the field at nights in three Administrative areas within the Rabaul Sub District from Mondays to Fridays, I feel that satisfactory Rest Houses must be placed at their disposal. This is particularly important where most villages are within an hour's drive from Rabaul. If reasonable conditions cannot be supplied officers they will tend to return to their town residences where possible. I shall advise you of any difficulties I have in being able to fund the necessary equipment and maintenance for the proposed Rest Houses.

Your attention is drawn to my remarks on Wills and Inheritance and I would appreciate any information on the draft bill in order that I may forward it to the Gazelle Council for discussion. I have only been verbally advised in the terms which I have expressed above and have not seen any correspondence on the matter.

For your information.

H. W. West

(H.W. WEST) DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Enc. 14/4/69

complexities in election and administrative matters which would arise from village representation and it, possibly correctly, argues that more interest will be shown by such representation on Ward Committees. In view of the fact that they have had a trial period in which four members were elected to the Committees and they consider that this is unsatisfactory, we can scarcely oppose such a proposal.

The Appendix "C" - suggested draft ward committee rule is returned amended. The alterations are mainly to omit superfluous clauses that are already covered by the ordinance and minor alterations which I consider preferable in respect to quorum for meetings and the provision affecting the position of a Committee member upon non attendance.

You should correct Mr. Biscoe's misunderstanding that the Council had previously paid an allowance to committee members without considering section 39G. The position, as you knew, was that the allowance was authorised by the Deputy Commissioner prior to the amendment he refers to which was passed only in 1968.

I am not nearly as optimistic as Mr. Biscoe that we will have potential candidates for Ward Committees at the next elections should the payment be not reintroduced. Your comments would be appreciated please.

I agree that it is essential that upon re-establishing field staff in the administrative units of your Sub District, area training courses should be conducted. I think the characteristic cohesion which existed previously within census sub divisions, has been lost since the amalgamation of all Councils. Renewal of it should be encouraged as I consider it would greatly contribute to a better realisation of the need for planning and awareness of the problems in these areas.

(4) Land Tenure System

The belief of the elders that by purchasing land from the Vunatarai to ensure that their male children will reap the benefits of the cash crops planted, after their death, is of course incorrect. The land so purchased is still subject to traditional inheritance which is matrilineal. I understand that a draft bill is being prepared on Wills and Intestacy which relates to native property, but I also understand that Wills so entered into under that Bill would be invalid if they do not comply with native custom.

I shall request information from the Director on this Bill, as I consider it to be of utmost importance that the Gazelle Council should be given an opportunity to comment on it.

DISCOM
60-72-17 ✓

RABAUL

JEN/jr.

14th April, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
RABAUL.

RABAUL P/R. NO. 11 1968/69 - LIVUAN C.D.

Receipt of the Patrol Report and your covering memo. 67-2-13 of the 10th March, 1969 are acknowledged. The following remarks are pertinent:

(1) Rest Houses

Four properly equipped Rest Houses is basic to maintaining our officers in the field. It would appear that we need one each in the Livuan, Watom Island and Reimber areas and two for the Vunadidir area. Please advise me if there are any Council buildings that would be suitable for this purpose, whether the Council will make them available and on what terms. Also advise any necessary maintenance work, furniture and equipment. Perhaps the Council would carry out the necessary maintenance.

(2) Census

With the introduction of census procedures in which an appearance for census was considered to have been met by the submission of a form entering all details of person and his family, in place of appearance for the purpose of lodging such information, an individual was not relieved from the responsibility under the Native Administrative Regulations to appear for census purposes should the form not be lodged. For practical purposes where the information on the forms was not complete, enquiry from those present to elicit the additional information was acceptable. As you are aware in cases in which groups such as Viviren and Takubar where the people originally refused to attend census or lodge forms, prosecutions would have proceeded if they had not obeyed the order to attend the following day.

I am disturbed at the situation which arose at Rakumkubur, Neilivuan, Kasimen, Volavole and Lungalunge, and consider it most necessary that a further census be conducted in these villages in view of the questionable accuracy of the census. Any defaulters in the submission of forms or non attendance should be prosecuted.

You are accordingly required to direct a census in those villages after the completion of the elections and prosecute defaulters of the relevant regulations.

(3) Ward Committees

Whilst I am not in favour of a village representation on Ward Committees as some wards consist of from as many as one to eight villages, I am aware that the Council will most probably press for this. The Council does not appreciate the

DISTROFF

67-2-13

A.D.P.

Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

10th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 11 OF 1968/69

Please find attached a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. Assistant District Officer Biscoe covering the Livuan-Watom Census Division.

CENSUS.

It appears from Mr. Biscoe's comments under this heading that many Councillors leave much of the day-to-day contact at village level to the Ward Committee Members and vice versa with the result that nothing gets done.

The increase in population shows up the land shortage which is already or will, confront the Tolai people in the very near future. The increase as you will have noticed is an overall one for the entire Gazelle Peninsular and not only in this Census Division.

WARD COMMITTEES.

This has been the subject of several reports over the last three or four weeks. There appears little we can do at present in view of the Commissioner for Local Government's ruling that Committee Members will not be paid. I agree that new elections should be held for Ward Committees after the general elections. In the meantime Committee Meeting programmes are still being prepared and an officer is assisting those Committees which regularly attend.

Mr. Biscoe's suggest^{ed} Rule for Ward Committees is interesting. It is my intention as soon as the elections have been completed to have the Council thoroughly examine the whole question of the Committees and a Rule as suggested will certainly be one of the topics for discussion.

The speedboat recently based at Sub-District Office will greatly assist in maintaining a more regular contact with Watom Island.

POLITICS.

Mr. Biscoe's comments under this heading are similar to those made in other Census Divisions of the area. It would appear that the people are not clear as to what a political party is, hence the reluctance on the part of the old men.

The idea that many non-natives refused to join the

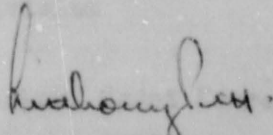
Council in the early days but now wish to cash in ^{on} and its prosperity has been voiced in other parts of the Peninsular. However, I do not believe that the general "native" public feel as strongly about it as recent statements by Mr. Oscar Tammur M.H.A. would have it seem.

ECONOMIC.

I agree whole-heartedly that there may be serious complications in the future regarding the practice of buying land. At present the Council records transactions between indigenous people but this register is no way complete and cannot be used to back up a claim should disputes arise.

Mr. Biscoe is to be commended, I feel, in carrying out a well conducted patrol done at times under difficult circumstances, such as the lack of co-operation in the Meilivuan area. He has obviously gone to considerable trouble in the compilation of his report.

Claims for camping allowance for Mr. Biscoe and Mr. Buising are attached.



(A.D. PITT)

Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

REPORT NUMBER: Rabaul 11/68/69

SUB-DISTRICT: Rabaul

DISTRICT: East New Britain

COUNCIL AREA: Gazelle Peninsula Local Government Council.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: W.H. BISCOE

DESIGNATION: Assistant District Officer

AREA PATROLLED: Livuan-Watom Census Division

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL: Mr.T. Buising, Cadet Patrol Officer (5 days)

DURATION OF PATROL: 25.11.68 - 19.12.68 (19 days)

DATE AND DURATION OF LAST PDA PATROL: In 1967, Ward Development Plans were prepared by separate patrols in each Council ward. Prior to these the last patrol was a Census patrol in 1965.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Census revision and Ward Committee meeting attendance.

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED:

MAP REFERENCE: Formil Rabaul, Milinch Blanche

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER: Attached.

(7)

PATROL DIARY.

- Monday 25th November 1968. After difficulty obtaining transport to Volavolo with Mr. T. Buising, C.P.O. By hired pinnace to VUNABUK 0930-1040 Census of VUNABUK 1100-1430. Discussed land "VUNATOVAI'IRA " with owners. Night at VUNABUK.
- Tuesday 26th November 1968. Left VUNABUK 0815 to VALAUR 0840 Census 0900-1230. Thence to "RALUANA" to assist claimants to prepare claim for this land. Walking time 1230-1315 Returned VALAUR 1530. To VUNABUK 1640 Night at VUNABUK.
- Wednesday 27th November 1968. Left VUNABUK 0810 walked to TARANATA 0940. Census till 1215. Returned VUNABUK 1445 Ward Committee meeting 1730-1930 Night at VUNABUK.
- Thursday 28th November 1968. Left VUNABUK by hired pinnace 0745 to RAKIVAL 0900 No sign of anybody Census 1000-1400-very unsatisfactory as hadly anybody there. Returned VUNABUK 1700. Night at VUNABUK.
- Friday 29th November 1968. Left VUNABUK by hired pinnace 0745 to VUNAKABAI 0815. Census 0830-1300. Thence to NONGA by pinnace 1400-1515. Thence by vehicle to Rabaul.
- Monday 2nd December 1968. After difficulty obtaining transport again left with Mr. B. Robins to MEILIVUAN. Set up camp in half-built house. Thence to RASIMEN. Census 1100-1230 Very poor attendance and anapathetic Councillor. In the afternoon, talks with local people. Night at MEILIVUAN.
- Tuesday 3rd December 1968. Again poor attendance at VOLAVOLO. Census 0900-1100. After lunch looked proposed VUNALIR-RASIMEN Road, which people want cleared and graded. Night at MEILIVUAN.
- Wednesday 4th December 1968. To MEILIVUAN Aid Post. Nil attendance. Finally censused 1130-1430 with extremely poor attendance. To Rabaul 1500 to discuss situation with A.D.C. Returned MEILIVUAN 1630. Night at MEILIVUAN.
- Thursday 5th December 1968. To LUNGALUNGA 0830. By 0930, four people had (reluctantly) appeared. Extremely difficult and probably inaccurate census 1000-1530 as had to rely on a few people's memory of where people were. Night at MEILIVUAN.
- Friday 6th December 1968 To VUNADAVAI 0800. Census 0900-1430. Attendance good. Thence to RAMBABAT to leave cargo, thence to Rabaul 1530.
- Monday 9th December 1968. Left RABAU 0815 to RAMBABAT 0845 Census 100-1600 due to poor attendance earlier. Visited RATONGOR and VUNALIR to advise officials of census. At night talks with Councillor and local people. Night at RAMBABAT.
- Tuesday 10th December 1968. Arrived RATONGOR 0800. Census 0930-1230. To Rabaul 1400. Completion of Patrol Report till 1606. To MATUPIT 1845 but no sign of Committee members for meeting. Returned Rabaul 2000 thence to RAMBABAT 2045. Night at RAMBABAT.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref:

Department of District
Administration,
KONIEDOBU. Papua.

19 .

District Commissioner,

MEMORANDUM OF INSPECTION NO.

- * Sub-District Station
- * Patrol Post
- * Base Camp

Receipt is acknowledged, with thanks, of the abovementioned
Memorandum of Inspection dated

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref:

Department of District
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(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

Wednesday 11th December 1968. 0800 to VUNALIR, census till 1100. Thence to PUTANAGOROROI. Census 1115-1340. Returned RAMBABAT and worked on census figures, etc. 1830 to RABUANA for Ward Committee meeting. Councillor going to NODUP school prize-giving so rearranged time of meeting. Returned RAMBABAT 2030. Night at RAMBABAT.

Thursday 12th December 1968. 0900 to RATONGOR for Ward Committee meeting. Attendance of four members. Returned RAMBABAT 1130. 1315 to MEILIVUAN. Meeting of Committee eventually commenced 1400 after leaving to send vehicle for members. Returned RAMBABAT 1630.

Friday 13th December 1968. 0800 to RALUANA. Census 0900-1130. Attendance fair. Returned RAMBABAT. 1330 to VUNAIROTO for Committee meeting. Nil attendance. Waited till 1430 and then returned Rabaul.

Monday 16th December 1968. Usual foul-up on transport and did not leave Rabaul until 0945. To TOBOINA. Census 1015-1230 To Rabaul 1300. To RABUANA 1400. No Councillor until 1500. Meeting finally commenced 1520. Returned Rabaul 1630. To RAKUNAI 2000 but nil attendance for Committee meeting. Returned RAMBABAT 2100. Night at RAMBABAT.

Tuesday 17th December 1968. To RAKUMKUBUR 0800 for census. Nil attendance - Committee member alleged that people had been told but refused to attend. Requested them to attend on Thursday and returned to RAMBABAT for Ward Committee meeting 0900. Councillor attend, but no Committee members. To RATUNG 1700 - Councillor attended but no Committee members, allegedly because they are not being paid 2000 to RATAVUL - nil committee members as three sick/. Returned RAMBABAT 2100, Night at RAMBABAT.

Wednesday 18th December 1968. To VUNAIROTO 0830. Extremely poor attendance finally commenced census 1000-1430. To VUNAKALKAL-ULU to see Welfare Trainee's exhibition. To MALAGUNA No.1 1700 - only Councillor attended, Committee members allegedly refusing because of no pay. To RAMALMAL. 2030 Quorum of three present and meeting held. Returned RAMBABAT 2230 Night at RAMBABAT.

Thursday 19th December 1968. To RAKUMKUBUR 0800. Census till 1130 with attendance of six persons and five dogs. Returned Rabaul 1230.

PATROL DIARY

MR. T. BUISING C.P.O

November 25th. Departed Volavolo 0930 arrived Watom Island
10.30 Census of Vunabuk 11.00 - 14.30 spent night at Vunabuk.

November 26th. Left Vunabuk 0815 walked to Valaur arriving
0850 census 0900 - 1230 walked to land "Raluana" 12.30 - 1315
and inspected land. Returned Vunabuk 17.30 census figures compiled
over night.

November 27th. Left Vunabuk 0810 walked to Taranata arriving
0940 Census. Returned Vunabuk 1445 - 1615 Ward Committee meeting
1730 - 1930. Census figures compiled over night.

November 28th. Left Vunabuk 0745 and travelled by launch to
Rakival arriving 0900. Census marked by many absentees. Returned
Vunabuk 1630. Census figures compiled over night.

November 29th. Arrived Vunakambi and conducted Census 6820 - 1460.
Dispute involving chimbu labour settled by Assistant District Officer,
Mr.B. Biscoe. Returned Rabaul 1500.

End of Patrol.

(4)

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol covered the LIVUAN Census Division, which includes WATOM Island and the old LIVUAN Council area. Most of the area lies along the north and east coast of the Gazelle Peninsula, being bounded by the KEREVAT plantations to the east and the REIMBER Census Division to the west. There are also several fairly large areas alienated for plantation use within the Division.

There is an excellent road network through the mainland portion of the Division, including the main north coast road and a number of potentially good old German or Japanese roads leading off the main road. C.D.W. is at present improving part of this road, so that there will shortly be a sealed road as far as PUTANAGOROROI. WATOM Island has a potential road but there are no operable vehicles in the area and access to all coastal villages is by vessel, while there are a number of inland hamlets which are reached by steep tracks.

The main purpose of this patrol was to conduct a revision of census, re-writing names on the new Census Sheets and using the Gazelle Council's "Indigenous Surnames Rule 1968". A renewed form was distributed beforehand to householders who were requested to enter thereon all names of themselves and their families, including the selected surname mission names and nicknames.

Generally, one full day was allowed for each village. This was not strictly necessary, as there were some fairly small villages only requiring two or three hours work in census revision. However, as many Ward Committee meetings as possible were attended, both in the Census Division and outside it.

As usual, there was difficulty finding places to camp, even on Watom Island. There, an abandoned house was used, while the only place on the mainland usable for a Resthouse was the old Aid Post at RAMBABAT, although a half-completed house was used at MEILIVUAN. As this had no sides and a complete lack of privacy, it was not very satisfactory.

CENSUS.

Generally speaking, the co-operation of the people and their consequent attendance varied in direct proportion to the personality of the local leader. The worst attendance was at RAKUMKUBUR, where the Ward Committee member claims that people never do anything they are told, although he himself never attends a meeting of the Ward Committee. The whole ward of MEILIVUAN, RASIMEN, VOLAVOLO and LUNGALUNGA was also completely apathetic and at all these places "Census" was conducted with the assistance of about five or six people. It should be pointed out that the production of a filled in form, whether by a member of the particular family or even by the local committee-members was regarded as attendance. In these places, people were not even interested enough to fill these forms out, so that the accuracy of the census in these villages is highly questionable. In the latter Ward, the Councillor is completely devoid of any personality and in fact, does not even come from here, but from RAMBABAT, and is living on his wife's land at RASIMEN. A similar situation occurred on Watom Island at RAKIVAL, where there is a disinterested Committee-member, who did not even appear for census himself. It should be noted that ample publicity was given through Radio Rabaul the night before each census and through personal visits to village two weeks beforehand and also the day beforehand.

(8)

CENSUS (Cont.)

Although policy is now against prosecutions for failing to appear for census, it is felt that so long as we have to conduct census, the Regulation should be used, particularly where we have made it so easy through the use of roneoed forms, etc. Census is an onerous and burdensome business for everybody involved but it loses all point when it is not done with at least a little accuracy. If the majority of people are able to attend at other villages, there is no reason why those too lazy to attend should not be punished if there is a law in existence to allow for it. It is by no means a serious matter and does not warrant any more than a light fine, but even the act of bringing a person to court would show people that the Administration takes the matter seriously.

The birth ^{rate} of 13.6% refers to a three year period, and thus the annual rate for the area is 4.5%, quite a high figure, which points up the impending population/land crisis amongst the Tolai. Early consideration should be given to finding means of controlling the tide at its source viz., lack of family planning, rather than waiting for the banks to break.

Overall natural increase is 3.9%, although the net increase is only 2.4% due to the large number of migrations out of the Division mainly to other Census Division closer to Rabaul. There are also indications that quite a large number of people have permanently left Watom Island, which is particularly difficult of access.

482 or 29.7% of males in the area have some form of formal employment of the remaining 70%, it seems that about five-eighths are earning cash through small plantations of copra or cocoa while the remainder are almost totally engaged in subsistence farming, with occasional gleanings of cash from seasonal labour and very small plantings of cash-crops. Due to the large amounts of land alienated in the areas, there is very little left for extensive plantings. The LUNGALUNGA-MEILIVUAN-BASIMEN-VUNADAVAI people, in particular, are feeling the pinch, and a large number spend a lot of time in the Coastal Baining area setting up small plantations.

1327 or 81% of children of school-age are at school. In fact, there is no reason why there should be any children away from school, apart from the few 14 and 15 year - old standard VI dropouts, as there are adequate schools, both Administration and approved Mission, but there seems to be an extremely large number of children who started school and then dropped out after a few months. Another factor is that Mission schools seem to take in children at a much higher age (about seven or eight) than do Administration schools, which prefer to take in children of six years of age.

WARD COMMITTEES.

Whenever time permitted, meetings of ward committees were attended and assistance was given in preparing minutes. These meetings are scheduled each month according to dates and times agreed on by the Committee-members themselves and schedules are distributed to all members early in the month. Despite this, attendance remains poor, as can be seen in the attached Appendix "B". There are numerous reasons for this, although the likeliest explanation, which was not given by anybody except the rather embittered Councillors who turned up, is apathy. This can only be cured by patience on the part of the officer assisting the Committees and it is hoped that, when the census programme is eventually completed in January, time can be spent in just closing up truuant Committee-members and pointing out their error in not attending.

7

WARD COMMITTEES (Cont.)

A very frequent reason given for lack of attendance was the fact the Ward Committees pay has now been stopped, i.e., that the Gazelle Council without considering Section 39G of the Ordinance had been paying an allowance of \$2 per month to Committee members, and on realising the implications of the law, had stopped while awaiting the Commissioner's approval. As one Councillor pointed out, the committee members would not be upset if the Council had not started making the payments. The sooner this matter is clarified one way or the other, the better. Even if the Commissioner gives a negative reply, at least there are new election's due in February 1969, and so long as potential candidates are warned in advance of the fact that there will be no payment it should be possible to gain election of men who will do the job expected of them.

There is still the problem of Councillors failing to attend. For them, there is very little excuse, except perhaps the pressure of other business in a few cases. It is strongly recommended that a course be given to both Councillors and Ward Committee members after the 1969 elections, said course to include pointing out the role of the ward committee and the functions and duties of its members.

It is also recommended that the Gazelle Council gives consideration to altering its Ward Committee Rule to allow representation of each village and also to set out meeting procedures and penalties for failure to attend meetings, with the same effect as the Ordinance's provisions applying to Councillors. A suggested draft rule is attached as Appendix "C".

The Watom Island situation presents a special difficulty, because of the lack of a speedboat based at this office. Obviously the Island's welfare is as important as the rest of the Census Division, but the only way for an officer of this Department to get over there at present is to hire pinnace at \$14 the round trip, which is much too expensive. One meeting was organised during the patrol's stay and instructions were given on filling out the Minute forms, but it is doubtful whether effective meetings will occur for some time to come if there is no assistance given. Another very obvious need on the Island is a Rest House. The Council built one house for that purpose at the Administration School but the building has since been used as a teacher's house. The Ward Committee meeting recognised this as an urgent need and a request for funds was passed to the Council.

SITUATION REPORT

A. POLITICS

Reactions to the formation of political parties range from the ignorance and confusion of the Watom Island people to a cautious acceptance of the need for such parties amongst the younger sophisticates of the mainland area. Generally, the older people - the traditional leaders and Councillors - are a little scornful of political parties and see no reason for their formation, possibly as a defiance against encroachment of their powers at the village level. As one elderly man put it "what is all this talk about self-government. We already have it, in our Council Savings Societies. Demarcation Committees and so on, where our own people hold the balance of power and make decisions which effect us alone".

Other younger men are keenly interested - they feel that this is once again a Tolai innovation which will lead the way for "New Guinea".

A. POLITICS Cont.

The aim of a party does not seem to be so important as the fact that it exists as a Tolai entity. The most usual question was "How do we join?" rather than "why should we join". It was explained that one should only join after finding agreement with a party's aims, but it seems doubtful that this will mean much during the early stages.

On Watom Island, the major question was "what is a party?". This was explained in detail. People generally feel very left out of things, political and otherwise, on Watom, and radio is listened to more avidly than on the mainland.

People were generally in favour of the formation of the multi-racial Council - anything that brings people together is regarded as desirable. People recognise that racialism does exist, but feel that it is generally confined to a few expatriates and is not the intention of most people. However, there is a slightly bitter feeling in parts of the mainland Livuan that non-Tolais are only now cashing in on the prosperity of their Council. People state that they asked these expatriates to join the Council years ago and they refused. In other words, they were unwilling to take a chance on something new along with the rest of the people. This still rankles to a small extent.

B. ECONOMIC.

Land remains the focus of dissatisfaction and a feeling that economic growth at the village level is being stilled due to the lack of land is growing. All along the western section of the Livuan, a large number of people have taken up sections of land in the Bainings area. They are obviously squatting and they realise this. Also, the area seems to be malaria-ridden and a number of the Tolais who have started planting in the area have died. Despite these disadvantages, the people of this area consider such resettlement as their only economic hope.

The traditional land tenure system came under fire in discussions with even the older people. As one elderly man said "we have abandoned a lot of our tradition's for European customs, but the one we should have abandoned is the land tenure system." It was pointed out that a man and his children may spend years planting cash crops, only to be evicted on the death of a man, to start all over again on the mother's land. More and more elderly men are buying land from the Vunatarai to provide land for their male children. This seems to be a practice which could lead to complications and disputes in the future if there is no regularisation and no attempt to record the transactions formally.

C. SOCIAL.

A frequent complaint by leaders was the breakdown of the community spirit of the people. They deplored the decline in power of the old "Kiap" direct-administration rule. However, it seems obvious that the roots go deeper than that. The Tolai is moving towards a socially individual type of existence, where people literally do not know what their neighbour is doing. This became very obvious during census when a man would have no idea where his neighbour, who lives ten yards away, had gone to or even what his occupation was. This is a sharp contrast to traditional village life where everybody knows everybody else's business and nearly everything is done communally.

C. SOCIAL Cont.

Tolai village life is not quite at the suburbia stage, but there is no longer the complete confidence that you can always rely on members of your vunatara for assistance.

On Watom Island, a number of Highlanders are in employment as labourers. This leads to disputes over wages, but it is interesting that the Tolai tends to regard employment of, say, a young Chimbu as adoption into his family - he feeds him and houses him and pays his fares and buys his cigarettes. The Chimbu on the other hand wants all this and a regular wage too, in other words, the indentured labourer, type of existence. It was suggested to Councillors that they should persuade their people to clarify the situation beforehand, when the Highlander appeared in the village.

CONCLUSION

The patrol was successful in performing its mechanical function of census, although this was not fully successful in such unco-operative areas as MELLIVUAN. Ward Committees seem to be developing more interest in their functions.

However, so far as the gathering of intelligence is concerned, it is going to take more than two or three weeks in an area to gain the confidence of the people sufficiently to start gathering really useful information. The author is now vaguely known as a field officer, but it will probably take several more months of going back to the same area for land work, Ward Committee meetings and general work, before people will react spontaneously.

(W.H. BISCOE)

Assistant District Officer

APPENDIX 'B'

Attendance record at Ward Committee meetings in the Gazelle Peninsula Council. REIMBER, LIVUAN and RABAUL Census Divisions in the period -
1-10-68 to 31-12-68.

WARDS	Number of Scheduled Meetings	Number with Nil Attendance	Number with Insufficient Attendance	Number with Comm. Members	Number of Effective Meetings
MATUPIT 1&2/TALWAT	3	-	3	-	-
MATALAU/NODUP/BAI	3	1	1	-	1
KORERE/RAKUNAT/RABUANA	3	1	-	-	2
KURAI/ VUNALAKA	3	1	-	-	2
VUNALIR/RATONGOR/PUTANAGOROROI/ RALUANA	3	1	-	-	1
VUNALAITING/RAMALE/KIKITABU/RAKOTOP	3	1	1	1	1
LUNGALUNGA/MEILIVUAN/RASIMEN/ VOLAVOLO	3	1	-	-	2
VUNAKAINALAMA/VUNAPAKA/TOBOINA/ TOTVEL/RAKADA	3	-	-	3	-
VUNAIROTO/RAKUMKUBUR/KABAKADA/NABATA	3	-	-	3	-
RALUAN 1&2/RAKUNAI/RAKADAKADA	3	2	-	1	-
TARANGA/VUNAKALKALULU/RABURBUR	3	-	-	3	-
RABABAT/VUNADAVAI	3	-	1	2	-
IWAKAKA/RATUNG/PILAPILA	3	1	-	-	2
KARAVIA/RATAVUL/VOLAVOLO	3	-	2	-	1
LATLAT/TAVANA/RAPOLO/MALAGUNA No.3	3	-	1	-	2
RAMALMAL/VUNAIYING/TATOKO	3	1	-	-	2
MALAGUNA No. 1&2	3	-	2	-	1
TAVUI No. 1, 2&3/NONGA	3	1	1	-	1
WATOM ISLAND	1	-	-	-	1
	55	11	12	14	18
		20%	22%	24%	34%

APPENDIX 'D'

List of Persons settled outside the LIVUAN Division or with blocks of land outside the area, but whose names are recorded in the Census Record (Heads of families only).

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>CENSUS REFERENCE</u>	<u>AREA.</u>
VALAUR	TOKALAMA	1E	Hoskins
"	TOMARUM	11I	Rikau
"	TOMAROVOT	24K	Hoskins
"	IALI	8N	"
"	TULI	12Z	"
"	TOBAI'AI	1A	"
"	TOPUE	14A	"
"	TOVINIT	22D	"
TARANATA	TAIROTO	14M	"
"	TOKAUKAU	1P	"
RAKIVAL	TOLAIA	11D	Dagi
"	TOKOVAI	1E	"
"	TOPAUT	11F	"
"	TOBUKAL	1I	"
"	TOROROMIT	14K	"
"	TOKILIU	2L	"
"	TORADAVAI	15L	"
"	TABUNE	3M	"
"	TOKOM	9R	"
"	TOKAIA	20R	"
VUNAKABAI	TOLIMUT	3A	Hoskins
"	TOVINEVEL	15A	"
"	TOPALNAPAI	12B	"
"	TOMARUM	22C	"
"	TOULUNA	6G	"
"	TOURAKINAU	12L	"
"	TOBUNG'ABU	6K	"
"	TONULE	1T	"
"	TOIVAI	9V	"
"	TOLUNA	16W	"
"	TOVALIT	12A	Hoskins
"	TOPUE	24E	"
"	TOKIKUT	11C	"
"	TOKUANE	7D	"
"	TOBON	4E	"
VOLAVOLO	TOIMUS	1A	Rainings
MEILIVUAN	TOMESAK	6A	"
"	TOVULPITIA	1C	"
"	TOVOFA	14C	"
"	TOKALIOP	1E	"
"	TOVUNAMBOI	23E	"
"	TOVARTAMBAR	12J	"
"	TORIKARA	21M	"
"	TOLIRE	7N	"
"	TOKAVANAMUR	10S	"
"	TOPULUMAR	2I	"
"	TOOROMISION	1V	"
"	TOWARTOVO	22V	"
"	TOVARLI	1X	"
LUNGALUNGA	TOKILALA	4E	"
MELIIVUAN	TOWARAVALIU	15X	"
LUNGALUNGA	TOLOVEI	13F	"
"	TONATNA	19F	"
"	TOVUE	1I	Tavilo

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>CENSUS REFERENCE</u>	<u>AREA.</u>
LUNGALUNGA	TOIKILIK	15J	Hoskins
"	TOVARUMBU	22K	Bainings
"	TOANDE	10L	Hoskins
"	TCLUBANG	4M	Bainings
"	TOKUPO	9N	"
"	TOPAIPO	4S	"
"	TOWALANGUR	13S	"
"	TOLONG	13W	Hoskins
"	TOPARAINDE	17A	Bainings
"	TOPALAI	14B	"
"	TOMARUM	1I	"
"	TOSUK	23D	"
"	TOMURUNA	3G	Hoskins
"	TOMUNGA	19G	Bainings
"	TOMASAWA	9J	Hoskins
"	TOLAVAI	7N	"
"	TOPOTOL	24O	Bainings
"	TOWAKURAI	24P	"
"	TOVUA	1Q	"
"	TOIAU	1 3 V	"
"	TOVINAVANA	6V	"
"	TOLETTAT	19V	"
"	TOBARA	9X	Hoskins
"	TORUMBATIA	13Y	Bainings
VUNADAVAI	TOAIKA	1A	"
RAMBABAT	TAPIOK	4S	"
"	TOBOKONIA	18A	Hoskins
"	TOMADAO	5W	"
RATONGOR	TOKALULA	21N	Tavilo
VUNALIR	TOKALIA	3M	"
RALUANA	TOKANKAN	24(O)	Hoskins
VUNAIROTO	TOMUR	9N	"

①

APPENDIX 'C' - SUGGESTED DRAFT WARD COMMITTEE RULE.

1. This Rule may be cited as the "Ward Committee Rule 19"
2. For each Ward of the Council, there shall be a Ward Committee to advise the Councillor of that ward on matters pertaining to that Ward.
3. The Ward Committee for a Ward shall consist of the Councillor for that Ward and one associate member representing each village as listed in the "Village Directory".
4. The associate members of a Ward Committee will be elected by secret ballot by members of the village which that associate member represents.
5. Elections of associate members of Ward Committees will be held not later than one month after election of Councillors and will be conducted in the same manner as election of Councillors.
6. Ward Committees will meet not less than once a month at a time and place fixed by the Committee at its first meeting immediately after election.
7. The quorum for meetings of a Ward Committee will be 50% of the total number of members of that Committee.
8. No meeting will be held in the absence of the Councillor.
9. Should any member of the Ward Committee fail to attend two consecutive meetings of the Committee without leave of the Committee, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat on the Committee; in the case of a Councillor, the other members of the Committee will forthwith refer the matter to the Council for its action.
10. The Committee shall maintain minutes of its meetings, such minutes to be recorded and maintained by some person appointed by the Committee. A copy of the minutes will be forwarded to the Council not later than two weeks after the meetings of the Committee.
11. Subject to Section 39G of the Local Government Ordinance, the Council may pay an allowance to Ward Committee associate members.
12. Any allowance payable by the Council under Section 9 above will not be payable to a Committee member who fails to attend a meeting of the Committee without leave of the Committee.
13. The Council may allocate funds to a Ward Committee for works within that Ward. No such funds may be expended without the prior approval of a properly-constituted meeting of the Committee.
14. A Ward Committee will from time to time as directed by the Council, and not less than three-monthly, submit a full financial report all public monies received and expended by the Committee to the Council.

PATROL REPORT

12-68-69

RABAU

CONDUCTED BY W.H. BISCOE

67-10-16

20th June, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.


PATROL NO. RABAUL 12/68-69.

Your reference 67-2-17 of 17th April, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. W.H. Biscoe, Assistant District Officer to RABAUL Census Division.

✓ Another informative report from Mr. Biscoe.

✓ Comments in my 67-10-14 of 23rd April, 1969 are relevant.

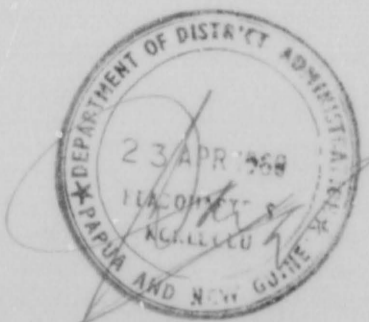

(T.V. ELLIS)
DIRECTOR.

cc:
Mr. W.H. Biscoe,
Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
RABAUL East 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.

67.10.16. (10)

DISCOM
67-2-17
JEN/jr.



RABAU
17th April, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Rabaul Sub District Office,
MATUPIT.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 12 OF 1968/69
RABAU NON-COUNCIL CENSUS DIVISION

Thank you for the thorough Patrol Report and covering memorandum. Please ensure junior officers read Mr. Biscoe's reports and your covering memoranda. They are the essence of clarity and intelligent assessments of the Tolai village situation.

Re the comments on a Rest House, I shall await the details requested in my 67-2-17 of 14/4/69 paragraph (1).

The accusations against the Council for excessively harsh treatment of infirm tax payers may have been true in an odd case, but is most uncommon. Individual Councillors have been most critical where such cases have occurred and the Council has taken corrective action to ensure they are not repeated.

The remarks concerning non attendance of children in the KERA VIA villages will be drawn to the attention of the District Inspector, Education.

I agree Miss A. MAPITALAI TOLIROM'S typing has improved considerably and when she is ready, she may sit for a test.

H. W. W
(H.W. WEST) //
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

Ag
19/4

MINUTE 67-2-17

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

The above for your information please. All matters have been adequately dealt with by the Assistant District Commissioner.

17th April, 1969.

H. W. West
(H.W. WEST) //
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DISTROFF
67-2-13

W.H.B.

(9)

Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

24th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 12 OF 1968-69

Please find attached a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. Assistant District Officer Biscoe covering the Rabaul Non-Council Census Division.

CENSUS.

As in all other Census Divisions in the Gazelle Peninsula the natural increase of the population is over 4% per annum and highlights most clearly the problem facing the Tolais. I do not know but I would imagine this increase if not the highest in Territory is certainly among the top two or three.

Turn up for Census was good, as Mr. Biscoe reports far better than in Council villages, but it is unfortunate that this was only brought about by fear among the people that they would in some way be forced into the Council. That they are now in it was not mentioned at the time of the Patrol as the Proclamation for the new Multi Racial Council had not passed through the Administrator's Executive Council. Publicity has since been given now that the Multi Racial Council is in existence but I have as yet little information on the people's reaction. I believe many have chosen to ignore it until some definite move is made by the Council or the Administration such as the Elections or Tax Collection. I believe the people's attitude will come into the open in August, a month after tax is due.

POLITICS.

To counter-act this fear of the Council and to inform the people at village level that all Tolai people (with the exception of approximately one half of the Duke of York Islands) are now in the Council the widest use of radio and the press, particularly Radio Rabaul, has and is being made.

I feel at this stage it is impossible to predict what will happen at the time of the elections. My opinion is that many will accept the Council quietly now they have no alternative but there is most certainly the "hard core" of anti-Council people and they may try to keep the anti-Council feeling strong among these villages.

SOCIAL.

As has been reported in previous reports on the other Census Division the numbers of young semi-educated men in the village are a serious problem. Mr. Biscoe's comments under this heading are extremely well put.

ECONOMIC.

(4)

This fortunately at present is not a pressing problem. The people could not be better provided for, with an Agricultural Station in close proximity for technical assistance and advice. Large areas are under cocoa and coconuts and communications within the area and to markets are probably the best in the Territory. The only problem is the increasing population with no corresponding increase in land.

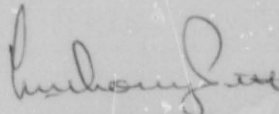
CONCLUSION.

Mr. Biscoe has completed Patrols in the Rabaul, Rabaul Non Council, Livuan-Watom and Reimber (not yet forwarded to your office) Census Divisions. In addition he has attended most of the Ward Committee Meetings in the Rabaul and Reimber Census Divisions most of which have been held at night. He is now engaged full time on preparation for the coming elections. Each of his reports has been of very high standard and I feel he is to be commended on his work.

Typing of this report was not done by Mr. Biscoe (in view of his other commitments) but by our indigenous clerk. Despite several errors I feel she has typed the report from a hastily prepared hand written draft reasonably well and should improve with more practice.

Due to the proximity of the area to Rabaul and the lack of anywhere suitable to stay the Patrol did not sleep out.

For your information, please.



(A.D. PITT)

Assistant District Commissioner.

(7)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT NUMBER: RABAU 12/68/69

SUB-DISTRICT: RABAU

DISTRICT: East New Britain

COUNCIL AREA: Not applicable

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: W.H. Biscoe

DESIGNATION: Assistant District Officer

AREA PATROLLED: Rabaul Non Council Census
Division

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Nil

DURATION: 6.1.69 - 10.1.69 (5 days)

DATE AND DURATION OF LAST

D.D.A. PATROL: 1965 - 10 days

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Census

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED: 2378

MAP REFERENCE: Milinch Blanche, Fournil Rabaul

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER: Attached.

DIARY:

Monday, 6th January, 1969. 0815 to KARAVIA 1. People had refused to fill in forms, so waited for people to all arrive. Census 0920-1100. Returned Rabaul and then visited Reimber area to advise people of census there next week.

Tuesday, 7th January, 1969. 0800 to KARAVIA 2. Again refused to use forms. Census 0930-1115. Talks with people and then returned Rabaul 1300.

Wednesday, 8th January, 1969. To MALMALUAN 0830. Census 0930-1430. Good attendance. Discussions with people. Returned Rabaul 1600.

Thursday, 9th January, 1969. To TAVUULIU 0815. Census 0915 - 1700. Returned Rabaul 1715.

Friday 19th January, 1969. To NAVUNARAM 0800. Census 0930-1730. Returned Rabaul 1745.

END OF PATROL

INTRODUCTION.

The Rabaul Non Council Census Division lies in a narrow strip of land stretching from the Burma Road Plateau to the east coast. It virtually lies at the intersection of the Rabaul Council, Vunadidir, Reimber and Kokopo areas. There are only five villages in the area but two (NAVUNERAM AND TAVUILLIU) are comparatively large for the Gazelle Peninsula area.

Generally, the villages are served very well by a first-class road which virtually goes through the village of NAVUNERAM and a secondary road which goes through other villages en route to the D.A.S.F. station at TALILIGAP. There is an Administration Primary 'T' School at NAVUNERAM and a Catholic Mission school at TAVUILLIU. The only place that seems to be not served by a school is the small village at KARAVIA 1, down on the Kokopo road.

The major purpose of this patrol was to conduct the first census revision since 1965. No instructions for other duties were received, and it was difficult to get much information in an informal atmosphere out of the area, because of the lack of any Resthouse in the area. Enquiries were made as to the possibility of obtaining any other accomodation but the sole offer came from the Luluai at MALMALUAN who offered to shift the firewood out of an aged shed at the rear of his house. This offer was declined with thanks. As a result the patrol returned to Rabaul each night. However, as much time as possible was spent talking to the people after census each day, and a small amount of information was obtained.

CENSUS.

Census attendance and co-operation was extremely good in fact, far better than was encountered in either the Rabaul Council or Livuan areas. All absentees had reasonable excuses. The renewed form used in the previous census of the other Divisions was distributed beforehand, but the people refused to use them, stating that they could not see the purpose in them (despite explanations) and they suspected that filling them out was a cunning plot to bring them into the Council. In the event, it made no difference, as the almost 100% attendance made the forms unnecessary.

Overall natural increase for a little over three years is 12.8% or 4.1% per annum - a little higher than averages. The gross increase is 14.7% which is definitely higher than average.

163 or 33.5% of men in the 16-45 years of age are absent at work. However, this figure could be cut back to about 25% because of the fact that a lot of young men from TAVUILIN were absent at work for the day only under the Rabaul Stevedores' arrangement to use workers from different villages each day. 22 or 5.5% of young women have obtained employment, mainly with the Catholic Mission as Nuns or Nuns' Aides.

519 or 76% of children between 6 and 10 years of age are at school. This figure could be high were it not for Karavia 1 and 2 where there are quite a number of children just not sent to school. Also, where there is a Mission School in the area, children tend to start school at a later age (7-9) than where there is an Administration school.

SITUATION REPORT

POLITICS

The major political issue in this area is, of course, the matter of joining the Gazelle Peninsula Council. The refusal to use the census forms is evidence of the suspicion with which any innovation by this Department is greeted. The people claim that Patrol Officers have in the past tried to "trick" (sic) them into joining the Council. Exactly what this "tickery" consisted of they would not say, except to shake their heads and refuse to write anything down.

A discussion of this of course led on to a discussion of the people's attitude to the Council at this stage. From vague statements that the Council was doing nothing, it was eventually possible to pin down three major objections. Firstly, the people contended that the Council was far too harsh in extracting tax; they spoke with horror of pregnant women and old men being sent to jail for failing to pay on demand. When it was argued that tax had to be paid to obtain services, the point was conceded but it was stated that such tax could only be paid by men with the economic capability of paying. How much truth lies in the stories of such harshness it is impossible to say, although raw Councils are notoriously over-eager to obtain as much cash as possible. By this time, however, the Gazelle Council should have enough experience to avoid any serious injustices. It should be noted that a similar complaint of harshness was heard in the Livuan area. The right of appeal to the District Court was pointed out and it appears that this is something not many people are aware of.

Secondly, the people state that they get much better attention from their Village Officials than do the people under Councillors and that they are better treated by the Village Officials. Again, it is hard to see where they get this idea; most Councillors are fairly able politicians and unlikely to lose votes by any show of harshness. Perhaps the expansion of wards, so that many people are now represented by men whom they never see (as shown by attendance by Councillors at Ward Committee

meetings), has led to a decline in the individual attention received by members of the village. Of course, the example of LATLAT, almost in the midst of the Non-Council area, has not held up in this regard. The Councillor for the Ward lives at RAPOLO and literally never visits TAVANA or LATLAT.

As a parenthesis, there is an odd situation at TAVULIU, where the Village Officials are overshadowed completely by the Ward Committee members, who reside at TAVULIU outside the Council area but who pay Council Tax voluntarily and is Ward Committee member for LATLAT (his Vunatarai overlaps both villages).

Thirdly, the people state they do not support the Council because it has not lived up to its promises. They claim that they were told by Councillors who were first involved in trying to talk them into joining that the Council would give everybody permanent houses, cars, good clothing and all the cargo they wanted. This has not eventuated, and the land of milk and honey appears to be receding rather than approaching. It is impossible to say how this idea grew up. It is known that the original refusal to join the Council was connected in part with Cargo Cult activities in the area. Perhaps some overenthusiastic Councillor attempted to counteract such ideas with glowingly inaccurate ideas of what the Council would do.

All these ideas are summed up by the people by their reiterated statement that they wish to be looked after by the Government and nobody else. Consequently, they certainly tend to be much more enthusiastic about a visit by an Administration representative (except in providing housing) than is shown in other areas. They will sit still for a talk after census instead of drifting away as fast as possible. Best of all, they turn up for census in the first place.

SOCIAL.

At TAVULIU, one of the older men commented in disgust on one of the younger men who slouched up to the table with a cigarette hanging out of the side of his mouth - the perfect counterpart to the European "milk-bar cowboy". During later discussion the subject came up again. The older men who were present became quite heated in their condemnation of the younger generation of men. They claimed that the young men are apathetic, that they make no attempt to find a steady job and exist by living off their parents. When they need cash for a drink they steal a few coconuts and obtain enough for their needs. They show no respect for the traditional elders and will take no part in family or communal life.

This is perhaps a very obvious problem, but this in no way lessens its seriousness. The reasons are fairly easy to find - a growing social welfare state without a matching economy. The young man receives enough education to make him suspicious of traditional life, but insufficient to allow him to compete for the limited number of high-prestige jobs available. Overall, the Tolai is probably faring better in all aspects than most other people in the Territory, but this particular social problem is proportionately larger. As a consequence, there is a widening split in social and communal life.

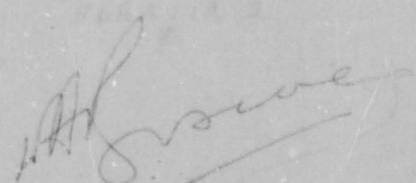
ECONOMIC.

No particular economic trend was observed during the patrol. The area differs in no way economically from other areas of the Sub District with most people very largely engaged in copra and to a very large extent, cocoa. The drop in price of copra is a matter for bitter but hopeless discussion, mainly because people regret not having planted cocoa earlier. D.A.S.F.'s new crop, pepper, is being planted, but with reservations, until people see its economic future.

CONCLUSION.

The major object of the patrol, census revision, was achieved with conspicuous success, because of the cooperation of the people.

While there was no other particular object, a lot more information could have been obtained if the patrol could have slept out. If the area is combined with the Rabaul Council area, consideration should be given to building a strategically placed Resthouse in or near the area, to allow closer contact.



(W.H. BISCOE)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER



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PATROL REPORT

RABAU

13-68-69

conducted by W.H. Biscoe

67-10-17

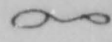
19th June, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

PATROL RABAUL NO. 13/68-69.

Your reference is 67-2-17 of 17th April, 1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. W.H. Biscoe, A.D.O. to Reimber Census Division.
3. Mr. Biscoe continues to carry out his good work in the field.
4. Comments in my 67-10-14 of 23rd April, 1969 and 67-10-13 of 24th April, 1969 are relevant.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

cc: Mr. W.H. Biscoe, A.D.O.
Sub District Office,
RABAUL.
East 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.

67/10-17
(14)



DISCOM
67-2-17
JBN/jr.

RABAU

17th April, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Rabaul Sub District Office,
MATUPTI.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 13 OF 1968/69
REIMBER CENSUS DIVISION

The above patrol report and your memorandum are of the normal high standard, I fortunately can expect. Mr. Biscoe's reporting hits the essence of the problems in the Tolai communities.

Mr. Biscoe's remarks concerning the operations of the Local Courts at the village level will be forwarded to the Deputy Crown Solicitor for his information.

(H.W. WEST)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

MINUTE 67-2-17

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEFOBU.

The above Patrol Report and covering memorandum from the Assistant District Commissioner are attached for your information.

Your attention is shown to Mr. Biscoe's comments on Page 2, final paragraph, concerning the responsibilities of Ward Committee members.

sc
19/1

17th April, 1969

H.W. West
(H.W. WEST)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DISTROFF
67-2-13

A.D.P.

15
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

9th April, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 13 OF 1968/69

Please find attached a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. Assistant District Officer Biscoe covering the Reimber Census Division.

CENSUS.

Attendance at the census, the increase in population, the large families and land shortage have all been covered in previous reports. I think it sufficient to say here that the Reimber Census Division is no worse and no better off than any of the other Tolai Divisions.

WARD COMMITTEES.

Ward Committees have now virtually ceased to function. The two main reasons as have been mentioned is the non payment of members and in the last two months as all available officers are now full time on preparations for the forthcoming elections, no officers are attending meetings. I have discussed this matter fully with the Deputy District Commissioner and the Executive Committee of the Council and almost certainly new Ward Committee elections will be held after the general elections. The frustrating aspect is that the Councillors realize the need and benefit derived from the Committees but unfortunately do very little in arranging meetings or attending them.

Once the proposed posting of an officer to a particular division of the Council has been made it is hoped that he may be able to re-activate the Ward Committee system and re-generate enthusiasm for it.

I agree with Mr. Biscoe's remarks that a Committee member is much more, and is expected to do more, than an honorary secretary of an Australian P. & C. Association. The day where a Tolai will work for his community on a voluntary basis has not yet arrived. As Mr. Biscoe points out in less sophisticated areas a badge or the Luluai's "power" is sufficient reward but not amongst the Tolai.

POLITICAL.

From Mr. Biscoe's comments it would appear that our belief that the average Tolai, particularly those in the middle age bracket, mostly hold a neutral view where political parties are concerned is correct.

As you are aware there has been considerable discussion in recent weeks about the introduction of the Multi Racial Council with certain members of the native community actively speaking out against it. However, Mr. Biscoe's remarks are valid when he says "people are looking forward to the formation of the multi-racial Council". To date there has

(12)

been none or very little talk against the Multi-Racial aspect in this division.

The dissatisfaction with Police and Court system has been taken up by the Council and they have requested discussions with the Deputy Crown Solicitor. These discussions should take place during April.

SOCIAL.

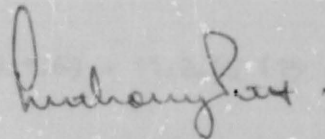
The concern of the village elders about young unemployed men in the villages has been brought to our notice during every Patrol. The problem of course is not unique to the Tolai; it occurs in frightening proportions in our own and most other communities in the world to-day. The setting up of mere Agricultural Schools would seem to be the best solution to come up so far and I believe the Education Department are currently investigating the possibilities. I have no further information at this stage.

CONCLUSION.

The patrol achieved its aims, the Census revision and at the same time Mr. Biscoe has come up with some interesting information.

Claims for camping allowance for Messrs. Biscoe and Buising are attached; they have been debited against my funds.

For your information, please.



(A.D. PITT)
Assistant District Commissioner.

(11)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT NUMBER: Rabaul 13/68-69

SUB-DISTRICT: Rabaul

DISTRICT: East New Britain

COUNCIL AREA: Gazelle Peninsula L.G.C.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: W.H. Biscoe

DESIGNATION: Assistant District Officer

AREA PATROLLED: REIMBER Census Division

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Mr. T. Buising, C.P.O.
Mr. E. Tomarum, Driver

DURATION: 13.1.69 - 11.2.69 (19 days)

DATE AND DURATION OF LAST
D.D.A. PATROL: 30.4.68 - 15.5.68 (12 days)

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Census; Ward Committee Meetings;
Land Investigation.

TOTAL POPULATION:

MAP REFERENCE: Milinch Blanche, Fourmil Rabaul

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER: Attached.

(10)

DIARY

Monday, 13th January, 1969. To RAMALMAL 0845. Extremely poor attendance and people arriving in dribs and drabs. Census 1030 - 1400. Discussions with Ward Committee Member. To REIMBER 1700 and set up camp. Night at REIMBER.

Tuesday, 14th January, 1969. Census of VUNAKALKALULU at REIMBER 0945-1400. Good attendance. To Rabaul 1600 to collect Ward Committee Meeting forms. To MATUPIIT 1900 for Meeting, but nil attendance, except for Councillor TOLEVI, who advised that Councillor TOBUNBUN never attends and other Members will not attend as they are not being paid. Returned REIMBER 2100. Night at REIMBER.

Wednesday, 15th January, 1969. To RABURBUR 0800. Commenced census 0915. To MATALAU 1000 for Ward Committee Meeting, but only Councillor TOANTOM attended. Returned RABURBUR and continued census 1100-1430. Attendance fair. Night at REIMBER.

Thursday, 16th January, 1969. To TATOKO 0800. Census 0900-1015 - very poor attendance. To TARANGA and thence to REIMBER for Ward Committee Meeting. 1200 to TARANGA and continued census till 1530. 1700 to RATUNG, nil attendance. 2000 to RATAVUL, 4 attended. Returned REIMBER 2200. Night at REIMBER.

Friday, 17th January, 1969. To VUNAITING 0800. Poor attendance. Census 1030-1400. Returned Rabaul 1530. To MALAGUNA 1 1700, nil attendance. To VUNAKAUR 2000, attendance of four and most of meeting taken up in discussion of Ward Committee functions.

Wednesday, 22nd January, 1969. To VUNLAITING for census 0840. Only 4 people present by 1030 so arranged another date. To VUNATAT for Meeting, 4 attended. Returned REIMBER 1215, thence to NAVUNERAM 1300 for meeting with D.C. and A.D.C., who arrived at 1430. Thence to VUNAINOTO for Meeting, nil attendance. 2000 to RAKUNAI for Meeting, attendance of 2 only. Returned REIMBER 2100. Night at REIMBER.

Thursday, 23rd January, 1969. To VUNAKAINALAMA 0800. Census 0930-1530 with very poor attendance. Returned REIMBER 1600. Night at REIMBER.

Friday, 24th January, 1969. To TOTOVEL 0800. Census 1030-1330, with poor attendance. Returned REIMBER 1400 and discussed land tenure system with Councillor TOMIKA. Returned Rabaul 1530.

Tuesday, 28th January, 1969. To KABAKANDA 0815. Extremely poor attendance. Census 1030-1600. Returned REIMBER 1630. Night - talks with Councillor TOMIKA. Night at REIMBER.

Wednesday, 29th January, 1969. Extremely heavy rain all morning. To NABATA 0900 but no sign of anybody. To RAKANDAKANDA 1015. Census 1030-1230. To NABATA 1430 and finally located Ward Committee and arranged postponement of census. Returned REIMBER 1600. Night at REIMBER.

Thursday, 30th January, 1969. To RAKUNAI 0830. As usual, poor attendance. Census 1100-1500. Thence to RAKANDAKANDA and commenced investigation of ownership of land "KUNATUMAU". Returned REIMBER 1715. Night at REIMBER.

(9)

Friday, 31st January, 1969. To RAKANDAKANDA 0745 for signatures on land documents. To RALUAN 1 0915 - very poor attendance. Census 1000-1130. To RALUAN 2 and census 1130-1400. Thence to GAULIM for opening of new Community Centre. Returned Rabaul 1700.

Monday, 3rd February, 1969. Arrived KURAIP 0900. Nil attendance until 1030 - Councillor gone to Rabaul. Census till 1600, then to Rabaul to change vehicles. 1700 to RAKUNAI school and spoke to landowner. Thence to REIMBER. Evening, attended to a marital dispute and talked with Council President and Vice-President. Night at REIMBER.

Tuesday, 4th February, 1969. Arrived VUNALAKA 0815. Very poor attendance. Census 1030-1430. Thence to KABALEO (KOKOPO area) to obtain landowner's signature. Thence to RAKANDAKANDA to talk to another landowner. Returned REIMBER 1700. Night at REIMBER.

Wednesday, 5th February, 1969. Arrived VUNAPAKA 0800, nil attendance. Commenced the 5 people present 0940. A very rough census completed by 1100. Thence to RAKANDA and censused there till 1330 in the midst of a funeral service. To REIMBER 1400 to give Welfare Trainees a lecture on politics. 1500 to RAKANDAKANDA for further talks with landowner. 1800 again to RAKANDAKANDA for talks with Landowner, finally obtaining his signature on Agency Agreement. Evening - final arbitration in marital dispute. Night at REIMBER.

Thursday, 6th February, 1969. 0800 to KIKITAMBU. Census 0930-1300. Then censused RAKATOP till 1430. Attendance in both cases virtually nil, but a large number of forms filled in. 1500 to land "KUNATUMAU" and walked around boundaries with Agents. Returned REIMBER 1730. Night at REIMBER.

Friday, 7th February, 1969. To RAMALE 0800. Attendance almost nil, probably because of the apathy of the Ward Committee. Censused as many as possible and arranged further census of remainder next week. Returned Rabaul 1500.

Monday, 10th February, 1969. Mr. T. Buising, C.P.O. proceeded to VUNLAITING and conducted census 1000-1730. Attendance extremely poor.

Tuesday, 11th February, 1969. 0830 to NABATA. Census 0930-1130, attendance good. Thence to RAMALE to try and complete census. Again, attendance almost nil, so completed fairly inaccurate census. Returned RABAU 1430.

END OF PATROL

(4)

INTRODUCTION.

The REIMBER Census Division lies between the RABAU, LIVUAN and VUNADADIR Census Divisions and is generally inland, with only a small access to the sea, as much of the coastal land has been taken up by plantations. The area is well served by roads, with the Burma and North Coast Roads providing paved access to numerous minor roads maintained by the Administration and even more numerous roads maintained by the Council. No part of the Division is more than thirty minutes' drive from Rabaul.

Apart from the Rural Health Centre at VUNAPAKA, there are no other medical services within the Division. There is no Police Station. Apart from the Administration school at VUNAIROTO, all schools serving people within this area are operated by the Catholic or United Church Missions, predominantly Catholic.

There are no Resthouses in the Division, and the patrol used a house at the Community Centre at REIMBER for the duration of the patrol. The old Aid Post at YUNAKALKALULU is also available, but it was used by D.A.S.F. during the time of the patrol. Also, if it is to be used to any great extent in the future, some work will have to be done on the water-supply; there is a tank available nearby but it should be moved closer to the building and downpipe and guttering fitted. As there is a Welfare Course being conducted at present at REIMBER, it will not be possible to use the houses there for the next three months or so.

Apart from census, the patrol also attended to one land ownership investigation, report on which has been submitted under Sub District reference 33-1-1. As many Ward Committee Meetings as possible were also attended.

CENSUS.

Attendance at Census Revision ranged from fair to extremely poor. Councillors were generally not of any great help and usually only attended at their own home village and were not concerned with other villages in their Ward. Consequently, attendance depended almost entirely on Ward Committee members, some of whom are quite ineffective in a role as respected leader. Although the slips of paper used in previous censuses of other Divisions were distributed up to three weeks in advance, very little use was made of them, and Councillors or Committee Members kept them until the last moment, so that the whole object of the forms, viz., to obtain details of Absentees, was negated. In one place, nobody turned up except the Councillor, who solemnly sorted through a large pile of forms until the right one was located. As a result, some censuses are only as accurate as the memories of the few people present.

Gross increase was 693, and net increase 764, i.e., there were 71 more migrations out than in. As accurate a check as possible was kept of these migrations and a note was taken of every migration it was possible to check later, but there is a possibility that some names have been lost, again because of the poor attendance. As almost all of the migrations which have been lost consist of aged widows and men and the occasional "foreigner" returning to his Home District, it is probable that very few names of effective taxpayers or electors have been omitted.

The natural increase rate is not quite as high as in the Rabaul or Livuan Census Divisions, but still leaves a figure of almost 250 increase per year from natural means. Thus, by 1980, this Census Division alone will have 10,000 people in an area now accommodating almost 7,400 people, some of whom are feeling a real land shortage already. However, it should be noted that only 21 men were reported to have taken up blocks in resettlement areas. This does not include the number of men who actually live in other areas on their wife's land or a relation's land, while continuing to record

(7)

their names in their home village.

545 or 34.9% of males in the 16-45 age bracket have employment in the formal sense, although there is of course a large number of those remaining who are earning substantial amounts through cash cropping. Actually, the above figure for those employed is a little high, as in two villages, on the day of census, most of the men were at work stevedoring, a casual affair arranged on a day to day basis.

79 or 5.6% of females in the 16-45 age bracket are employed. Most of these are employed by the Catholic Mission as Teachers, nurses, laundry-workers or nuns.

1749 or 81.9% of children between 6 and 15 years are at school in the area, mainly at Mission schools. It is possible for all children to be at school, but apart from the usual thirteen and fourteen year old dropouts, there is an extraordinary number of children who just do not go to school, either because they do not want to or because their parents lead such unsettled lives drifting between the village and the town that they never settle down to school.

The average size of family, 3.8, is about the same as in the other parts of the Sub District, and the problem of many families with a high number of children - up to twelve or more - remains.

WARD COMMITTEES.

During the period of the patrol, there were eighteen scheduled meetings of Ward Committees in the Reimber, Livuan and Rabaul Census Divisions. All possible were attended by the patrol, and those not attended by the patrol were attended by Mr. N. Rerem, Local Government Assistant. An analysis of attendance for the period 1.10.68 - 31.1.68, which includes the period of the patrol, has been forwarded to the Assistant District Commissioner, Rabaul, under Sub District reference 42-10-1.

Although attendance has improved, it should be noted that many only met because of reminders by the patrol and knowledge that the Meetings would be attended by an officer. The rate of attendance by Councillors remains deplorably low at about 55%. Some Committee Members make no pretence of being interested now; they claim they are not getting paid for their work, so they will do no work. It is hoped that the forthcoming elections will produce both Councillors and Committee-members with a clearer idea of their duties and more interest in those duties. At the same time it is felt that the only way to sustain any sort of enthusiasm for the proper functions of Ward Committees is to implement the recent proposal to allocate an officer to each area as soon as possible, so that the officer can get to know each member of the Ward Committees personally and discuss their problems with some chance of obtaining a solution.

While, in theory, the Ward Committee is composed of people who have nothing else to do but keep their ears open and report their findings on village needs and problems to the Councillor at monthly meetings, in fact, this does not apply at the village level. People still expect the local official, whether traditional or elected, to intervene in their petty disputes and assist them with their minor problems. It is perhaps easy to say that the Tolai is too sophisticated to expect this sort of treatment, which is almost a reversion to the Luluai-Tultul stage, but the fact remains that people do feel a need for such treatment and the official at Village level, now feels a duty to carry out this function. Thus, in fact, there is no real comparison between the person in Australia who offers his services in an honorary capacity as Secretary of the local P. & C. or even the local political party branch; his activities are confined to the specific aims of the organisation, while the Ward Committee at Village level is the representative of his people in almost every aspect of their daily and public life. The Ward Committee member in less

6

sophisticated Territory areas has received a reward in prestige in being issued with a badge, but, amongst the Tolai, where such things are despised as effete, the Ward Committee member expects some other form of reward, which the promise of prestige does not now fill, mainly because the expected award of some form of power has not eventuated.

SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL.

Now that the initial blaze of publicity about the political parties has died down, there was little excitement expressed over the political parties of any persuasion. In the Reimber area at least, there does not appear to have been over-much activity by any of the parties with the mass of the populace, although individual Councillors have been forced to declare themselves one way or the other. Only a few opportunites presented themselves for discussion on this particular topic - indeed the matter was raised by the people themselves only once - and all involved seemed to hold an anti-M.I.F. or at least neutral view. At the same time, these discussions only once included a young man, who expressed no views on this subject.

At the local level, people are looking forward to the formation of the multi-racial Council and the present Councillors expressed a hope that there would be at least one or two European representatives on the Council. People seem to genuinely desire closer links between the racial segments of their society.

The only reservation expressed by Councillors and Non-Councillors alike was the extra burden which will be thrown on Councillors with even larger Wards to look after, and the consequent widening of the gap between the people and the Council. As it is, with lack of interest displayed by many Ward Committee members and their failure to attend Ward Committee meetings, there is little enough communication to the point where some villagers are not even sure who their Councillor is. This can only be remedied by new elections of men who are prepared to do the job and a new Council rule which will give more equitable representation of villages on the Ward Committee.

A recurring theme expressed in private discussion and in Ward Committee meetings was the dissatisfaction of the people with the Police and Court system, principally because of delays in handling cases. Many advocate a return to the old system of officers of this Department acting in their capacity as Local Court magistrate, where litigants could expect instant justice, unless the case was particularly involved. Now they claim that if a man takes a case to a Local Court during its monthly circuit, it is usually adjourned for one or more months, by which time the case has lost its point.

Allied to this was an expression of dissatisfaction with the delays in police action on village matters, particularly drunkenness and allied bad behaviour in villages. People claim that there is insufficient patrolling by police of village areas and that when officials report cases of such bad behaviour both police and Courts are too lenient on offenders.

SOCIAL.

Probably the most belaboured item of discussion which arose during talks, whether formal or informal, was the problem of what to do with the dissatisfied younger generation, particularly the young, half-educated men without jobs. Their elders accuse them of laziness, stealing, lying and a general disobedience to any form of authority. It is easy enough to see the evidence in the number of youths between fifteen and twenty-five years of age hanging around the trade-stores with absolutely nothing to do.

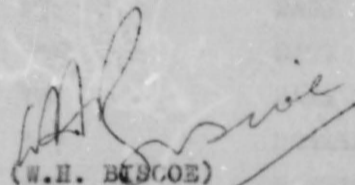
Solutions suggested were harsh: they generally ran to kicking them out and making them fend for themselves. Of course, there is a certain element of pique involved in this - the older,

Married man accepts a certain measure of responsibility towards his village and joins in to communal activities with at least a show of enthusiasm. The younger man accepts no such responsibility and recognises the flimsy basis of power claimed by local officials. There is also the inevitable frustration of being unable to obtain anything but a labouring job. (5)

During one of the more rational discussions, it was suggested that these younger men should be forced to carry out cash cropping, rather in the nature of the old Native Administration Regulations section which empowers the Administrator to command a group of people to plant crops. If there is no land available locally, they should be given priority in allocation of resettlement blocks. This is certainly a feasible scheme, although the matter of forcing them to take action is probably repugnant to policy. The basic requirement would seem to be the setting up of more agricultural schools with a bias towards training the half-educated young man specifically in the good management of small farms of cash-crops.

CONCLUSION.

The principal aim of the patrol - to conduct census revision - was successfully achieved, despite a certain amount of non-co-operation by the people. These census sheets will now be used as a basis for compiling a new Electoral Roll for the Council, although this cannot be done properly until the revised forms are received. When the Council's new tax accounting system is brought into effect, the Census Sheets should be a useful basis for achieving a fair degree of accuracy.



(W.H. BISCOE)
Assistant District Officer.

(4)

APPENDIX "B"

LIST OF MEN WHO ARE REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN UP RESETTLEMENT BLOCKS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Census Reference</u>	<u>Resettlement Area</u>
TORAMIT	RAMALMAL	H1	DAGI
TOMARUT	"	W6	HOSKINS
TOVO	VUNAKALKALULU	D2	HOSKINS
TOPASKA	RABURBUR	F7	DAGI
TOWARANGAR	TARANGA	L1	HOSKINS
TOBOGOR	"	T16	SUNUM
TOVARAVAKAI	"	W18	HOSKINS
TOLUBU	VUNAKAINALAMA	E21	DAGI
TANDE	TOTOVEL	A10	DAGI
TOLEVE	"	F11	DAGI
TONGENGE	"	K9	DAGI
TOBUNGTABU	"	O21	DAGI
TORANGMULE	"	F3	DAGI
TOVUE	"	R10	DAGI
KEPI	"	Y6	DAGI
TOKILALA	KABAKANDA	E17	HOSKINS
TONGUA	"	E10	HOSKINS
TOKANKAN	"	F2	HOSKINS
TUTMULEI	"	K22	HOSKINS
TOMANDA	RAKUNAI	W1	DAGI
TOWAKUKU	RALUAN 1	M17	DAGI
TOPAPALUM	RALUAN 2	G13	HOSKINS
TOKUJLA	VUNAPAKA	S16	DAGI
TOBIRAU	KIKITAMBU	T6	HOSKINS
TOKALANGI	VUNLAITING	I15	HOSKINS
TOVARANGU	"	H13	HOSKINS

ATTENDANCE RECORD AT WARD COMMITTEE MEETINGS IN THE GAZELLE PENINSULA
REIMBER-LIVUAN AND RABAU DIVISIONS IN THE PERIOD - 1-10-68 TO 31-1-69

Wards	Number of Scheduled Meetings	Number with nil attendance	Number with Insufficient Attendance	Number with Committee Members But no Councillor	Number of Effective Meetings
MATUPIT 1 & 2/TALWAT	4	4	2	-	1
MATALAU/NODUP/BAI	4	1	1	-	2
KORERE/RAKUNAT/RABUANA	4	1	-	-	3
KUSAIP/VUNALAKA	4	1	-	-	2
VUNALIR/RATONGOR/PUTANAGOROROI/RALUANA	4	1	-	1	3
VUNALAITING/RAMALE/KIKITABU/RAKOTOP	4	2	1	1	2
LUNGALUNGA/NEILIVUAN/RASIMEN/VOLAVOLO	4	1	-	-	3
VUNAKAINALAMA/VUNAFAKA/TOBOINA/TOTOVEL/ RAKANDA	4	-	-	-	1
VUNAIROTO/RAKUMKUMBUR/KABAKADA/NABATA	4	1	-	3	1
RALUANA 1 & 2/RAKANDAKANDA/RAKUNAI	4	2	-	3	1
TARANGA/VUNAKALKALULU/RABUKUR	4	-	-	1	1
RAMB/BAT/VUNADAVAI	4	1	1	2	1
IAWAKAKA/RATUNG/PILAPILA	4	2	-	-	2
KARAVIA/RATAVUL/VOLAVOLO	4	-	2	-	2
LATLAT/TAVANA/RAPOLO/MALAGUNA 3	4	1	2	-	2
RAMALMAL/VUNAITING/TATOKO	4	3	-	-	3
MALAGUNA 1 & 2	4	1	-	-	1
TAVUI 1 & 2 & 3/MONGA	4	-	1	1	2
WATOM ISLAND	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	73	17	14	15	27
PERCENTAGES:	100%	23.3%	17.8%	20.5%	38.4%

(3)

PATROL DIARY

Monday 13/1/69.

Left Rabaul for Reimber Census Division. Arrived 0845 RAMALMAL. Census 1030-1400. Roads in poor condition due to heavy rain and turn up to census poor. Local people indicated some concern over fall on copra prices. Returned to Reimber old Council Chambers 1700. Night at Reimber.

Tuesday 14/1/69.

Census of VUNAKALKALULU at Reimber. Census 0945-1400 with good attendance despite intermittent rain. Returned Rabaul 1600. 1900 arrived MATUPIIT for Ward Committee meeting but attendance nil. After approximately 1 hour one Councillor Tolevi arrived but no one else appeared and meeting abandoned. From Tolevi it was learned that Committee members refuse to attend meetings because of no pay. Councillor Tobunbun never attends meetings at all and is rarely seen by his constituents. Returned to Reimber for the night.

Wednesday 15/1/69.

Census of RABURBUR 0900-1430. Attendance good to fair. Census statistics compiled over night. Night at Reimber.

Thursday 16/1/69.

Census of TATOKO 0900-1015. Attendance was poor and little enthusiasm was shown by Committee Members. 1030-1530 Census of Taranga. Local leaders, the Committee members and a Local Magistrate were enthusiastic and helpful and probably due to their efforts attendance was good. Many of the younger adults in the village had found employment outside the village especially as Teachers. 1700 to ... but attendance for meeting nil. 2000 to Rataval for Ward Committee meeting. Discussed shortage of land, delays in courts, new roads and water supply. Much of this discussion indicated that Ward Committee's were unsure of their function and responsibilities. Night spent at Reimber.

Friday 17/1/69.

Census of Vunaiting. Census delayed by poor attendance. Census 1030-1400. Returned to Rabaul 1530. Ward Committee meeting at Malaguna 1 abandoned because no one turned up. At Vunakaur the attendance was 4.

Wednesday 22/1/69.

Arrived Vunaulaiting 0840 but no one present for census. Waited until 1030 but still only 4 people had arrived. Arranged for census to be carried out on another date. To Vunatat for Committee meeting. The use of Council machinery was discussed. P.M. to Navuneram to meet D.C. and A.D.C. and discuss the purchase of land for new power line. 1500 meeting at Vunairoto not held due to absence of Committee Members. Likewise at Rakunai at 2000 where 2 turned up. Night spent at Reimber.

Thursday 23/1/69.

Census of Vunakainalama 0930-1500. Census marked by poor attendance. Night spent Reimber.

Friday 24/1/69.

Census of Totoval 1030-1330. Heavy rain cut attendance but compared with other villages in area it was fair. Returned to Reimber 1630.

Tuesday 28/1/69.

Census of Kabakanda 1030-1330. Poor attendance and response generally apathetic. Night at Reimber.

Wednesday 29/1/69.

Arrived Nabata 0900 but attendance nil. Census of Rakandakanda 1030-1230. Returned to Nabata 1430 and after some delay changed date of census. Returned Reimber 1600.

Thursday 30/1/69.

Arrived Rakunai 0830. Census 1100-1500. Attendance poor. 1500-1715 to Rakandakanda to investigate the ownership of land KUNATUMBU for purchase of Timber rights. Night at Reimber.

Friday 31/1/69.

0800 to Rakandakanda to obtain signatures for timber rights purchase. Arrived Raluan 1 0915. Census 1000-1130 with poor attendance. Raluan 2 census 1130-1400 with fair attendance. 1400-1700 to Gaulim for opening of New Community Centre.

Monday 3/2/69.

Arrived Kuraip 0900. Beginning of census delayed by Councillor's absence in Rabaul. Census finished 1600. Returned to Rabaul to change vehicles. Arrived Rakunai school 1700 to talk to landowner. Returned to Reimber 1800.

Tuesday 4/2/69.

0815 to Vunalaka. Census 1030-1430 with poor attendance. Drove to Kabaleo Mission Trainee Teachers College to obtain signature of land owner of KUNATUMAU. Returned to Reimber. Night spent at Reimber.

Wednesday 5/2/69.

Arrived Vunapaka 0800 but no one appeared until 0900. Returned to Rabaul to collect kero. Census of Vunapaka completed 1100. Census of Rakanda 1100-1330. Funeral delayed departure from Rakanda. Night spent at Reimber.

Thursday 6/2/69.

Arrived 0800 at Kikitambu. Census 0930-1300 followed by census of Rakatop 1300-1430. Attendance was almost non-existent but the Ward Committee Members brought along many completed forms as instructed previously. 1500 to Kuratumbur and walked the boundaries with the agents. Returned to Reimber 1730.

Friday 7/2/69.

Census of Ramale very poor attendance which made it impossible to complete census and arrangements were made to finish the census the following week. Returned to Rabaul 1500.

Monday 10/2/69.

Left Rabaul 0730. Census of Vunaulaiting 1000-1730. Attendance poor and few forms made census longer despite good co-operation from those people who did appear.

Tuesday 11/2/69.

A.D.O. B. BISCOE completed census of Ramale and Nabata.

END OF PATROL

Spencer C.P.O.

PATROL REPORT

RABAU

14-68-69

conducted by R.S. Willis



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.10.21

19
20

Telephone
Telegrams DISCON
Our Reference 67-2-17
If calling ask for JEN/gk
Mr.



Department of District Administration.

RABAU

27th June, 1969

The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

PATROL REPORT RABAU No. 14-68/69

Your 67-10-21 of the 20th June, 1969, refers.
Your comments are noted and shall be passed on.

Mr. Willis' attitude towards nonconformance with the Director's circular 67-1-0 of the 21st June, 1968, has been commented on previously, and I refer you to the following memoranda:-

- 1) My 67-2-17 of the 1st April, 1969, Para 3 and Minute to the Assistant District Commissioner, Rabaul. *✓ PIR Release SA and SC/68-69*
- 2) Your ~~67-10-15~~ of 22nd April, 1969, Para 3. *Re Willis' non-memorial of 22nd April*
- 3) My 67-2-17 of the 5th May, 1969, to the Assistant District Commissioner, Rabaul, Minuted to you. *(18)*
- 4) Your memorandum referred to above. *(19)*

AD (Para)

Mr. Willis' uncompromising refusal to carry out both my and your instructions to conform is further evidence of his unsuitability to continue to work in the Gazelle Peninsular. Conscientious, obedient and trustworthy qualities are required of officers in this area, but I regret that Mr. Willis is largely lacking in these.

I note, however, from you P.187 of the 2nd June, 1969, that Mr. Willis is reposted to this district.

F.A.D. See also P.R. file, No. 67-10-15 & Willis' personal file, submitted by the D.C. Healy considers Willis' resignation should be considered personally. I think he might be allowed to leave as D.C. requested at letter 33 of Willis' personal file. 2/7/69 A.D.D.-S.

H.W. West
(H.W. WEST) *11*
District Commissioner
East New Britain District

Done - km 2/12

19

67-10-21

20th June, 1969.

District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.


PATROL NO. RABAUL 14/68-69.

Your reference 67-2-17 of 5th May, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. R.S. Willis, Assistant District Officer, to Parts of Coastal Bainings and Bainings Inland Census Divisions.

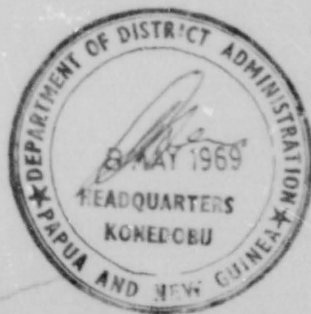
Whilst report and its attachments give a detailed background of local attitudes and thoughts it cannot in any way be regarded as a formal patrol report.

Mr. Willis would do well to carefully study and digest contents of my circular 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c.
Mr. R.S. Willis,
Assistant District Officer,
District Office,
RABAUL.
East 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.



67.10.21

18

DISCOM
67-2-17
JEN/jr.

RABAU
5th May, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Rabaul Sub District,
MATUPIT P.O.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 14 OF 1968/69
MEVELO RIVER VALLEY & MALASAIT

Thank you for your memo. 67-2-13 of 10th April, the above Patrol Report and Mr. R. Willis further memorandum 67-2-1 of 14th April which I have included as part of his report.

I note that there was not the slightest attempt by Mr. Willis to submit a Native Situation Report in accordance with Circular 67-1-C of 21st June, 1968, nor does his further memo. 67-2-1 of 14th April constitute one. As Mr. Willis is on patrol dealing with land matters in the Bainings until he proceeds on leave, I shall not require him to make a further attempt to report as required by the Director.

The information in his memoranda is a good precis of the material he has submitted from time to time and will be most useful to officers conducting further land and timber investigations. If he showed as much devotion of interest to other areas of administration, he would become a more useful member of your staff.

H.W.W
(H.W. WEST)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

MINUTE 67-2-17

The Director, Department of District Administration, KONEDOBUBU.

The attached Patrol Report and covering comments are for your information. I refer you to my Confidential memo. P.110 of 5th May recommending Mr. Willis' transfer from the District.

H.W.W
(H.W. WEST)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

5/5/69
Enc.

18
20/6

DISTROFF
67-2-13
A.D.P.

17
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

10th April, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 14 OF 1968/69

Please find attached a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. R. Willis, Assistant District Officer covering his land investigations in the Mevelo Valley and the Malasait area.

Mr. Willis wrote immediately on his return the two attached memos, 35-6-1 of the 6th February and 35-14-7 of the 17th January, 1969. These memos have already gone forward and you are au fait with the situation.

Briefly the position at present is that the Simbalis will dispose of 11,000 acres of arable land for which we were willing to pay \$40,000 on condition that we buy approximately a further 20,000 acres of hilly country for \$20,000.

Malasait land however, is plainly not available at present although I agree with Mr. Willis when he says the Malasait will probably release land at a later date if they decide on some project for which they need assistance.

SITUATION REPORT.

The information submitted under this heading could hardly be classed as at Situation Report although Mr. Willis has obviously had long discussions with the people and has come up with some interesting information. Admittedly the main purpose of the patrol was to investigate the availability and possible acquisition of land in the area but it is a pity that in view of the rather infrequent contact we have with these people and their remoteness from us that Mr. Willis did not enquire more deeply into the people's present day thinking, views held by them, how they see their position within the framework of the Territory and any problems they may have.

Claims for camping allowance have been debited against my funds and are attached.

For your information, please.

Anthony Pitt

(A.D. PITT)
Assistant District Commissioner.

DISTRICT
67-2-1

R.S.V.

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Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

14th April, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT.

RESUME OF LAND SITUATION AND
PEOPLES ATTITUDES IN THE WIDE
BAY/OPEN BAY AREA.

My 33-2-1 of 14/4/69, 33-2-1 of 28th September, 1967,
35-1-1/33-1-1 of 29th April, 1968, 35-6-13 of 4th October,
1968, 7-1-1 of 30th April, 1968, 35-1-7 of 17th January,
1969 and my 35-6-1 of 6th February, 1969, refer.

Over the past 2½ years I have had a great deal of contact with the groups inhabiting the OPEN Bay to WIDE Bay areas and have had the opportunity to learn something of their various thought trends and attitudes. Where I have learned something new or have gained an impression I have recorded it on official correspondence. All of the above-mentioned correspondence cumulative and not repetative. Generally I have tried to avoid re stating cases except where such reiteration has a bearing on something new. I considered this necessary because for the most part the problems and attitudes of the Baining groups are most complex and at times difficult to appreciate as valid grievances however, real they may be.

I note however, that in your 67-2-13 of 10th April, 1969 to the District Commissioner you have considered the content of my last patrol report in respect of the Wide Bay area of insufficient detail and subject matter. I therefore, submit below a resume of as much as I know, have learned, or have deduced of the situation in the Wide Bay/Open Bay area. This will in effect be a reiteration of much of the information contained in previous correspondence.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The area of land lying between Open Bay on the North Coast of New Britain and Wide Bay on the South is mainly undulating rising to a central spine known generally as KALKAL ridge. The rugged country of the KALKAL area is less than 2000 feet above sea level however, and being sandwiched between the high Baining Mountains and the generally higher Wakana Range is actually a depression in the New Britain Profile rather similar in fact to the country inland from Montague Harbour.

In common with most of the North Coast, Open Bay shores are swampy although there are very clear signs of recent uplifting around and to the North of Powell Harbour.

The shores of Wide Bay are also swampy in parts but in common with much of the South Coast the sea floor here is steep-to and offshore reefs are few. (In contrast shoal waters and off-lying reefs are common on the North Coast).

Soils over the entire area appear to be typical of North and South Coast types with reasonably fertile alluvia

found in low lying areas while the slopes show evidence of leaching.

CLIMATE.

The generally depressed profile of KALKAL ridge contributes to the effects of the NW Monsoon (Nov. - April) and the S.E. Trades (April - Nov.). The flanking ranges cause a wind funnel effect in both seasons and in both bays strong off-shore gusts can kick up a steep chop during the respective "dry" seasons.

In their respective seasons, on-shore winds make landing on a lee shore hazardous both in Wide and Open Bays and generally such on-shore winds bring so much rain as to make patrolling well nigh impossible. This should definitely be borne in mind when scheduling patrols - a number of recent patrols to the area by various departments have been ill-timed.

I have not seen evidence of the "tain hangri" of the Pomio region prevail in this area but no doubt with an excessively wet rainy season some destruction of native crops would result.

THE PEOPLE.

I have yet to ascertain the history of the movements of the various groups living in this area and hope to be able to devote some time to this end in the future as I believe the OPEN-Bay Wide-Bay area to shelter some of the oldest of Melanesian peoples. Movement to, from and through the area probably dates back thousands of years but so far I have only been able to gain information on such recent movements as that of the MOKOLKOL incursion from the Gazelle Peninsula. Even limited research into the language dissimilarities, old legends and remains of artifacts of the area may prove valuable to a greater understanding of Melanesian pre-history.

Today the area between the two great Bays are inhabited by the KABOKU, MADADUA, MOKOLKOL, DEWONGANGI, TIMBALI, TAMOIP and SULKA groups. After numerous land and timber purchases by myself and other officers the following land ownership pattern may be said to exist.

MADADUA.

These people inhabit BAIJA village on Open Bay and are part of the NERAMERA Tribal Group. BAIJA Village land appears to be the Easternmost limit of MADADUA holdings and the people who are a sophisticated NAKANAI group have few dealings with the Wide Bay - Open Bay groups with the exception of the KABOKU people. It was however, noticed that the Madadua People do have contact with the KOL group of Pesis Sub-District. A small settlement of KOLs live on the ELETE River near BAIJA. I have never heard accusations of land-grabbing made against the MADADUA by any Wide Bay/ Open Bay Group and am of the opinion that BAIJA Village is in fact recognised by all groups as being NAKANAI land.

KABOKU.

The Kaboku people are also of NERAMERA Stock having originally come from the Holoheau-Kantaabu area. At present living on a coastal strip extending from BAIJA to LAU-LI Creek near Powell Harbour their tenure although accepted as

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valid by the then Native Land Commission, has always been subject to grumbling remarks by the Pangnangi and Bimbali groups. The KABOKU now have close ties with the remnants of the MOKOLKOL group now living on the coast.

Generally the KABOKU are a sophisticated NAKANAI type and their acquisition of land in the past seems to have been by incursion into poorly settled Baining's areas rather in the manner of Tolai Settlement south of the Kerevat River.

MOKOLKOL.

These people may be one of the oldest Melanesian groups. My report on SHAKPA language and customs, (7-1-1 of 30/4/68) although rudimentary, reveals a rather typical nomadic land tenancy system and a language beset with "ER" and "GH" sounds.

I would like to have the opportunity of continuing research on this group although "lay" findings may be of doubtful accuracy.

The MOKOLKOL people have only recently abandoned their nomadic habits and retain ownership of almost all of the KALWAL ridge country.

It is here that remains of archeological significance may be unearthed from a system of limestone caves at the headwaters of the ALIENANDER or LOI River. I was not able to visit these caves on my recent patrol to the NEVRELO area but have no doubt that a visit would be most rewarding.

I am told that in the early part of the century, while the KABOKU group were moving along the coast to Powell Harbour, the MOKOLKOLS used to watch their movement from the mountains behind the coast. I consider this one fact to be a very typical reaction from a Mountain group. It is a characteristic of New Britain mountain peoples to settle mainly in the inland areas while still retaining ownership of the coastal strip. These groups still regard the coastal areas as rightfully theirs but do not choose to live there, usually from a fear of coast-wise invasion and also due to the prevalence of transient Coastal groups passing through and settling on these coastal strips may cause the owners little concern and such groups may be left unmolested. Only later when the visitors claim full ownership of the area do the mountain people realise that their own permissive tenure system has lost them the land. This is what I expect happened along the Open Bay coast and may also have happened in the Unayaladig/Mandres area of the Gazelle Peninsula. In the case of the Open Bay Coast however, the MOKOLKOLS appear quite willing to concede ownership of the land to the KABOKU.

BERCHANGI.

To the North of and along the TUPIU River live the BERCHANGI group. These people are of Baining's stock and are part of the ABERANGI group or tribal group. To date I have not been able to find out much of their pre-history as they are a rather close-mouthed people given to cargo-thinking and suspicious of outsiders.

Having close relations with the MALASAIT and GAULIM people the BERCHANGI have acquired these latter groups' loathing of TOLAI. Probably there has been a long history of unwanted contact between the groups since the first Tolai invasion - certainly at the present time

the Danggani people join with the Gaulin clans in regarding the Tolai people as a whole as an ever growing threat which the Baining people feel incapable of meeting. This horror of all things Tolai is very real to the people and should not be underestimated. The problems caused by this attitude will be enumerated later.

Xenophobia being a characteristic of the Danggani, many of their dealings with the other Open Bay/Wide Bay Groups have resulted in violence in the past and distrust now. The group consists of two sub-groups one of which lives at KAINACUNAN near Gaulin and the other variously in the bush and in several small hamlets north of the Toriu River. This latter group headed by the Tultul MANDUNUTKA is most difficult to contact and indeed it has taken me six weeks to induce the above-named individual to come to KAINACUNAN to receive an IMTA payment on behalf of his clan. (A month ago initial contact was made resulting in MANDUNUTKA sending back word that he refused to come anywhere near KAINACUNAN because of recent trouble there with Tolai land claims).

The Danggani group maintains contact with the SIMBALI group but only casual contact with the others.

SIMBALI.

A huge area of land fronting the Wide Bay coast and running as far inland as the headwaters of the NEVELO River is owned by the SIMBALI group.

I feel that the Simbali is more closely related to the MOKOLKOL group than with the people of obviously Baining origin although the SIMBALI class themselves as Baining. Language similarities with the MOKOLKOL or NIACHNE exist and I am told that the SIMBALI also migrated south from the Caselle Peninsula within a century or so of the MOKOLKOL migration. The Simbali may well have been an offshoot of the once large MOKOLKOL group or may have lived in considerable contact with them but if this was the case relations must have broken down badly as earlier this century there was much inter-group fighting - in the words of an old SIMBALI, "MOKOLKOL OLI WOK LONG PINISIM NIPELA".

Although lacking the Xenophobia of the Danggani the SIMBALI too, have acquired a fear of TOLAI ranks with that of other groups. Rather than resulting in a desire to run away into the mountains and hide as with the Danggani, the SIMBALI dislike of TOLAI expresses itself in a blanket refusal to consider Tolai re-settlement on SIMBALI land. Unlike the Danggani however, the SIMBALI may with difficulty be reasoned with provided extreme tact and circumlocution are used.

The SIMBALI maintain casual contact with most other inland groups but notably the TAMOIP people.

TAMOIP AND SILEA.

I know very little about the origin of these two groups but am under the impression that they are recent migrants from other areas. The TAMOIP group at present occupies a large area of SIMBALI land as well as an adjoining area said to be wholly TAMOIP owned. The TAMOIP people probably have connections with the East Mengen people and with other coastal groups northwards to the Warangi River.

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There appears to be some latent friction between the TAMOIP and SULKA groups that shows itself during monetary dealings. I took particular care during the Wide Bay Timber purchase to ascertain ownership of the land between the Nevelo River and the IP River but recently following the payment of moneys there has been argument between the groups as reported by the A.D.C. Pomio. Whether this was caused by an actual dispute over ownership or by an agent failing to distribute moneys equitably.

THOUGHT TRENDS AND ATTITUDES

General Awareness.

Apart from the people of HAKARAI stock who are as previously mentioned quite sophisticated in outlook the remaining groups tend to think parochially and it is extremely doubtful if they see themselves in a Territory wide context at all.

Individually the groups seem to think along these lines:-

Dengwangi - Xenophobic in the extreme, see themselves as part of a Baining group beset by TOLAI incursion and abandoned by the Administration which they consider owes them protection and paternalism. Tend towards cargo-thinking especially when in direct confrontation with TOLAIS as at KAIMACURAN. Their attitude towards the Administration is one of semi-trust however, as mentioned above they consider themselves neglected.

Their attitude towards money is hard to ascertain. They certainly see it as an asset worth preserving but have had no experience of its actual purchasing power. They probably expect for more from their money than it can secure them, a trait that is one with cargo-thinking, yet they do not go as far as the Mangan People who, having collected a large sum, refuse to discuss a use for it for fear of shattering their carefully built up illusion of a new millennium to be soon ushered in.

SEMBALI:- More realistic, the Simbali still do not see themselves as other than a group unique within Papua and New Guinea and whose group sovereignty must be honoured. Their attitude towards the Administration is one of mild distrust yet tempered with some feeling of responsibility. They do not believe the Administration will keep their area free of TOLAIS yet feel that if their land is urgently required they are obliged to release at least that part well away from their village. As a result of receiving large sums of money they have gained a fair amount of bargaining skill and are slightly contemptuous of officers who try to buy land or timber without offering a firm price immediately. They have a realistic attitude towards money and life in general.

MOKOLKOL:- In outlook the MOKOLKOL are undoubtedly the most primitive group in New Britain. Recently nomadic, the older men regard the large payments for timber and land as a form of manna which the Administration has seen fit to pour upon them. While the older leaders appear to regard life on the coast with apparently no worries and to co-operate happily with any native or non native they meet, (to the depletion of their riches), the younger men appears to be heartily sick of being MOKOLKOLS, have no interest or sense of responsibility towards their history or future and spend

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their share of purchase monies as fast as they can. Generally the MOKOLNOLA initial wide-eyed wonder at the coastal world is turning to an appreciation of the harsher facets of a monetary existence.

KABOKU:- The first payment of cash to the KABOKU for land on the SAI River started a train of ^{events} fully enunciated in my 35-1-1 of 29/1/68 which has caused the people to become most bitter against the Administration's land and timber purchase policies. The people now consider that the Administration, although obviously committed to carrying out public works, is certainly not in existence for the KABOKUS benefit and should be dealt with accordingly. Consequently the KABOKU people feel no obligation to assist anyone but themselves and are expert at driving extremely hard bargains in land and timber matters.

As a result mainly of the KABOKU land purchase, KABOKU people are possibly the only New Britain group to have achieved a way of thought that is more than parochial in nature in relation to the Administration.

MADADUA:- Attitudes basically the same as that of the KABOKU but with less cause for bitterness.

TAMOIPI/SULKA:- Once again I know less of the attitudes of these groups than of the others however, I have the impression of an outlook similar to that of the Mungen people without that groups pre-occupation with cargo-thinking.

PROBLEMS OF ADMINISTRATION.

The officer approaching the Wide Bay/Open Bay Groups with the intention of carrying out instructions to buy or lease large areas of timber or land is at once confronted with problems of climate, topography and attitudes generally not encountered when carrying out smaller purchases.

As purchases in the area are generally intended to be vast, the purchasing officer is required to deal immediately with two or more groups of people whose ideas and outlook may be dissimilar. This in effect means that while a sales "pitch" to one group may be straight forward and phrased in a way that will appeal to the leaders of that group, the second group may have to be handled quite differently and in fact the officer must at times take pains to avoid confusing or frightening one group with statements intended for the other. In an area such as ALIEMANDE Communal Land, an area of 40,000 acres situated between Powell Harbour and the Toriu River and owned by four separate groups, the purchasing officer must prepare four separate and differing approaches to ensure that none of the groups misapprehends the officer's intentions and that all groups can see the advantages of selling. To contact all four owning groups the officer must visit or send word over an area spanning the width of New Britain and reaching as far Northwards as the middle reaches of the TORIU River. To accomplish this in good time requires the use of either a helicopter or speed boat. It is here that the characteristics of climate become all important.

While one purchase may be completed in a certain way in the Wide Bay/Open Bay area, by the time the officer is called upon to purchase a further area of land or timber the people, through inter group contact, increased appreciation of cash and much discussion, have expanded or moderated their views and attitudes with the result that

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a new or changed approach must be used if the people are to be prevailed upon to sell.

To a greater extent as purchase follows purchase the purchasing officer requires to maintain a fairly close contact with the people whether or not a purchase is actually being carried out. In the course of maintaining such contact it is possible to deduce the workings of the peoples collective mind and to see something of the problems they face.

Following 2 Timber Purchases, (Toru River and Open Bay) the KABOKU and MOKOLEOL land purchases and numerous pre purchase investigations, (Nevelo River, Powell Harbour Development Block and Alienated Communal Land) the people have worked out for themselves a series of approaches to impending purchases that requires bargaining power of the purchasing officer.

The SIMBALI, DENGWANGI and KABOKU groups tend to press the purchasing officer for fringe benefits as well as a stated cash sum before agreeing to make land available to the Administration. It is of great importance to the success of the purchase that the purchasing officer takes such offers and requests seriously. All answers must be given on the spot as to attempt to avoid the issue will result in a dispersal of the group or groups and a probable refusal to sell. Such difficulties were encountered by the writer when purchasing timber from MABADUA, KABOKU and DENGWANGI groups.

At the time of the attempt to purchase timber from the MABADUA group the people demanded a full cash payment rather than part cash and part Treasury investment. At this time purchasing officers were not empowered to change the cash/investment ratio laid down by Forestry B.O. and the purchase failed. (I note that officers conducting such purchases are now permitted to alter the cash/investment ratio).

A further problem of conducting purchases in this area is the necessity of introducing extraneous matters during attempts to obtain the peoples agreement to sell some other area of land or timber.

Instances of this have been few however, during the writer's last attempt to obtain the Simbali Peoples agreement to sell 11,000 acres of Nevelo River land there existed a need for the Simbali Group to sign an Agency Agreement to the proposed sale of Powell Harbour land on the North Coast. Whereas it may have been possible to have the people sign this following their conditional agreement to sell Nevelo River Land, the introduction of such extraneous matter into the involved Nevelo negotiations may well have frightened or confused some of the KAVUDENGI villagers with consequent danger to the success of both purchases.

CONCLUSIONS.

The groups of the Wide Bay/Open Bay area comprise a people of varying stages of primitiveness, both interesting to deal with and undoubtedly deserving of further study.

The people have, over the past few years been exposed to a wide range of new ideas and economic change

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which has resulted in their forming a new and not always happy attitude towards the Administration.

To successfully deal with a number of Wide Bay/Open Bay groups in respect to a timber or land purchase the investigating officer must be prepared to "play it by ear" and to offer the people a concrete idea which they can see and understand.

The foregoing contains the bulk of the knowledge I have gained of the Wide Bay/Open Bay area and is submitted as an addition to my patrol report.

For your information, comments and on-forwarding, please.

(R.S. WILLIS)
Assistant District Officer.

MINUTE: 67-2-1 of 22/4/69

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

For your information, please. I have included the report with Rabaul Patrol No. 14 of 1968-69.

(A.D. PITT)
Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL REPORT

(8)

PATROL NO.: Rabaul 14/68-9

SUB-DISTRICT: Rabaul/Kokopo/Pomic

COUNCIL/MON COUNCIL: N/A

CONDUCTED BY: R.S. Willis
Assistant District Officer

AREA PATROLLED: Mevelo River Valley and
Malasait Area.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: S. Moller, DLSP
T. Woodroffe, DASF
R. Plumb, DASF.

DURATION: 22/1/69 - 4/2/69
14 Days.

LAST PATROL: Mevelo 1968, Malasait 1968.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Investigate land availability
both areas.

POPULATION:

MAP REFERENCE: Milinch of Mevelo
Milinch of Ataliklikun.

POPULATION REGISTER: Not enclosed.

PATROL DIARY

(7)

- 13/1/69 From Vunapalandig Reserve to Ranoulit thence MALASAIT. Road very bad. Spoke with village leaders.
- 14/1 Meetings with village leaders.
- 15/1 Further meetings with villagers at Malasait School. Refused to sell land.
- 16/1 Returned Vudal Rd. head 4½ Hrs.
- 17/1 - 21/1 Preparing Mevelo patrol Rabaul Sub-District Office.
- 22/1 Depart Rabaul 2330 per ANDEWA for TOL.
- 23/1 Arrived TOL 0930. Proceeded LAMERAIN and encamped. Spoke with village leaders.
- 24/1 To IARA - MU-US area, encamped and inspected land.
- 25/1 To KAVUDEMKI. Inspected land.
- 26/1 To MEVELO Camp 1. Inspected land.
- 27/1 Strip lines Mevelo.
- 28/1 To MEVELO Camp 2 (16 miles). Inspected land.
- 29/1 Strip lines at AMBU-NA Ck.
- 30/1 Inspected land.
- 31/1 Moved downstream to Mevelo Camp 1.
- 1/2 To KAVUDEMKI.
- 2/2 Moved TOL.
- 3/2 Awaiting Transport TOL.
- 4/2 To Rabaul per ANDEWA 9 Hrs.

COFY

DISTROFF
35-14-7

Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

R.S.W.

17th January, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT.

PROPOSED RE-SETTLEMENT MALASAIT AREA

During my recent patrol to Malasait I was able to approach the Malasait land leaders with the request that they release 4000 or more acres of land for re-settlement purposes. As you are aware numerous previous attempts to secure land in this area had failed due mainly to the peoples fear of Tolai settlers.

The patrol found that MUALAT TAWANGA, Bainings Council President, and other council affiliated villagers were eager to have a road built to the Malasait area and realised that there would be little chance of such a road being built if land was not made available. The president was most impressed with the price offered.

On the first night of the patrol, meetings were held during which the President explained the purposes of the patrol to the people and on the following day he reported that whereas the attitude of the land leaders had not changed they were willing to listen to more explanations and had sent word out for several other land leaders to attend.

On the third day a general meeting was held and the wishes and offers of the Administration put to the people. From the start it was obvious from watching the audience that our proposals were being politely rejected and when the time came for the land leaders to reply to our offer they voiced their rejection in a heated manner. Following our leaving the meeting, further heated discussion broke out and the Council President was accused of "helping the Government."

Some difficulty was experienced in finding carriers for the return journey the next day.

At the time of the patrol the weather had been very wet for days, the track in poor condition, the peoples gardens rain-damaged and numerous demands from other patrols for carriers had overtaxed the village labour supply. In addition to this the surrounding villagers had not sold cacao or coffee to Vudal for months due to the difficulties of transporting produce. In fact everything pointed very plainly to the need for a road. With this in their minds the people were faced with what amounted to an ultimatum sell land or no road. Thus their refusal to sell land is a final refusal The people will not sell land for any price or inducement and repeated requests for them to do so will make the situation worse.

This does not necessarily mean that we will not eventually be able to procure land in the area. The situation here is similar to that which existed during our attempts to purchase Toriu River Timber. Our initial overtures were met with flat refusal which attitude persisted for a year until the Dengnangi people decided that they wanted to start a timber business on their own. Once they were

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offered the option of investing in a timber company they identified this with owning a mill (the problems of which they recognised) with the result that they released their timber most willingly.

At present the Malasait people do not identify with any current Administration plans for development.

I would suggest that once the Malasait people decide on a development plan for themselves they will approach the Administration for assistance and will willingly relinquish land if doing so is compatible with their own ideas for development. Until then I suggest that we should not continue to press the people with requests for land.

Regarding the land itself and possible road-sites, seen during the wet season the soil appears to be very mushy and prone to collapse many subsistence gardens have been damaged by minor land slides. An extensive section of the existing walking track to Malasait lies over land of this nature and at one point major and recent subsidence was noted, the track having had to be re-located many times because of this.

For your information.

(R.S. WILLIS)
Assistant District Officer.

DISTROFF

35-6-1

R.E.W.

Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

6th February, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT.LAND AVAILABILITY - MEVELO VALLEY

The attached map refers.

Land in the MEVELO and Henry Reid River areas is owned by the SIMBALI group of KAINAGUNAN, AWUNGI, and KAVUDEMKI Villages. A portion of Simbali land between the coast and IARA creek is presently occupied by SULKA people with the permission of the owners.

The SIMBALI have in previous years refused to sell any of their land not through any land shortage, (SIMBALI land holdings probably exceed 100,000 acres) but through a deep seated fear of TOLAI encroachment that to some extent affects the thinking of all BAININGS groups. This anti-Tolai attitude was found not to have changed and it was necessary to play down the peoples fears.

The people were told that the Administration had no intention of filling an area of Simbali land with Tolai settlers the fact that there is a likelihood of there being a sprinkling of Tolai settlers in any re-settlement scheme had already been mentioned by myself to the Simbali people on several previous occasions.

Agreement to sell land in the area was sought from the two SIMBALI leaders, MANAS of KAINAGUNAN and MASAVAU of KAVUDEMKI. Both agreed to allow the party to inspect land with a view to seeking outright sale.

A patrol was mounted to the Wide Bay area and the party inspected land on both sides of the MEVELO River for a distance of 16 miles upstream.

Following the inspection and after considerable negotiation with the two land leaders the SIMBALI people while refusing to sell land to the east of the MEVELO River agreed to consider sale of land to the West.

At this stage an attempt was made to secure the 11,000 acres of potentially arable land along the west bank of the MEVELO.

What price was the Administration willing to pay? The leaders wanted to know.

It was explained that DDA officers lacked the authority to negotiate prices and this produced a storm of disgusted tongue clicking.

It was then necessary to explain that in this instance funds had been made available and that working on this figure the payment for the arable MEVELO River land would be in excess of \$3 per acre.

Q. Was this a good price? the leaders asked.

A. Considering the lack of communications, anchorages and the remoteness of the land, yes.

3

Q. How much does this add up to?

A. About \$40,000.

Q. The Administration should offer more.

A. The Administration has already paid you for the timber on this land. Certainly there is no chance of higher pay than that offered.

Q. True about the timber. Wait while we talk.

(The people then conferred in their language).

Q. (Literally) It is not worth our while however, if the Administration wants to buy some of the hilly country as well and increase the price we will think about it.

A. All the remaining country is too rough to plant up.

Q. That is not so - some of it is alright.
If the Administration wants the land we are camped on it will have to buy the hilly bit and pay \$60,000.

A. I do not know whether the Administration will be interested.

Q. The Administration wants our land, all right we will sell the land to the Administration but the pay will have to be \$60,000.

A. I will tell the Administration your offer.

Q. Good! That is what we want.

(The above is from memory only).

The people were later told that no matter what price was finally agreed upon only a portion of it would be paid in cash the remainder being invested as in the case of a timber payment. This would avoid a repetition of the KABOKU land payment debacle wherein the KABOKU people rapidly rid themselves of \$56,000 cash to their later regret. The SIMBALIS agreed that this would be a good thing but that they wanted to retain the right of withdrawing the invested portion in case they wanted to start their own business later on. In addition to this they wanted \$100 each in cash and the remainder to be invested.

COMMENTS.

1. The SIMBALI offer is a genuine one and one which they did not make lightly.

The leaders did not press the point about TOLAI settlers but were by no means convinced that the Administration will not settle Tolais on the area. This is shown by their refusal to sell land to the East.

2. While I am unable to comment on the suitability of the land for agriculture certainly the land alongside the River looks good. An area between the IARA and the MU-US was only fleetingly seen and may in excess of 1000 acres of useable land.

3. There is nothing to be gained by offering the people less than their own quote of \$60,000 in fact to dicker over the price may well endanger the peoples already strained willingness to sell.

4. It took the party 3 days to travel 16 miles up the MEVELO. (Not counting those days taken up with exploration work).

(2)

A speed boat will be essential in future patrols over this land. Although the river is snag-ridden and in parts shallow, it will be possible to take an aluminium hull up that far. A spare propellor will undoubtedly be required.

5. Any work on the MEVELO must be undertaken in the months of January, February and March. Even now in the middle of the South Coast dry season the patrol was held up by rain and fast rising rivers.

6. Little evidence of flooding was seen on the West bank of the Mevelo.

7. I would recommend that of the purchase price, \$100 or thereabouts be paid in cash to each vendor and the remainder be invested for 8-10 years with the proviso that the people have access to it should they wish to enter into business on their own. This was done with the TORIU River Timber Purchase.

For your information.

(R.S. WILLIS)
Assistant District Officer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The attached photographs show the typical shallow "U" valley of the Mevelo River considering the apparent suitability of this valley to agriculture, the writer wonders whether this land has not been occupied by various groups many times in the past.

Questions to the Simbali leaders did not clarify the issue either the Mevelo valley has never been occupied by groups other than the Simbali or has been occupied by old groups about whom the Simbali know nothing. Several Simbali legends do however indicate that the Mevelo valley saw part of the great migration away from the Gazelle Peninsula that occurred presumably at the time of Tolai intrusion from New Ireland.

All Bainings groups ... particularly the Mokolkol tell of this migration and there are several legends about it.

Manas, the Simbali leader states that as a young man he was shown a large boulder bearing "marks made by Masalaitis" which he could not understand but which he assured me had meaning The writing of the Tumbunas" I was not able to see this boulder but was interested in this distinct reference to a form of Melanesian writing.

Manas also mentioned a set of three unmarked boulders, the largest of which, Manas said, had "walked" from Rabaul. I was also unable to see these boulders and was likewise prevented by rising rivers from seeing a set of limestone caves which Manas assured me were populated by voluble "devils" and numbers of bats.

Discussions with an archaeologist and a geologist indicate that (a) the limestone covering this part of New Britain is probably up to thirty million years old, (in contrast to that covering the Kandrian - Arawe area which is said to be only 2 - 3 million years) and (b) that there is a likelihood of finding burial remains in caves of this nature.

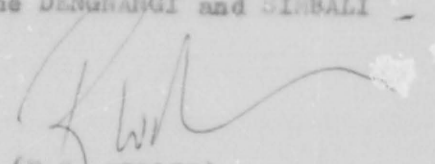
I hope to one day have the opportunity of finding and photographing all the features mentioned.

During the patrol I was surprised to learn that the patrol was the first to have walked over Mevelo river land since pre-war years when a Kiap "Ness" patrolled the Mevelo area in order to bring the then wild Simbali people out of the mountains and down to the coast. I was shown the site of Ness' camp but did not find any worthwhile relics.

During the patrol, a sample of what I presume to be granite was found at Kavundemki. This will be forwarded to the Rabaul Observatory in response to a request for granite samples by a Dr. POLAK who apparently requires evidence of the existence of New Britain granite to support a theory that New Britain is continental in geological structure.

During the course of a number of Patrols to the Wide Bay-Open Bay area I have been intrigued by the diversity of culture, language and topography in the region and would suggest that the area is worthy of further study. I have been able to collect word lists and a tape recording of the Mokolkol language but have not as yet attempted to check for similarity of other wise with the DENGHANGI and SIMBALI groups.

For your information.


(R.S. WILLIS)
Assistant District Officer.

PATROL REPORT

RABAU

15-68-69

conducted by DARGI RE

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

67-10-25

11th July, 1969.

District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 15

Receipt of the abovementioned Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The Report is an interesting and factual one. Mr. Dargie is to be congratulated on the tactful and diplomatic way he handled the Takubar-Viveran and Takakel Census Revisions. I know from experience how provoking the Takakel people can be.

In his Appendix "A" on Census and Statistics I suggest that the groups migrating from Hapapar No.1 to Takakel are better defined as a lineage or part of a lineage. The Tolai describes this social group as a "vunatarai". It is also the basic land owing unit.

POLITICAL.

(a) Bainings People.

It would appear that this Bainings Group is trying to preserve its identity and rights as a minority group in the face of their more progressive and enterprising Taulil and Tolai neighbours. These Bainings people have obviously failed to adjust themselves to the accelerated tempo of political, social and economic change. The Melki Kivung is therefore best described as an adjustment cult. I agree that no good purpose is served by proscribing it. A gradual disenchantment with it will follow as more of the Community is educated.

These Bainings people should be made to realise that their aims, grievances and frustrations, can be best aired and articulated through the Council System.

ECONOMIC.

A satisfactory resolution of the current land disputes is paramount. Too much emotional and physical energies are being dissipated by cult involvement to hope for any significant economic development.

SOCIAL.

The parents, not the children, are responsible for non attendance at School as children inherit cultural attitudes from their parents.

BAININGS-TAULIL LAND RELATIONSHIPS.

Mr. Dargie talks about "...the Bainings-Taulil land confrontation ...". There can be no real confrontation until these Bainings people are represented on the Local Demarcation Committee and until they submit to or agree to conciliation and arbitration.

67.10.26
③

The fact that the Taulil's are selling land to Tolais makes me suspect the validity of the Taulil's claim. What is actually being sold - usufructuary rights or full ownership rights.

27th June, 1969

Mr. Dargie has presented an interesting report on a difficult, nevertheless interesting, area.

SECRET

RABAUL PATROL REPORT NO. 15 OF 1968/69

Thank you for your covering memorandum 67-2-13 of 5th May, 1969 and the above Patrol Report.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator.

I cannot see that there is any need to conduct an area survey if the staff situation radically changes. Our first priority is to rebuild the field staff team which has been disrupted by the continuance of transfers, promotions and a steady number of officers who can be posted to the Patrol Officer, The deployment of these officers is set out in the attached Sub-District, June to the Director and the attached East New Britain District. However, the officer working in the area is

cc:

Mr. R.E. Dargie,
Patrol Officer,

RABAUL Sub-District,
East 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.

Both the report by Mr. Dargie and your covering memorandum are of a high order, but it is particularly pleasing to have Mr. Dargie coming to grips with some of the serious situations in the GULIK/TAILIL and also the GULIK/TAILIL areas.

(T.W. ELLIS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

SECRET
Department of District Administration

The above report and covering memorandum are being forwarded to the Assistant District Commissioner, Mr. A.G. Pitt as of his normal high level of knowledge and his sound grasp of the situations in the GULIK/TAILIL area. Mr. Pitt has proved a most valuable and reliable officer both as District Officer and as Assistant District Commissioner. He is currently building up a background of experience which is essential for his position.

Mr. Pitt will be handling the GULIK/TAILIL area until he has been relieved until an officer is posted to the field in accordance with the instructions forwarded to you under memorandum 67-2-13 of 5th May, 1969.

DISCOM
67-2-17

67.10.25
(19)
RABAUL

JEN/jr.

27th June, 1969

Assistant District Commissioner,
Rabaul Sub District Office,
MATUPIT P.O.

RABAUL PATROL REPORT NO. 15 OF 1968/69

Thank you for your covering memorandum 67-2-13 of 5th May, 1969 and the above Patrol Report.

I cannot see that there will be sufficient staff to conduct an area survey for Gazelle Peninsular area until the staff situation radically changes. Our first priority is to rebuild the field staff team which has been disrupted by the continuance of transfers, promotions and a steady reduction in the number of officers who can be posted to the village level. The deployment of these officers is set out in my 1-2-3 of 3rd June to the Director and the attached Administrative Instructions. However, the officer working in the previously non Council area should conduct an area study of these areas and also draw up the necessary report as required by my Circular 40-1-1 of 9th December, 1968 - "Ward Development Plans". I know you had in mind having Mr. Biscoe conduct the Survey, but with his taking up the position of District Officer (Lands) he is no longer available.

Both the report by Mr. Dargie and your covering memorandum are of a high order, but it is particularly pleasing to have Mr. Dargie coming to grips with some of the tortuous situations in the GAULIM/TAULIL and also the VIVERAN/TAKUBAR areas.

(H.W. WEST)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

Enc.

MINUTE 67-2-17

→ The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

The above report and covering memorandum are attached. The assessment of the Report by the Assistant District Commissioner, Mr. A.D. Pitt is of his normal high standard and shows his sound grasp of native situations in the Rabaul Sub-district. Mr. Pitt has proved a most valuable and intelligent officer both as District Officer (Lands) and now as Assistant District Commissioner. He is gradually building up a background of experience which is so essential for his position.

Positive steps to handle the GAULIM/TAULIL land difficulties have had to have been deferred until an officer can be posted permanently in the field in accordance with the Administrative Instructions forwarded to you under cover of my memorandum 1-2-3 of 3rd June, 1969.

..... / 2

18

I am writing under Confidential memorandum on the matter raised in paragraph (2) under heading "Tolai Group", Page 2.

The subject of staffing at field operations is also being taken up by separate memorandum.

For your information.

H. W. West
(H.W. WEST) ✓
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

27.6.69

Enc.

DISTROFF
67-2-13

ADP/11

17
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

5th May, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 15 OF 1968/69

Please find enclosed a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer Dargie covering the Vunadidir Non-Council Census Division. This patrol completes the census revision for the Rabaul Sub-District section of the Tolai population.

INTRODUCTION.

To revise the census, Patrols Nos. 5A, 5B, 5C, 8, 11, 12, 13, and 15 were conducted. Five officers were involved and total of 147 days were spent in the field. Four of the patrols were conducted by Mr. W. Biscoe who commenced the first of his patrols within three weeks of his arrival in the District. This must have been extremely difficult for him coming as he did from the Highlands. The manner in which he conducted his patrols reflects a great deal of credit on him.

I note your comments re the fact that an area survey has not been carried out. I regret that perhaps this matter was not as fully discussed with you as it should have been but it is my intention immediately the elections are completed to assign one officer to the job of the area survey covering the entire Gazelle Peninsula Local Government Council. This will require extensive liason with the Assistant District Commissioner at KOKOPO and I have hesitated to commence this in view of our election commitments and because of the change of A.D.C.'s at Kokopo, four since October 1968.

I feel that for an area survey it is important that one officer conduct it; the changing of field staff for the census patrols has lost us the continuity which is important as we are dealing with one ethnic group.

To return to the Report in hand, I have the following comments to make.

POLITICAL.

Bainings Group.

Melki's Kivung has been in existence for some considerable time and has been reported on regularly. Since the completion of this patrol, several village officials have complained both to the Deputy District Commissioner and myself that Melki is collecting money for the construction of the road from Gaulim to Powell Harbour. A meeting with these people has been arranged for Monday 5th May. It would appear that many of the villagers are becoming disenchanted with Melki but this has happened in the past and Melki has been able to regain his popularity. I believe we have a situation that cannot be resolved quickly and that the only solution is to keep the area under careful watch and hope that in time the people will swing to economic development which will probably happen once the road is pushed into the "deep" Bainings and the people are

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settled on land over which there is no question of possible Tolai ownership.

Tolai Group.

Claims have been put forward in recent weeks by Council villages that they had not been informed of the decision for the Council to become Multi-Racial. However, it is interesting to note that the non-council villages knew all about it. This shows, I feel, that the Non-Council villages felt themselves to be effected and made it their business to learn as much as possible about the move. Council villages however, considered themselves not to be effected and lacked interest until certain anti-council members of the community whipped up their interest against the Multi-Racial aspect. I just cannot support statements now being made that the people did not know of the move.

I have heard that the "Kiap" referred to by the Kivung 7 leaders is indeed an actual person and refer you to my confidential memorandum of the 3rd May, 1969.

ECONOMIC.

Bainings Group.

As Mr. Dargie has reported the main reason for lack of economic development is the present position of the land and with no solution in sight, no doubt accounts for the popularity of Melki's cult.

CULTS AND MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Dargie's comments of Melki's Movement are extremely interesting and I agree that we are fortunate that it is "out in the open". I also agree that we should avoid any move that could drive the cult underground.

KIVUNG 7.

Of all the non-Council villages I feel that Viveran and Takubar will be the ones that will object the most strongly to their inclusion in the Council. I am anticipating a boycott of the election by members of the Kivung 7 but not any violence. However, as tax is compulsory, I feel sure that our attempts to collect it or to deal with people refusing will cause violence. Kivung 7's attitude towards the Council has been so publically stated, and the leaders are so fanatical that they will be in a position where they cannot afford to back down.

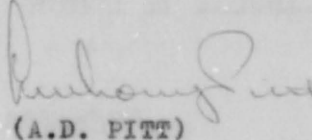
MISCELLANEOUS.

The two attached letters have been forwarded to you under cover of my 51-2-1 of the 4th March and my 51-2-1 of the 10th March, 1969.

CONCLUSION.

Mr. Dargie has submitted an interesting report and carried out his duties in a competent manner under conditions which were not easy.

Claims for camping allowance for Mr. Dargie and his driver have been forwarded under separate cover.



(A.D. PITT)

Assistant District Commissioner.

(15)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT COVER

PATROL REPORT NUMBER: Rabaul 15 of 68/69.

SUB-DISTRICT: Rabaul.

DISTRICT: East New Britain.

COUNCIL AREA: Not Applicable.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: R.S. Dargie.

DESIGNATION: Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: Vunadidir Non-Council.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Nil.

DURATION: 17/2/69 to 27/2/69 and
6/3/69.

DATE AND DURATION OF LAST
D.C.A. PATROL TO AREA: 9/1/68 - 11/1/68.
General Administration.

OBJECT OF PATROL: Census Revision and to
ascertain land situation in
Gaulim area.

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA
PATROLLED: 3201.

MAP REFERENCE: Milinch of Blanche
Fournal of Rabaul.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER: Attached.

(14)

PATROL DIARY

Monday
17th February.

Depart Rabaul by Land Rover for GAULIM. Camp established at rest house. Villagers of GAULIM lined for census revision in afternoon. In evening discussions with villagers of GAULIM regarding land situation in area.
Slept GAULIM.

Tuesday
18th February.

To KAINAGUNAN by Land Rover to line villagers of IVERE and KAINAGUNAN for census revision. Returned to GAULIM. Further discussions with villagers in afternoon and evening. Compiled census statistics.
Slept GAULIM.

Wednesday
19th February.

To MANDARAMBIT by Land Rover for census revision of ROUNGACY and MANDARAMBIT villagers. In afternoon inspecting pegs and marks placed for blocks of land by people from TAULIL. Discussions with Village Officials from all Sainings villages in evening.
Slept GAULIM.

Thursday
20th February.

To TAKUBAR village by Land Rover. Less than 50% of this village availed themselves to appear for census. The remainder, members of "Kivung 7", failed to appear. Census of those present completed, and returned to Gaulim.
Slept GAULIM.

Friday
21st February.

To TAKAKEL village by Land Rover. Census revision carried out. 100% attendance of people of this village at the census table. Completed census and returned to Rabaul.

Monday
24th February.

After discussions at District Office with D.D.C. Mr. J. Norton, travelled to VIVEREN village for census revision. As at TAKUBAR, only less than 50% appeared for census. At approximately 5 p.m. D.D.C. Mr. Norton and A.D.C. Mr. Pitt arrived for discussions with leaders of "Kivung 7." Leaders of Kivung agreed to appear for census the next day. Returned to Gaulim.
Slept GAULIM.

15

Tuesday
25th February.

Again to VIVERAN village, those of Riving community of TAKUBAR and VIVERAN appeared for census. No incidents. Census completed and returned to GAULIM.
Slept GAULIM.

Wednesday
26th February.

To Sub-District Office Kokope to collect census register for village of WAIRIKI Number 2, Vunadidir Council Census Division, and thence to Gaulim. Work on census statistics.
Slept GAULIM.

Thursday
27th February.

To WAIRIKI Number 2. Census revised. Returned to Gaulim. Packed gear and returned to Rabaul.

Tuesday
6th March

To TAULIL - GAULIM area to inform members of both the Gaulim and Taulil demarcation Committees that they must cease work until the present land problems are resolved.

END OF PATROL

PISTROFF
67-2-13

R.E.D.

12
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

24th March, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT, RABAUL.

CENSUS PATROL - VUNADIDIR NON
COUNCIL CENSUS DIVISION 1969

1. INTRODUCTION.

This report covers a patrol conducted by myself of the Vunadidir Non Council Census Division from Monday 17th February 1969, to Thursday 27th February, and including my visit to the area again on Tuesday 6th March.

The patrol was carried out firstly to conduct the census in the area, secondly to gain an insight into the Taulil-Bainings land confrontation in the Gaulim-Kainagunan area, and thirdly, general field duties as they may arise.

Throughout the patrol I camped at Gaulim village and commuted each day by Land Rover to the various villages in the Division. Facilities at Gaulim are adequate for an Officer to camp there for any reasonable length of time.

SITUATION REPORT

2. POLITICAL.

As is seen by the name of the Census Division, few people have shown any desire to join a Local Government Council, and up until now none of the eight villages in the Division have participated in any Local Government activities. By a resolution passed by the Gazelle Council in July, 1968, and subsequent approval by the Administrator's Executive Council the Constitution of the Council allows for people of all races to participate in the Council's affairs, and also including several Tolai villages which in the past have shown opposition to join the Council. In the Census Division patrolled there are three of these Tolai villages, being TAKUBAR, VIVERAN, and TAKAKEL. The remaining five non-Council villages are comprised of Bainings people who for various other reasons have shown opposition to join a Local Government Council. As the two groups are quite different, both ethnically and in their beliefs and state of mind, I shall deal with each separately.

(a) BAININGS PEOPLE.

These people have lived in the area for various lengths of time. The GAULIM - KAINAGUNAN people have lived there since pre 1900, the IVERES' have moved in since World War II, and the MANDARAMBIT - RHUNCHACIS' have only moved in the past four years. A large proportion of the MANDARAMBITs' have since returned to their original area in the Inland Bainings Census Division. Taking their place are a number of people of KAVUDEMKI of the Wide Bay Census Division, who are now living on the site of MANDARAMBIT village.

(11)

For reasons which are further elaborated under "Social" these people are members of "MELKI's Kivung" and briefly they will not join any Local Government body as they are confused, their minds appear to be floating in the super-natural void most of the time. Several men told me that if they should join a Council they "will not see God" (?). During these discussions I mentioned that recently all the Tolai villages who up until now had been "non-Council" were now included in the Gazelle Council by Proclamation, which was approved by the Administrator's Executive Council. Their reply to this was that if this were to happen to them, they would all "go bush" en masse. I concluded that these people have a fear that any change in their present way of existence may ruin any chance of their receiving whatever benefits they expect through their current beliefs. The new Tultul at Caulim, TOKARAT, told me that they must always have Government appointed Village Officials, as this is a direct tie with the Administration, and in any case "the Lulual's hat has the blood of Christ in it" (?).

During discussions one evening with Village Officials at Caulim I mentioned that there were Councils in England and Australia, and in other parts of the world similar Local Government bodies existed. They claimed they had never heard this before, and at first refused to believe me. I explained that the principle of Local Government was the same both in Australia and New Guinea. This resulted in active discussion amongst themselves in their own language for some minutes, and then they left the rest house after saying good night, without further discussion.

For similar reasons these people have not voted in the past two House of Assembly elections, except for six men; village officials questioned me about these men, and asked me if I would have them removed from the village. I explained that this was impossible, and that these men had done nothing wrong. It is most regrettable that each of these six men are exponents of sharp business practices and tend to ridicule the rest of the population for their beliefs and following of MELKI's teachings, and are a poor example of what others should be following.

It was only one week after the patrol had ended that the Lulual from Caulim, LIANDE, and one other man of Caulim came into this office, seeking advice as MELKI had been telling them that all must put money into a fund to raise \$25-00 to pay to the Administration so as the Administration will prevent them from being made members of the Council like the villagers of TAKUBAR and VIVERAN. They were told to ignore whatever MELKI had said about this, and to return home and inform all other people like wise.

(b) TAKUBAR-VIVERAN-TAKAKEL PEOPLE (TOLAIS).

Firstly the villages of TAKUBAR and VIVERAN are dominated by the anti-Local Government body known as "Kivung 7". I understand that it is known as such as there are meant to be seven Alualua (traditional leaders) who form the nucleus of the movement. I find in fact that there are some ten leaders of this movement, five from VIVERAN, and five from TAKUBAR.

The village of TAKAKEL is situated several miles distant, and is controlled by a different "Kivung". The reactions of the TAKUBAR-VIVERAN villagers were different to

those of TAKAKEL to the census. Takubar was the first of the Tolai villages which I visited during the patrol to conduct census. For the census for Tolais, forms had been issued prior to the patrol for which people could fill in their traditional names, and Christian names for the new "Census-Tax Roll-Roll of Electors" book. This is in accordance with the Gazelle Council's "Indigenous Names" Rule. It would have only been a matter of days before I visited the village that statements over the local radio station, VL9BR, to the effect that all "non-Council" villages in the Gazelle had been included in the newly proclaimed multi-racial Council. For various reasons of their own, all people of TAKUBAR who were members of the Kivung decided not to fill in the forms, or appear for census. During the census of TAKUBAR I recorded 87 adult males as being members of "Kivung 7", and 45 adult males as being pro-council inclined. Of the population of pro-council people, 100% of those in the village appeared at the census table. As I had expected, exactly the same performance was carried out by the "Kivung 7" group at VIVERAN several days later. One of the Kivung leaders, TOMANARING, was standing on the road preventing members of his flock from going near the place of census. It appears that if the Kivung has to employ one of its leaders for such a purpose, then it seems that some of the members of the Kivung may be beginning to sway away from the movement.

Prior to visiting VIVERAN, I had held discussions with D.D.C. Mr. J. Norton and A.D.C. Mr. A. Pitt regarding the reaction to the census at TAKUBAR and as pre-planned both D.D.C. and A.D.C. would arrive at VIVERAN late in the afternoon to hold discussions with the Kivung's leaders. Upon sending someone to ask TOMANARING to come and see me to advise him of the D.D.C. and A.D.C.'s visit, TOMANARING then walked towards me but then turned and vanished into the forest without a word. However, soon after Mr. Norton and Mr. Pitt arrived, TOABARAN, TOKOINYE, and TOLULU returned from a trip to Rabaul and availed themselves for discussion. Their comments were:

- (a) They knew that they were now included in the new multi-racial Council;
- (b) they were not interested in taking part;
- (c) they had no intention of paying tax to the Council when the time came;
- (d) they have their own "group" and shall manage their own affairs.

After discussions on Councils with the leaders they agreed to allow the members of the Kivung to appear for the census next day at VIVERAN. I found 100% of "Kivung 7" members of TAKUBAR and VIVERAN villages attended census next day, but they would not fill in the forms showing christian names etc. During the original census of VIVERAN, I found that 121 adult males were members of the Kivung, and 49 adult males pro-Council.

With discussions with TOKOINYE the next day during census he showed me several savings Bond (Administration) Certificates, and a Commonwealth Bank pass book, which were the Kivungs funds. The amount came to \$3320. I asked him why they invested money in Administration Bonds, and he said it was to help the Administration, and to keep the Administration with them (bilong bain dispela", as he hit the "A" on the number plate on the Land Rover with the palm of

(9)

his hand).

During the time I spent in the TAKUBAR-VIVERAN area, I found that the Council inclined people most helpful and obliging. TONOI of TAKUBAR acted as their spokesman, and I would not be surprised to see his name on the ballot papers for the forthcoming Council elections. He and several others expressed disgust at the Kivung 7 leaders for preventing extension of Councils to their area, and for holding back the general development of the area. TONOI asked me if it were true that the money which the "Kivung 7" leaders had invested with the Administration was being specifically used for the up-grading of roads in the area; it appears that the Kivung leaders had been telling the Council group this perhaps to give them the impression that the Kivung had some close and official relationship with the Administration and to substantiate their activities. I explained that all money put into Administration Bonds was used evenly throughout the Territory, and not necessarily expended where the money was invested.

"Kivung 7" leaders had also informed the Council group that they had their own "Kiap", and that their "Kiap" would come and revise the census for them, and that their "Kiap" had advised them not to fill in the census forms. I was unable to ascertain if this "Kiap" was a fictitious person of their own fabrication, or some person who they refer their problems to.

3. ECONOMIC.

(a) THE BAININGS AREA.

The development of cash crops in this area is related to and retarded by the Baining-Taulil land confrontation. The Bainings people in the Gaulim-Kainagunan-Ivere area have planted a few coconuts in the past but on no great scale. There are two copra driers in the area - one at Gaulim, and one at Ivere. Both are made of crude materials. Prices paid for copra by Chinese traders in Rabaul are good: \$5-00 for a loose half bag of copra; the price currently for a packed bag (160-170 lbs) is \$8-30, C.M.B. price.

There are a few blocks of cocoa at Gaulim and Ivere, mainly owned by those who are not involved in MBLKI's Kivung. Cocoa is sold to the Tolai Cocoa Project fermentary at RAPITOK. Because of the Bainings-Taulil land confrontation, which I shall elaborate on under a separate heading, few new plantings are taking place as most of the land in the area is subject to dispute. It is also possible that the teachings of MBLKI's Kivung are generally retarding development.

In the area occupied by the recent immigrants, MANDARAMBIT and RRUNGHAGI, people have planted some coconuts however, some insect has been damaging the young palms, and because of this most people have abandoned further ideas of new plantings.

There are two D.A.S.F. extension field workers stationed in the area, who live at IVERE. Most people seemed to be quite satisfied with the work these two field workers were doing.

There are four trade stores in the area, two of them operated by the United Church at Gaulim, one owned by PAULIAS of Gaulim, and one owned by HAMBEL, the Luluai of

(4)

IVERE. Each of these trade stores carry only limited ranges of food (rice, tin meat, etc.) and tobacco - no clothing items are sold except children's trousers and shirts.

Two utility trucks are owned by Bainings, one by MELKI, and the other by ILIKIS of Gaulim. Both are recent acquisitions, and each subject to hire purchase.

Vegetables are grown for sale at the Rabaul Market, however, to what extent I was unable to ascertain. Fares charged by truck owners are \$1-20 from Gaulim to Rabaul for anyone with vegetables to sell, and 60 cents for anyone travelling on their own. Thus anyone selling vegetables at Rabaul Market would need a good days trading to make up for the fares charged to Rabaul, and return.

There is no non-indigenous rural development in the area.

(b) TAKUBAR-VIVERAN-TAKORREL.

Development in this area is mainly static. There is a marketing co-operative and trade store at VIVERAN which is patronised by both the "Kivung 7" people, and pro-Council people.

Due to the general mood of the people at the time of the patrol, and especially their reaction to recently being included into the Gazelle Council I considered it unwise at the time to make any enquiries as to their stages of development and developed assets. I think that any such enquiries would be misinterpreted by them as being something to do with the Council and may lead to some possible misunderstanding between them and the Administration and the Gazelle Council.

4. SOCIAL.

General services and facilities in the area are provided by the United Church (Ex Methodist) at Gaulim, and the Administration.

An Infant Welfare clinic is run in conjunction with a hospital at Gaulim Mission. The hospital is well patronised, however, some Bainings women are still having their babies in the villages, and attendance at Infant Welfare clinics is not consistent.

Schools serving the area are the United Church primary school at Gaulim, a village school at TAKUBAR provided by the United Church, an Administration Primary school near TAKUBAR, and a High School at Malabunga. From the attached census statistics it can be seen that in the Tolai villages attendance of schools is good, 83.3% of children between the ages of 6 and 15 were at school, however, in the Bainings villages I found only 56.5% of children between the ages of 6 and 15 years were at school. The reasons for this I suspect strongly are connected with MELKI's Kivung, which I shall elaborate on further on in this report. Most Bainings children do not reach a very high standard at school, and seem to come and go as they please. Several parents said there was little they could do to compel their children to attend school, but most people did not seem to worry. I understand that only one person from this Bainings area has ever reached High School.

CULTS AND MOVEMENTS.

(a) Melki's Kivung: I understand that this began about

1962, and has persisted ever since. The cult is a typical "Tumbuna" (ancestor)/cargo cult. It is very fortunate that everyone freely admits that they believe in what MELKI says, and several have asked me if it is really true that Europeans actually buy their goods. I think that because this cult is "out in the open" the Administration may have some chance of eradicating it in the future. It may be disastrous to subvert the cult directly, as this may cause the movement to go "underground", and therefore a direct confrontation between these people and the Administration may result. At the present time I believe that this movement is not illegal, i.e. that there are no illegal consequences. There seems to be two significant consequences of this cult; (a) that it is retarding development, and (b) causing a poor attendance at school.

I ascertained the following features of the cult.

That a large snake, or perhaps a spirit, would appear and give them "white mans knowledge," and various desired material wealth. I understand that the snake theme is the most popular at the moment. A couple of years ago Melki and a number of his followers went deep into the Baining mountains to find this snake, and returned after about two months of wanderings. Any Officer who spends a night at Gaulin will notice how unusually noisy the village is late into the night. I enquired about this and was informed by ILIKIS that most people were moving backwards and forwards from the village to the cemetery to pray to God, and await the snake. If the snake appears it will put everyone to sleep and when they awaken they shall have new knowledge and desired goods. Everyone must be traditionally decorated properly for the appointed appearance of the snake, otherwise they shall never awaken, but die. Some two or three years ago they dressed in European clothes, with ties, but apparently this method did not work as far as they believed. For these beliefs, most people do not really think it worth while sending their children to school, as soon they will gain all desired knowledge through the super-natural. This could also be related to their land problems with the Taulil people, as any acquired knowledge they gain through such a medium would automatically assist them in solving the problem.

Generally I found it impossible to reason with them, as logic does not come into their way of thinking. After church on Sundays it is quite common for Melki to gather people together and tell them "what the Minister really said" in church. Almost any every-day event could be interpreted into the cult. They maintain there is great significance, over and beyond what is necessary, in the Australian flag, Her Majesty the Queen, and any picture of Her Majesty. I was accused of being a liar when I informed several men, upon being questioned, that when decimal currency was introduced all the old pound notes were destroyed. This could not be possible they said as the notes had a picture of Her Majesty on them, and could not therefore be destroyed.

I maintain that any move to subvert the cult should be indirect, such as the new Welfare Centre at Kainaguan, as these people are not prone to logic, and any direct subversion may push the movement underground.

(b) "KIVING 7": This is in the VIVERAN/TAKUBAR area. The leaders appear to be adamant in their beliefs. Their reaction to the census was one of distrust towards the intention of the Administration, and a display of their

desire to have no interest in Local Government. Even when the leaders agreed to allow their followers to appear for census (after being advised of the provisions of S. 114 of the N.A.Rs) no one would fill in the forms which were being used to give full names of each person. The leaders suspected that by writing your name on these forms you may be "signing yourself into the Council".

TOMANARING, a leader of the Kivung, is generally regarded as a mystic, and what he says is accepted as being that of a person in touch with the super-natural. I found that the Kivung people and the pro-Council group communicate very little, and both TAKUBAN and VIVERAN are physically divided. This division of villages is an accepted way of life to the people. The appointed Village Officials are not heeded to by the Kivung, as they have their own leaders, and the "Council line" have appointed their own committee.

If the Leaders of the Kivungs do not change their attitude between now, and July of this year, when the Council Tax is due to be paid, then we can expect further trouble from this group of people.

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

Baining - Teuil land relationships:

I attach copies of my 51-2-1 of 28th February, and 7th March, 1969, to the Assistant District Commissioner, Matupit, Babel. A map of the area showing the land subject to dispute is attached.

(P.E. DARGIE)
Patrol Officer.

(5)

COPY

DISTROFF
51-2-1
R.E.D.

Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.
28th February, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT

BAINING - TAULIL LAND RELATIONSHIPS

During my recent patrol in the Gaulim area I investigated the current situation regarding Baining - Taulil land relations-

2. During the middle of last year Land Title Commissioner JOHN VUIA made investigations into the situation and ascertained the opposing groups claims. This I understand was merely an investigation, no hearing was made. At that time, the Taulils laid claim to land from Taulil village towards but not including Gaulim village, and towards and including those villages of IVERE, KAINAGUNAN, HANBARANBIT, and NHANCHAGI. The following are the Taulil claimants; TOKAPAL (Ex Luluai), TIRIAU, TOWARTING, TONAMAKI, PINAMARING, and TOKEDOKAR, who is currently the Councillor of Taulil. I find from my investigations that of these claimants, TOWARTING and TONAMAKI and Bainings people from BUTUM, and the others are half Bainings and half Taulil. At the time of J. VUIA's investigations the Baining people did not dispute the claim.

3. During discussions with the Bainings people I find that they do in fact dispute this claim, and claim land from the Rabaul side of Malabunga village and back towards Gaulim.

4. I was able to ascertain most of the (Gaulim-Kainagunan) Baining claim, and perhaps an insight into how the present situation has come about.

5. The area currently occupied by the Bainings people is known to them as "URUMAT". Prior to this century the Gaulim people and Kainaguna n people were living at a village known as "WUNGA" or "EUNGA", I have heard it pronounced either way. WUNGA was situated further up the Kerevat River behind the present site of Kainagunan. There was another group of Bainings living at a village called Malabunga, but situated near the present site of Malabunga school. The Taulils were a small group which were, as I understand it, basically nomadic and roamed in the Kerevat valley area. It was still during the unstable times of the Tolai migration that the Taulils established themselves at Taulil, and brought the people from WUNGA down to the URUMAT area of today. In doing so the Taulils destroyed the village WUNGA, uprooted their gardens, and took several Bainings women. It will also be noted that there were some Bainings living at Malabunga at this time, but I understand that they moved on their own accord to get away from the Taulils. It was thus that the villages of Gaulim, Kainagunan, and Malabunga were established on their present site, and that there are several Taulils who have Bainings ancestors, namely those mentioned at para. 2. In fact TIRIAU's and TOKAPAL's grandfather was a Baining named Gaulim, who was murdered near the present site of Gaulim village. The Baining claim must be based upon hunting rights, as in the times of their ancestors, and as would be the basis of the Taulil claim. It is thus that this particular group of Taulils as mentioned at para. 2 are using their land inheritance rights through their Bainings ancestors to claim land in the URUMAT area.

I spoke to TOKAPAL briefly as to what the basis of the Taulil claim was, but he merely claimed that the Taulils already used the land, and had brought the Bainings onto their land. It was about this time that TOKEDOKAR, the Taulil Councillor, challenged the Bainings to a war so as to settle the question. I am quite sure that TOKEDOKAR's challenge was not

(5)

serious, and the Bainings took little notice of it. Considering involvement of events to this stage, I abandoned any further investigations into the matter.

6. The current situation is that the Taulils are moving into the area known as URUMAT, marking off blocks of land and selling the land to Tolais from the villages of RAPITOK and WABACI. This is taking place mainly in the Kainagunan area or the land which TOKAPAL claims, but I found that most of the pegs placed by the Taulils are beyond the boundaries of the land they claim. These blocks are not being marked off by formal demarcation, but were a gross encroachment by the Taulils. In the past the Taulils have invited the Bainings to their Demarcation Committee meetings, but later on the Bainings claim that the Taulils have another meeting of their own, and reverse findings. I found that several houses in MANDARAMBIT village have been included in a block marked off by Taulils and subsequently sold to Tolais.

7. Basically the claims are the same as voiced to A.D.O. Mr. H.A. Pryke in May 1967 (ref S.D.O. 35-15-1 of 13th May 1967), but it has only been in the past year that this gross encroachment has begun.

8. CONCLUSION

The Bainings say that the Administration must help them regain their lands, however, they are getting impatient and may take up the matter themselves with weapons. The only thing preventing this is the teachings of Melki's "Kivung", which must be related to their apathy to date in this matter; as they believe that a spirit or snake shall appear and give them the "cargo" and "white man's knowledge", and it is perhaps believed by them that with this acquired "white man's knowledge" they shall resolve their land problems.

(R. E. DARGIE)
Patrol Officer

3

COPY

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DISTROFF

51-2-1

R.E.D.

Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

7th March, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT

BAININGS - TAULIL LAND RELATIONSHIPS

Further to my 51-2-1 of 28th February, 1969.

2. On Thursday the 6th March I visited the Taulil-Gaulim area to inform members of both the Taulil and Gaulim Demarcation Committees to cease work for the time being until the dispute can be resolved.
3. Both groups received this information well, and expressed pleasure that the Administration was taking steps to resolve their land problems.
4. I find that both groups are blaming each other for the current situation. By a mutual agreement made last year when Deputy Land Commissioner J. VUIA was investigating their land relationships, no one would sell land to Tolais. This was because both groups are distrustful of Tolais, and fear Tolai encroachment onto their lands. The members of the Taulil Demarcation Committee were angered when they learnt that several Gaulims were selling land to Tolais. I can ascertain that perhaps only three Gaulims are to blame, ILIKIS, PAULIAS, and IOSAPAT. It is a well known fact in the area that ILIKIS has sold the same block of land four times to various Tolais, and for each sale he earned \$100-00. I understand that most of the money has been returned.
5. Perhaps under the guise of retaliation, the Councillor of Taulil, TOKEDOKAR, began to sell land to Tolais in the Kainagunan area, to which he already claims, but I find that he may have gone over the boundaries of his claim. TOKEDOKAR's real estate project which ethically is highly questionable could perhaps be also be a move to intimidate the MUNGAGIs, MANDARAMBITs, and SIMBALIs from the area. It is a well known fact that the Taulils are not at all pleased by the presence of these three villages in the area, and have made several demands to have them sent back to the Bainings area.
6. Whilst in the area two weeks ago, I spoke to TOPIRITAI, who is a Tolai from RABAGI number 2. TOPIRITAI was in the area buying land from TOKEDOKAR, however, TOPIRITAI stated that he had no idea of the price TOKEDOKAR was asking for each block which I ascertained to be each in the vicinity of 1/4 acres.
7. Thus if TOKEDOKAR ceases his real estate project this current situation may be eased, but can never be resolved if the Gaulims are not fairly represented in the Demarcation Committee.

(R. N. DARGIE)
PATROL OFFICER.

(2)

PATROL REPORT HABAUL 13 OF 68/69.

APPENDIX "A"

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

Village Population Register for the Census Division, and showing each of the eight villages is attached hereto.

Natural increase is 3.71 per 100 per annum, which compares favourably with the rest of the community in the Sub-District.

The large migrations out of the village of MANDARAMBIT are those which have returned to their home area in the Inland Baining's Census Division. Following this migration out, are a number of people from KAVUBENKI in the Wide Bay area who have migrated in to MANDARAMBIT village. These people are under pressure to return to their original area (along with the KAINAGUNANS, BHANGHATS, and MANDARAMBINS) by the Taulils, and their presence in the area may be temporary.

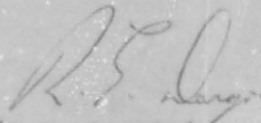
The following is a break up of those that have migrated in to MANDARAMBIT village.

MALE CHILD	FEMALE CHILD	MALE ADULT	FEMALE ADULT
22	16	31	38

Nine of the children are infants, and since their migration into the area about four years ago, four adult females have died.

A large number of migrations is also noted into TAKAKEL village. These are all people from NAFAPAR No.1 village, and have moved into TAKAKEL to join the Kivung community. A large number of the migrants are part of one family, i.e., they are all reasonably closely related, therefore this may not be a trend in migrations, but a family affair.

Reactions to the census are fully covered under various headings in the report covering this patrol.


(R. E. DARGIE)
PATROL OFFICER.

PATROL MAP

ROADS: [Symbol]

RIVERS: [Symbol]

VILLAGES: [Symbol] GAULIM.

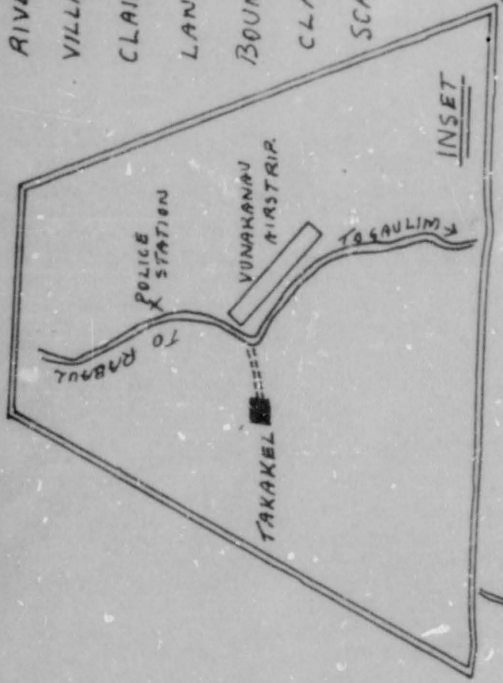
CLAIMED TRADITIONAL BRAININGS

LAND BOUNDARIES - - - - -

BOUNDARY OF TAULIL LAND

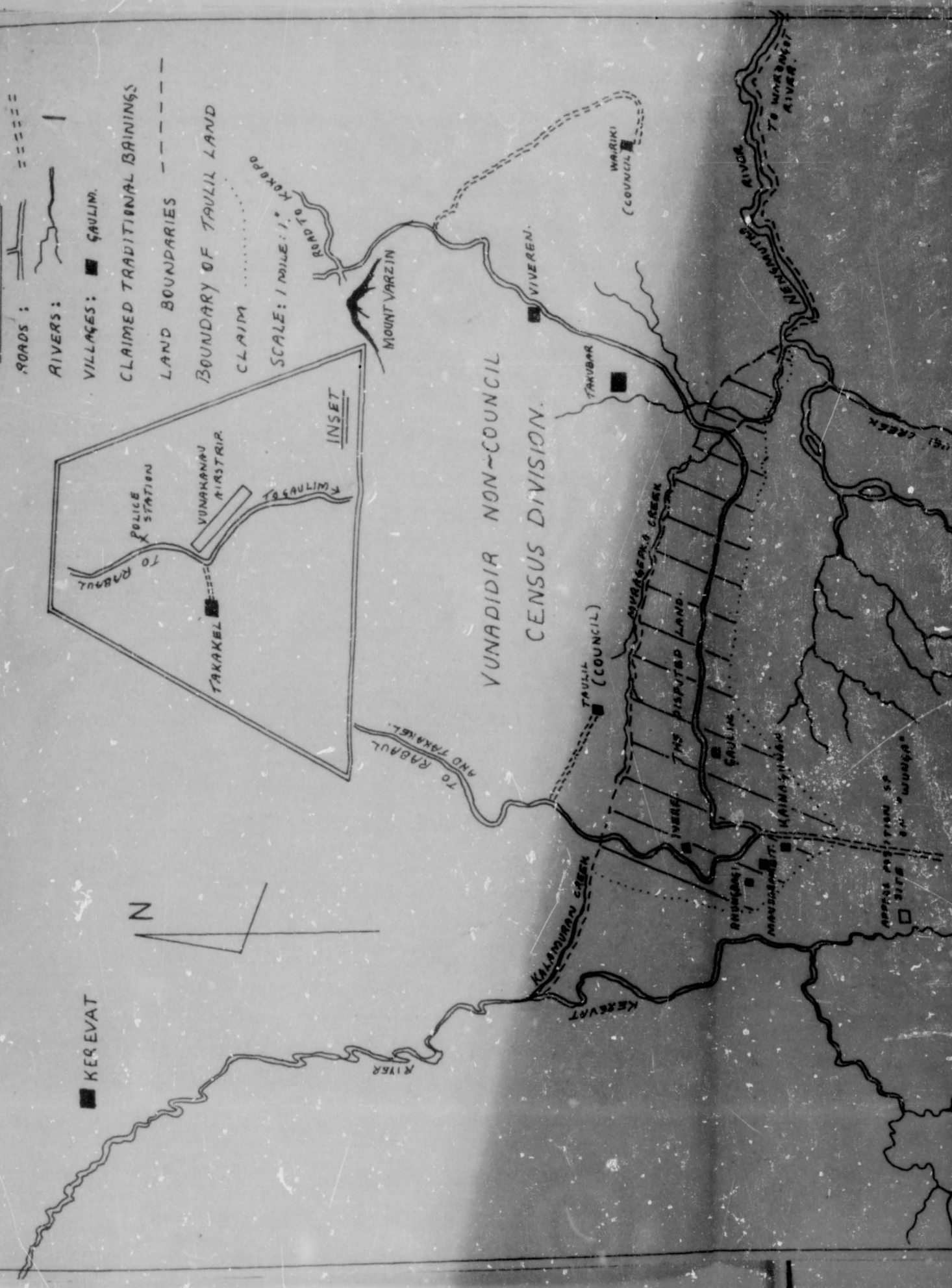
CLAIM [Symbol]

SCALE: 1 MILE: 1" ROAD TO KOKPO



[Symbol] KEREVAT

VUNADIDIA NON-COUNCIL CENSUS DIVISION.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... RABAU NO. 16 - 1968/69

Subdistrict..... RABAU

District..... EAST NEW BRITAIN

Type of Patrol..... LAND MATTERS AND GENERAL DUTIES

Patrol Conducted by..... R. S. WILLIS A.D.O.

Area Patrolled..... TRANS ISLAND OPEN BAY-WIDE BAY

(Council and/or.....)

Census Division/s.).....)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol.....

..... NIL.....

Duration of Patrol—from 1 / 5 / 69 To 17 / 5 / 69

No. of Days..... 17

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

Date..... - Duration..... -

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... FINALISE POWELL HARBOUR DEVELOPMENT BLOCK
AND MEVELO RIVER RE-SETTLEMENT BLOCK

..... LAND INVESTIGATIONS
..... SEEK TRANS ISLAND ROAD ROUTE

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... -

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

24 / 9 / 69

R. S. Willis
District Commissioner.

67-10-31

6th October, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

PATROL RABAU NO. 16/68-69.

Your reference is 67-2-17 of 24th September, 1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. R. S. Willis, A.D.O. to Open Bay - Wide Bay area.
3. The comments by the A.D.C., Rabaul Sub-District Office, effectively cover the matters raised in this report.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator.

cc: Mr. R.S. Willis, A.D.O.,
Sub-District Office,
RABAU,
East New Britain District.

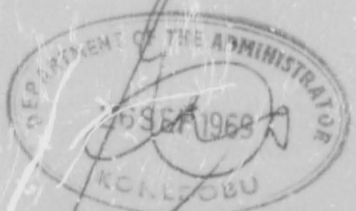
Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 10. 31 (11)

Telephone DISCCM
Telegrams
Circ Reference 67-2-17
If calling ask for DFO&S/lec
Mr.



Department of District Administration.
R a b a u l.
24th September, 1969.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Konedobu - Papua.

RABAUL PATROL REPORT NO.16 OF 1968/69

Attached please find two copies of the above report by Mr. R.S. Willis, Assistant District Officer.

The points raised in this report have been covered by the Assistant District Commissioner, Mr. A. D. Pitt, in his covering comments.

H. W. West
(H. W. West)

District Commissioner
East New Britain District



67-2-17

10

Telephone
Telegrams DISTROFF
Our Reference 67-2-13
If calling ask for
Mr. ADP/11



Department of District Administration,
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

10th July, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 16 OF 1968/69

Please find enclosed a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. Assistant District Officer Willis. The main purpose of the patrol was to complete the Investigation Reports for the purchase of the Powell Harbour Development Block and the Mevelo River area. These reports have been forwarded under separate cover.

POLITICAL. It is pleasing to note that some of the land owners are losing their fear of Tolai settlement in their area. That the area will not be flooded with Tolais is hard to get across to the people at this stage. However, with the purchase of the Mevelo River block and the resettlement of people from other parts of the Territory as well as Tolais it is hoped that this "fear" if not completely disappears, which is too much to hope, will at least lessen considerably.

ECONOMIC. The position of the MOKOLKOLS on KABOKU land could cause concern in the future. However, there seems to be little to be done until further investigation is carried out or the MOKOLKOLS come up with some specific proposals.

Simbali plans to move to the Mevelo River to establish cash cropping appear to be sound. Again we will have to wait and see what happens.

SOCIAL. Mr. Willis comments under this heading are informative and interesting as have been his previous reports. We now have considerable background and anthropological information on these people.

PATROL ROUTE. One of the objects of the patrol was to attempt to discover, in the very limited time available, if a trans-island road is feasible. Mr. Willis unfortunately did not draw any conclusions as to which route would be the easier from the point of view of building a road. A map showing which areas appeared reasonable for a road and which areas not would have made his comments much clearer. However, the return journey from KAVUDEMKI to the junction of the LOI and TORIU rivers appears a better proposition for a road than the outward route.

For your information, please.

DAC

(A.D. PITE)
Assistant District Commissioner

PATROL REPORT

274
9

NUMBER: 16/68-9.
SUBDISTRICT: RABAU/POMIO.
DISTRICT: E.N.B. NON COUNCIL AREA.
CONDUCTED BY: R.S. WILLIS. ADO.
AREA: TRANS ISLAND. OFEN BAY WIDE BAY.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: NIL.
DURATION: 1/5/69 to 17/5/69.
17 days.
OBJECTS: Finalise Powell Harbour Development Block
and Mevelo River Re-settlement Block.
Land investigations. Seek trans island
road route. Pay NMTA's.
VILLAGE REGISTER: Not enclosed.

(8)

PATROL DIARY

- 1/5/69 Ravaul to Powell Harbour by speedboat. 5½ hours.
- 2/5/69 Powell Hr. to MATANAKUNAI per speedboat. Paid NMTA's.
pm. To TORIU to contact DENGANGIS. No contact.
- 3/5/69 MATANAKUNAI to Upper SAI River. (ATAR). Camped.
- 4/5/69 Overland to South Coast watersheds. Camped.
- 5/5/69 Reached MUUS (POWELL RIVER). Camped.
- 6/5/69 Followed MU-US downstream thence inland. Mokolcols
lost. Lead party back to MU-US. Camped.
- 7/5/69 Continued downstream and crossed Mevelo River thence
overland to KAVUDEMKI.
- 8/5/69 Work re. Agency Agreements at KAVUDEMKI.
- 9/5/69 To mouth of AMBU-NA Creek 16 miles up Mevelo River.
Camped.
- 10/5/69 To headwaters of AMBU-NA on KALKAL Ridge. Camped.
- 11/5/69 To ANUNGGI hamlet.
- 12/5/69 To Congluence of LOI (ALIENANGGI) RIVER and TORIU.
Camped.
- 13/5 To Powell Hr.
- 14/5/69 By Speed boat to DENGANGI Camp. Obtained signatures.
- 15/5/69 To MATANAKUNAI by Speedboat. Talks with Villagers.
- 16/5/69 Finalising matters Powell Harbour.
- 17/5/69 To Simpson Harbour. 5 HOURS by Speedboat.
-

277
②

SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL.

In my 57-2-1 of 14/4/69 a fairly detailed resume was provided of the attitudes and outlook of the various Wide Bay - Open Bay groups. Trans-Island Patrol No 16/68-9 contacted the MOKOLKOL, KABOKU, DENG NANGI and SIMBALI groups, during this patrol it was seen that the attitudes of these groups had not changed significantly.

The writer noticed however that part of the SIMBALI group have in the last few months attempted to come to terms with their fear of TOLAI re-settlement. The SIMBALI group of KAVUDEMKI Village led by the Lulai MASAVAU have recognised the inevitability of there being a number of TOLAIS amongst settlers on the Mevelo River Block. The people still regard the occupation of land in the area by TOLAIS with distrust and apprehension.

Talks with the MOKOLKOL people indicated that the MOKOLKOLS are not happy living on the coast at MATANAKUNAI Village with the KABOKU group. The people claim that the KABOKU begrudge them the little land that they are using and that the MATANAKUNAI area, though good for cash-cropping, is ill-suited to subsistence gardening. (See Economic).

It is probable that relations between the KABOKU and MOKOLKOL groups will worsen in the future, particularly as the former are all too likely to attempt to force the MOKOLKOLS off the MATANAKUNAI land.

The internal affairs of MATANAKUNAI village have for several years been controlled by a triumvirate of younger village men with the full approval of the old Lulai TEIGA who seems eager to retire. TEIGA's nephew LOVA now holds the reins of power of execution and policy making and is assisted in his task by KOINI and MAUWE of the MADADUA group.

I do not believe that LOVA has control of KABOKU land policy and consider this to be retained by TEIGA and the TULTUL PIRIS. However it is clear that in other spheres LOVA is the leader. Much of the collective KABOKU attitudes toward other groups and authority are now shaped by LOVA's personal beliefs. It is clear that LOVA is of the opinion that all Europeans whether privately employed or holding Administrative office are quite capable of taking advantage of the KABOKU group. Many of his dealings with Europeans in the past have apparently tended to prove him right.

LOVA reports that his last encounter with the Administration was several weeks ago when an Administration officer accompanied by a Forestry Officer, both from West New Britain approached him with the intention of securing the KABOKU people's agreement to sell land, which surrounds a harbour near BAIA Village. LOVA states that the officers told him that he should get the people to agree to sell as the Administration was no longer interested in securing Powell Harbour land which was "useless" but had instead decided to buy land surrounding BAIA anchorage.

LOVA told the officers that he was not interested and that he considered their story to be a pack of lies. LOVA then stated that one of the officers replied that he had been told by his superior officers to say this and that he was merely carrying

/4....

Political (cont)

out orders.

I have heard this story from two sources and knowing something of LOVA believe that there may be a grain of truth in the story. However to accept such a tale in detail would be to imply such crude mishandling of a land situation as to be well-nigh incredible. The story does however give an indication of LOVA's willingness to contest any proposal which he feels is ill-suited to his people's needs.

As I remarked in my 67-2-1 of 14/4/69, each successive approach made by the Administration to the Wide Bay Open Bay people must take into consideration the approaches and responses that have gone before. This particularly applies to the KABOKU people who are quick to compare the policies of staff of two Districts.

Economic.

Since moving to the coast from the Mountains at the Administration's request, the MOKOLKOL people have done little to secure their future livelihood beyond assisting the KABOKU people in planting coconuts. The MOKOLKOL's are no longer satisfied with their lot as "boarders" and wish to move to land they can call their own. They have abandoned their original idea of buying plots of KABOKU coastal land and now wish to settle where the soil favours taro, kaukau and other food crops.

MOKOLKOL spokesmen approached me with a request that the people be allowed to purchase outright a portion of the KABOKU re-settlement block to the South of the SAI River. The details of re-settlement were emphasised to the people who replied that they would not consider becoming settlers as they wanted clear title over land upon which they could settle as a group. Continued discussion indicated that there may be a possibility of the MOKOLKOLS releasing a large area of arable land at the headwaters of the SAI for a low price if the Administration gave them clear title over a smaller area of land on the coast. Such a proposal could be of benefit to both the people and the Administration.

With the prospect of a \$60,000 payment in the near future the SIMBALI people of KAVUDEMKI are considering moving to an area near the Mevelo River there to establish a cash cropping venture. A shortage of labour already exists however as part of the SIMBALI group resides at AWUNGGI and at KAINAGUNAN where some of the members of the group have fallen under the influence of MELKI's kivung movement.

Generally, it is fairly certain that the SIMBALI and some other groups will be making firm plans for economic self betterment in the near future.

Following the cessation of log-buying operations by Japanese interests the supply of money formerly earned by the people from timber industry employment and Native Timber Authority Royalties has also ceased.

Mr R. Wiles of Powell Harbour who until recently was involved in export logging has been forced to suspend operations and is considering the feasibility of commencing fishing and fish processing operations at Powell Harbour. Such activity would be of benefit to the local people who are already interested in

5/.....

Economic (cont)

interested in the proposals.

Social.

Anthropology

During the trans island patrol I was able to hold further discussions with the MOKOLKOL people in an effort to get more information on this groups history and customs, (My 7-7-1 of 30/4/69 refers)

The MOKOLKOLS accompanying the patrol attached great significance to the fact that they were entering "KASALAI" (SIMBALI) country and were seen to spend some time collecting stones from the South Coast water courses to take back with them as proof of their having re-trodden old battle fields.

Whilst crossing the central ridges I was presented with a round pebble which had obviously originated in the lower reaches of some creek or river, which was picked up in high country by one of the older men who told me it was a stone that had at one time been thrown from a sling-shot in some previous battle.

Crossing into the Southern watersheds the older MOKOLKOLS attempted to follow a route, details of which had apparently been handed down for several generations. The # "guides" were unable to find their route and succeeded only in leading the patrol into a network of extremely broken ridges where they became very obviously lost. It was necessary to lead the patrol back to the MU-US on Powell river and from there to KAVUDEMKI on the South coast by reliance on map and compass rather than MOKOLKOL legend.

The MOKOLKOLS meeting with the SIMBALI people was an occasion of great merry-making on both sides and the older men were soon asking their opposite numbers of the existence of various trees and village sites of traditional and legendary importance. It was possible without any difficulty to confirm that the MOKOLKOL and SIMBALI groups had at one time formed a single group but had split, presumably one or two centuries ago.

Miscellaneous.

Carriers.

The majority of adult MOKOLKOLS volunteered readily for employment at \$1 per day as carriers. The MOKOLKOLS brought with them a large pack of hunting dogs to hunt wild pig and at one stage this proved a mistake as the patrol was held up five times in one day while the MOKOLKOLS abandoned their cargo to pursue pigs into the bush with cries of delight. Throughout the patrol it proved difficult to stop this periodic and wholesale desertion of duty as each MOKOLKOL had a dog, the safety of which was threatened each time a pig was raised -- hence the safety of the dog came first.

Future patrols using MOKOLKOL carriers would do well to employ an extra hunter with his own personal dog-pack. Compensation

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Miscellaneous (cont).

Compensation was paid to one dog owner whose injured animal could not be carried.

Patrol Route.

Departing from MATANAKUNAI Village the Patrol skirted the foot-hills to the upper reaches of the SAI No. 2 (ATAK) River. To this point terrain was flat, the country reasonably well drained and the walking easy. Following a tributary of the ATAR into the mountains the patrol climbed a razor-back ridge along which a road could possibly be built with much earth moving. There the structure of the ridge was seen to be of large non-connected igneous boulders in a fairly soft matrix. No bed rock was observed in this area. Creek beds and wash-aways in the ATAR headwaters were filled with these large boulders which had obviously fallen into the gully after rain washed away the soft matrix. A bed of such boulders filled with lighter material would probably make a serviceable road.

The patrol route continued along this ridge until reaching a branching network of similar ridges that forms the divide between the North and South Watersheds. From the divide the patrol immediately descended into the Southern Watershed. The distance between watersheds can probably be measured in inches so steep are the central ridges.

The descent into the valley of the MU-US (Powell) River was down steep slopes showing the same boulder-matrix construction as those of the North. Road building would require much earth-moving here.

The patrol found easier country along the MU-US River to its confluence with the Mevelo River, however the country between the ~~MU~~ Mu-US and the Mevelo rises rapidly to a typical ridge system.

At the mouth of the MU-US the Mevelo River may be crossed on foot although the river is swift. Wet Season crossings would be impossible here and prospects of bridging the Mevelo at this point very poor.

From the above-mentioned fording point there exists a foot track to KAVUDEMKI on the South coast. The intervening country seems suited to road building and there is only one water course to cross on the way to the coast - the BERA River - which is fairly small and shallow at most times.

Along each side of the Mevelo River to the mouth of the AMBU-NA Creek (the inland limit of the proposed Mevelo Purchase) there exist fairly wide, raised riverside plains that do not often flood.

The patrol, on leaving KAVUDEMKI, followed an existing track over a low range to the Mevelo, joining that river about seven miles upstream from the mouth. (There would be no point in building a road over this cross-country route from KAVUDEMKI as the route followed by the patrol to KAVUDEMKI is over easier terrain.)

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Following the Mevelo upstream the patrol crossed the river at the mouth of AMBU-NA creek. This is probably the best fording point on the river as even in the wet season the river would not rise to more than between 3 and 5 feet in depth. The current at this point is very strong over a bed of smooth rocks, the width of the stream at this point being about 200 feet.

From here the patrol followed the AMBU-NA to its source, the lower reaches being in undulating terrain but rapidly growing steeper to the central divide known as KALKAL Ridge. While the country at the headwaters of the Ambu-na is rough it is considerably easier than that in the upper reaches of the MU-US and road building should be possible.

Once on the KALKAL Ridge, the patrol moved directly to AWUNGGI hamlet without difficulty and the following day descended to the confluences of the LOI (ALIENANGGI) River and the TORIU over moderately steep slopes that should offer little resistance to road building efforts. From here to Powell Harbour a road already exists.

Tracks.

Where trans island routes are concerned the term "Track" tends to mean a region of bush over which some individual has passed in living memory rather than an established or in any way negotiable walking path. Even over the more commonly used "tracks" it was necessary to cut undergrowth to allow the passage of laden carriers. Thus carrier expenses were increased due to the necessity of employing separate bush-clearers unhampered by cargo.

Purchases.

The patrol secured the signatures of the SIMBALI group to the MEVELO River Re-settlement block Agency Agreements. Signatures from all four vending parties to the Powell Harbour Development Block were also secured.

Awunggi Hamlet.

The patrol was able to spend one night at AWUNGGI hamlet on KALKAL Ridge. Not previously visited by Administration patrols AWUNGGI is inhabited by members of the SIMBALI group who, being Methodists, broke away from the main Catholic group several years ago.

The AWUNGGI ~~people~~ people maintain fairly close contact with the KAINAGUNAN people and the patrol found the village bedecked with makeshift flags - perhaps a manifestation of the KAINAGUNAN cargo-orientated Kivung lead by the GAULIM MELKI.

When questioned about the flags the villagers stated that the display was part of a harmless childrens game; I did not press the people further.

Remarks.

The patrol was an interesting one which achieved its objects in

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Miscellaneous (cont)

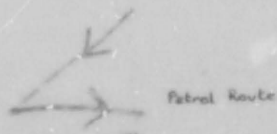
Remarks (cont)

good time. This was mainly due to the fact that the weather remained fine throughout the patrol .

R.S. Willis.

Assistant District Officer.

AHAGHAT GROUP



Patrol Route



Proposed NEVELD PURCHASE



Scale 2 miles 1" = 1 mile 1949

Sambel

COMMUNALLY OWNED

Powell He

Lau-Lu

Metanakuai

Asai

Sai (Atak)

KABOKU GROUP

Alvira

Tinca

Hakipi

Palle

MAVALU

LIETE

DENGNANGI GROUP

ASNOGI

SIMBALI GROUP

MENYI REID (MULWUT)

MEVELD

Kavudemka

MULES (POWELL)

SALKA GRP

VALHENS

WIND GRP

MOKULKOL CRP

PIPER

YAKI

LESA

YAKI

WIND GRP

