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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: Talasea

VOLUME No: 18

ACCESSION No: 496.

1968 - 1969

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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WEST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1968-1969

TALASEA

<u>Report no.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
1-68-69	J.R. Ellem	Dagi Settlement
2-68-69	W.G. Spelwinde	Kombe C.D.
3-68-69	J.R. Ellem	Between Talasea & Narunegere village
5-68-69	J. Geri	Dagi settlement-Part Bola C.d.
6A-68-69	R. Tauka	Part Bali Is.
6-68-69	T.J.A. Heuston	Bola C.D.
7-68-69	J.K. Geri	Talasea L.G.C. area
8-68-69	A. Leaf	Kombe C.D.
11-68-69	T.C. Voase	Part Bola C.D.
9-68-69	R.H. TOPHAM	" BOLAC.D
10-68-69	J. BAGITA	" " C.D
13-68-69	R.H. TOPHAM	BALI-WITU C.D

67-17-1



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... TALASEA 1 OF 1968/69

Subdistrict..... TALASEA

District..... WEST NEW BRITAIN

Type of Patrol.....

Patrol Conducted by..... JOHN REGINALD ELLEM..... CADET PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled..... DAGI SETTLEMENT

(Council and/or

Census Division/s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol..... 4 MEMBERS OF R.P. & N.G.C.

.....

.....

Duration of Patrol—from..... 4/7/68..... To..... 17/7/68.....

No. of Days..... FOURTEEN DAYS (14)

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... 1/5/68

Date..... Duration..... 23 days.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... SUPERVISION OF ROAD WORK

.....

.....

Total Population of Area Patrolled.....

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

27/8 /1968

[Signature]
.....
District Commissioner.

67-17-1
37-8-17

1st October, 1968

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.

PATROL NO. TALASEA 1 - 1968/69

Your reference 67-1-1 of 27th August 1968.

- 2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of a Special Report by J. R. Ellem, Cadet Patrol Officer in relation to a patrol to the Daci Settlement area, Bala Census Division.
- 3. No map was received with this report.
- 4. The report did not adequately cover the situation as required by my 67-1-0 of the 21st June 1968 paragraphs 3-6 inclusive Part III in particular. Undoubtedly junior officers will need to see situation reports by senior officers before they can be expected to be competent on this regard.
- 5. Inufficient detail has been received about the alleged riot at San Remo (and Numundo?) its causes and results. Previously in my 37-8-17 of the 28th December 1967, the need for the immediate reporting of such incidents was pointed out. This is necessary even though the defendants were discharged.
- 6. Naviria village must be visited by census patrols. The economics of this cannot be considered to be a bar.
- 7. It was pleasing to note that the roadworks achieved by the patrol were very good and that Mr. Ellem has done a commendable job.

(S. R. DISHON)
Director

c.c. Mr. J. R. Ellem,
Sub District Office,
TALASEA.

67-1-1



HOSKINS, WEST NEW BRITAIN.
27th August 1968

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA.

TALASEA PATROL No. 1 of 1968/69

Thank you for Mr. Ellem's report on his special patrol to the Dagi River Settlement and adjoining areas and for your covering comments.

I have inspected the road work done and consider this is very good but more needs to be done as soon as possible.

I have put the report into Patrol Jackets. If you have none please see they are ordered. The report has been very seriously delayed and for this I can see no excuse. District Instructions are quite explicit on this matter. Your staff situation is good. Mr. Ellem had no other urgent task. The report should have been submitted promptly. Please ensure this is always done in future.

I believe Mr. Ellem could have spent much longer in the area to good effect. Nothing in the report has allayed my fears expressed in memorandum 67-1-1 to you dated 1st August. Mr. Ellem may have been short of labour for the Dagi Road project but I do think that other aspects of his Patrol Instructions were rather cursorily dealt with. It was a wonderful opportunity to spend time with people in the area and to make a start in overcoming some of the adverse features mentioned in the report such as lack of respect for the Council. I would like to know a lot more about how these people feel about the proposed development at GIGO, whether they want to participate in the harvesting of nuts, what has been done about it, what are the problems of the area and so on. A lot more information could and should have been obtained about the Dagi Settlement project. What did Mr. Ellem do to stimulate village copra production? What are the reasons for lack of effort? One gains the impression that Mr. Ellem was in a hurry to get back to Talasea.

I am not a believer in building rest houses that are not used. I do believe our officers must remain more frequently among the people. Whether this is in a rest house (centre of operations) or in a good village house is immaterial to me. I am certain there are more than 17 people inland from TALASEA, not accounted for in the census. I should have more information on this when a Hoskins patrol into the inland returns in about 10 days time.

Concerning road work: (i) Why were the pipes not delivered? Surely Mr. Ellem could have supervised this and you have ample funds to hire transport if necessary (ii) Why were settlement labour resources not used? In my discussions with them (in the presence of Mr. Haywood) they appeared more than ready to participate on a partly paid basis. They should be encouraged to do so (iii) re the grader. This has been discussed with Mr. Max Wright and I can assure you he is just as concerned about his grader operations as you are about the operator. Mr. Ellem could have sent a message or gone himself to see Mr. Wright who is willing to go to the scene of operations of his equipment at any time to resolve difficulties. This is what should be done in future. Also note that we cannot expect a grader to do a bulldozers work.

I think you should place an officer to work in this area for a month. He should complete the settlement road project and also interest himself deeply in other settlement affairs such as the new school buildings, improving the aid post and assisting the settlers generally. He would also work with the adjoining villagers, broaden their understanding of our efforts

11

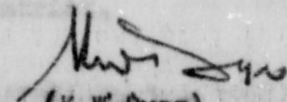
and stimulate their own endeavours. He should also explain to the people what is going on at GIGO and keep an eye on the situation generally in that area.

I have taken up the matter of the power saw with P.W.D.

Mr. Ellen's efforts are very much appreciated. He has done a very good job. I am satisfied with the standard of work but more needs to be done to complete the project and I have suggested how this can be done.

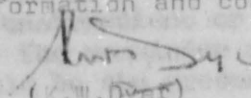
Claim for camping allowance, duly approved, is returned herewith for payment.

Patrol days have been amended to 14 (6 for camping out).


(K.M. Dyer)
District Commissioner.

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded for your information and comment please.


(K.M. Dyer)
District Commissioner.

67-1-1

Sub District Office,
TALASEA.

15th August, 1968

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.

TALASEA PATROL No 1 - 1968/69

Attached please find the abovementioned Patrol Report and Claim for Camping Allowance.

I have since inspected the work done on the roads and was most impressed with both quality and quantity when considering time spent and strength of labour force.

The majority of the able bodied males in the area work either at GIGO for Kimbe Constructions or MOSA Plantation for Harrison and Crossfield. The remainder are not interested in labouring. The cause could be the presence of plenty of money in the area as a result of recent land purchases. In time when the money runs out they could be more interested. Efforts have been made to try and get labourers to come from Talasea but although 50 were promised non turned up - this was with the added incentive of free transport to and from Talasea for the week end. The Dagi Settlers - many of whom want to work - are somewhat handicapped because they have to put in a certain number of days on their blocks and this is rigidly enforced by the DASF Project Manager.

I have already commented on the grader and the quality and quantity of work by the operator in my 10-5-6 dated 15th August, 1968. I feel that an inspection should be made of work completed to date.

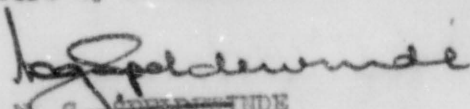
The lack of resthouses in the area has been brought about by officers in the area not using them. All the villages between Talasea and the Dagi River can be reached by car in 75 minutes. Non DDA officers do not camp in the villages and if it is necessary for DDA officers to camp they can always use tents. This eradicates the necessity for the villagers to build and maintain Resthouses that are used once or twice a year.

Of the 68 pipes constructed for the roads only 12 have been sent down to date. The others will be sent down in the near future.

The pig rule for the Council has only recently been gazetted. Prosecutions have commenced and already have had some effect in diminishing the pig population inside the village.

The patrol had to be curtailed when the detainees being used on the road were released.

Another creditable effort by an energetic and hardworking officer.


M. G. APPELWINDE
Assistant District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAFUA AND NEW GUINEA.

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PATROL REPORT.

REPORT NO. 1 of 1968/69 TALASEA.

SUB-DISTRICT TALASEA.

DISTRICT. WEST NEW BRITAIN.

COUNCIL/NON-COUNCIL AREA. TALASEA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY. JOHN REGINALD ELLEM. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

DESIGNATION. GADGET PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED. DAGI SETTLEMENT.

PERSONEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL. 4 Members of R.P. & N.G.C.

DURATION OF PATROL. ~~FOURTEEN~~ SEVEN DAYS. 4/7/68 - 17/7/68.

DATE AND DURATION OF LAST D.D.A. PATROL IN AREA. 1/5/68 for 23 days.

OBJECTS OF PATROL (BRIEFLY) SUPERVISION OF ROAD WORK.

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED. 593.

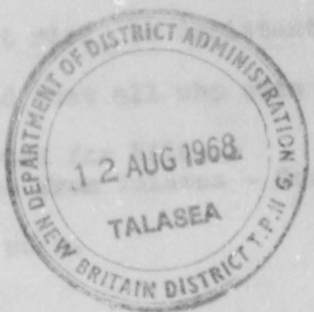
MAP REFERENCE. Fourmil Talasea.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER ~~ENCLOSED~~ ^X NOT ENCLOSED

which has resulted in the proposed road in the settlement area.
 The officer was notified that continuing this was to find it in
 and a new station is now
 16:00 Departed to Umpu.

5/7/68
 0745 At Umpu. Mr. M. R. Haywood to report to District
 District Commissioner at Talasea.
 0800 Departed to Umpu and arrived at 10:00. All the
 had departed for Umpu for work.
 1100 Mr. M. R. Haywood arrived at Umpu.
 1200 Mr. M. R. Haywood arrived at Umpu.
 1300 Departed to Umpu.
 1430 Arrived at Talasea.

7/7/68
 0745 Reported to Umpu for Dagi settlement.
 1030 Arrived Dagi. 0745 report and inspected road work.
 1100 As no village was available for
 development, the patrol proceeded to Umpu by village to ascertain



9/7/68 0745 continued with road work.

10/7/68 0745 continued with road work.

11/7/68 0745 continued with road work.
 1100 Mr. M.R. Haywood arrives from Hoskins.
 1300 Depart with Mr. M.R. Haywood for Talasea.
 1430 Arrives at Talasea.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

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PATROL REPORT.

REPORT NO. 1 of 1968/69 TALASEA.
SUB-DISTRICT TALASEA.
DISTRICT. WEST NEW BRITAIN.
COUNCIL/NON-COUNCIL AREA. TALASEA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA.
PATROL CONDUCTED BY. JOHN REGINALD ELLEM. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
DESIGNATION. CADET PATROL OFFICER
AREA PATROLLED. DAGI SETTLEMENT.
PERSONEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL. 4 Members of R.P. & N.G.C.
DEPUTATION OF PATROL. ^{FOURTEEN} SEVEN DAYS. 4/7/68 - 17/7/68.
DATE AND DURATION OF LAST D.D.A. PATROL IN AREA. 1/5/68 for 23 days.
OBJECTS OF PATROL (BRIEFLY) SUPERVISION OF ROAD WORK.
TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED. 593.
MAP REFERENCE. Fournil Talasea.
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER ENCLOSED/NOT ENCLOSED



Correction

Sub-District Office,
TALASEA.
West New Britain.
12/8/68.

8

Assistant District Commissioner.
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA.
West New Britain.

RE: TALASEA PATROL NO. 1 OF 1968/69.

SUPERVISION OF ROAD WORK ON DAGI SETTLEMENT ROADS.

DIARY.

4/7/68.

0900 Departed Talasea by Landrover for Dagi Settlement to supervise road work.

1030 Arrived at camp sight (1 mile from Dagi river) and set up camp.

1300 Inspected the road work being done by the detainees.

1330 Received information of a riot on Sanremo Plantation and went to investigate. Obtained facts and details and arranged for a court case to be held at Kila on following day.

1445 Obtained chain saw from P.W.D. Gige for use on logs which lay jumbled on the proposed roads in the settlement area. The writer was horrified when examining this saw to find it in such a poor state. It was

1630 Returned to Camp.

5/7/68.

0745 At Numundo Plantation to report riot to Assistant District Commissioner at Talasea.

0800 Returned to Sanremo and insured that all who were involved had departed for Kila for court case.

0900 inspected road work then departed for Kila.

1100 Mr. M.R. Haywood A.D.C. arrives from Talasea - Case dismissed.

1330 Back at Dagi supervising road work.

1600 Depart Dagi for Talasea.

1730 Arrived Talasea.

8/7/68.

0900 Departed Talasea for Dagi settlement.

1030 Arrived Dagi settlement and inspected road work.

1300 As no villagers had made themselves available for employment, the writer proceeded to near by villages to ascertain their reason.

9/7/68

0745 continued with road work.

10/7/68

0745 continued with road work.

11/7/68

0745 continued with road work

1100 Mr. M.R. Haywood arrives from Hoskins.

1300 Depart with Mr. M.R. Haywood for Talasea.

1430 Arrives at Talasea.

12/7/68

0900 Depart for Dagi on Motor Bike.
1020 Arrive Dagi give instructions to Police men and inspect work being done.
1300 Depart for Talasea.
1420 Arrive at Talasea.

15/7/68

0940 Depart for Dagi Settlement.
1100 Arrive Dagi and inspect work being done.
1400 The grader being hired to grade the access roads gets bogged.

16/7/68

0730 Continue with road work.
1630 Grader still Bogged.

17/7/68

0730 Depart for Kulungi for meeting with villagers from Merokia, Ruange and Kulungi to discuss plans for higher copra production.
0830 return to dagi inspect road work gave instructions to the Police Constables as regards road work.
1000 Depart for Talasea.
1145 Arrive Talasea.

INTRODUCTION.

1/ The main purpose for this patrol was to supervise the construction of the access roads in the Dagi settlement.

The main access road into the settlement area had previously been constructed to the point where it meets the main interior road at block 71. Thus the labour force was not required to work on this road.

The main interior road was passable by vehicle from block 71 to the Agriculture centre. Before this road could be graded numerous logs and stumps had to be removed.

It took just on six days for this clearing to be completed.

The entire labour force, which consisted of 14 detainees, then commenced clearing the road which is situated between the aid post block and block No. 71.

The detainees worked for three weeks on this road and managed to clear the road to as far as block No. 77.

Although this distance is small, when one considers the amount of material removed and labour strength which started at 14 detainees and dwindled to as few as 6 at the end of three weeks and a few labourers for a few days, the result is satisfactory.

LABOUR.

It was planned at the commencement of this patrol that the detainees from the Talasea corrective institution together with as many villagers as could be recruited for -75c per day were to work on these roads under the writers supervision.

However after numerous efforts only a few labourers, who were willing to work for a few days only, could be recruited.

The village officials claimed that all the capable men were employed at either Mosa or Gigo. However, during various meetings in Morakia, Ruango and Kulungi villages it was pointed out that approximately 50 men from these villages were not engaged in any employment.

At Kilu village 28 men were involved in a riot with Sanremo labourers and they also were not employed by anyone.

In the above cases, when it was pointed out to the village leaders, that there were many men in their villages, the village leaders stated that the men did not wish to work on the roads and if they didn't want to they didn't have to.

EQUIPMENT.

The equipment provided for this work consisted of axes, spades and bush knives.

A chain saw was also obtained, from Public Works, but on receipt of this saw the writer was horrified to find it in such a shocking state of neglect.

Not only had previous operators been using it as a plough but also an incorrect sized file had been used to try to sharpen the chain.

No equipment was available to rectify the above.

These two factors alone caused the saw to function poorly.

After approximately two hours use the motor cut out and on restarting would not develop sufficient power to rotate the chain whilst attempting to operate the saw. (3)

The saw was returned to Public Works Talasea and it was suggested that this saw be given a complete overhaul.

GRADER.

A grader was hired at the rate of \$16-00 per hour to grade these roads.

With the operator Mark Kulawaro of Samarai, Papua, who shows a lack of ability, interest and concern for his work and the roads. It is obvious to the writer that \$10-00 per hour would be a more reasonable rate of hire, when considering the finished product and the time taken to produce it.

The operator, ignoring instructions given by the writer, managed to get the grader bogged in the gully which crosses the road between block Nos. 38 and 61.

It took the entire force of detainees two days to dig this grader out of this gully.

The detainees were used for this task in the writers absence and thus without his permission.

Previously this gully was passable for vehicles wishing to proceed to the Agriculture station. Now one has to carry a push bike across this gully.

One would think that if this operator bogged his machine by ignoring instructions and unable to solve the problem himself, was given assistance by the government, that he would be willing to repair the damage that he did to the road.

When the writer asked the operator if he was going to make this area passable to traffic his reply was that it was not his job and the Government could hire a bulldozer to do it.

2/ CULVERTS.

Only 4 of the 68 pipes were received and as these were off loaded in the wrong area, an culverts were constructed.

3/ REST HOUSES.

Of the villages mentioned in this section of the Patrol instructions only Ruango has a rest house. In discussing this with the villagers and the a/Assistant District Commissioner Talasea, the conclusion was reached that any patrol personnel wishing to stay a night in any of these villages that tents could be used. This would save the construction and maintenance of Rest Houses that would only be used a few times each year if at all.

4/ COPRA NUMBERS AND PRODUCTION.

A meeting was arranged in the villages listed in this section to discuss copra numbers and estimate the production for each village.

The following is a list of information obtained from these villages. The production figures were estimated on the villagers's word and may not be very accurate.

a/ MORAKIA

- 1/ Has not got a copra number,
- 2/ Would like to have a copra number for the entire village.
- 3/ Present production 2 to 3 bags every month.

b/Ruango

- a/Has a copra number T655.
- b/Present production 7 bags every month.

c/Kulungi.

- a/Has a copra number T769
- b/Present production ~~twenty~~ is thirty bags each month.

With a, b & c above, the villagers would prefer to have their copra shipped from Sanremo, Gigo or Numundo, rather than have it transported to Talasa.

d/Kilu.

- a/ Has no number.
- b/ Would like a number for the entire village.
- c/ Present production 8 bags each month.

e/Patanga No. 1.

- a/Has no number.
- b/Would like a number for the entire village.
- c/Present production 11 bags each month.

f/Patanga No. 2.

- a/ Has no number.
- b/ Would like a number for the entire village.
- c/ Present production 1 bag each month.

g/Garilli No.1.

- a/Has no number.
- b/Would like a number for the entire village.
- c/Present production 8 bags each month.

h/Garilli No.2.

- a/Has no number.
- b. Would like a number for the entire village.
- c/Present production 1 bag each month.

i/Dola.

- a/Has no number.
- b/Would like a number for the entire village.
- c/Present production 10 bags each month.

Although the above production figures are low they will increase considerably within two years. This increase will almost double the present production but it is still far below what it could have been if these villages were willing to do a little work.

5/Villagers from Naviria.6/Naviria.

The villagers from Naviria total about 17 in all. The men who are capable are being employed at Mosa plantation. The women are remaining in their area to care for their gardens.

Whilst the majority of these people are being employed away from their village it would not be economical for a patrol to go into this area.

POLITICAL.

I feel that the political situation in the Dagi area can be ascertained when considering their willingness to work for the Government (Dagi Roads). During this patrol it was observed that several men returned to their village from Mosa and Gigo. After spending one week in their village/again applied for employment at either Mosa or Gigo. Those who were not employed returned to their village and showed no interest in the offer of employment in the Dagi settlement.

These villagers have no respect for their Local Government Council and its rules. An example of this is the Pig rule which states that all pigs shall be disallowed in the villages.

The writer sighted several pigs in various villages and gave warnings to the owners of the pigs. Since these warnings two men have been charged for disregarding this rule and allowing their pigs to roam through their villages.

Settlers.

The settlers on the Dagi blocks are mainly from the Rabaul area.

The majority of these settlers spend a lot of their time in Rabaul, thus the development and maintenance of the established areas is very little.

On the higher percentage of blocks young coconut plants are overgrown with bush and vines and little attempt is being made to control this.

At present the settlers have an abundance of Taro which they are selling locally at Nahavio and Gigo. This is providing the settlers concerned with an average of \$2-00 to \$3-00 each week.

The writer returned to Talasea as no villagers were willing to work on these roads and with only 14 detainees and no chain saw there was little work to supervise.

As various detainees completed their time in prison their numbers dwindled to as few as six. At this stage 2/8/68 the remaining detainees were withdrawn to Talasea.

J.R. Ellem

 (J.R. ELLEM.)
 Cadet Patrol Officer

67-1-2

(2)

Sub-district Office
TALASEA
West New Britain District.

12th July, 1968.

Mr. J. Ellem
Patrol Officer
TALASEA

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS TALASEA PATROL NO. 1 OF 1968/69

This is to confirm the verbal instructions already given regarding the above patrol. I regret that you did not have these written instructions prior to your departure on the 3rd July 1968.

Objects of patrol

1. Supervise detainees and any local labour you can recruit (at 75 cents per day) on the Dagi Access Road and when that is completed continue on road clearing inside the Settlement including new roads. You can recruit up to 50 casual labour and charge Vote 31-2-1 NG, W/O S 6703, Project ET 4790L. The balance of funds on hand is \$ 2338.23.

2. When you receive the cement pipes from the Talasea Council allocate sufficient to the actual access road and stockpile the balance (out of 68 pipes) ready for use on other roads inside the settlement.

3. Visit the following villages in the general area and ask the people if they are prepared to build rest houses. I am particularly concerned that there are only 4 rest houses in the whole of the BOLA Census Division.

GARILI, KILU, KULUNGI, MOROKIA, PATANGA.

4. Check on the following villages and try to obtain the names and copra numbers of individual native producers and also the estimated production per month (in bags) - RUANGO, MOROKIA, KULUNGI, KILU, PATANGA, GARILI, BOLA. You can explain that the Talasea Council is acting as handling agent for native growers and wants to provide a service of collection by tractor. If there are no registered producers then find out just what happens to the copra being/ not being produced.

5. Depending on time available I would like to establish contact with a group of nomadic people living in the headwaters of the DAGI River - formerly censused at a place called NAVIRIA which has apparently been abandoned. These people have not been censused since 1964. If you can establish contact then I suggest you try to select a meeting place in order to carry out a census, and build a rest house. At this stage I do not expect you to visit the NAVIRIA area but merely try and get someone from there to visit you at the DAGI Settlement. Any further information you may require is available from Talasea patrol reports.

Patrol personnel

2 members of the R.P.&N.G.C.

all the Talasea detainees - 16 as at 12/7/68

Duration of patrol

To complete the whole of the road system in the Dagi Settlement would take months. I would like to do as much as possible during the south-east season but you may well be required to return to Talasea at any time. I suggest you return to Talasea each week-end and the position can be reviewed from week to week.

Patrol report

Please refer to the Director's 67-1-0 dated 21st June 1968 (you should have your personal copy). This patrol will come under the heading of Special But I consider you must report briefly as well under the sub-headings of 1) Political, 2) Economic, 3) Social, 4) Miscellaneous.

You will be expected to complete your patrol report within 4 days of your final return to Talasea - this is standing instructions to everyone for every patrol report.

General

You have your own transport motor cycle and you are free to visit Talasea whenever considered necessary. If you have any queries at any time then let the A.D.C. Talasea know.

While in the area you could well check on the general progress of clearing the GIGS township, labour problems perhaps, and any other routine administrative work that arises. All courts are to be referred to Talasea as you do not have court powers.


M. B. Haywood

(Assistant District Commissioner)

cc The District Commissioner
West New Britain District
HOSKINS



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

C-7. 17. C.
286.69

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... TAL 2/68-69

Subdistrict..... TALASEA

District..... WEST NEW BRITAIN.

Type of Patrol..... CENSUS

Patrol Conducted by..... W.G. SPELDEWINDE. a/A.D.C.

Area Patrolled	}	Kombe C.D
(Council and/or		Non Council
Census Division/s.)		

Personnel Accompanying Patrol
..... N.M.O. Andrew
..... 1118 Const John KINDRELI

Duration of Patrol—from 16 / 7 / 68 To 5 / 8 / 68

No. of Days..... 21 days

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : June 1968

Date..... Duration..... 12 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... Census, Area Study, Routine Administration.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 3619

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

15 / 10 / 1968

Ku Dyer
.....
District Commissioner.

Mrs Sandy
J. J. J.
28/6/68

67-17-6

10th December, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain,
HOSKINS.

PATROL NO. TALASEA NO 2 OF 1968/69

Your reference 2/68-69 dated 15th October, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Census - Area Study Report by Mr. W. G. Speldewinde to Kombe Census Divisions.

Mr. Speldewinde has put a deal of work into compiling this area study. It is somewhat patchy in parts due apparently to a lack of basic statistical data eg. numbers attending mission schools. It is noted that you have instructed the A.D.C. to ensure such figures are collected in future patrols.

(T. W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c. Mr. W. G. Speldewinde, A/A.D.C.,
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA.
West New Britain.

Tal 2/68-69



District Headquarters,
West New Britain,
HOSKINS.

15th October, 1968

The Assistant District Commissioner,
TALASEA.

TALASEA PATROL REPORT - No 2/68-69

The abovementioned report is acknowledged. I regret the lateness of your initial submission which has been further delayed due to misfiling here. I re-iterate however that it is encumbent on reporting officers to complete their reports within four days of return from the patrol.

Council You have recommended the establishment of a separate Council for the Kombe. In view of your area study, and breakup of the pro and anti Council factions, I have no doubt that this should be done. However the operation is solely dependent on an Officer to establish the Council. I am not prepared to go ahead on an on/off basis. Staff is now fully occupied in most Sub Districts; have you an Officer at Talasea who can undertake this? Though I believe the Council can be effectively supervised on a part time basis after establishment, I believe it to be extremely important that an effective Officer be there for the first six months, at least. I do not believe that we can undertake any further Council expansion with our current staff, and the Director is also of that opinion in respect of the Territory. Explanations should be given that, as soon as staff resources permit a Council will be established in the Kombe.

Economic production is still low, though there appears indications that more copra is being disposed of through local plantations. Following Mr Haywoods last visit to the Komb I understood that arrangements had been made to establish centralized pickup points for copra. Has this been done? Is the 'Kixx Garnet' assisting to clear bottlenecks? It appears there is considerable room for expansion from existing groves and this should be encouraged. I expected to hear that this was in operation. Was this brought up again in discussions during this trip?

Both of the above should be covered in the Course you are scheduling for November to impress the need for active participation by the people who are now more obviously looking t Councils to provide organization. Please advise me of firm dates and the Course content as soon as convenient. It will almost certainly be necessary to vary the content from that of the Talasea course. One essential point is the necessity to explain priorities and how these must be determined in any given situation.

Social. You mention Mission school establishments but your area study fails to give any indication of the numbers attending each of the existing schools. Please ensure the information, which should show as an appendix, is collected on the followup patrol of the area.

Please ensure that Census Statistics forms show clear on the heading, the Census Division, Sub District and District It is certain that once detached from the report, personnel at Headquarters will not readily identify the area without the above information.

Camping allowance claims are returned for payment

The Director,
Department of District Administration
KONEDOBU

Forwarded please.

MINUTE TO:

KwDyer/are
K.W. DYER
District Commissioner

Report No. 2 of 1968/1969 TALASEA

Sub District TALASEA

District WEST NEW BRITAIN

Non Council Area KOMBE CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Conducted by W. G. SPELDEWINDE a/ADC

Designation Assistant District Officer - a/ADC

Area Patrolled Kombe Census Division

Personnel Accompanying Patrol ANDREW - Medical Orderly
Const. John KIMDRELI 1118

Duration of Patrol OUT 16th July, 1968
IN 5th August, 1968
20 days

**Date and Duration last DDA
Patrol into area** June 1968, Talasea No 19-67/68
12 man days.

Objects of Patrol Annual Census
Area Study
Routine Administration

Total Population 3619

Map Reference ROUALT Form 1

Village Population Register ENCLOSED.

FOUND
 Department of District Administration
 The Director

PATROL DIARY X (continued)

- 29.7.68 Census, village and medical inspection.
Discussions with village leaders.
- 30.7.68 0700 Departed NUKAKAU per E 'Garnet'.
0830 Arrived NUTANAVUA.
Census, village and medical inspection.
Discussions with village leaders.
- 31.7.68 0800 Departed NUTANAVUA per canoe.
0900 Arrived TARAU.
Census, village and medical inspection.
Walked to NUKUHU (10 minutes).
Census, village and medical inspection.
Discussions with two villages at NUKUHU.
1200 Departed NUKUHU per canoe
1300 Arrived KAPO.
Census, village and medical inspection.
- 1.8.68 Discussions with village people.
Inspection coconut grove on mainland.
- 2.8.68 0700 Departed KAPO per canoe.
0800 Arrived MULIAGANI.
Census, village and medical inspection.
Discussions with village leaders.
1300 Departed MULIAGANI per canoe.
1400 Arrived NUKAKAU.
- 3.8.68 Remained at NUKAKAU.
Discussions with village leaders.
- 4.8.68 0600 Departed NUKAKAU per canoe.
1400 Arrived KALAPIAI.
- 5.8.68 0600 Departed KALAPIAI per canoe
1200 Arrived VOLUPAI.
Returned to Talasea.

END OF PATROL

(4)

SITUATION REPORT - KOMBE CENSUS DIVISION

Political

There are no Local Government Councils in the area. This patrol was mainly a Census Patrol to bring up to date the census figures of the area. An Area Study was conducted too. Approximately 61% of the people residing in the Kombe area wish to participate in a Local Government Council. The remaining 39% vary from being rabidly anti-Council to 'also rans' whose loyalties vary from day to day.

From personal observation of the Kombes for the past 3 1/2 years I'm of the opinion that the sooner a Council is established in the area the better. A Council will be an unifying force in the Kombe and should lift their past efforts even higher. The opposition to the Council can be won over through education courses. If the establishment of a Council is delayed then the opposition will have time to consolidate - like on Bali Island - and our task will be more difficult.

The establishment of a Council would mean that an officer could be detached to look after the interests of the Kombe and this officer would be able to concentrate on Education Courses held in the various villages.

To the Kombe the House of Assembly is something that comes around every four years. The various candidates visit the area just prior to election time and they aren't seen till the next election. The only exception being the present Ministerial Member for Public Works Mr Ashton who has an interest in a copra and cocoa plantation in the area. At the last election 90% of the votes cast went to MAUS BALA (a kombe) and the other 10% went to AKAI (chinese trade store owner at Talasea).

At the last election a Kombe - MAUS BALA - stood as a candidate. He polled well. His normal work is as a small ship's Master based at Talasea visiting the whole North Coast.

A political education campaign was carried out prior to the 1964 House elections and spasmodic efforts have been made over the years. During the last elections the majority of the Kombe people had to be assisted to record their vote. It is hoped to conduct an Education Course for the Kombes in November - after the next Talasea Course - and this will be held at a central Kombe village and representatives will be sought from all Kombe villages.

There is no real understanding of the preferential system of voting. When people are assisted to cast their votes - or at least record them on the ballot papers - the officer assisting them asks them whether they have any other preference after the first and usually to keep him happy they call out another name. On the other hand there are some old women who come up and rattle off all the names in their order of preference. Have they really worked out who they like or is it done 'with pins'?

Economic

There is no general rural development in the area.

There has been little patrolling of the area by Development Departments in the past. The last DASF patrol to the area was about 12 months ago. To date there has been no investigation of the fishing potential of the area although there have been rumours of such investigation.

The Department of Trade and Industry is unable to extend its activities to the Kombe area due to lack of staff. There are no Co-operatives in the area.

The copra produced in the area is ~~usually~~ marketed in two ways - by sale to Lingalinga Plantation and Iboki Plantation as trade copra and by shipment direct into Rabaul to the Copra Marketing Board. The latter method is hazardous and depends on the mood of the ship's Master. As has happened in the past the Master of the only ship servicing the area was annoyed with a particularly Kombe village and refused to uplift their copra. Countless bags of copra were left to rot in the villages until the Administration decided to help by using Administration vessels to bring the copra to Talasea.

Only one village - NUTANAVUA - is interested in extending its cash crop activities. The other villages are not interested. Why should they extend their activities? They don't pay any tax, their needs are few and simple therefore there is no need for money. The establishment of a Council would galvanise them into some activity.

Non indigenous activity in the area is limited to one plantation and two mission stations. The plantation purchases 4-5 tons of copra per month and hires a small amount of local labour. The plantation produces approximately 40 tons of copra per month. The Manager also purchases crayfish and crabs for sale in Rabaul where they fetch a very good price.

2

Social

There are no Administration schools in the area. The Seventh Day Adventists run a school at SILAVUTI and the Catholic Missions run schools at SASAVORU, KIKIVIA and KAKASI. Each village has its own mission school which caters for preps and Std 1.

There is one Administration Aid Post at MOPOTU. A few years ago there was another at NUKAKAU but the local people did not look after the APC - wouldn't take him into hospital when he was very sick with hepatitis - and as a result the aid post was closed down. Their attitude to hospitals and aid posts is that they should be used only as a last resort. On my recent patrol I discovered a very sick man suffering from meningitis and wanted to bring him into the Hospital at Talasea. The village 'Witch Doctor' requested that they be allowed to try their own medicine first and if that did not succeed then they would bring the man in. The Kombe area is well known for its sorcery - and the villages of SUMALANI, WOGEWAGE, RANGIHI, GUHI, MULIASANI and TARAUA/NUKURU are rife with sorcery.

There are no other services provided by the Administration such as a fortnightly shipping service between Gloucester Patrol Post and Velupai (Talasea), malaria control spraying etc..

There are no Women's Clubs in the area and no Community Education Courses have been held. It is hoped to rectify this matter in November when the Kombe is visited again. The Kombe women who live on Talasea and other large stations join in the Women's Club activities available



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... TALASEA NO. 3 1968/69

Subdistrict..... TALASEA

District..... WEST NEW BRITAIN

Type of Patrol..... ROAD PATROL

Patrol Conducted by..... JOHN REGINALD ELLEM PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled } BETWEEN TALASEA & NARUNEGERU VILLAGE

(Council and/or } TALASEA COUNCIL

Census Division/s.) } BOLA CENSUS DIVISION

Personnel Accompanying Patrol NIL

.....

.....

Duration of Patrol—from 19/8/68 To 29/8/68

No. of Days..... ELEVEN DAYS

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : 1 CENSUS PATROL

Date..... 1/5/68 Duration 23 DAYS

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS ALONG ROAD

.....

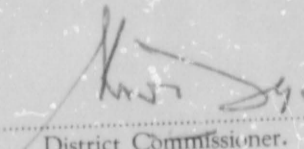
.....

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 1248

→ Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 10 / 1968


.....
District Commissioner.

10

67-17-3

27th November, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.

PATROL NO. TALASEA 3-68
YOUR REFERENCE 67-1-1 OF 1/10/68

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by J.R. Ellem, Patrol Officer to Part Bola Census Division.

It was pleasing to note that Mr. Ellem worked diligently and with success on his road tasks.

However, some information on attitudes should have been gleaned and recorded after eleven days in close contact with the people. It is true that people may not be inclined to speak of formal political matters in this particular work relationship away from their leaders, however, attitudes to the work in hand could have been recorded.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

c.c. Mr. J.R. Ellem,
Sub-district Office,
TALASEA.

67-17.3⁽⁹⁾

67-1-1



HOSKINS, KWALAKESSI P.O.,
WEST NEW BRITAIN.
1st October 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
TALASEA.

TALASEA PATROL No. 3 of 1968-69.

Thank you for Mr. Ellem's report on the above patrol and your covering comment. No explanation is given concerning delay in on forwarding. In my 67-1-1 dated 27th August 1968 I asked you to ensure the prompt submission of reports.

Mr. Ellem did his task well. He need not be discouraged about the slow progress - it was certainly achieved much more expeditiously than culverts undertaken by the P.W.D.

Concerning the GANEMBOKU road the first task with any project is to asses what has to be done. I am opposed to much work being done on any road until the feasibility of the route is established. I assume this has been done for all but the major gullies by Mr. Lee. The next step is to see that the project is put forward as a Rural Development project along the lines already spelled out for you. I remind you of my 10-37-0 dated 12th September 1968 requiring submissions on Rural Development Works listed by the next D.C.C. meeting on October 10th. Finally I am certain best results are obtained when the village effort is supervised and you should be able to place an officer in the field to do this. Working with the people and remaining among them must have other very beneficial results in getting to know and understand the people.

K.W.Dyer
(K.W.Dyer)

District Commissioner.

Director,
D.D.A.,
→ KONEDOBU.

For your information please.

K.W.Dyer
(K.W.Dyer) D/C.

Sub-District Office,
TALASEA,
West New Britain,
23/8/68.

(8)

Distroff Assistant District Commissioner,
District Office,
67-1-3

TALASEA.
West New Britain District,
19th September, 1968.

TALASEA PATROL REPORT NO 3 OF 1968/69

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
H O S K I N S.

Attached please find my patrol report conducted for
the purpose of supervising the construction of culverts along the
Road from Talasea to Hoskins.

TALASEA PATROL REPORT No. 3-1968/69

Forwarded herewith please find a special report submitted
by Mr. J. R. Ellem, Patrol Officer.

Mr. Ellem has carried out his tasks in a yeoman-like fashion.
The training in road work, which these people have received, should be
of use when further road extensions are carried out in the area.

Reference Mr. Ellem's remarks under the heading "POLITICAL":
when one has a pick or a shovel in the hand, thoughts of political
development would be furthest from the mind.

Forwarded for your information and advice, please.

W. E. Speldewinde
(W. E. SPELDEWINDE)
s/Assistant District Commissioner

...village to work with seven men from Hoskins village
...they showed their interest in the learning how to
construct culverts, by willing to provide themselves for
equipment.
...work for the day around with forest ground and walls
around the mouth of the culverts constructed on line culverts.

⑦

Sub-District Office,
TALASEA.
West New Britain.
29/8/68.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA.

RE: TALASEA PATROL REPORT NO 3 OF 1968/69

Attached please find my patrol report conducted for the purpose of supervising the constructing culverts along the Road from Talasea to Namova School, Narunegeru village.

J. R. Ellem
.....
(J.R. ELLEM.)
Patrol Officer

67-1-2

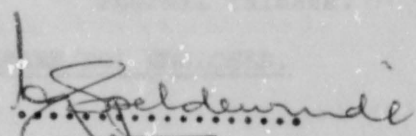
Sub-District Office.
TALASEA.
West New Britain.
28/8/68.

Mr. J. Ellem.
Patrol Officer.
TALASEA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS TALASEA PATROL NO. 3 OF 1968/69.

Prepare to depart on patrol as soon as possible and carry out the following tasks.

- a/ Inspect the grading done on the Talasea to Narunegeru road and locate the best spots for culverts to be laid.
- b/ Recruit a line of 10 men and put the cement pipes in position.
- c/ Supervise the work being done on the Ganemboku road by the village people and give them instructions in locating the best route for the road etc.,.


(W.G. SPELDEWINDE.)
Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

(3)

PATROL REPORT.

REPORT NO. 3/1968/69 Talasea

SUE-DISTRICT Talasea

DISTRICT West New Britain

COUNCIL/NON-COUNCIL AREA Talasea Local Government Council area

PATROL CONDUCTED BY. JOHN REGINALD ELLEM.

DESIGNATION Patrol Officer

AREA PATROLLED. Area between Talasea & Narunegeru Village.

PERSONEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL. Nil

DURATION OF PATROL 19.8.68 to 29.8.68 11 DAYS
~~eight Days No. nights.~~

DATE AND DURATION OF LAST D.D.A. PATROL IN AREA. 1/5/68 for 23 days

OBJECTS OF PATROL (BRIEFLY) Constructing culverts along road.

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED. 1248

MAP REFERENCE. Fourmil Talasea.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER ~~KNELESEE~~/NOT ENCLOSED.

18/8/68. 0745 Departed Talasea by motor bike for road work.
0800 Work commenced, again delays are experienced whilst
waiting for pipes from Talasea.
1400 Work for the day ceases with three culverts having
been constructed.

19/8/68 0745 Departed for road work.
0800 arrived at road work and commenced construction of
culverts.
1300 Work for the day ceases with three culverts having
been constructed.

20/8/68 0745 Departed for road work.
0800 arrived at road work.
1300 work for the day ceases with 2 culverts and several drains
having been constructed.

21/8/68 0745 Departed for road work.
0800 arrived at road work.
1500 work for the day ceases with 3 culverts having been
constructed.

22/8/68 0745 Departed for road work.
0800 arrived at road work.
1500 work for the day ceases with 4 culverts having been
constructed.

23/8/68 0745 Departed for road work.
0800 arrived at road work.
1500 work for the day ceases with 5 culverts having been
constructed.

24/8/68 0745 Departed for road work.
Arrangements had been made for carts and from
Talasea village to work with men from the Government village
but they showed little interest in the work and so
no work was done. It being a general holiday for
the day.
1500 work for the day ceases with 5 culverts and walls
around the mouth of the drains completed on the culverts.

Sub-District Office,
TALASEA.
West New Britain.
25/8/68. (4)

THE Assistant District Commissioner.
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA.
West New Britain.

RE: TALASEA PATROL NO. 3 OF 1968/69.

ROAD WORK ON ROAD FROM TALASEA TO NARUNAGERU.

DAIRY.

- 19/8/68. 0745 Departed Talasea by Motor bike for Namova School.
0805 Arrived at the School & signed on ten men from ganemboku village to work on this Road.
0900 Council tractor arrives with First of the pipes from Talasea.
1000 supervised the construction of the first culvert.
1500 As these men worked without a lunch break work for the day ceased with the construction on two culverts and leadoff drain having been constructed.
- 20/8/68. 0745 Departed Talasea by Motor bike for road work.
0800 Work commences. again delays are experienced whilst waiting for pipes from Talasea.
1500 Work for the day ceases with three culverts having been constructed.
- 21/8/68 0745 Departed for road work.
0800 arrived at road work and commenced constructing culverts.
1500 Work for the day ceases with three culverts having been constructed.
- 22/8/68 0745 Departed for road work.
0800 arrived at road work.
1500 work for the ceases with 2 culverts and several drains having been constructed.
- 23/8/68 0745 Departed for road work.
0800 arrived at road work.
1500 work for the day ceases with 4 culverts having been constructed.
- 26/8/68. 0745 Departed for road work.
Arrangements had been made for three men from Buluwara village to work with seven men from Ganemboku village but they showed their interest in learning how to construct culverts by failing to present themselves for employment.
1500 work for the day ceases with cement aprons and walls around the mouths of the culverts completed on nine culverts.

3

27/8/68

0745 Departed Tlaasea For road work.
 0800 Arrived at road work.
 0810 With labour line and 8 voluntry men placed the cement pipes in place for the Namova school Latrine.
 1000 Continued with cement work on remaining culverts.
 1400 work on culverts ~~was~~ completed and all men start cleaning culverts on the Bitakara Hill.
 1500 work for the day ceases.

28/8/68

As the Council tractor was not available for hire today no work was done on these culverts to-day.

29/8/68

0745 Daparted Talasea for road work.
 0800 arrived at road work.
 Inspected gravelling being done adjacent to the culvers. Gravelling being done by Council Tractor and 7 labourers & seven Inmates from tne Talasea Corrective institution.

As this road has recently been graded there is a need for additional culverts in the future if it rains heavily.

At the time of future grading the operator be requested to grade all portions of road upon a slope, in such a manner as to give the water a run towards the inside drains between the road and ditches.

If this is carried out satisfactorily the need for a regular distance of 20 feet along the road would have extensive damage caused by water gushing into the ditches.

TALASEA

Two men were employed from Sanechoko village to work on the culverts. After one week an effort was made to get more men from Sanechoko without response. These two villages were visited to supply the labour as it is hoped that in the near future they will be constructed into these villages, and it was planned to visit this patrol to train these villagers how to construct a culvert.

The men employed were:

Joe/Boia	for 2 weeks
Tali/Tali	" 1 "
Taka/Boia	" 2 "
Taka/Boia	" 2 "
Man/Boia	" 2 "
Man/Boia	" 2 "
Man/Boia	" 2 "
Man/Boia	" 2 "
Man/Boia	" 2 "
Man/Boia	" 2 "

Taka/Boia, Joe/Boia and Man/Boia were the most reliable workers.

POLITICAL
 Several meetings were held in the village to discuss the work being done and the need for more labour. It was decided to approach the government for more labour. All meetings were held in the village and the work was carried on as usual.

INTRODUCTION.

1/ The purpose for this patrol was to construct culverts at various places of need along the road from Waro to Namova School at Narunegeru village.

Several culverts had previously been constructed but owing to high rain fall in this area and the texture of the soil, several more culverts were obviously required to maintain this road in a serviceable condition for most of the year.

At all places requireing a culvert one was constructed.

A total of fourteen culverts were constructed within seven days. Although this is a low daily average, when one considers the work required for drainage, time lost whilst waiting for pipes from Talasea and working with men from the Talasea area, the result is satisfactory.

These culverts will play an important part towards keeping this road serviceable throughout the year.

As this road has recently been graded there may arise a need for additional culverts in the future if erosion takes place.

At the time of future gradings, the writer suggests that the operator be requested to grade all portions of this road, which is upon a slope, in such a manner as to give the surface a falling pitch towards the inside drain between the road and hill.

If this is carried out satisfactory all rain water will travel for a maximum distance of 24 feet along the road surface. This would save extensive damage caused by water gussing down the road.

LABOUR.

Ten men were employed from Ganemboku village to construct these culverts. After one week an effort was made to employ some men from Buluwara, without response. These two villages were chosen to supply the labour as it is hoped that in the near future new roads will be constructed into these villages, and it was planned to use this patrol to train these villagers how to construct a culvert.

The men employed were;

Joe/Reiu	for 2 weeks
Tali/Tali	" 1 "
Topia/Ipa	" 2 "
Raka/Meta	" 2 "
Baki/Goria	" 2 "
Dau/ Raka	" 2 "
Pake/Poli	" 2 "
Waluka/Reiu	" 1 "
Dendi/Moni	" 1 "
Giru/Itu	" 2 "

Topia/Ipa, Joe/Reiu and Pake/Poli being the best and most reliable workers.

POLITICAL.

Several attampms were made to see if these men had any worries or wished to ask questions about the administration, self government or other things. All attempts were in vain and the men showed little interest in the matters.

2/ GANEMBOKU ROAD.

The men from Ganemboku village are very keen to have a road constructed into their village.

At this moment the ~~proposed~~ proposed road sight for this road into Ganemboku has been cleared of all timbers and rubbish. The only work required before this road is serviceable includes four extensive cuttings.

The Local Government Engineer Mr Julian Lee has inspected this road and has made arrangements for a surveyor to survey this road where the cuttings will be required.

J. R. Ellem
.....
(J. R. ELLEM.)
Patrol Officer

69. 17. 12.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... 5/68-69

Subdistrict..... TALASEA

District..... WEST NEW BRITAIN

Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by..... J. GERI PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled } Dagi Settlement - Part Bola C.D.
(Council and/or }
Census Division/s.) } Council area

Personnel Accompanying Patrol
T. HEUSTON A.D.O.

Duration of Patrol—from 9/ 9/ 68 To 25/ 9/ 68

No. of Days..... 16 days

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :

Date..... 19-29/8/68 Duration..... 11 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly).....
Supervise road clearing through Dagi settlement
area prior to grader utilization

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 1

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

3010 /196

[Signature]
District Commissioner.

67-17-12


5th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.

PATROL NO. TALASEA 5/68-69.

Your reference Tal. P/R 5-68-69 of 30th
October, 1968.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. J. Geri P.O., to Part of Bola Census Division.
3. Your comments on report have been noted.
4. I regret the delay in processing this report. Same occurred owing to a filing error which is unlikely to re-occur again.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

cc: Mr. J. Geri, P.O.,
Sub District Office,
TALASEA
West New Britain District.

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

withdrawn following the matters reported in my L.48 of 27th September.

The District
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

K.W. Dyer
K.W. DYER
District Commissioner

Tal. P/R 5-68-69



District Headquarters,
West New Britain,
HOSKINS.

30th October, 1968

Assistant District Commissioner,
TALASEA.

PATROL REPORT - TAL.5/68-69

The abovementioned report submitted by Mr Geri, Patrol Officer, and your covering memorandum 67-1-1 of 11th instant, are acknowledged.

I am disappointed in the report. I had expected that, with the advantages of a reasonable education Mr Geri could turn out a better job. He has almost failed to give any time to stating what was actually done on the roads in the period spent. He states that about 3/4ths of a mile were completed. Does this mean up to grading standard, or for actual vehicle movement. I understood that the task was the organized clearing of road lines preparatory to the use of the grader. Is this in fact the case?

I can understand the thinking of the settler elements at the Dagi who are seeing what is done in advance at the Palm Oil, but it must be clearly stated to them that their own contribution towards assisting with access will largely determine when such access is available. Further that when finally completed each blockholder will be responsible for the regular cleaning of his frontage. As advised separately there seems a great likelihood of heavy equipment being available to clear the balance of the road up to the funds availability remaining. I have little doubt that most of the settlers are aware of the advantage which they will have from their nearness to the new town at Gigo.

Mr Geri states a situation pertaining in the villages of Ruango, Morakia in respect of sanitation. If such is the case, what action or recommendations did he make? The Council has rules covering both sanitation, and pigs (I have noted recent cases in your Court records) and surely action should have been taken to bring this to the notice of the Council executive.

The situation re the Dagi school is in hand. Work has already commenced on the construction of a permanent classroom and teachers houses. Construction is being undertaken by students from the Moramora Vocational School. This should relieve some of the problems at the Dagi. I realize that the initial buildings were on a completely selfhelp nature.

I await Mr Heuston's report when he completed the road sections now being cleared as to the complete progress made in supplying access to more of the blocks in this settlement.

Camping Claims for Mr Geri have been processed and are returned for payment.

5/12

K.W. Dyer
K.W. DYER
District Commissioner

XXXXXXDISTROFF

57-1-1

Sub-District Office,
TALASEA,
West New Britain District.

11th. October, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.

TALASEA PATROL REPORT NO. 5-1968/69
DAGI SETTLEMENT ROAD

Attached please find a report submitted by Mr. Jerry Geri, Patrol Officer - covering his recent patrol into the area. He accompanied Mr. T. Houston (A.D.O) but was recalled due to his extra activities. You have been fully informed on this score.

The original report submitted by Mr. Geri was unacceptable and I returned it and requested that he re-submit it along certain lines that I set out for him. This will explain the delay taken to forward the report to you.

My comments are as follows:-

- (1). I am still not satisfied with the typing, presentation and spelling of the report. Mr. Geri has had adequate time and could have prepared it with more care. In view of the delay, however, I am forwarding the report.
- (2). The report has no overall continuity, it presents a series of facts, and little or no attempt at analysis has been made. What has been done is very superficial.
- (3). The second paragraph of the conclusion is incorrect. In fact approximately (1/3) one-third of the settlers are willing to work, however due to the fact that for two weeks of each month, they are working at San Remo - during this period no settlers work on the road. This situation is unsatisfactory, but as three general meetings have been held with these people, and the remainder of the settlers refuse to change their attitude, unless some success is obtained in recruiting labour from outside, the work will only proceed slowly and in fits and starts if settlers' labour alone is relied upon.

Constant supervision of this project will be required to bring it to satisfactory completion. I estimate that one more month's work should see the road opened and ready for grading and completion of this project. Approximately 60% of the funds have now been spent, requests for L.P.O.'s for use of the Council tractor and purchase of pipes will be forwarded to you as soon as bills are received from the Council.

W.G. Speldewinde
(W.G. Speldewinde)
s/Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

PATROL NO. 6 of 1968/69 TALASEA

SUB - DISTRICT. TALASEA

DISTRICT. WEST NEW BRITAIN

COUNCIL/ NON-COUNCIL AREA. TALASEA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA

PATROL CONDUCTED BY. JERRY K GERI

DESIGNATION. PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED. DAGI SETTLEMENT

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING. TERRY HEUSTON, Assistant District Officer.

DURATION OF PATROL. 16 Days (13 Days camped out)

OBJECTS of PATROL. SUPERVISION OF ROADWORK AND GENERAL ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

MAP REFERENCE. FOURMIL OF TALASEA

J. K. Geri
 (J. K. GERI)
PATROL OFFICER.

67-1-2

Department of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
TALASEA.
West New Britain District.
25th September, 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
TALASEA.

HEA PATROL REPORT - TALASEA NO.6 of 1968/69.
SUPERVISION OF ROAD WORK ON DAGI SETTLEMENT ROADS.

DIARY.

- 9/9/68. 0900 hours Departed by Landrover for Dagi Settlement to supervise road work.
1045 Arrived at camp sight about a mile from Dagi River and set up camp.
1300 inspected the route of the road with Mr. Heuston, ADO, had 2 hours discussion with the village people of RUANGO and MOREKIA and retired at camp at 1830.
- 10/9/68.
0700 Left camp and supervise the road work, afternoon the same and ceased off at 1600.
- 11/9/68.
0700 Continued supervision.
1030 Visited the Ruango Catholic Mission Primary T School and t village Aid Post.
1245 Returned to Camp.
1300 Continued supervision of Road work and ceased off at 1600.
- 12/9/68.
0700 Left camp and supervised road work.
0945 Investigated a minor case of assault.
1300 Continued supervision and ceased off at 1600 hours.
- 13/9/68.
0700 Supervised road work
1300 Visited the Dagi Primary T School and also inspected the other proposed roads in the blocks.
1815 Returned to Camp.
- 14/9/68.
0715 Left camp to continue supervision of road work until 1200.
2030 Left for Talasea, and arrived 2230 and slept at Talasea.
- 15/9/68.
Sunday observed at Talasea.
- 16/9/68.
Monday Public Holidays observed.

- 17/9/68. 0915 Left for Dagi Settlement by Landrover.
 1130 Arrived at Dagi Camp and inspected road progress and again
 visited the Dagi Primary T School.
 1645 Returned to Camp.
- 18/9/68. 0730 Left for road work supervision and ceased off at 1745.
- 19/9/68. 0745 Left camp for road work supervision and ceased off at 1630
- 20/9/68. 0730 Left for road work.
 1445 Stopped work due to rain and retired at Camp.
- 21/9/68. Left camp at 0645 for road work.
 0945 Left for Tamba Settlement and slept.
- 22/9/68. 0900 Left for Dagi Settlement.
 1130 Arrived at Dagi Camp and Sunday observed.
- 23/9/68. 0745 Left Camp for Dagi Settlement Area to run up people to
 work on the road.
 0800 Went to the road and was noted that not one Settler turned
 up for work.
 0845 Supervised work and stayed with the village workers.
 1600 Returned at Camp.
- 24/9/68. At Camp did a plan of the Ruango Aid Post - No Settler work on
 the road (only village people from Ruango and Morakea worked.)
 1330 Visited road work
 1600 Ceased work and returned to Camp - Received word from
 Assistant District Commissioner Talasea to return to Station Tomorrow.
- 25/9/68. 0745 Packed up equipment to return to Station
 1030 Left Dagi Camp for Talasea by Landrover.
 1215 Arrived at Talasea.
 P.M. General office duties at Station.

END OF DIARY.

J.K. Geri
 (J.K. GERI)
 PATROL OFFICER.

REPORT ON ROAD WORK.

INTRODUCTION:

In 1962, 60 blocks of land were prepared and settlers from the Gazelle Peninsula in Rabaul were brought into the Dagi Settlement. All of the 60 blocks were allocated but only 40 - 45 blocks are actually occupied. All the settlers are from Rabaul except BAKUK, a Sepik man with 2 sons and 2 daughters and a Tolai wife, at the settlement.

The main reason for road work is provide access roads in the settlement to help the settlers to trade their produce, and also to trade their copra at Gigo when its in production in the very near future.

LABOUR:

Labour is recruited from the two villages, Ruango and Morekia and the Dagi Settlers at 75c per day. Both males and young females were recruited. It was noted by the writer that the village people were easily obtained but the settlers were a little of a nuisance. It takes much effort to get them to work.

The village people were very punctual and would turned up in full everyday. The settlers were difficult. Some days they turned up but other days the writer has to look for them. The average attendance were 25 to 30 labourers and the result of the amount of work they did turned out to be satisfactory.

EQUIPMENT.

The equipment used for the construction of the road were picks, crowbars, shovels, axes and sticks that were cut from the bush nearby. Small sticks and ropes were also obtained from the bush to mark the width of the road.

Some of the above tools were issued by the Administration but others were brought to work by the labourers.

No grader was employed as the road itself wasn't ready for grading.

CULVERTS:

No culvert was laid during the patrol was in the area. There were six places along this road where culverts have to be put. Only four cement pipes were delivered.

SIZE OF ROAD:

The road is 18feet wide with 3 feet allowance on each side for drainage. ~~SHARP~~ Curves are allowed at various places but the width is all the same or about the same. Writer believes that this width is sufficient to allow two vehicles to pass without accident.

TERRAIN:

The terrain is mostly flat with the exception of two slopes across the road. The first one ~~has~~ is under construction by the village labourers and the second has been cleared. There are places with drainage but this can very easily be covered by the grader, but otherwise the terrain is not very difficult.

SITUATION REPORT.SETTLERS.

The Tolai settlers are very unenthusiastic in their approach to of doing something for the Government. The golden rule of self-help is unknown to them and they have got the feeling that the Government must do everything for them. At one of the meetings with the settlers, the writer was told that why should they build the road because before their arrival at the Dagi Settlement, the Government had promised them that such things as school, Aid Post and roads will be built by the Government. Now that the Aid Post is not in operation, and the school not very well managed, they seemed to ~~xxxx~~ resign from their trust for the Administration. Some thinking that the services in Rabaul are better than Dagi, left for Rabaul and as the result their blocks are covered with bush and creepers.

Only a hand full of them realized the importance of the road and turned up but only for something in return.

VILLAGE PEOPLE.

George KULU, Councillor for Ruango, Morekia and Kulungi, an ex-Council Clerk, is a very influential man and to get labour through him proved to be impossible. It needs some convincing and if he gives it in he made quite sure that he gets something in return. The village people ~~xxx~~ were quite ~~xxxxxxx~~ cooperative and there was no trouble with them.

COUNCIL.

The Dagi settlement and the villages mentioned above are in the Talisea Local Government Council.

(a) The settlers who came from a place where Local Government Council has been in existence for a long period, do not have the respect of this Council. The Tolai Councillor spends most of his time in Rabaul and as a result he's usually absent at Council meetings.

(b) The villagers seemed to recognized their Council but the Council's Pig Rule has been ignored. This illustrates the number of complaints brought to court every week of pigs roaming around the villages.

POLITICAL: (Settlers)

The writer feel that the political situation in the Dagi Settlement can be ascertained when considering their unwillingness to work for the Government on the Dagi roads. It was observed during this patrol that the settlers were employed at Mosa or Gigo plantations and were substituted by a fresher group each week. They then apply again for employment at either of the two plantations but those who didn't just stayed at home and showed no interest in the employment of the ~~xx~~ road work.

ECONOMICAL. (Settlers)

The majority of settlers spent alot of thier time in Rabaul, so the development and maintenance of the established area is very little. Many of their young coconut trees are overgrown with bush and vines and little attempt is being done to control this.

At present the settlers are selling some of their produce locally at Tamba, Mahavio and Gigo. This is providing the settlers concerned with an average of \$3.00 to \$4.00 each week.

In the next two to three years copra production will be close to full production.

ECONOMICAL Cont. (Villagers)

trade

There's a ~~ixm~~ stove at Kuango said to be owned by a European and a temporary store at Gigo. Also a copra drier is found at Ruango Village, owned by the villagers.

The copra drier at Morekia produces from 4 bags to 8 bags each month.

Transport. At Morekia the Kevelogo clan BALIKOGAROGARO owns a landrover which provides transport to Talasea and also carries settlers from Sanrino to Dagi Settlement from employment.

At Ruango there are two outboard motors in operation and four dinghys of which two have motors. Many canoes are owned by the villages but none of them has motors.

EDUCATION.

There are two schools in the area - (a) Dagi Primary T School which is run by the Administration and (b) Ruango Primary T School run by the Catholic Mission.

(a) The Dagi Primary T School enrolment is 84 students with 58 boys and 26 girls. There are three teachers at the school. 74 students out of the 84 are village students from either Morekia or Kuango.

(b) Ruango school has an enrolment of 83 students with 49 boys and 34 girls. There are four teachers. This school serves the three villages; Ruango, Morekia and Kulungi.

(c) Condition of schools ;

(i) The Dagi Primary T School is in an untidy state with rotten timbers, corrugated irons pulled off and grasses are seen growing everywhere. There's only one classroom without roof and two other classes held underneath the teachers' residence. The place is all in shambles and this explains itself when one looks very carefully at the school. During windy and rainy days the school is closed down because there are no walls to protect the students from above. The teachers' houses are in unsafe ~~xxx~~ condition and they are likely to fall down during rainy days and earthquakes.

(ii) The Ruango school is in good condition and the classrooms are well arranged and divided in their respective classrooms. The teachers live in the villages in houses built by the villagers at free of charge.

No assistance is received from the parents of the pupils and as a result ~~xx~~ any work that has to be done is carried out by the pupils and the teachers themselves, at both schools.

HEALTH. (Villagers)

The health of the people is very good and their diet is good. The people ~~is~~ general turned out to be clean and tidy but their houses in the villages are dirty and not in proper arrangement.

The houses are so closely built and no windows can be identified, and there is a danger of fire spreading from house to house.

The writer suggests that these people must be encouraged to build their houses in lines and with windows in them like some of the coastal villages in Papua.

SITUATION REPORT cont.

AID POSTS:

There are two aid posts in the area of which one is in operation. They are Dagi Aid Post and the Ruango Aid Post.

(a) The Dagi Aid Post was built by the Government is not in operation. There's a medical orderly to run it. The timbers which formed part of the aid post buildings were all rotten, grasses could be seen growing and vines. The settlers seek medical help at Ruango Aid Post when they are sick.

(b) The Ruango Aid Post is run by the Council and it serves the surrounding villagos and settlers. The aid post is opened almost everyday of the week.

WATER SUPPLY - Settlers.

Water is not the problem and is readily obtained from the creek at the settlement when their tank is empty.

WATER SUPPLY - Villagers.

Merekia Village has 4 tanks but of no use as the result of pipe damages. None at Ruango Village. The [unclear] visited a water place very much like a well, and found that pigs are always at this place and their excreter of shit is very evitable.

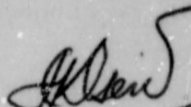
Water is sometimes obtained from Sanremo Plantation a mile away and sometimes from saguag .

CONCLUTION.

During the period this patrol was in the area, three quaters a mile of road was constructed with the average labour of 25 to 30 people. As was pointed out earlier of settlers unwillingness to turn up promptly for work, there was a slow progress but the result was satisfactory.

There is not one settler who is willing to work on the road as was informed by Mr. A.D.O Terry Neuston, who is still carrying on with this work at the Dagi Area.

.....


(JERRY K. GERI)
PATROL OFFICER.

67.17.7



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... TALASEA No. 6/68-69^A

Subdistrict..... Talasea

District..... West New Britain

Type of Patrol..... Special - Land

Patrol Conducted by..... Reuben Tauka. Lands Assistant

Area Patrolled..... Part Bali Is

(Council /or

Census Division/s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

Duration of Patrol -from 30/7/68..... To 5/8/68

No. of Days..... 7

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

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

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... Land investigation survey 'Vatukele'.

Total Population of Area Patrolled.....

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

14 / 10 / 19 68

Kus Dye/mc
District Commissioner.

67-17-7

October 29th, 1968

District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
ROBINSON

PATROL NO. TALASEA 6-68/69

Your reference TAL P/R 6/68-9 of 14/10/1968.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. R. Tauka, Field Assistant to Part Bali Census Division.

3. The map would have been better if Mr. Tauka had shown the boundaries of the adjacent alienated land and its name and reference number. The L.A. number referring to the land surveyed should also have been quoted in the report.

I think that Mr. Tauka will benefit greatly from submitting reports on tasks given to him and on the situation generally.

(W. R. DISKON)
A/Director

C.C.

Mr. Reuben Tauka,
Sub-District Officer,
TALASEA
West New Britain.

TERRITORY OF WEST PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

67.17.7 (3)



TAL P/R 6/68-9

District Headquarters,
West New Britain,
HOSKINS.

14th October, 1968

The Assistant District Commissioner,
TALASEA.

TALASEA PATROL No 6/68-69
SPECIAL - BALI

The abovementioned report covering Mr Tauka's visit to Bali for survey work on the 'Vatukele' land is acknowledged.

Mr Tauka has proceeded on leave, but he should be informed in future that he should submit situation reports with any written submissions in future. As with our Patrol Officers he can be invaluable in passing on the feelings of the people with whom he comes in contact, and he should interpret his duties wider than the technical side of land work.

The maps made by Mr Tauka in the re-survey of 'Vatukele' have been forwarded to Department of Lands.

Camping Allowance Claims have been certified, and will be forwarded to Treasury Rabaul for payment by cheque.

K.W. DYER
K.W. DYER

District Commissioner.

MINUTE TO:

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded please. The patrol was required for a re-survey of a Mission land application in the Bali area. Mr Tauka, and all my Field Officers have been requested to submit reports, and now directed to include a situation report.

K.W. DYER
K.W. DYER

District Commissioner.

(7)

Dept. of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA,
West New Britain.

20th September, 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
TALASEA.

Talasea Patrol No. 6-68/69.
Bali/Witu Census Division, Talasea Sub-District.

Introduction:

This patrol was conducted solely to carry out the land work that is re-surveying of the land "Vatuleke" boundary and putting hardwood post around the corner marked. The patrol was conducted into the Bali Census Division, in the Talasea Sub-District. The duration of Patrol was from 30/7/68 to 5/8/68.

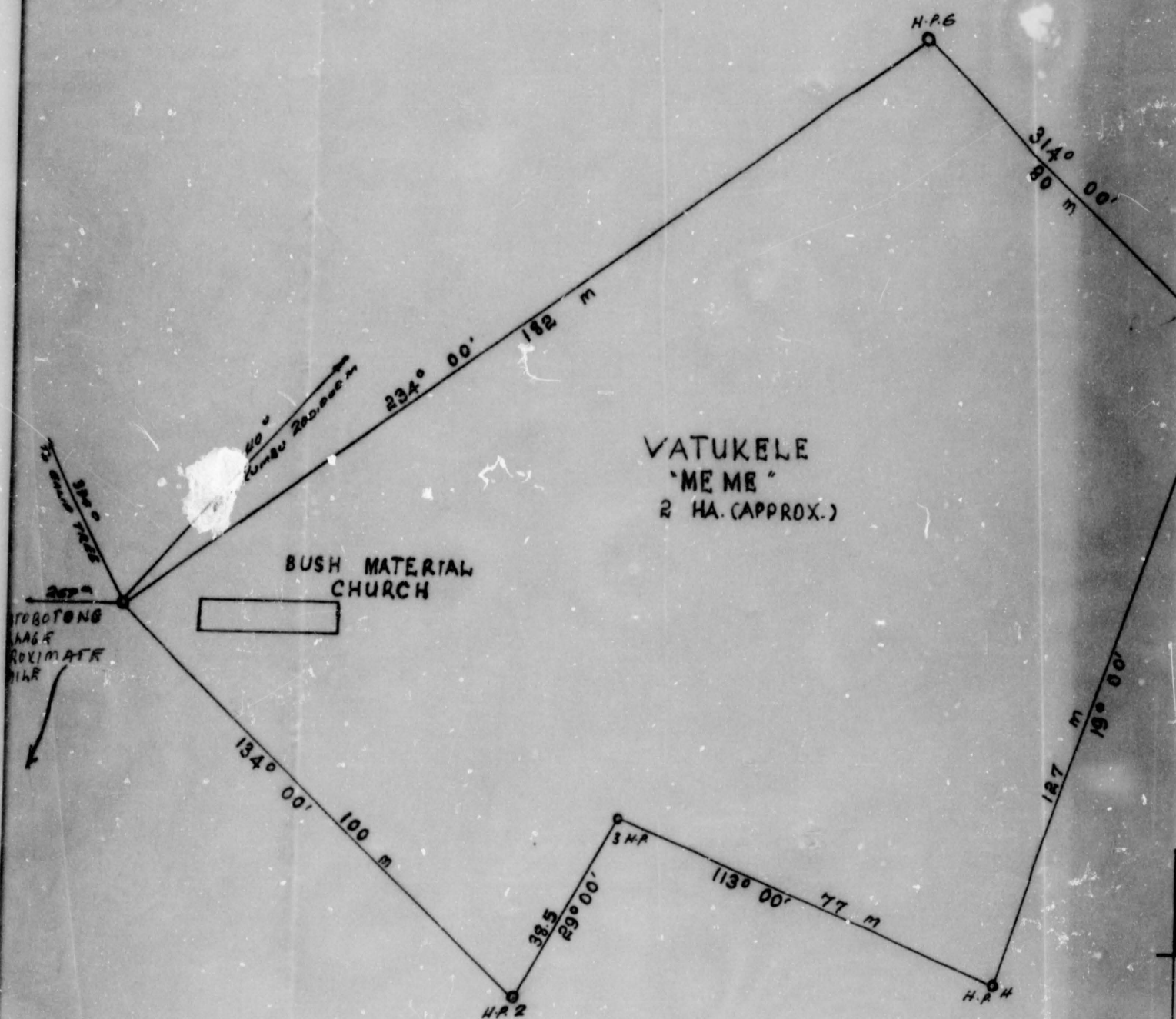
The area is flat low lying country. This area lies adjacent to the area already alienated known as the original application by the Sacred Heart Mission Property Trust was for approximately two hectares of land which was in the shape of a rough square, refer the sketch accompanying the Application.

Patrol Diary.

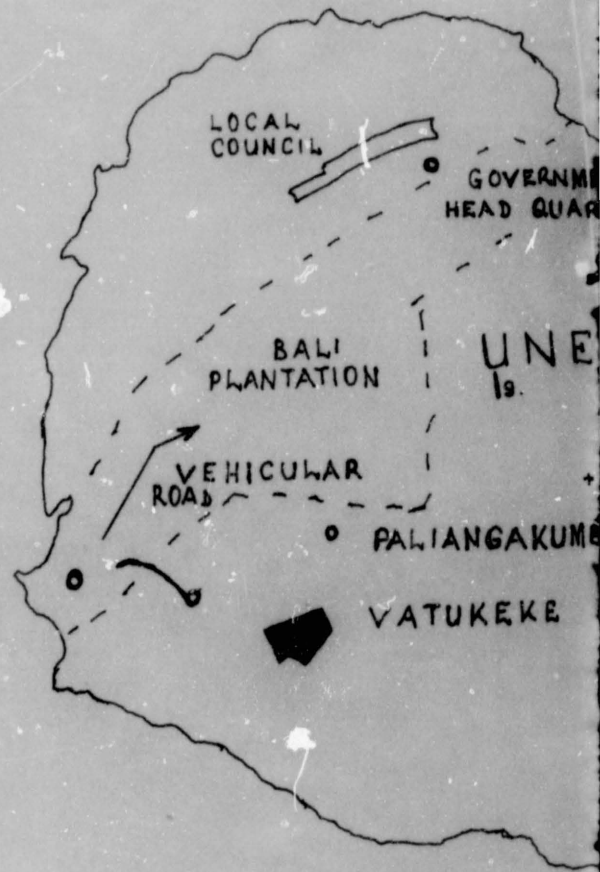
- 30/7/68 Left Talasea at 4.30^{PM} per M.V. Aria and arrived at Bulumuri at 7.p.m. for anchorage, then left Bulumuri at 10. p.m. at night. Proceeded to Bali.
- 31/7/68 Arrived at Bali 0705 am at Makiri, then on shore to awaiting P.O. Jerram. Mr. Jerram arrived at 0900 a.m. and discussed about the land Vatuleke. Then by motor-cycle to base camp at airstrip.
At 1.p.m. by motor-cycle to Paliangakumbu village to introduce self that I came here to re marked original surveyed by P.O. S.Gibson. 4 p.m. returned to base camp.
- 1/8/68 To Paliangakumbu start surveying the land with 30 clan members to assist me, clearing the bush.
- 2/8/68 0745 am to 1600 hrs. Checking Schedule of Owners such clan as Kaindim, Lange, Nalei, Kita and Buri. At Paliangakumbu village.
- 3/8/68 0745 am to 1600 hrs. Same clan as above re-Checked at Manape and Penata village.
- 4/8/68 Left Makiri at 3.15p.m. Proceeded per M.V. Aria over night at Balangeli Witu Is. Arrived therein 7.15 p.m. to anchorage. Then left Balangeli at 10.10 p.m. at night to proceeded to buluma.
- 5/8/68 Arrived at Buluma 0930 a.m. to drop off settlers. Left Buluma at 10.05 a.m. thence to Talasea. Arrived Talasea at 12.15 p.m. Patrol end.

Banka
.....
.....

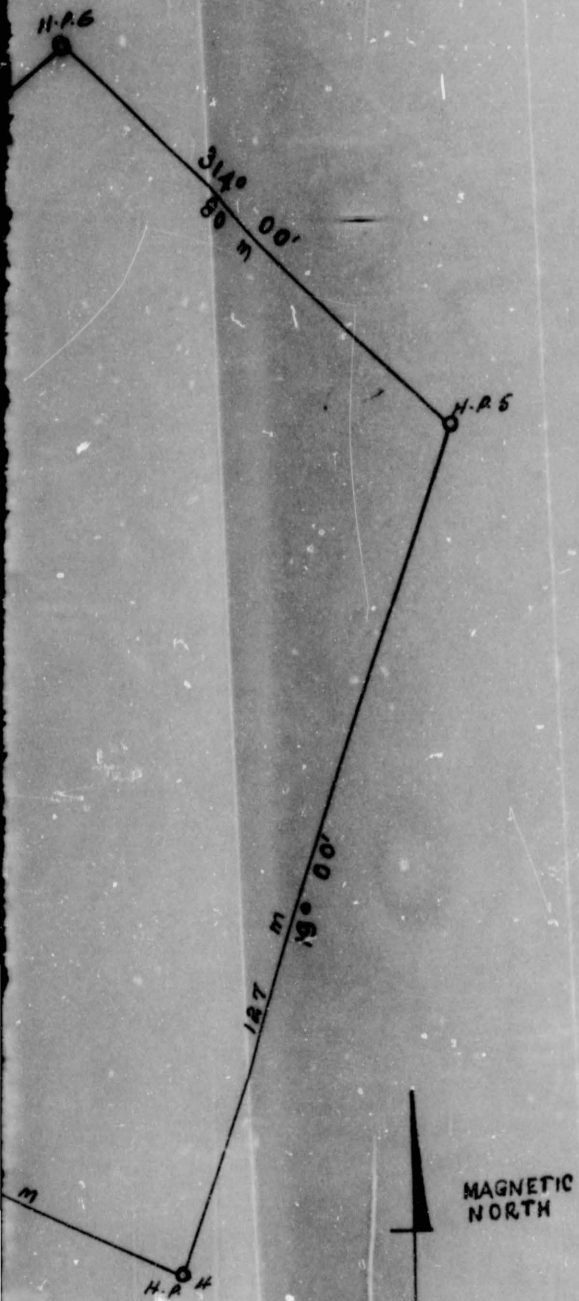
PLAN



LOCALITY SKETCH



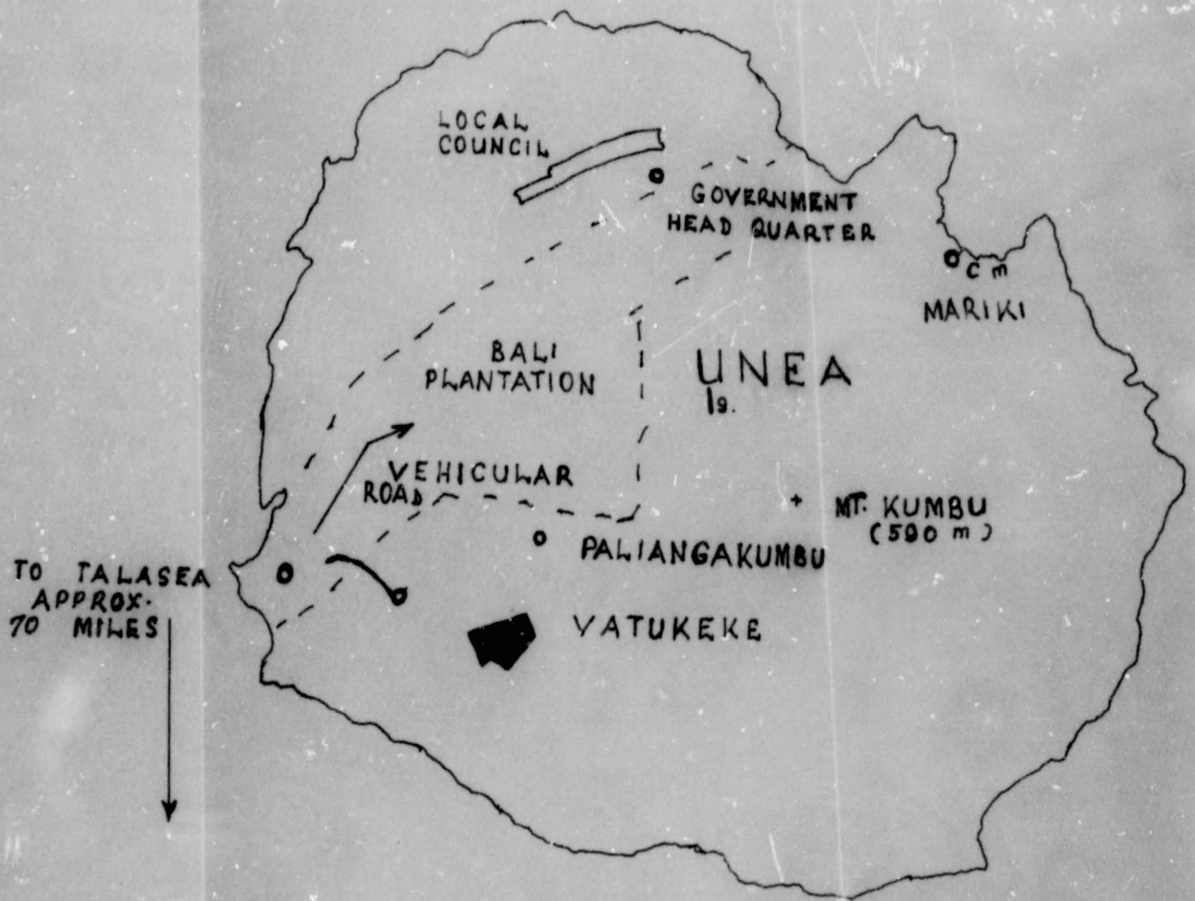
TO TALASEA
APPROX.
70 MILES



NAME OF LAND
SENSUS DIVISION
SUB DISTRICT
DISTRICT
MILINCH
FOURNIL
AREA
SURVEY BY
DATE
TYPE OF SURVEY
DEPT OF LANDS FILE
H. G. FILE
SCALE

VATUKELE
BALI WITU
TALASEA
WEST NEW BRITAIN
BALI
WITU
2 HA. (APPROX)
S. GIBSON P10
25-10-67
CHAIN AND COMP
67/1165
35-3-105
1" : 100

LOCALITY SKETCH



NAME OF LAND
 SENSUS DIVISION
 SUB DISTRICT
 DISTRICT
 MILINCH
 FOURMIL
 AREA
 SURVEY BY
 DATE
 TYPE OF SURVEY
 DEPT OF LANDS FILE
 H. Q. FILE
 SCALE

VATUKELE
 BALI WITU
 TALASEA
 WEST NEW BRITAIN
 BALI
 WITU
 2 HA. (APPROX)
 S. GIBSON P10
 25-10-67
 CHAIN AND COMPASS
 67/1165
 35-3-105
 1" : 100

MAGNETIC NORTH



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WEST NEW BRITAIN Report No. TALASEA 6/1968-69
 Patrol Conducted by T.J.A. HEUSTON ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER
 Area Patrolled BOLA CENSUS DIVISION - TALASEA LOCAL GOVT COUNCIL
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....
 Natives MR. J.K. GERI PATROL OFFICER (PART) (15 days)
 Duration—From 29 / 8 / 19 68 to 30 / 10 / 19 68
 Number of Days 45 field days 39 camped out
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO 60 Patrol Days
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19..... July 1968 7 days
 Medical ... /...../19..... Aid Posts in Area
FOURMIL OF WEST NEW BRITAIN
 Map Reference.....
 Objects of Patrol (1) Familiarisation (2) Ward Development Schemes
(3) Work on Dagi Settlement Roads.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

15 / 1 / 1969

[Signature]
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

67-17-18

10th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.

PATROL NO. TALASEA 6/68-69

Your reference TAL P/R/68-69 dated
15th January, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of
Special Report by Mr. T.J.A. Houston, A.D.O. to BOLA
Census Division.

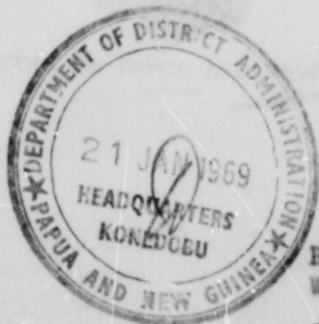
Your covering memorandum has raised
all points concerning further action.

I expect that the queries raised by
you will be dealt with in due course.

Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

c.c. Mr. T.J.A. Houston,
Assistant District Officer,
Sub-district Office,
TALASEA.
West New Britain District.

67.17.18 (12)



TAL P/R 6/68-69

HOSKINS, KWALAKESSI P.O., WEST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT.

15th January 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Talasea Sub-District,
TALASEA.

TALASEA PATROL No. 6/68-69

Receipt is acknowledged of Mr. Heuston's report on the above patrol together with his covering comment whilst acting A.D.C. prior to your taking up duties at Talasea.

I am not pleased with either the report or the results obtained by the patrol. The delay in submission is ~~inexcusable~~ inexcusable and I am certain that the report would not yet be submitted had not pressure been put on Mr. Heuston from this H.Q.

No written instructions were given to the patrolling officer as required. This is a pity as it is hard for me to follow just what Mr. Heuston was expected to do. His work seems to have lacked direction and achievement considering the time spent in the field.

Before work is resumed on the Dagi settlement roads I would like you to study previous correspondence on this matter, visit the area, consider how you think the remaining funds can most profitably be spent and discuss the matter fully with me on the spot. Broadly we have some funds to assist in the work; I expect the settlers to contribute some effort. It has never been expected that all roads needed could be completed but what further needs there may be and for which additional assistance may be necessary - these should be submitted as Rural Development projects through the Talasea Council.

Mr. Heuston's report is general on many matters rather than specific. I could have written the "Economic" section myself merely from general knowledge. I would like to know more facts concerning new plantings, driers, fermentaries, production figures etc. Other sections of the report hint at much but tell nothing - for example the prostitution at GIGO. Is this fact? If so what has or is being done about it? What are the facts and background to the prospective entrepreneurs that "rush headlong into ventures" and the others that "rely unduly on helpful DDA and transport officers...."? The report contains far too many vague generalities and insufficient facts and concise well documented information.

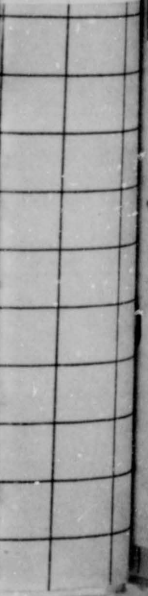
What action is being taken concerning the housing, hygiene and village deficiencies? Surely this should be taken up through the Council and its appropriate Committee.

Mr. Heuston tends to excuse deficiencies on lack of staff and specialist officers. Welfare officers, business advisory officers plus more DDA staff would help meet the situation. I am frankly more concerned to see concrete plans of action to effect improvement where necessary with the resources we have. We certainly could do more with more staff but I also think we should be achieving more with the staff we have. We must also make the utmost use of the Council and its Committees. I hope that when you have settled into the Talasea sub-district you will be able to give more purpose and direction to what is being done than has been evident for some time.

Mr. Heuston's claim for camping allowance is acknowledged and will be forwarded for payment as soon as possible.

K.W. Dyer
(K.W. Dyer)

D.D.A., KONEBOBU. For your information please. (K.W. Dyer) D/C

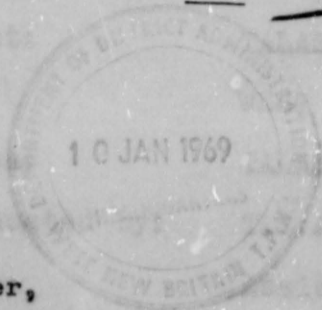




TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1-1
TAL PIREPTS

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone 57-1-1
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
West New Britain District,
TALASEA.

3rd January, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain,
HOSKINS.

DIC
→

TALASEA PATROL NO. 6/1968-1969.

Please find enclosed report of the above Patrol.

The delay in its presentation is regretted, but is due mainly to staff changes, absences of experienced staff on Patrol, thus leaving me little time for matters apart from routine administration, supervision of Council Projects and answering outstanding correspondence.

The body of the report was typed mainly during the Christmas New year period, in time apart from that spent collecting Mail and personnell from the Airstrip. My apologies for the somewhat erratic typing, and also the rather disjointed style of presentation.

T. Heuston.

T. Heuston.
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

- N.B. Maps:
- Talasea Local Government Council Area - 2 copies
 - Dagi Settlement Access Roads - 1 copy
 - Camping Allowance Claim - 4 copies

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

10

Patrol Report No. 6 TALASEA 6/1968-69
Sub District: TALASEA
District: WEST NEW BRITAIN
Council Area: TALASEA L.G. Council.
Patrol Conducted by: T.J.A. HEUSTON
Designation: Assistant District Officer
Area Patrolled: BCLA Census Division
Talasea Council Area
Personell Accompanying: Mr. G. Geri P.O. (Part)
Duration of Patrol: 29.8.68; 31.8.68;
2.9.68 - 10.9.68; 11.9.68 - 27.9.68;
1.10.68; 4.10.68 - 9.10.68;
11.10.68 - 18.10.68; 25.10.68;
28.10.68 - 30.10.68.
Total Field Days: 45
Total Nights Camped: 39
Date and Duration of
Last DDA Patrol to Area: July, 1968 - 7 days
Objects of Patrol: (1) Familiarisation
(2) Ward Development Programmes
(3) Work on Dagi Settlement Roads
Total Population of
Area Patrolled: 5,024
Map Reference: Fourmil of West New Britain
Patrol Map: Attached
Village Poulation
Register: NOT ENCLOSED

Patrol Report TALASEA 6/1968-69.

PATROL DIARY.

- Thursday
29.8.68

0730 left Talasea with D.M.O. to Dagi River and Oil Palm Area. Ret. Dagi River 1030, to IBENI (Dagi Settlement Area) inspected. Also inspected roads and site of old FWD road camp. Visited RUANGO and Merokea, spoke to village people. To Talasea by 1830.
- Saturday
31.8.68

0730 left Talasea to Dagi Settlement. Met DASF Project Manager and Settlers and discussed Roads, Aid Post, School and other matters. Ret Talasea 1330. 1400 left Talasea to Narunegeru, walked up GANEMBOKU Road and visited FWD Surveyor acting on instructions of Local Government Engineer, returned Talasea 1700.
- Monday
2.9.68

0800 to Dagi Settlement Road Camp. Cleaned camp and access road, and visited RUANGO and MOROKEA Villages to obtain labour. Slept Dagi Camp.
- Tuesday
3.9.68

Supervision of Clearing of trees and bushes from Dagi Access Road. Visited RUANGO and MOROKEA again in search of labour. To San Remo to inspect village people working there. Slept Dagi Camp.
- Wednesday
4.9.68

Supervision of clearing old access road, and commenced widening it to 18 ft, and drains of 3ft on each side of this, digging out stumps in preparation for grading. To KILUNGI Village to enquire re Patrol Accommodation - none available. Returned Dagi. Slept.
- Thursday
5.9.68

0630 - 1600 Day spent on supervision of Dagi Road. 1600 - 1900 meeting with Dagi Settlers re Ward Development Plans.
- Friday
6.9.68

0800 to Talasea arr 1000. Discussions with ADC re Patrol, Roads, San Remo, and Council. To remain at Dagi until access road suitably formed. 1400 left Talasea arriving Dagi 1600 after calling in at KILUNGI and RUANGO Villages en route.
- Saturday
7.9.68

0630 - 1200 supervision of road work, payment of labourers. 1500 to GIGO to investigate report of dangerous driving. Returned Dagi 1715. Slept.
- Sunday
8.9.68

Observed Dagi Camp.
- Monday
9.9.68

0800 to GIGC to complete investigation, and assist in removing vagrants from workers camp ret Dagi 1000. Mr. J. Geri P.O. arrived & set up camp. Instructed Mr. Geri in road supervision, and construction of drains and culverts. Slept Dagi Camp.
- Tuesday
10.9.68

0600 to Talasea to attend Council Executive Meeting.
- Wednesday
11.9.68

At Talasea. Attended Council Meeting till 1700. 1745 left Talasea by motor bike to Dagi through rain arriving 1945. Slept Dagi Camp.
- Thursday
12.9.68

0630 - 1600 Supervision of Road work at Dagi with Mr. Geri. 1600 to KILUNGI discussed Ward Development Programme returned Dagi 1800.
- Friday
13.9.68

Supervision of Road work. Inspected Settlement Roads with P.O. Mr. Geri, and visited School, Aid Post etc. Discussed problems with settlers. Slept Dagi Camp.
- Saturday
14.9.68

0700 - 1200 Supervision of Road work.
- Sunday
15.9.68

Observed Dagi Road Camp. District Works Officer Mr. Fehlberg visited and inspected road and deposits of gravel.

(9) X

- Monday 16.9.68 Public Holiday - observed Dagi Road Camp. Severe Earthtremor at 12AM, followed by repeated minor tremors at 1/2 hour intervals.
- Tuesday 17.9.68 0700 Morokea's & Ruango's commenced work. 1030 Mr. Geri & wife returned from Talasea. 1100 to Dagi Settlement to enquire why Settlers not working on the road. Work ceased 1600 Slept Dagi.
- Wednesday 18.9.68 0700 Village people and 14 Dagi Settlers commenced work. 0900 to Ruango School to investigate complaints of absenteeism. 1000 returned and rest of day spent on supervision of road work.
- 19.9.68 Thursday Day spent supervising road work - marking lines for road between Survey Pegs (a number of Survey Pegs missing). Mr. Speldewinde A.D.C. visited at lunchtime. Slept Dagi.
- 20.9.68 Friday Supervision of Road work. 1000 one worker LOI/TANGOLE fell off cliff face at corner where road being widened, and injured in back by falling crowbar. To Aid Post by bike to get needle, gut, novacaine, penicillin & Sulpa Drugs. Sewed up wound. Dr Johns called in on his regular inspection at Dinner time, and Patient sent with him to Talasea for further treatment. Dr. Johns diagnosed that Gas Gangrene has infected the shoulder.
- 21.9.68 Saturday Supervision of work in AM. Payment of Wages. Some complaints that wages of 70c/day inadequate (due to injury of worker on previous day). Decided to pay those working with crowbars on cliff-face \$1.00 per day, also explained that LOI/TANGOLE would be paid daily wages for the period he was in hospital. All satisfied by this decision. Slept Dagi Road Camp.
- 22.9.68 Sunday Observed Dagi - Mr. Geri returned from weekend trip to TAMBA 4PM.
- 23.9.68 Monday AM No Settlers came to work. Only 1/2 of Ruango's Morokea's came to work. 1000 Mr. Eric Kirkman came - inspected road, culverts etc., advised re grading and placement of culverts etc. 1030 Mr. P. Batho ADO arrived with pay from Talasea - left 1400. Heavy rain in PM - Payment of Wages.
- 24.9.68 Tuesday 0600 to Ruango - meeting and discussion with vilagers and Councillor re village cleanliness, housing and Council Matters. 0800 returned Dagi Camp. To Talasea, discussions with ADC returned Dagi Camp 8.45 PM Slept Dagi.
- 25.9.68 Wednesday 0700 - 1600 Supervision of Road work. Mr. Geri P.O. broke camp and returned to Talasea 1000. Slept Dagi Camp.
- 26.9.68 Thursday Supervision of work. - to Ruango, discussions with Councillor re village housing, and road work. Village people agreed that they would work until all culverts placed into position, and at least one mile of road was open for grading
- 27.9.68 Friday 0900 Mr. Speldewinde ADC arrived ex Talasea. To Dagi Settlement for conference with settlers. Mr. P. Holmes DASF Project Manager also present. Mr. M. Jones DAO arrived later. Settlers at first refused to work on the roads, payment or not, on the principle that it was the Govts responsibility to build the roads. They reconsidered and promised a token line of 10 men and women while they went and sought labour from the Inland Nakanai area. Mr. S departed while I went with DAO & P. Holmes to speak to other settlers at San Remo. It became apparent that many of the settlers had no intention of working on the roads, or even of honouring the token agreement made that morning. P.M. Paid Road Laboureres, went to Talasea arriving 1800.
- 28.9.68 SATURDAY Observed Talasea.
- 29.9.68 SUNDAY Observed TALASEA
- 30.9.68 MONDAY - At Talasea and Narunegerku on Talasea Council Projects and other Council Projects. Mr. Speldewinde left for Rabaul. Mr. Geri working on Patrol report at S.D.O.

(7)

- 1.10.68 Tuesday 0700 left Talasea. To MOROKEA plumber left at work on watertank maintenance. To Dagi camp. Some 25 Village people working, no Dagi Settlers. To Dagi camp. After heated discussion with Settlers some commenced work and promised that a final meeting would be held on Friday at 9AM re working on Settlement Roads. 1200 Dr. Johns passed through en route to Hoskins for Medical Emergency. 1230 heavy rain. Supervision of placement of pipes, culverts. Returned Talasea 1830. Slept Talasea.
- 2.10.68 Wednesday At SDO Talasea Routine Administration. Mr. P. Kilori arrived 1730.
- 3.10.68 Thursday At Sdo Talasea, routine administration & work on Ward Development Plans
- 4.10.68 Friday 0745 District Sched. 0830 to Dagi Camp with cash and tobacco, inspected work. 1000 to Dagi Settlement to attend meeting. Meeting was cancelled as only 8 persons had turned up and majority of settlers continued to boycott the road work. To Road camp. Supervision of Road work. Slept Dagi Camp.
- 5.10.68 Saturday 0800 to Talasea to attend Council Executive Committee Meeting 1000 till 1400. Returned Dagi 1800. Slept Dagi.
- 6.10.68 Sunday - Observed Dagi Road Camp.
- 7.10.68 Monday 0300 to Talasea to proceed on Patrol on MV ARIA - told that boat not to be made available after all. Returned Dagi, supervised work.
- 8.10.68 Tuesday Supervision of Road work Dagi. Slept Dagi.
- 9.10.68 Wednesday 0800 to Talasea - attended Council Meeting 0900 - 1745 Slept Talasea.
- 10.10.68 Thursday Preparing Submissions on Talasea Road Projects at SDO. Slept Talasea. Mr. Speldewinde ADC absent in Hoskins.
- 11.10.68 Friday At SDO Talasea, completed remainder of Road Submissions. Mr. Speldewinde returned 1600. Discussions re transport to Dagi. 1800 left Talasea through heavy rain & hail to Dagi arr 2030.
- 12.10.68 Saturday Observed Dagi. Visited GIGO discussions with H. Rothmeiyer, re Police Matters, and re Talasea Peninsular Roads.
- 13.10.68 Sunday. Observed Dagi.
- 14.10.68 Monday 0700 - 1600 at Dagi Supervision of Road work - cutting bush in new sections, pegging road lines, burning off, finding survey pegs etc.
- 15.10.68 Tuesday 0700 - 1600 Continued cutting new bush on Dagi Roads. Small group of Tolai Settlers working near DASF Centre, in addition to Village People. Slept Dagi.
- 16.10.68 Wednesday 0700-1600 Supervision of Road work. Putting in lines for drains, burning off - very hot sun today.
- 17.10.68 Thursday 0700-1600 Burning off continues. Quite a few workers suffer from heat exhaustion in hot sun. Carr arrived at 1630 with pay for workers. 1700 commenced paying workers completed 1745. Slept Dagi.
- 18.10.68 Friday 0700 Tolais commence work, another very hot still day. 1500 Admin car arrived. Left for Talasea arriving 1700.
- 19.10.68 - 24.10.68 Attended Local Government Council Advisors Conference, and West New Britain Council Conference at Talasea.
- 25.10.68 Friday AM at Council House checking accounts, and instructing Clerk in keeping Records of Tractor Hire. 1500 to Dagi, paid off labourers and broke camp. Returned Talasea 1800. Slept Talasea.
- 26.10.68 Saturday. Observed Talasea.
- 27.10.68 Sunday. Observed Talasea.

(6)

28.10.68
Monday

1000 left Talasea on MV AIMARA to WanguWangu 1200 interviewed Mr. Ken Hopkins. 1330 to Buluduri arr 1500. Interviewed villagers re Ward Development Programmes. 1630 left Bulumuri to Buludava by 1830. Went Ashore & interviewed people till 2300. Slept.

29.10.68
Tuesday

0515 left Buludava to Woganakai by 0630. Interviewed people. 0800 left Wganakai direct to Kandoka by 1200 interviewed people. 1330 left Kandoka to GARU by 1500. Interviewed people. Left Garu 1700 to Bagum Sawmill. Went ashore & spoke to Manager Mike Thurston & others re thefts, returned 2300.

30.10.68

0600 went ashore at Bagum Sawmill investigated thefts. Returned Aimara 1000 to Kambili discussions. 1200 left Kambili to Bagum 1330 discussions. 1500 to Minda, discussions. 1630 to Volupai Wharf arriving 1730. To Talasea station by car 2100. Slept Talasea.

END OF PATROL

INTRODUCTION.

The Talasea Local Government Council Area comprises the entire BOLA Census Division (with the exception of two small hill villages of NEVIRIA and REFENGI, of whom the last Patrol to the area noted: "the villagers from Neviria total about 17 in all ... whilst the majority of these people are being employed away from their villages it would be uneconomical for a patrol to go into the area.")

The Bola Census Division consists of the volcanic Willaumez Peninsular, and the swampy base of the Peninsular from the Dagi River due West as far as KANDOKA.

The objects of this Patrol were:

- (1) Familiarisation
- (2) Collect information for Ward Development Programmes.
- (3) Work on Dagi Settlement Roads.

The major part of the time of the Patrol was spent on the third object of the Patrol. Approximately one and a half miles of access road into the Dagi Settlement Blocks were cut, cleared and formed ready for grading. Work was by hand labour and progress was slow due to lack of any mechanical equipment availability, and a chronic labour shortage - the fact that the majority of settlers were unwilling to lend a hand on these access roads also contributed. Most settlers hold the attitude that the Administration is responsible for the provision of these roads, and that the Administration should build them, without calling on the Settlers for work as paid labourers.

With respect to Familiarisation, when opportunity arises, a further Patrol will have to be mounted to those other villages in the Bola Census Division which were not visited, during this Patrol. This Patrol will be combined with collection further details for the setting out of Ward Development Plans, with the ultimate Object of drawing up a FIVE YEAR Plan for the Talasea Council, in accordance with the Commissioner for Local Government's Requirements for Council Development Programmes.

Information in respect of Ward Development Programmes has now been gathered in the following villages and areas.: Dagi Settlement, Ruango, Murokea, San Remo, Kulungi; Wangu Wangu, Buludava, Bulumuri, Woganakai, Kandoka, Garu, Kambili, Bagum, Bagum Sawmill - together with the information from the villages not yet visited, this information (which includes the peoples own requests for Development Projects in their Villages and Wards) will have to be collated with a considerable body of information available in Lands and Agricultural Files at Talasea, in the next six months or so, in order to provide the basis for intelligible Ward Development Plans. As a consequence the information collected during this Patrol is not included with this Patrol Report.

(5)

SITUATION REPORT.

(1) POLITICAL.

The area Patrolled is a Part of the Talasea Local Government Council Area which comprises the BOLA Census Division with the exception of two small hamlets of semi-nomadic mountain people (locally known as Kaulons, and of similar habits to the Mokolokols, they have not been contacted very often, however they are peaceful and often seek work as labourers on coastal plantations both at Talasea and in the Kandrian Sub District on the other side of the range).

The Bola Local Government Council was originally commenced in 1958. There was strong opposition from a number of villages to the new Council due to the strength of the "Kivung" Movement. In 1960 Morokea Village was included. In 1965 Kandoka Village, on the border of the Kombe was included. In 1968 Kilu, Garrilli, Bamba, and the remaining section of Waro was included, and at the same time the Council was renamed the Talasea Local Government Council, and became Multi-racial with the inclusion of Talasea Township and Plantations into the Council. The "Kivung Influence" - an effect of Nakanai Cargo Cult, seems to have vanished.

At present there are 17 Councillors, 3 of whom are Europeans.

The Council has had a mediocre success in the field of Public Works to date, due to the difficulty of obtaining skilled technical staff, however its success in the Political Field is marked, all residents of the area recognise the Council as having power and prestige, and they all (with the possible exception of some Dagi Settlers) look toward the Council for assistance in their local problems of health, welfare and works. The Council is also gaining confidence in the legitimacy of its opinions, and over recent months has not been laggard in taking Administration Departments to task for what it sees as ineffectual implementation, or lack of effective policies. When the Ward Development Plans are finally formulated, it is hoped that the Council will commence to take the initiative in aspects of local planning of particular importance to the area.

The standard of debate, and range of opinion expressed within the Talasea Council has steadily been improving, and it was notable that of all the Councils represented at the West New Britain Council Conference, the Talasea Council showed the least Parochial outlook, and a greater ability to express its opinions, no matter how unpopular some of those opinions might have been to the general consensus of opinion. The Council no longer seems to be bound by the idea that unanimity in opinion must be sought on every issue, an idea that often ~~may~~ limits the effectiveness of Local Government.

Generally I would say, that whatever its shortcomings on the works side (shortcomings which it is now beginning to control), the Talasea Council has the makings of a valuable Political Force. It is to be hoped that this trend will continue.

The exception quoted - that of the Dagi Settlement, is apparent when in contrast to other villages the Dagi Settlers - who are of Tolai stock in the main - take their grievances, and imagined grievances in the first instance to the Gazelle Council, despite the fact that the Gazelle Council has ~~often~~ neglected to reply to them. A number of these settlers also refuse to pay Tax to the Talasea Council. This may be either a refusal of the settlers to give up their roots and connections with the Gazelle Peninsular, or due to lack of communication between the Settlers and their Councillor (there have been many complaints from the settlers on this score as well), or a combination of both.

At the Ward level, there is varying degree of acceptance of the principal that a number of separate village are represented by a single councillor - some hamlets have been ignored for years by their incumbent councillors, and there is in such instances a sense of grievance. Where councillors are active, there may be resentment, in that he is interfering with the affairs of villages other than his own, but this tends to be more valuable to those effected, in that it is an active thing, involving people in the political process, rather than the passive apathy and grievance of those who are ignored.

Apart from a number of more sophisticated individuals, there is little or no interest in politics outside the Council Area. The activities of the Local MHA go largely without report or comment, in this area.

(6)

(2) ECONOMIC.

The Bola Census Division consists of the volcanic Willaumez Peninsular, and the swampy base of the peninsular from the Dagi River as far west as KANDOKA.

Transport from Talasea, which is situated in a sheltered harbour 1/3rd of the way up the Peninsular on the Eastern Side, is by road to the Dagi River. There are also two roads crossing the Peninsular, one across the narrowest part (which contains the Airstrip) to Volupai Plantation, and another in the hills serving the majority of the population, from Talasea to Buluwara. There are wharves at Talasea, and Volupai Plantation. Timber tracks, or roughly cleared roads, following the routes of proposed roads serve Pangalu, Newlands & Pugu Lotungau Plantations & Settlement Blocks & Woganakai village (Talasea Peninsular Road); across the top of the peninsular from Wangu-Wangu Sawmill to Buludava; in the vicinity of Bagum Sawmill (near Garu & Kambili Villages); and from Marunegeru to Ganemboku. (Please refer to attached map.)

The Eastern side of the peninsular has been partially developed, and a connecting road to the Dagi River constructed. A number of coconut and mixed coconut & cocoa plantations have been developed. In addition to Volupai, Lotungau, Pugu & Newlands Plantations previously mentioned, Garua Island is almost entirely planted to coconuts, Lagenda, Numondo, San Remo operate successfully; Walindi has been resumed by the ex-service credit board; Wandoro is under absentee management - a trade store & PMV LandRover operate from this plantation. Navarai (previously a Timber Lease) is not yet developed, pending a decision by the owners whether to plant mixed copra, cacao or oil palm. Cocoa Die Back seriously affected Numondo Cocoa some years ago, with lesser effects in other plantations. Some die back resistant strains have been found at Walindi, and DASF, who are managing on behalf of the ex-service credit board, hope to breed some resistant clones from these.

Timber rights have been purchased over most of the Peninsular area, and there ~~is~~ is a sawmill at Garu, and logging at Wangu Wangu - both however suffering due to the present timber recession. At present Kwalakesi Sawmill, in the Hoskins Sub District, is the best source of milled and dressed timber.

Much land has been purchased by the Administration in the Peninsular area, which it is hoped to cut into small holder resettlement blocks. The soil is generally well drained and highly fertile volcanic loams. There is a fair choice of crop from the traditional copra & cacao, to oil palm in those areas between Gigo, and the planned Harrison & Crossfield Factory at Tamba. If Numondo Plantation decides on Oil Palm, Navarai, no doubt will follow suit. ~~It~~ I have been told that the high rainfall in this area would negative a suggestion that rubber be planted in the Peninsular. Existing small holder blocks are at Dagi, Pangalu and Buluwara.

There has been a great deal of local village effort in planting coconuts and cocoa along the existing road network, I am assured by the Talasea Council that additional planting will follow the extension of roads to unserved areas - the Council, in fact is pressing strongly to upgrade existing tracks to all weather roads. With much of their land already alienated the Bakovi (or Bola) people are beginning to take positive action to improve their future prospects.

There has been an upsurge in village copra production, and all road side villages have at least one copra dryer. Following the recent rises in cocoa prices, it has been necessary to construct another fermentary for village cocoa at Bamba, in addition to the well set up fermentary and dryer at NAMOVA, on the Marunegeru Road.

The provision of road linkages and Transport services remains the greatest problem in the area. Already there are more requests for assistance on road projects than there is time and staff to give advice, and in the majority of cases, apart from the small amount that the Council can afford to allocate, there are no funds.

TOTAL
F

47

(3) SOCIAL

The event of the construction of GIGO Township, has to date caused only minor impact on the social life of the Bola people. However there are signs that the presence of the township which will be the new District Headquarters for West New Britain, will accelerate a process of destruction of traditional modes, values and ways of life, and while producing many undoubted benefits, create a number of new problems.

Some of these problems which appear to be incipient, would not to the casual observer appear to be logical developments. The first I will take is envy. The Bola people have traditionally been a friendly and somewhat indolent people, as a consequence they have often been imposed upon by foreign natives (and some Europeans), and have been a prey for cult leaders of all kinds. Lacking hard headed realism they have tended to become economically depressed in relation to more energetic neighbours and settlers. The vision of a township arising next door to their own depressed condition is already arousing envy. The sight of energetic settlers profitably working on blocks of what until recently was their own undeveloped land (the proceeds of which have already been "squandered" in traditional feasts, exchanges, ill founded business ventures, and heavy drinking) is arousing land hunger. The sight of unattached females practising prostitution in the labour quarters of the contractors for Gigo is causing envy of another kind - the women are almost invariably foreigners from the KOMBE (and are regularly chased out by the police if vagrancy can be proved).

Envy and land hunger should be faced head on, by endeavouring to involve the Bola people profitably in all development taking place. This is in fact being done, by all Departments, but the Bola s are still tending to lose out - for example in selection as small holders in the oil palm scheme, due mainly to better qualifications of applicants from other areas where the people have suffered land hunger for much longer, and are traditionally more industrious. As for business ventures, the lack of a business advisory service in this District is sorely felt, busy D.D.A. and D.A.S.F. Officers cannot give prospective entrepreneurs the time they need, with the result that many rush headlong into ventures without adequate advice, and lose whatever small capital they possessed. (On the other hand some owners of PMV's tend to rely unduly on helpful D.D.A. and Transport Officers to assist them out of all kinds of bother without any realisation of the costs involved, and are reluctant to settle debts incurred on their behalf).

On the Welfare side, there is such great discrepancy between villages merely a few road miles apart, and the learned skills of the educated and the lack of skills of the village-centered person, that in order to raise the standard of living (in the social as opposed to the economic sphere), the sooner the plans to set up a District Welfare Centre, either at Gigo, or at Talasea, come to fruition, the better. It is astonishing, in a coastal area such as this to come in contact with people who have no concept of cooking, apart from burning food in the ashes, yet who have lost traditional skills of weaving, who depend on store-bought clothing that they are unable to repair etc., but it is nonetheless true for all that. For some reason there has been no spread of womens clubs, and little absorption of skills in living into the villages - housing for the most part is poor and inadequate, village layout fragmented, standards of village cleanliness low, and only kept up by constant policing. Part of the deficiency can be remedied by patrolling IN rather than THROUGH villages (if sufficient staff and time is available), the remainder must be supplemented by Womens Clubs, Health Education, and other means of Community Development and Community Education. Development of Sporting Facilities should be encouraged in every village - perhaps Welfare or The Council could make available a football, or basket-ball to those villages who have the energy to keep up a sportsfield - the cost would be relatively low in contrast to the social benefits that could be gained

The problem of apathy and grievance in small fragmented hamlets has already been touched upon under POLITICAL (at para 8, page 5.) The development of a strong sports association at Talasea, in which intervillage teams were invited to participate at Sporting Fixtures, could do a lot to alleviate the feeling of isolation and lack of interest.

TOTAL
+ F

MISCELLANEOUS.

The delay in presentation of this report is regretted. The writer has not visited all the villages in the Bola Census Division to date, nor has he compiled all the notes requires for Ward Development Programmes, it was hoped that time would be found to visit more villages, so that these could be included in the report. A series of circumstances combined to defeat this intention, and now that it has become apparent that the patrol will not be finished within a reasonable time, I have prepared the report.

On 30/10 I returned from the coastal trip around the Peninsular Villages. On 30/10 the A.D.C. left Talasea leaving me in charge till 6/11. Work was then to hand over the station as ADC was going on leave. The writer took over as Acting ADC 13/11. P.O. Mr. Geri was on Patrol (Pangalu Access Roads). 20/11 Sub District Clerk resigned - handed over to Temporary Clerk. Self, on Council Projects, visited Gloucester & other Sub District Matters. 9/12 Mr. Leaf & new CPO departed for patrol to Kombex Hill Road. 23/12 Messers Leaf & Bassett returned from Patrol.

19/12 Inspected Pangalu Access Road and Woganakai Road, returned inspected Talasea Airstrip. PM Inspected work on BITOKARA Hill road, and Dami - Narunegeru Road. You have copies of various correspondence originating from me, and from the Council concerning all these projects, except the Woganakai Road.

Briefly: The Pangalu Access Road is a part of the Talasea Peninsular Road - Mr. Geri's Patrol Report and comments thereon refer, oblique reference in these is made to the Woganakai Road, which is also a part of the Peninsular Road Complex, opened by voluntary labour from Volupai Plantation to within half a mile of Woganakai Village.

The Bitokara Hill Road is the key to the Narunegeru Road complex, being previously an extremely steep and greasy track entering these roads (Talasea - Narunegeru - Buluwara; Buluwara - Volupai Village; Narunegeru - Ganemboku - (Bagum Saw Mill). The Talasea Council requested a way out of the difficulty - the Local Government Engineer recommended (a) Culverts (b) Concrete Strips. I am pleased to report that this work (which was a Council Project) has been completed, at an estimated total cost of \$1165. Mr. Bassett's Patrol Report will incorporate further details.

You also have by now various correspondence concerning the Dagi Settlement Access Roads, and attitudes of the Dagi Settlers.

The Talasea Airstrip is at present the subject of negotiations between the Director of Public Works, and the Council concerning the Council undertaking a contract to maintain the airstrip.

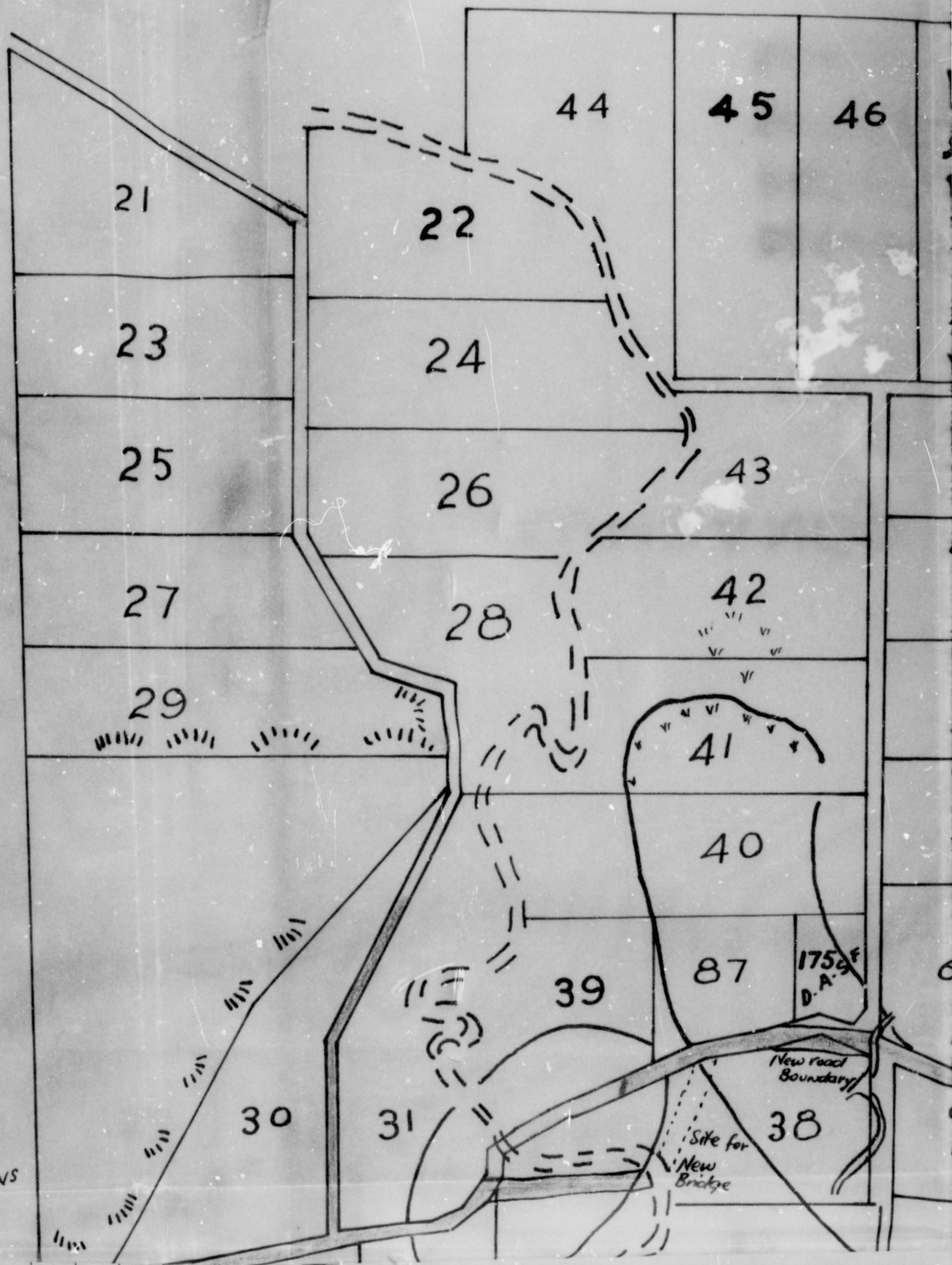
For your information please.

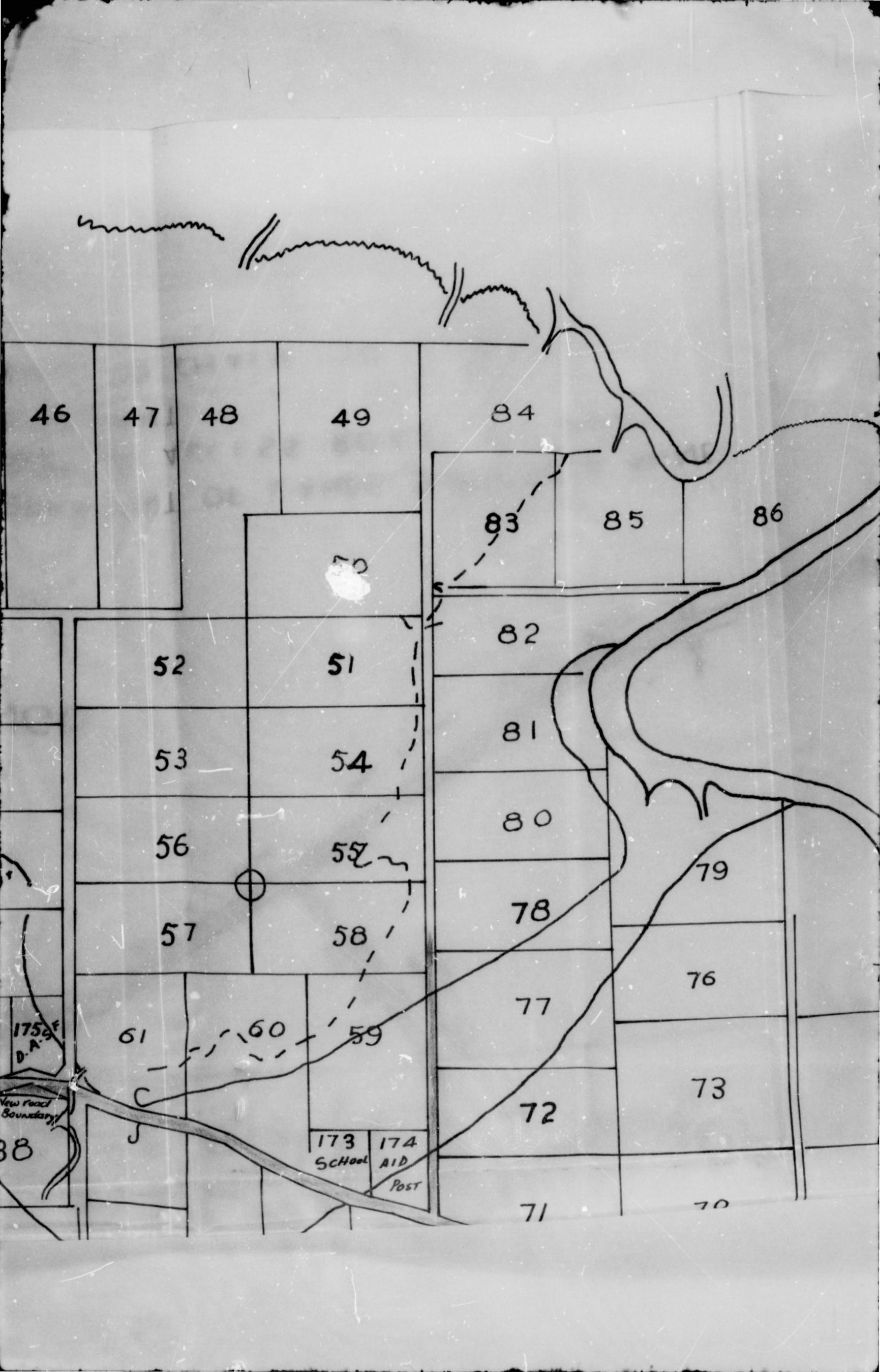
T. Heuston.

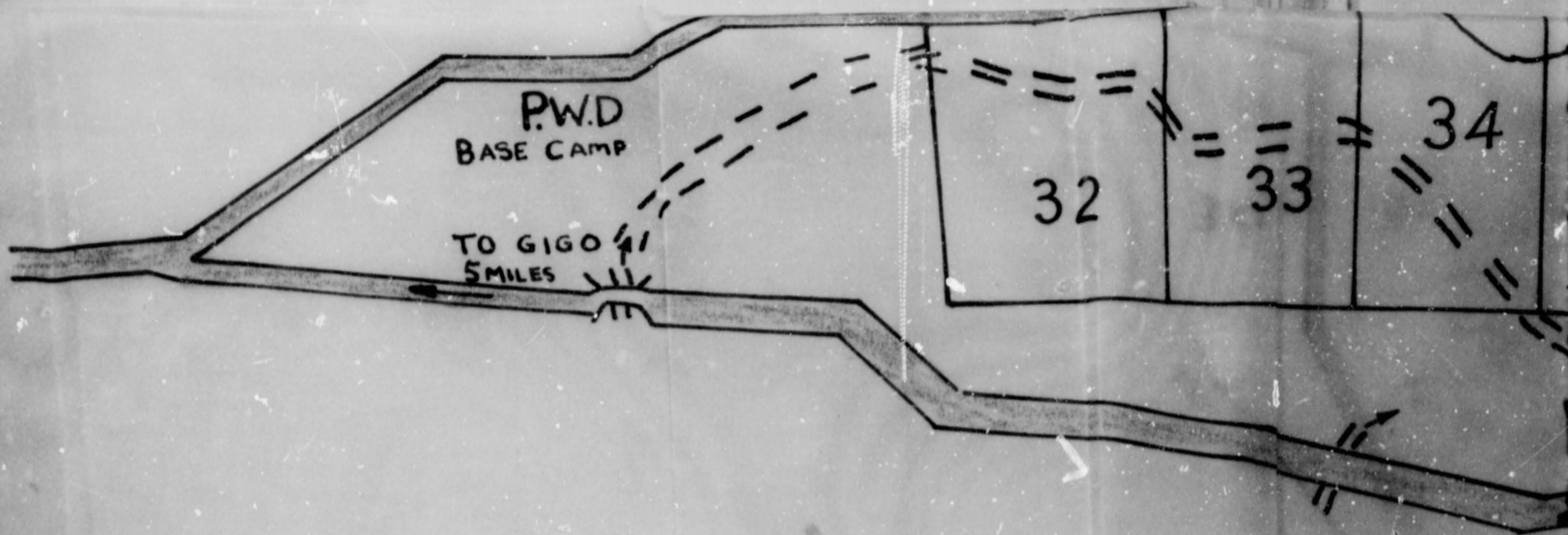
T. Heuston.

a/Assistant District Commissioner.

TOTAL
+ F







EXISTING ROADS



PROPOSED ROADS



SAID TO BE SWAMP
SOME TIMES UNDER WATER.



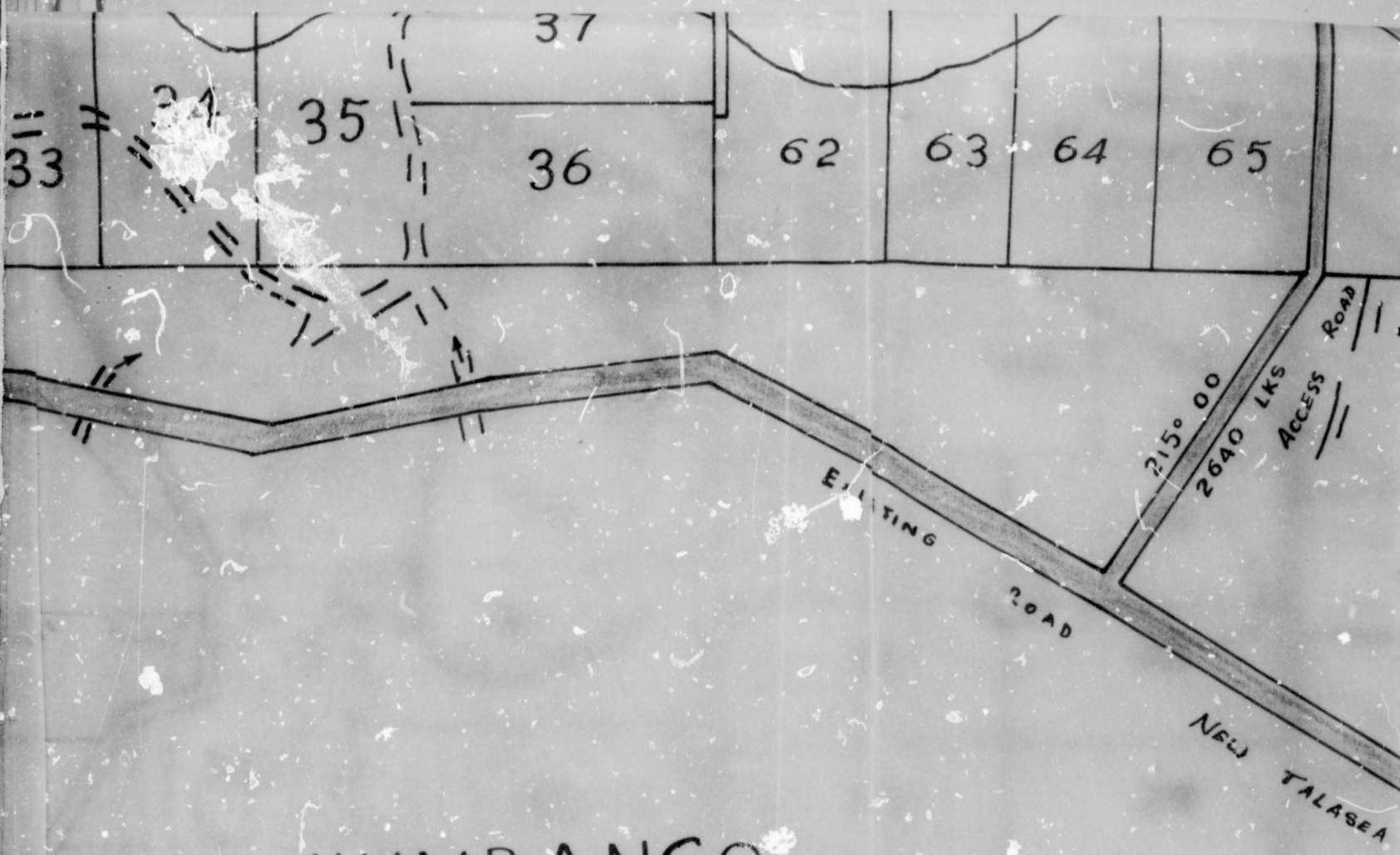
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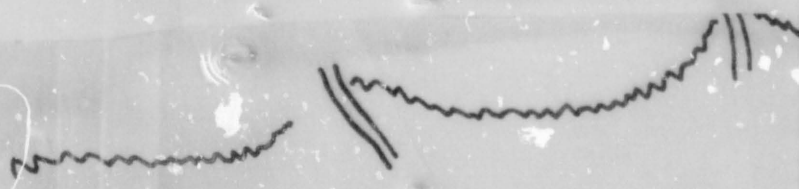
55

2



KUMBANGO

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS SURVEY
 PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD
 SETTLEMENT
 SCALE 10 CHAIN TO 1





66

67

68

55 ROAD

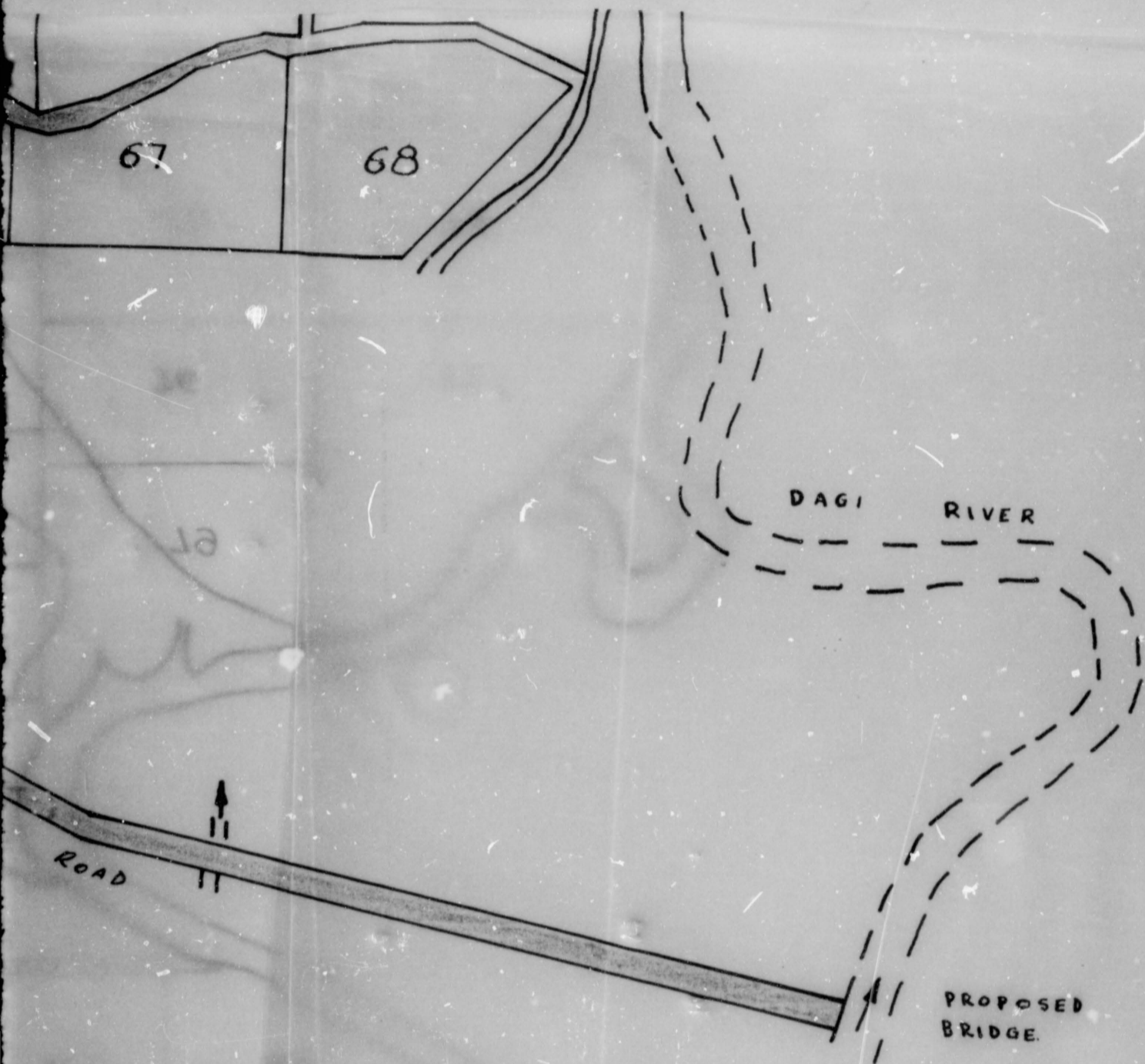
DAGI RIVER

ALASEA - HOSKINS ROAD

PROPOSED BRIDGE

SURVEYS & MINES
AD TO DAGI

1 INCH



S & MINES
DAGI

Talasea Pabol 6/68-69

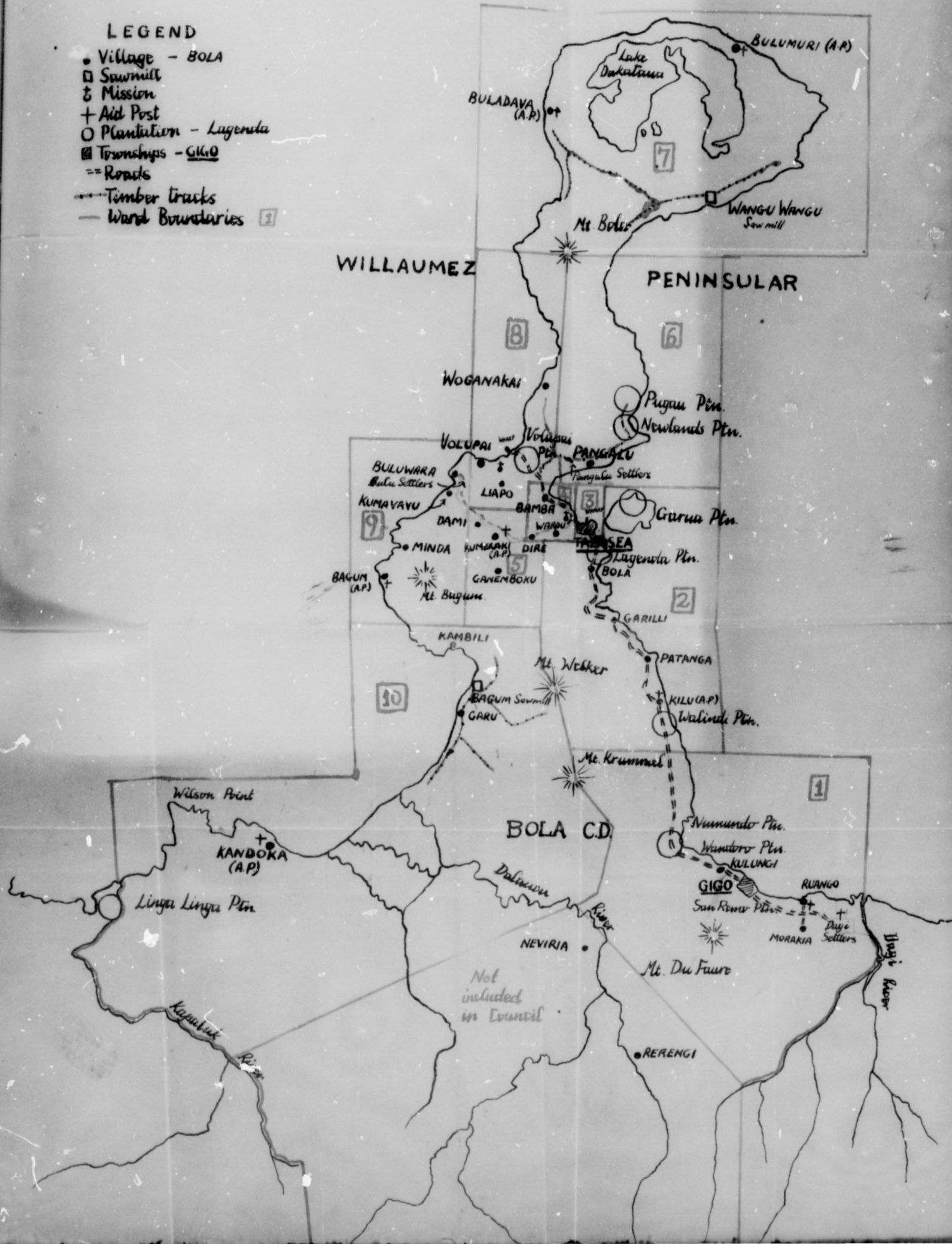
T. Heuser A.D.O.

N

TALASEA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

LEGEND

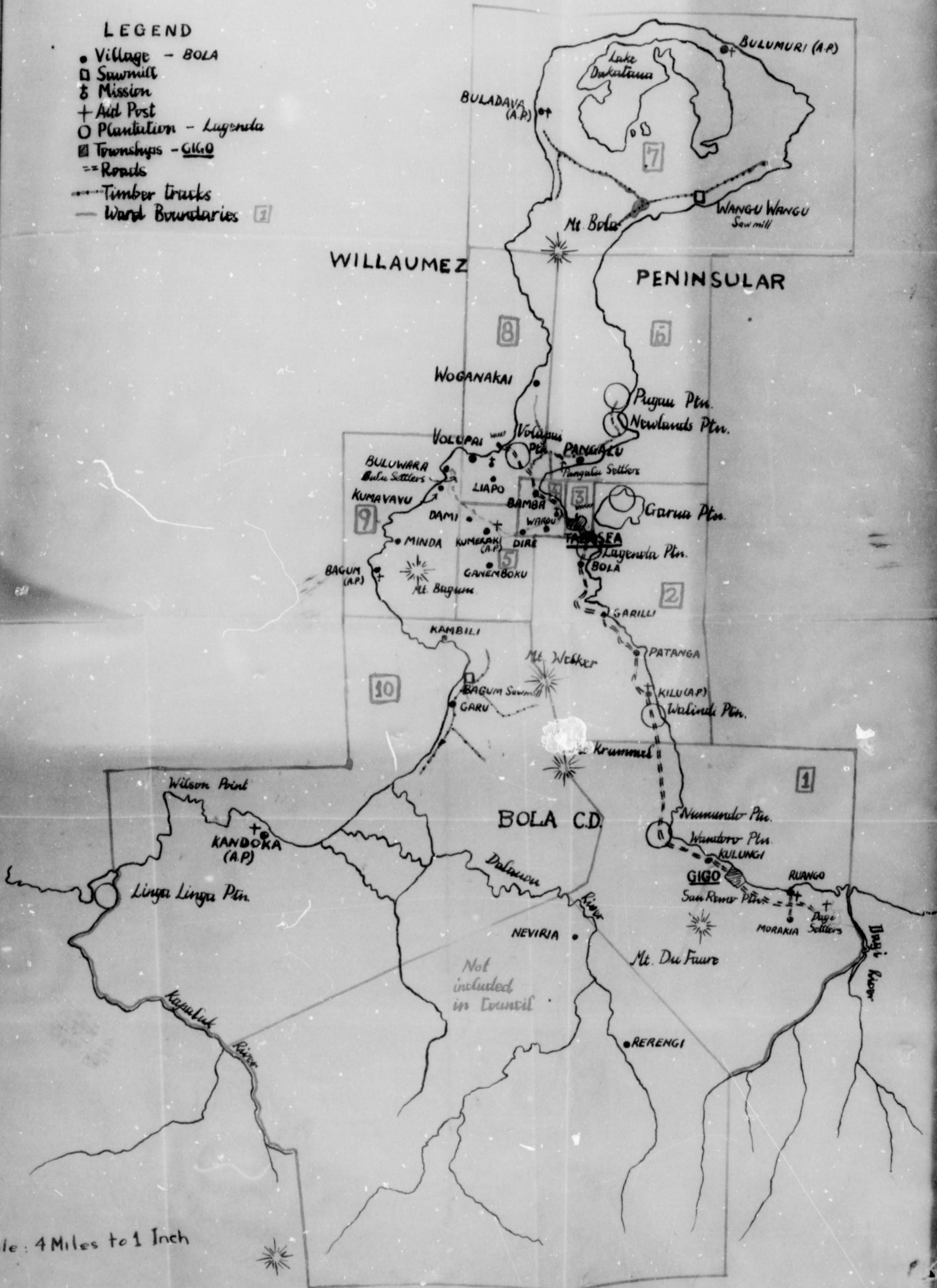
- Village - BOLA
- Sawmill
- ⊕ Mission
- + Aid Post
- Plantation - Lagenula
- ▣ Townships - GIGO
- == Roads
- - - Timber tracks
- Ward Boundaries



TALASEA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

LEGEND

- Village - BOLA
- Sawmill
- ⊕ Mission
- + Aid Post
- Plantation - *Lugenda*
- ▣ Townships - *GIGO*
- == Roads
- Timber Tracks
- Ward Boundaries

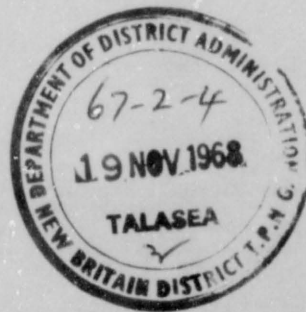


Scale: 4 Miles to 1 Inch

Loaden



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of WEST NEW BRITAIN Report No. TALASEA NO.7 of 1968/69.

Patrol Conducted by JERRI K. GERI, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled TALASEA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives MR. KILORI (3 DAYS)

Duration—From 28./10./19.68. to 16./11./19.68.

Number of Days 16 DAYS - NO NIGHTS OUT.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

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

Map Reference FOURMIL OF TALASEA.

Objects of Patrol AS PER PATROL INSTRUCTION (COPY ATTACHED)

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

24 / 12 / 1968

K. J. ...
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

11

67-2-4



10th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.

PATROL NO. TALASEA 7/68-69

Your reference TAL P/R 7/68-69.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of
Special Report by Mr. J.K. Geri, Patrol Officer to
PART BOLA Census Division.

Despite some lack of detail Mr. Geri's
report indicates that the Pangalu settlers are willing
to assist the Administration where they can see that a
concerted effort on both theirs and the Administrations
parts will be of mutual benefit.

(Signature)
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

c.c. Mr. J.K. Geri,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-district Office,
TALASEA.
West New Britain District.

c.c. Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
MURRESB.

The road will form an important link
from the settled areas, villages and plantations
of the eastern side of the Talasea peninsula. The
project has been placed on the list of requests for aid.

(K.W. DYER) / D.C.

67. 17. 16
(10)

TAL P/R 7/68-63



HOSKINS, West New Britain
24 December, 1968

Assistant District Commissioner
TALASEA

TALASEA P/R 7-68/69 - PENINSULAR ROAD

The report of the above patrol submitted by Mr Geri and your covering memorandum 67-1-1 of 9 December are acknowledged.

Your covering comments clarify several blanks in Mr Geri's report which is very sketchy in regard to the actual amount achieved during the period. I would expect more details of the type of terrain, drainage requirements, road clearance than given. Do I take the fact that as none of these were mentioned that there are in fact no drainage or culvert requirements?

Though the road should be opened to a width commensurate with providing sunlight to assist drying, the actual width of pavement will be dependent on the volume of traffic utilising it. This will also largely be determined by funds allocations. Your submission of this road as a Rural Development Project has been before the District Co-ordinating Committee and accorded a District Priority No. 3. (My 10-37-6 of 29.11.68 refers). Unless funds can be made available on the half yearly review, it is most unlikely that Administration financial assistance can be given before next financial year. Your initiative in having an access made to these areas utilizing facilities to hand is good. I assume, though not mentioned, either in the report or your comments, that the work through Volupai Plantation and removal of small coconuts on the roadline was cleared with the management in advance.

Mr Geri appears to have achieved a useful 16 days but I believe his organization could have been improved. Returning some 7 miles to the station for lunch is time wasting and a pressure on transport which on your earlier submissions is hard pressed. Further, in the conditions mentioned in respect of water it would be far preferable to take daily a large container rather than have to proceed over a mile for a drink. (para 2 Labour, page 3). Mr Geri should be advised of these points, not as idle criticism, but in terms of basic organization which will lead to better and easier results.

The work undertaken will do much to assist the morale of the Pangalu settlers and villagers in that their problems are appreciated and assistance is being given within our resources. There should also be a minor lesson that the Administration is more likely to help those who first help themselves.

c.c. Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU
(K. W. DYER)
District Commissioner

The road will form an important link from the settled areas, villages and plantations on the eastern side of the Talasea peninsular. The project has been placed on the list of requests for R.D. funds for next year.

Kw Dyer
(K.W.DYER) / D.C.

67-1-1

TJAH

Sub District Office,
West New Britain District,
TALASEA.

9th December, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
HOSKINS.

TALASEA PATROL No. 7/68-69/.

Please find enclosed the report of a Special Patrol conducted by Mr. J. Geri for the purpose of opening the Pangalu - Volupai Road (Talsea Peninsular Road).

The work commenced on 28/10/68 and ceased on 16/11/68. There are 16 Patrol Days, not 15 as stated. The Report was first presented to me on 19/11/68 - I returned it to Mr. Geri for clarification on distances and measurements, for preparation of a Patrol Map, and a Report on the Police, it was again presented to me on 6/12/68. The Map is attractive, but both the Report and the Map are inaccurate with respect to size of the road and distances.

In fact there is a distance of 5 chains cleared to a width of 100 links (shown black on the map).

A Distance of 8 chains cleared to a width of 50 links.

A distance of 3 chains cleared to a width of 15 links, this abuts onto the old plantation road, which in turn joins a narrow track cleared by Mr. H. Rothmeier, a few yards further on. Mr. Rothmeier's track, whilst winding to avoid stumps and young coconuts, is within the boundary of the Surveyed Road.

A total of 69 coconuts were uprooted or destroyed in the course of road making. These will most likely be the subject of a claim for compensation by Volupai Plantation Ltd., Mr. Humphreys is the Manager.

The work done by Mr. Geri in supervising the detainees on this road work is quite satisfactory to me - he did as good a job as was possible under the circumstances, and with the time available. It was not possible for the detainees to camp out as there was not sufficient water available, nor a decent camp site. Transport shortages forced me to curtail the work somewhat sooner than I would have wished.

You have my submissions on the Talasea Peninsular Road, of which this section is simply the beginning. As Mr. Geri points out in the final paragraph of his report, the road provides very rough access, and to complete it will require finance and a lot of labour, I might also add that mechanical equipment will be required to form an all weather road up the peninsular. The extent of voluntary work that has been done along the Peninsular Road cannot be minimised: Pangalu Settlers, Pangalu Villagers, Newlands, Pugu and Lotungau Plantations, Volupai Plantation, and Woganakai Village people have all worked hard to provide temporary access roads. This however is a stop gap to provide temporary outlets for established needs, for the future development of the area permanent roads are required, and this will need Administration assistance.

For your information please.

T. Heuston.

T. Heuston.

a/Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

④

West New Britain District,
Sub District Office,
TALASEA.
18th November. 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
TALASEA.

RE: TALASEA PATROL REPORT NO 7 OF 1968/69.

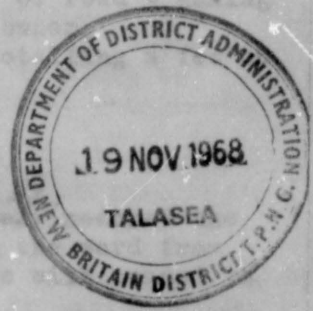
Attached please find my patrol report conducted for the purpose of supervising the work on cleaning, clearing and opening the Volupai - Pangalu Road.

The road is very rough and provides access and to vehicles. It will need finance and a lot of labour. The writer came back at the end of the work on the road.

The road is very rough and provides access and to vehicles. It will need finance and a lot of labour. The writer came back at the end of the work on the road.

The road is very rough and provides access and to vehicles. It will need finance and a lot of labour. The writer came back at the end of the work on the road.

Jerry K. Geri
(JERRY K. GERI)
PATROL OFFICER .



An Administration vehicle is provided for the writer daily at the following times:-

- Morning - out to work on the road.
- Lunch - into Talasea for lunch
- 1 p.m. - Out on the road
- Evening - Return to Talasea (each day on conclusion of work)

P.3 P.4 (7)

PANGALU SETTLEMENT AND SETTLERS.

Unlike the Dagi Settlers, the Pangalu Settlers are very hard working people, and this illustrates the amount of work done on their blocks during the writer's visit. Almost all of the individual block is covered with some sort of crops.

It was very pleasing to note that they build their own roads into their blocks after it was roughly marked by Mr. Rothmier. This the writer thought that the settlers out there really understand the meaning and importance of roads into their blocks.

COCONUTS FOR COMPENSATION.

The writer's daily detailed record showed that the total of 69 young coconuts were uprooted or destroyed in the course of road - making which will be claimed for compensation, by the plantation owner, Mr. Humphrys of Volupai. There are alot more young trees totalling a few hu hundred inside the entire length ~~of~~ and width of the road.

CONCLUSION.

The road is done two-thirds of the way only ^{likely} reached the old plantation road, othwise it will be incomplete because the word from the Assistant District Commissioner, Talasea that detainees will ceased to work on the road.

The road is very rough, provides access and to complete it will need finance and alot of labourers. The writer came back at the order from Mr. Assistant District Commissioner Heuston.

[Signature]
JERRY K. GIBBY
PATROL OFFICER.

Tools used in this patrol were axes, hoes, picks, crowbars and press-halves, all obtained from the Government at Talasea. Axes were so blunt, the progress was slow due to the fact that the recall was satisfactory.

THE ROAD.
The size of the road is 700 meters wide and approximately 1000 meters long. The work done on this road was to clear a narrow strip which provided access right through and it not the usual size. The width now is about 100 feet at some places.

This Volupai road is now open as far as the old plantation road which connects the rough road used by Mr. Rothmier to reach his plantation at Talasea. It's a rough road and to build this road it needs a lot of effort.

TRANSPORT.
The Council Trailer is hired to take detainees to gardens and police out on to the road every morning at 7.00 am and back to Talasea in the afternoon at 4.30 p.m. daily.

An administration vehicle is provided for the writer daily at Talasea.

- Morning - out to work on the road
- Lunch - into Talasea for lunch
- 1 p.m. - Out on the road
- Evening - return to Talasea (each day on completion of work)

Introduction.

The purpose for this patrol was to locate the already surveyed cement pegs, clean, clear, form and open the Volupai - Pangalu Road. This road was opened very rapidly without refinements which provides a direct access along the surveyed road to the Pangalu Blocks.

The total field days out on this road is fifteen days. Detainees from Talasea Corrective ~~Institution~~ Institution were put on this road with Warders and Policemen of Talasea Detachment.

The initial clearings are done with removal of logs and tree stumps, only final finish awaiting grading. This road is expected to be a very important one when its in completion, to help with developments in the Settlement Blocks and places beyond.

LABOUR.

With lack of funds availability, to employ labourers, detainees from Talasea Corrective Institution was used. The task of opening this road was a difficult one because every few feet there is either a log or stump to be uprooted. Apart from stumps and roots, there are also general overgrowth vegetation including vines.

A daily rate of 25 to 30 detainees were observed working on this road. Lunch for detainees were brought out from Talasea by the Administration vehicle which on its return trip brings the writer to Talasea for lunch and back on road at 1 p.m. Water is obtained ~~at~~ from the tank at the airstrip, a distance of one mile, by three detainees each time the water is rationed out.

There's a change of police and warders to take charge of the detainees twice a day. The part they played was received by the writer with appreciation. Constable 1st Class SINAI was very outstanding.

TOOLS .

Tools used in this patrol were axes, spades, shovels, picks, crowbars and grass-knives, all obtained from the Government Store at Talasea. Axes were so blunt, the progress was slow due to big stumps and logs but the result was satisfactory.

SIZE OF ROAD.

The size of the road is 100 ~~chains~~ links wide and approximately two miles long. The work done on this road now is only a narrow strip which provides access right through and is not the actual size. The width now is about nine feet or more.

This Volupai road is now open as far as the old plantation road which connects the rough road used by Mr. Rcthmier to reach his plantation at Newlands. Its a rough road and to build this road it needs a lot of effort.

TRANSPORT.

The Council Tractor is hired to take detainees and warders and police out on to the road every morning at 7.00 am and back to Talasea in the afternoon at 4.30 p.m . daily.

An Administration vehicle is provided for the writer daily at times shown below:-

- Morning - out to work on the road
- Lunch - into Talasea for lunch
- 1 p.m - Out on the road
- Evening - Return to Tallasea -(each day on conclusion of work)

(5)

1200 Returned to Talasea for lunch
 1300 Continued as above
 1645 Returned to Talasea with detainees and warders

8/11/68.

Friday - 0800 Depart for road work
 0845 Arrived at Road and commenced supervising the removal of stumps and logs on the new road.
 1200 To Talasea for lunch
 1300 Back to Road work as above
 1645 Returned to Talasea Station with detainees and warders on Council Tractor.

9/11/68.

Saturday - Observed at Talasea Station

10/11/68.

Sunday - Observed at the Station.

11/11/68.

Monday - 0845 Left for road work with detainees and warders.
 0930 Inspected progress on the road.
 1200 Returned to Talasea for lunch.
 1300 Back at Work on the road.
 1745 Returned to Talasea with detainees and warders.

12/11/68.

Tuesday - 0930 Left for road work and continued as above.
 1200 To Talasea for lunch.
 1300 Back at Work
 1445 investigated a case of Assault at Bamba village.
 1630 returned to Talasea with detainees and warders.

13/11/68.

Wednesday - 0800 Left for road work.
 0930 inspected grass - cutting at Airstrip road.
 1200 To Talasea for lunch.
 1300 Had appointment with Mr, Gerai - Dentist at Talasea hospital.
 1545 At office - organized Council Tractor to pick up detainees and warders.
 1600 Deased off at Talasea.

14/11/68.

Thursday

Thursday - 0745 Left for road work at Volupai.
 0830 Supervision of road work, noted the progress and
 1200 To Talasea for lunch
 1300 Back at Road - Continuation of the above
 1645 Returned to Talasea.

15/11/68.

Friday

0800 At Office
 0900 At Airstrip to farewell Mr/Mrs Speldewinde.
 0915 On road work as above.
 1200 To Talasea for lunch
 1300 Back at Road work.
 1815 Returned to Talasea.

16/11/68.

Saturday

Saturday - 0945 Brought lunch for detainees at Volupai - Pangalu road.
 1115 Returned to Talasea and observed at Talasea.
 1630 Arranged with Council Tractor to pick up detainees and warders from the road.

End of Dairy

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT
 19 NOV 1968

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(4)
Sub District Office,
West New Britain District,
TALASEA.

18th November, 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
Sub District Office,
TALASEA.

RE: TALASEA PATROL NO. 7 OF 1968/69.
WORK ON VOLUPAI - PANGALU ROAD.



DAIRY.

- 28/10/68. Monday- Day out with A.D.C and A.D.O Mr. Kilori followed the proposed Volupai - Pangalu Road. A.D.C left for Talasea self with Mr. Kilori stayed with detainees and warders. Started the clearing and started located the surveyed cement pegs.
1200 A.D.C picked us for lunch at Talasea.
1300 Continued above same.
1630 returned to Talasea.
- 29/10/68. Tuesday- 0730 Left for road clearing with Mr. Kilori
0815 Arrived at Volupai and began work with detainees and warders.
1200 picked up for lunch by A.D.C Mr. Speldewinde
1300 Back to Volupai for same.
1700 Returned to Talasea.
- 30/10/68. Wednesday- As above.
- 31/10/68. Thursday- Left for Volupai at 0800 with Mr. Kilori and all this day's events were the same as above.
- 1/11/68. Friday - 0800 Left for Road work
1200 To Talasea for lunch
1300 Back to Work and continued above survey again along the road locating old surveyed cement pegs.
1645 Returned with detainees and warders to Talasea.
- 2/11/68. Saturday - Observed at Talasea
- 3/11/68. Sunday - Observed at Talasea.
- 4/11/68. Monday - 0800 left for road work
0845 Arrived at Volupai and commenced work. Logs, were removed and tree stumps were dug out.
1200 Picked up for lunch by A.D.O Mr. Kilori
1300 Back at Road work and continued as above.
1630 Returned to Station with detainees and warders.
- 5/11/68. Tuesday - 0800 Left for road work. On arriving supervised detainees on the clearance of the Road;
1200 Returned to Talasea for lunch
1300 Back at Road and carried on as above
1400 Road visited by O.I.C Mr. Heuston and with Mr. A.D.O Kilori visited the road as far as Pangalu Settlement
Returned to Talasea at 1545. Sent Council Tractor out for detainees and warders.
- 6/11/68. Wednesday - 0800 Left for road as a.m above.
1200 Returned to Talasea for lunch
1300 Continued the same
1630 Returned to Talasea with Detainees and warders.
- 7/11/68. Thursday - 0830 Left for road work
0900 Arrived at Volupai - supervised work on removal logs, stumps and rubbish and noted the good progress.
1200

67-1-2

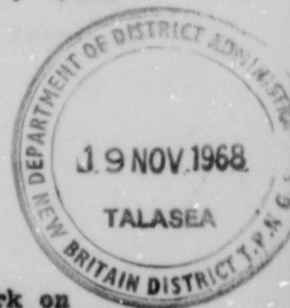
TJAN

Mr. J.K. Geri,
Patrol Officer,
TALASEA.

3
Department of District Admin.,
Sub District Offices
West New Britain District,
TALASEA.

28th October, 1968.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS:
TALASEA PATROL No. 7 of 1968/69.



Please prepare to depart today for patrol work on cleaning, clearing, forming and opening the VOLUPAI - PANGALU Road.

The road is a surveyed road, running through Volupai Plantation Extension, from past the Volupai Airstrip to the Pangalu Settlers Blocks. Please refer to files 10-5-9 and 35-4-11 for detailed information. There is a detailed, large scale survey map on file 10-5-9-, you may take this with you, ensuring that it is returned in good condition as it is our only copy. Take also a compass and chain in order to find all the Survey Pags.

Take as many Corrective Institutions Detainees as are available from day to day, on a daily basis this should be from 15 to 20. Arrange transport for them, and food and water at lunch time, and return to Talasea with them each evening.

Keep a detailed record of any coconuts that lie inside the boundaries of the surveyed road, and which you find necessary to uproot or destroy in the course of road-making. These coconuts are the property of Volupai Plantation and in due course could be the subject of a claim for compensation.


The most important object at this stage is simply to provide direct access, along the surveyed road, to the Pangalu Blocks. Open the road as rapidly as possible without refinements. I want to be able to drive a land rover the full distance of this road in a months time. A better job can be done later when funds become available, at the moment I wish access to be provided as rapidly as possible.

W.G. Speldewinde
W.G. Speldewinde. 28.
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

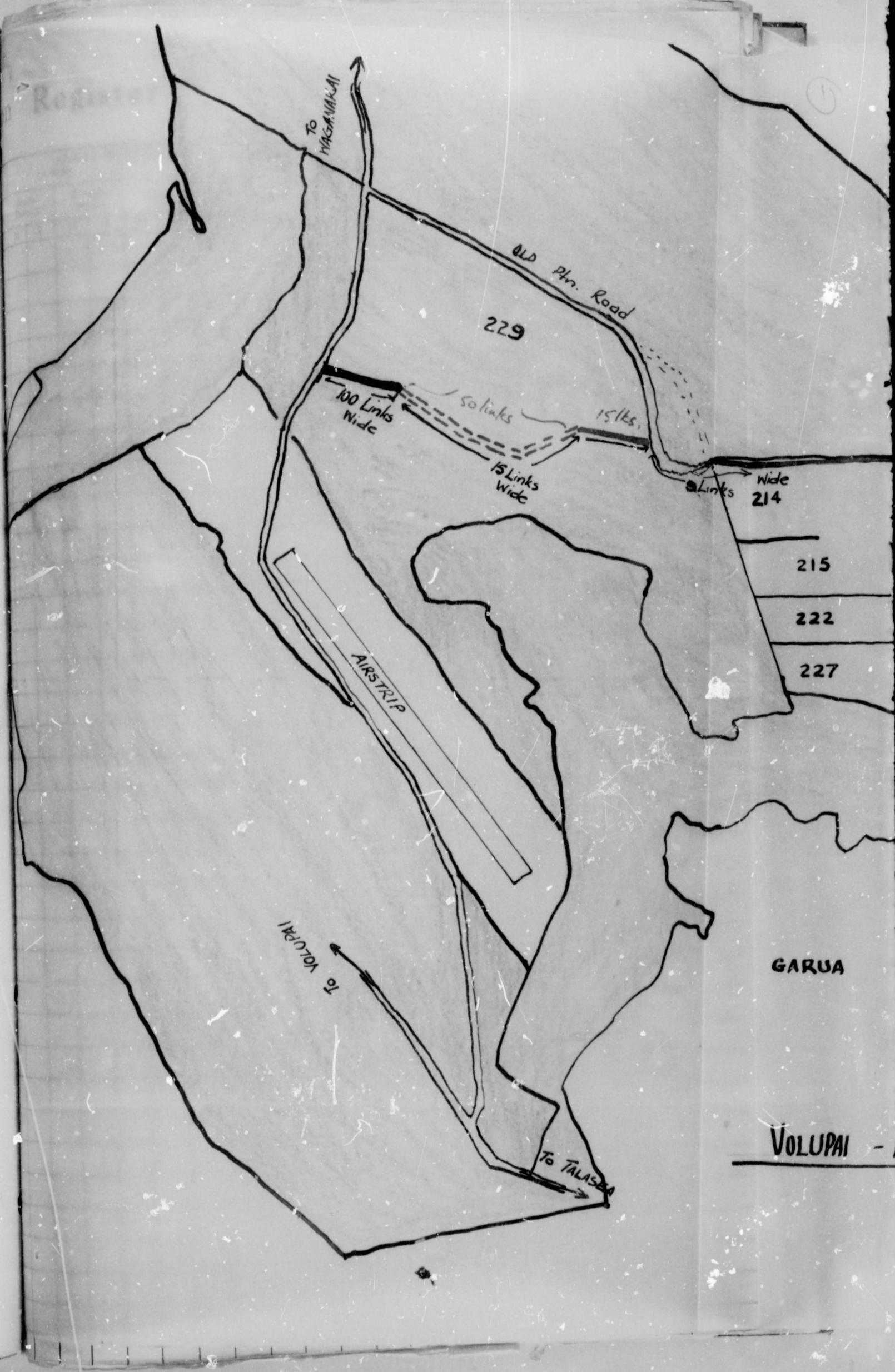
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT.

PATROL NO. No. 7 of 1968/69- Talasea.
SUB DISTRICT. Talasea
DISTRICT. West New Britain
COUNCIL/NON-COUNCIL AREA. Talasea Local Government Council Area.
PATROL CONDUCTED BY. JERRY K GERI
DESIGNATION. Patrol Officer
AREA PATROLLED. Between Volupai & Pangalu Settlement.
PERSONEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL. Nil
DURATION OF PATROL. Fifteen Days No nights out.
OBJECT OF PATROL . As on Patrol Instruction
MAP REFERENCE. Fourmil of Talasea.


(JERRY K. GERI)

PATROL OFFICER.



GARUA

VOLUPAI

NATIVE
LAND

TO NEWLANDS Pt.

BUMPY ROAD

Wide
214

Links

SETTLEMENT

215

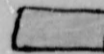
BLOCKS

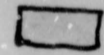
222

227

GARUA

HARBOUR

 VOLUPAI Pt.

 GOVERNMENT LANDS

SCALE - 1 inch = 4 chains

J. Geri - Patrol Officer

19.11.68

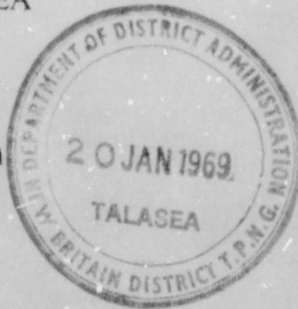
VOLUPAI - PANGALU ROAD



69.17.20.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of West New Britain Report No. 8 of 1968/69

Patrol Conducted by A. Leaf, P.O.

Area Patrolled KOMBE Census Division CD. 10

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans M. Bassett, C.P.O.

Natives 2 Constables, R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 9 / 12 / 1968 to 23 / 12 / 1968

Number of Days 15 Field days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 16 / 7 / 1968

Medical 22 / 9 / 1967

Map Reference Fourmil: Roualt. Milinch; Rein and Penck

Objects of Patrol Investigating cargo cult activity, and general administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

27 / 2 / 1969

Arthur Casey
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

.....

.....

.....

67-17-30

12th March, 1969.

District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.

PATROL NO. TALASEA 8/69

Your reference TAL.P.R./8-68-69 of 27th
February, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special
Report by Messrs. A. Leaf, Patrol Officer, and M. Bassett,
Cadet Patrol Officer, to KOMBE Census Division.

Both reports are neat and well set out.

I agree that it is a pity that no concrete propos-
als for future economic development were put forward by
either officer. Nonetheless I expect that, with further ex-
perience, both officers will be capable of doing so.

Has the Rural Development Officer any plans to visit
the area? A proposal which might be looked into is the in-
troduction of a smoked fish or fish meal industry. Should
same prove feasible, then selected persons from the area can
be trained by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisher-
ies in such skills.

aw
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

Minute 67-17-30.
Mr. A. Leaf,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA.
West New Britain District.

Mr. M. Bassett,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
RABAUL.
East New Britain District.

Please note that political education must be a contin-
uing process in all situations.

aw
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

12th March, 1969.

30

TAL P.R/8-68-9

District Headquarters,
West New Britain,
MOSKINS.
27th February, 1969

Assistant District Commissioner
TALASEA

TALASEA PATROL REPORT No 8/68-69
KOMBE CENSUS DIVISION

Receipt of the reports submitted by P.O Leaf and CPO Bassett covering their patrol of the Kombe C.D and your comments per memo 67-1-1 of 3rd instant, are acknowledged.

Your comments are pertinent and cover the reports well. Bot reports are well presented, but there is a lack of factual informati on which firm decisions may be based. viz copra central store. How much copra can be expected to be produced and pass through the store? At what rate per month; how shipping arrangements can be organized collect and at what intervals. I am interested as to whether the idea came from the middle Kombe or whether it has come from the patrol. I believe that the approach is sound if from the people, and advice of copra to be shipped could be advised vessels probably through courtesy of Lingalinga pltn. Neither Officer notes as to whether the store is to built on a co-operative basis, and what some planned action is to be taken within a specified time. I believe this could be a big step in accelerating copra production the area, but planned action is needed.

A Fisheries survey of the Kombe re crayfish, was undertaken during late 1967 but no definite results were obtained.

In respect of Council development, I agree with your covering comments. However the staff situation within the Department will not allow for expansions at the present time. During the Director's recent visit to the District, the matter was discussed briefly and it seems probable that the situation will be relieved in the next year (financial). I can assure you that I am equally keen to see the Kombe under Council Administration, and this will be done as soon as the situation allows. I agree further that the Komb should commence as a single entity Council, but ultimately work towards amalgamation.

Re land matters: Commissioner's findings and decisions were laid down in 1961 and no appeals were lodged within the specified ti The dis-satisfaction noted was previously referred to D.T.C but no comment. In respect of Sumalani/Wukukau has many approach been made by the Sumalani people to have the land transferred under customary rights to them - there appears to be inequity in the transfer of bearing trees without some measure of compensation. Any query on th should be taken up with Commissioner Reid, Senior Commissioner Rabau What was the outcome in respect to the coconuts planted by Talangoni Island? It appears that there is a firm move by the Sapulo people to develop but on land belonging to other clans. Their situation in respect to land should be looking into on the next patrol to the Kombe

Reef markers: would be an important assist to navigation in that reef strewn area, and you should make a submission, after ascertaining requirements, to me for MNW (E) funds to assist. I believe that the local people would also be readily involved. Funds for this year are very light, but any application will be reviewed now as against next years allocation.

Mr Leaf has again shewa his interest in the customs and life of

and is to be commended. An active and real interest in people is seldom unreciprocated. It should have also introduced Mr Bassett into some of the intricacies of native life and custom. (59)

Camping Allowance claims have been processed as has the voucher covering hire of canoes. I re-iterate that I require only camping claims for certification. Patrol expenses for carriers etc should be acquitted with the advance as soon as the patrol returns; details of the amount and voucher Number must be passed to me for recording actual expenditure. Vouchers for Mr Leaf and carriers are returned. Mr Bassett's claim has been forwarded to Treasury Rabaul for payment by Cheque at his present posting.

A good report by both Officers; but I still wish for firmer recommendations for actions, or for actions initiated or taken whilst in the area concerned.

K.W. Dyer / ac

K.W. DYER
District Commissioner. W.N.B.

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

Forwarded please, together with two copies of the report, Patrol Instructions and covering memorandum by A.D.C Talasea. An interesting and reasonably effective patrol well recorded by both Officers. It is obvious that Mr Bassett worked very closely with Mr Leaf on his report. I will be interested in noting the report of his next trip. Separate matters (NGLTRO) have been dealt with under separate files.

K.W. Dyer / ac

K.W. DYER
District Commissioner. W.N.B.

(28) (29)

67-1-1

Sub-District Office,
TALASEA,
West New Britain District.

3rd February, 1969.

District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.

TALASEA PATROL NO. 8/1968-69
KOMBE CENSUS DIVISION

Herewith please find the report of the above patrol to the Kombe Census Division, together with copies of the patrol instructions and camping allowance claims for Messrs. Leaf and Bassett for approval, please.

2. The patrol is regarded as being relatively successful though the results arising from it cannot be described as being really productive.

3. Various matters arising from the report have been covered under separate correspondence. Some general comments are respectfully submitted hereunder:-

Political

Mope of Vessi Village was brought before the Local Court at Talasea, charged and found guilty under Regulation 125 of the N.A.R's and given a short term of imprisonment. He will be watched in the future but further trouble of any consequence is not anticipated.

Local Government

Mr. Leaf has repeated the theme reported by a number of officers after their visits to the Kombe. I would have liked to have seen some concrete proposals submitted. The general attitude towards the establishment of a council appears to be unchanged, though it is slightly disheartening to read that some of the pro-council villages seem to be losing interest. Personally I favour the establishment of a separate Kombe Council just as soon as staff is available. This council would not be a strong financial unit and its ultimate future would lie in amalgamation with the Talasea Council. At present I find it difficult to determine just what is the District policy towards this area and seek your considered opinion on the subject.

Handwritten initials or mark in a circle.

Economic Development

The problem of the poor shipping service in the middle Kombe area has been acknowledged for quite some time. Mr. Leaf has failed to produce any facts or figures as to the volume of copra likely to be held at the proposed bulk store at Nukakau Village. Until something definite is known it is difficult to interest or encourage vessels to move into the area. The matter of a frozen fish industry has long been under discussion. I would like to have the area visited by a Rural Development Officer to assess the potential of the Kombe in actual facts and figures.

Reef Markers

This is a very sound request. Would you please advise the approach that should be made in an endeavour to have reef markers positioned.

Guhi Fire

The people have rebuilt their village on the original site and there is no further need for Administration assistance.

4. Mr. Leaf's report is neat and clear, and soundly prepared. The delay in submission, due to Mr. Leaf's involvement in cash office work, is regretted. You are again assured that there will be no further delays in the preparation and despatch of patrol reports from this office.

5. Mr. M. Bassett, C.P.O., accompanied Mr. Leaf throughout the patrol and submitted a report as a training exercise. His report is a very sound first effort, though it tends to follow too closely the matters raised by Mr. Leaf. This report is forwarded herewith for your information.

Handwritten signature of G.F. Booth.

(G.F. Booth)
Assistant District Commissioner

or

57-2-4

Sub District Office,
TALASEA.

8th December, 1968.

Mr. Alland Leaf,
Patrol Officer,
TALASEA.

TALASEA PATROL NO. 8,
KOMBE CENSUS DIVISION.

Please prepare to depart by MV Toa from Volupai on 9/12/68 for the Kombe Census Division where you will conduct a Routine Administration Patrol.

2. Mr. Bassett, C.P.O. will accompany you, this being his first patrol. Please ensure that he is trained in all aspects of field administration that become evident on this patrol. Mr. Bassett will be expected to submit a separate report on his return as a record of the occurrences on the patrol, and as a training exercise.
3. Final Order Ko Catholic Mission (Kautaga) N.G.L.T.R.O. Our file 34-3-11. Carry out the instructions for Final Orders and submit the required report on your return.
4. N.G.L.T.R.O. BULE Land (near Linga Linga). It has been alleged that this land was purchased by the German Administration. Please investigate, and see if you can obtain witnessed statements. Our file 35-3-14 refers.
5. MOFE of Vessi, a well known cargo cultist is reported to be collecting "Tax". Please investigate and bring him in if in fact he is breaking the Law.
6. Linga Linga airstrip. You have read the District Commissioner's letter 4-4-2 of 6th December, 1968 on this subject. Approach the Kombe people and seek their voluntary participation in the building of this airstrip which will ultimately be of great benefit.
7. Discuss with the people the matter of Local Government, and find out their attitudes. Tell them that they have not been forgotten, but that no target dates can be set at this stage.
8. Law and Order. I have given you a copy of the N.A.R.'s, investigate any complaints, and bring any Court Cases back to Talasea.
9. Village Housing & hygiene. Ensure that all previous orders on these matters have been carried out, and issue fresh instructions as necessary, recording same in the village books.
10. Investigate the economy of the Kombe, and see if any arrangements can be made to increase copra production by picking up copra at ports such as Iboki, Poi, Silavuti, and Linga Linga.
11. If possible carry out the patrol targets in each village, and be at Linga Linga on the 22nd in order to be picked up by the Toa on its last run from Gloucester before Christmas.

I wish you both a pleasant and successful patrol.

T. Heurton
T. Heurton,
s/Assistant District Commissioner

PATROL DIARY

(25)

- 9.12.68. 1030 Departed VOLUPAI per M.V. TOA.
1400 Arrived LINGALINGA Plantation.
Discussions re. proposed Airstrip.
1600 Departed Lingalinga per M.V. Toa.
1630 Arrived Poi.
Discussions with village leaders.
Slept Poi.
- 10.12.68. Village inspection.
0830 Departed Poi per M.V. Toa.
1115 Arrived Nutanavua.
Village Inspection.
Discussions with village leaders at night.
Slept Nutanavua.
- 11.12.68 0700 Departed Nutanavua by canoe.
0800 Arrived Taraua.
Village inspection, Discussions.
0930 Walked to Nukuhu (10 minutes)
Inspected houses destroyed by recent earthquake.
Discussions with village leaders.
1200 Departed Nukuhu by canoe.
1300 Arrived Kape.
Inspected village. Land dispute brought up.
Slept Kape.
- 12.12.68. 0730 Departed Kape by canoe.
0800 Arrived Muliagani.
Discussions with people, including land dispute with
Kape.
1200 Departed Muliagani by canoe.
1330 Arrived Nukakau.
Inspected village and large island adjacent for
possible site of Council House.
Discussions with village leaders.
Slept Nukakau.
- 13.12.68. 0730 Departed Nukakau by canoe.
0830 Arrived Wogewoge, set up camp.
0930 Left for Rangahi.
1100 Arrived Rangahi by canoe and 30 minutes walk.
Village inspection and discussions.
1430 Returned to Wogewoge.
Village inspection. Ordered case of infected
scabies to Talasea.
General discussions.
Slept at Wogewoge.
- 14.12.68. 0700 Departed Wogewoge by canoe.
0730 Arrived Guhi.
Inspected village: 25 houses destroyed by
recent fire.
Discussions with village leaders.
1100 Departed Guhi by canoe.
1230 Arrived Sumulan. by canoe.
S.D.A. Sabath. Received word of accidental
drowning of child at Taraua.
Discussions at night including land dispute.
Slept Sumulan.
- 15.12.68. 0800 Village inspection, left by canoe.
1200 Arrived Poi.
Sunday spent cleaning equipment.

PATROL DIARY (cont'd)

(24)

- 16.12.68 0770 Departed Pei for Makati.
0830 Discussions with villagers.
1000 Arrived Sasavuru.
Discussions with Father.
1300 Arrived Kalapiai.
Inspection and discussions. dispute re.
Talangeni land.
Slept Kalapiai.
- 17.12.68 0800 Left by canoe for Vessi.
0930 Arrived Vessi discussions re Mope.
1300 Returned Kalapiai.
Discussions villagers.
Slept Kalapiai.
- 18.12.68. 0730 Departed Kalapiai by canoe.
0830 Arrived Talangeni.
Village inspection.
Discussions re Kalapiai/Talangeni land
dispute.
1700 Received word of change of patrol program
per safe hand Paster Pascoe.
Slept Talangeni.
- 19.12.68. 0530 Left for Taraua by Mission ship Kasili.
1000 Arrived Taraua.
Investigation into accidental drowning.
Slept Taraua.
- 20.12.68 0600 Left Taraua by canoe for Nukakau.
1000 Arrived Nukakau.
1330 Kasili arrived ex Bali.
1530 Arrived Silavuti.
- 21.12.68 F.D.A. Sabbath observed Silavuti.
- 22.12.68. 1030 Arrived Lingalunga ex Silavuti.
1430 Tea arrived ex Gloucester.
Slept Lingalunga.
- 23.12.68 0700 Departed Lingalunga per M.V. Tea.
0830 Arrived Kou Final order read on Ko
C/M lease.
Checked Bona site for alleged ammunition
dump.
1230 Arrived Velupai by Tea.
Returned Talasea.

END OF PATROL

Sub-District Office,
TALASEA.
11/1/69.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Talasea Sub-District,
TALASEA.

TALASEA PATROL REPORT No. 8-68/69. KOMBE C/D.

The Kombe Census Division is located on the North Coast of West New Britain District to the West of the Willumez Peninsula. All villages within the Census Division are within one days sailing, from Volupai, by Administration Workboat.

All but three of the Kombe villages are on offshore islands, two, Muliagani and Makati being little more than sand bars.

The Kombe is now the only area on the Nth. Coast of West new Britain that is not under Local Government. It was one of the main aims of the patrol to continue the work of earlier patrols in Political Education, particularly to point out the advantages of Councils.

The Kombe clans were the first in the Talasea Sub-District to come in contact with the Germans. The first German traders operated from a base on Talasea Island which is owned by the Talasea clan who live mainly in Kalapiai village.

The Talasea clan people consider themselves as being the main helpers to the Germans and later to the Australians in bringing the Bakovi people and the Nakani people out of the inland and settling them on the coast. They still consider the Bakovi people to be inferior and more primitive than themselves.

The Kombe is an excellent sailor using his large sea-canoes to sail to the Kilengi people of Gloucester and also making trading trips as far afield as Bali. The trading trips to Bali were undertaken even before sails were used. Sails only coming into popular usage after the coming of Europeans.

The Kombe also has a fine record of service with the police and army.

Besides political education the patrol was to advise on the suitability of using Kombe labour on the airstrip at Lingalinga Plantation, also to check on the activities of a cargo cult leader, MOPE from VESSI village. The patrol was not the regular census patrol so not all villages were visited although all were visited.

Government has been discontinued and (b) Only Government officers are empowered to collect tax. MOPE had mentioned that he had the District Commissioners consent to collect tax but this was at no village ever believed.

(22)

SITUATION REPORT.

POLITICAL.

As stated in the Introduction one of the main aims of the patrol was to find out as much as possible about the recent activities of MOPE from VESSI village. MOPE has been known to Government officers for many years. He is able to recall meetings with Army and Angau officers just after the war. During these meetings he says he received assurances that radical changes would be made within a short time to bring the natives standard of living up with that of the Europeans.

The mechanics of such a change were not explained or were misunderstood by MOPE who insists that the native people have been cheated out of their share by the greedy Europeans. In common with many cargo cultists MOPE has cast around for a reason why the European has acquired much of the material wealth whilst the Native has remained materially poor. MOPE has travelled widely to Rabaul and other centres and has been present at meetings where attempts have been made, by Government officers, to explain the material advantages of a law-abiding society. MOPE has deduced that, seeing as Europeans are so concerned with LAW, therefore, the road of the cargo must run through the Crown Law Office.

Misinterpreting the attention, and reason why, so much importance is placed by the European on obeying the "Law" MOPE considers that, if the Crown Law Office could be persuaded to relent, by means of a bribe, then the material benefits, now enjoyed mainly by the Europeans, will flow into the Kombe as promised.

MOPE

MOPE was in the process of obtaining the bribe, in the form of a head tax, when the patrol arrived in the Kombe. A check was made in every village as to the amount collected. Totals from village to village varied considerably and it was apparent that few had the same faith in the Crown law Office as did MOPE. However, more tax was collected from those villages considered to be anti-council than from those considered to be pro. \$18 was collected from Muliagani, this being the highest amount taken from one village, the next highest total being \$8 from Guhi village. Both the above villages are considered to be very anti-council. Of the six villages that gave MOPE tax only one - NUKAKAU is pro-council. Villages from which tax was collected were:- TARAUVA \$6-90 MULIAGANI \$18-00 NUKAKAU \$3-30 RANGAHI \$3-00 GUHI \$8-00 SUMULANI \$6-00.

When found at his own village MOPE had in his possession only \$17-00 and could account for only \$5-00 more that had gone to various people for help rendered during the tax patrol. MOPE accompanied the patrol back to Talasea to explain his actions to the A.D.C.

Most of the Kombe villages had refused to pay tax to MOPE realizing that (a) the head tax collected by the Government has been discontinued and (b) Only Government officers are empowered to collect tax. MOPE had mentioned that he had the District Commissioners consent to collect tax but this was at no village ever believed.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MOPE has little or no understanding of where goods come from before they arrive in the trade store. When it was explained that many goods were manufactured on machines he wanted to know who had given the whiteman the machines. When told that machines were also made and not bestowed by spirit ancestors MOPE refused to agree. He also refused to believe that people existed, not only Europeans, who had the specialized knowledge that enabled them to build planes from raw materials. "specially after I had to admit that, contrary to popular opinion, the Kiap does not know everything and therefore I was unable present Vessi village with its own 727.

Talking with the village people about Mopes activities showed that the majority of the people regarded Mope as MANGAMANGA which in Gove means MAD. They seem to have a fair understanding of the economic system! Regarding copra as the source of money and not Crown Law.

The general feeling in the Kombe is that Mope is a harmless old man who will always manage to dupe the gullable few who would be in anything that promised an easy return for no effort. The ordinary villager puts more faith in the education of his children to bring a better standard of living to the Kombe.

In the anti-council villages it was found that the majority of people were not interested in copra production or the making of Taba that is opposing the council. Enquiries regarding B.A.S.P. assistance in the purchase of materials for copra driers, cooperative ventures and assistance with shipping were just as frequent in the anti-council villages as in the pro-council villages. It seems that much of the opposition to council comes from a minority of vocal men who are reluctant to see their traditional powers wane. The majority of people in the anti-council villages are passive and a secret ballot in these villages, which would probably show a greater pro-council vote than the seemingly solid 100% anti vote now suggested.

Pro-villages are also confused and disappointed that the Government has seemingly backed down because of the opposition of the dissidents. In Outswavut it has resulted in a marked deterioration in the peoples enthusiasm for councils. The people are unwilling to listen to explanations about the delays, considering the B.A.S.P. officers over the last two years to be "Mako wava lavel" (all talk no action). This expression was said to be by the friend of Outswavut, Kava, long considered to be one of the most pro-council of the leaders in the Kombe.

POLITICAL

The Kombe expression "all talk and no action" attitude LOCAL GOVERNMENT. This was up the Kombe can be expected in the future. No further action proposed council is necessary until the result from

The Kombe is now the only Census Division on the North Coast of West New Britain that is without Local Government Councils.

Delay has been caused because of the outspoken opposition of a few reactionary villages in the middle Kombe. These are GUHI, WOGEWOME, RANGAHI, SUMULANI, TARANA, NUKUHU. The last two mentioned villages are divided on the question of councils and would probably not actively hinder a new council.

Talks on Local Government with the people centred around the advantages that the Kombe would gain from joining together in a Council. The idea of a unified Kombe, speaking with one voice which would be given a fair hearing, was stressed and was well received.

The new House had been sitting for six months. All of the Kombe villages, including the anti-council faction, welcomed the idea of a D.D.A. officer setting up a base camp in the C/D. An officer would have to be in residence for at least part of the year as communications from Talasea are unreliable and the new council will require "on the spot" attention for the first few years. In the anti-council villages the advantages of having an Officer being stationed, even only part time, in the C/D were stressed, more than the virtues of a council, as it was thought that a great amount of opposition to the idea of councils would be overcome if the villages could be made to realise the other advantages that would accrue from closer overall supervision.

In the anti-council villages it was found that the majority of people were more interested in copra production or the making of Tambu than in opposing the council. Enquires regarding D.A.S.I.F. assistance in the purchase of materials for copra dryers, co-operative ventures and assistance with shipping were just as frequent in the anti-council villages as in the pro-council villages. It seems that much of the opposition to councils comes from a minority of vocal clan spokesmen who are reluctant to see their traditional powers wane. The majority of people in the anti-council villages are passive and a secret ballot in these villages, if held, would probably show a greater pro-council vote than the seemingly solid 100% anti vote now suggested.

Pro-villages are also confused and disappointed that the Government has seemingly backed down because of the opposition of the dissidents. In Nutanavua it has resulted in a marked deterioration in the peoples enthusiasm for councils. The people are unwilling to listen to explanations about the delays, considering the D.D.A. officers over the last two years to be "Maus wara tasol" (all talk no action). This expression was told to me by the Luluai of Nutanavua, Rava, long considered to be one of the most pro-council of the leaders in the Kombe.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

ECONOMIC SITUATION

LAND MATTERS.

The patrol read out one Final Order (Talasea file 34-3-11 refers) at Ke village on the twenty third of Dec.

At Kalapiai the Patrol also investigated the suspected existence of an area of Government Land known as BULE that was supposed to have been purchased by the Germans but later abandoned in favour of Lingalinga (Talasea file 34-3-14 refers)

Although ownership was admitted to by two witnesses at a Native Lands Commission Hearing in 1961, refer Talasea file 35-22-5, before Mr. J. Reid, the Talasea clan of Kalapiai village now deny all knowledge of payment of attempted purchase. A full report has been made on the above file.

LAND DISPUTES.

During the patrol the three main land disputes, supposedly settled by Mr. Reid during his 1961 hearings, were again brought up for review. These are namely:-

KAPO V MULIAGANI

The Kape and Kavukavu clan of Kape and muliagani villages respectively are again at loggerheads over the boundaries of their clan lands. The most recent clash occurred when the Kavukavu clan (S.D.A.) built a mission school on what the Kape clan considers to be its side of the clan boundary. The Kape clan says that the KELUPU creek is the actual boundary whilst the Kavukavu clan considers that the LIAPAPA creek is the actual boundary.

The matter is further complicated by the fact that Muliagani Island is owned by the Kape clan and the KAVUKAVU clan only enjoy permissive occupancy.

Both sides attention was drawn to the Native Lands Commission Findings N.L.C. 5/2/6 of 28/8/62 Mr. J. Reid, which placed the Kape boundaries at the PUA river in the East and the Aria river in the west.

SUMULANI V NUKAKAU

At Sumulani the people brought a complaint to the patrol to the effect that the Nakakau people had been stealing coconuts from stands belonging to the Sumulanis. On further investigation the ground referred to was found to be that called MILIMATI. Mr. Reid adjudged this land to belong to the NUKAKAU people, although the coconuts were originally planted by the Sumulanis at the insistence of a D.D.A. officer called Mr. Ellis in 1930. According to Mr. Reid the Sumulani people were to have use of the coconuts for ten years after planting, after which the coconuts were to become the outright property of the SAPULO clan of NUKAKAU. As the ten year usage expired sometime during the war years then the coconuts rightly belong to the SAPULO clan and no case of stealing can be brought against them.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.
LAND DISPUTES CONTD.

The coconut census is not yet at hand. Therefore the old figures of roughly 25,000 mature and in TALANGONI V KALAPIAI lands. New plantings are going ahead at a steady pace.

At KALAPIAI I was informed that the SAPULO clan on TALANGONI Island had planted a number of coconuts over the boundary onto TALASEA clan land. TALANGONI Island was divided into two, a cement peg and a blazed tree being the markers, by Mr. Reid in 1961. Their coconuts were periodically invaded by their relations who came One half to belong to the SAPULO clan resident on the island at TALANGONI village. The Eastern half was retained by the TALASEA clan resident at KALAPIAI.

On inspection it was found that over 1,000 new palms had been planted by the SAPULO clan on TALASEA ground. Both the cement peg and the blazed tree were found and the boundary line walked with clan leaders from both villages. The SAPULO people were informed of the waste of planting palms on other peoples ground as such palms are considered to become the property of the land owner.

It seems that the findings of Mr. Reid are either being forgotten or conveniently ignored.

DEMARICATION.

Demarcation was discussed in most villages during the patrol with particular emphasis being given to it in the three areas mentioned above. The people of KAPO, MULIAGANI, and NUKAKAU and KALAPIAI are the most interested in dividing up clan land into more manageable blocks. The remaining villages, perhaps because their boundaries are not at the moment in dispute, do not feel the need for change and say they prefer to follow the old ways of communal ownership. Advantages, such as security of tenure and better chance of obtaining Development bank loans, were felt to be of little importance to the majority. However, a few young men expressed a desire to see land that they had planted themselves demarcated so that they could be assured of continued occupancy. Demarcation is necessary to settle, once and for all, the land disputes that currently divide the clans and cause a barrier to unity which is vital for the proposed council.

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ECONOMIC SITUATION.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The new coconut census is not yet at hand. Therefore the old figures of roughly 88,000 mature and immature trees still stands. New plantings are going ahead at a steady pace. There is only one airstrip. This is on Lingalinga plantation, 2900 feet in length, 150 feet wide. The airstrip is used for the Kombe from benefiting fully from its copra. One is the traditional land leveling tenure system which refuses to allow one man the right to plant and harvest copra without interference. The patrol received several complaints from young men who stated that their coconuts were periodically invaded by their relations who considered the coconuts stands to be communally owned even though they had no hand in the actual planting.

Outlets for the copra produced are Lingalinga plantation at the Eastern End of the Census Division accounting for approx. 4 tens of native produced copra a month and Ibeki plantation at the extreme western end exporting slightly more each month. Copra is also shipped out through the Catholic Mission at Sasavura which has a six weekly visit by coastal boat. The main problem is in the middle Kombe around Sumulani, Wegewoge Guhi and Rangahi. These villages are the most poorly served of any by shipping. Although their copra production is improving and they are extending their stands of new plantings there will not be any real upsurge in enthusiasm until a regular outlet for their copra can be arranged. Subsidized shipping such as suggested by the U.N.D.P. survey would help in solving this problem. A bulk store is to be erected at Nukakau island in which the combined production of the above villages is to be stored. It is hoped that the total number of bage will be sufficient inducement for a coastal vessel to make a regular stop at Nukakau.

..... Even Day Adv..... Mission the Pastor
 It has long be hoped that a frozen fish industry might be started in the Kombe to foster a cash economy. Due to lack of finance to buy the expensive freezer equipment necessary the project has never become a reality. One alternative to freezing the fish may be only to salt them, thereby circumventing the need for expensive equipment. It has been suggested that a market is to be found amongst the Chinese community in Rabaul.

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ECONOMIC SITUATION.

AIRSTRIPS. - LINGALINGA.

Within the Census Division there is only one airstrip. This is on Lingalinga plantation. 2900 feet in length 150 feet wide. The airstrip was partly constructed during 1965 and requires only clearing of secondary growth and a small amount of leveling before it becomes operational. The present manager of Lingalinga would prefer to complete the strip using purely plantation labour or by using schoolboys from Silavuti Mission in preference to using local Kombe labour.

The construction of the airstrip was discussed with the SAPULO, TALASEA and Poi clans eg these villages with approx. four hours canoe sailing from Linga Linga. They are unwilling to work on a voluntary basis. Their reasons are these.

- (a) When the airstrip was first started by the company the Kombe were asked to work on it, which they did. On this occasion they received pay.
- (b) They are trying to establish a cash economy and have little time for working gratis for the Government.
- (c) They realize the advantages of an airstrip to them but consider it primarily for Government and plantation use and not for them.

.....
REEF MARKERS. - KOMBE AREA.

Whilst at Silavuti Seven Day Adventist Mission the Pastor Pascoe approached me re: a request for marine assistance in the placing of permanent markers on some of the more dangerous reefs around the Kombe islands. Some reefs have already been marked by the mission but these are often swept away during heavy seas and are difficult to replace.

The request is reasonable as permanent markers would aid, not only mission boats, but also encourage coastal vessels to venture into the islands to bring out native copra.

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

15

CROCODILE PROTECTION ORDINANCE.

The Kombe Census Division is one of the few areas in the District where it is still economic for shooters to be fully employed obtaining skins.

The ordinance was explained in every village. It was found however that pre-publicity given to the ordinance by Radio Rabaul had reached the Kombe prior to the patrol arrival. Most of the people talked to were convergent with the main aims of the new law. It would seem that publicity through Administration radio stations is the most effective way of giving maximum coverage to points of interest such as this other than mounting a special patrol to inform people verbally.

.....
The lappa, sometimes called lappa, is usually found in the mouths of the large rivers and is gathered by the waka who dive for it off divers from a basket or has been gathered from the edible sea. The shell is cut into rough half inch pieces. The shell is pushed into a hole with a high driver which has been suitably sharpened to a needle like point. The rough hole is then further pared with pliers until the circle of shell is no more than a ring of quarter inch width. So far as the work has been done on the waka are very proficient at making the pliers. (An interesting European, a resident of the Kombe, was known to use a machine which was using an electric drill to punch the hole in the center of the circles).

The participation occurs when the next stage is reached. A line of fish lines, three to four feet long, is strung between two nails embedded in a piece plank. The shell circles are threaded on the fish line and packed fairly tightly. A small net is at each end then covered with sandstone to remove the last rough edges and to give the shell its distinctive shape.

A local laborer, with his family and relations helping, may manufacture up to five thousand of these. Such a concentrated effort would be a source of special need for the need for many of the things.

Red beads, sometimes called PLAK, is only used during the traditional court exchange of kaka before marriage. This cannot be found locally but is purchased from around Rabaul. Red beads is thought reported to cost as much as \$10 a fathom wide. The beads are made in an oval shape. Five to six fathoms of red beads are given to the parents of the intended bride as the traditional preliminary to negotiation of the actual marriage agreement.

Red beads are bought with the payment of 1000 kaka. The beads are used at a place, many on the island. The beads are given to the bride's relatives to pay. The beads are only being sold by a waka who paid \$600 each for his wife. Payments are also made to the bride's relatives at the birth of each child.

(14)

SOCIAL SITUATION

ANTHROPOLOGY

THE TAMBU SYSTEM

Before the advent of the Europeans currency the Kombe people had in circulation a mode of exchange that worked sufficiently well for it not to have been replaced to this day.

Tambu money and the elaborate gift exchange system that accompany it still form a large part of the way of life in the Kombe. Where money is in short supply the traditional money, (Unit - one fathom tambu = \$1), is readily exchangeable for either goods or services. All items of exchange have their equivalent value in money and tambu.

The tambu shell, sometimes called LEMLEM, is usually found in the mouths of the large rivers and is gathered by the women who dive for it off canoes. After a basket or two has been gathered and the edible meat consumed the shell is cut into rough half inch diameter circles. Then a hole is punched into the centre with a screw-driver which has been suitably sharpened to a needle like point. The rough circle is then further pared with pliers until the circle of shell is no more than a ring of quarter inch diameter. So far all the work has been done by the women who are very proficient at wielding the pliers. (One enterprising European, a onetime resident of the Kombe, was known to manufacture his own Tambu using an electric drill to punch the holes in the centre of the circles).

The real participation occurs when the next stage is reached. A length of fishline, three to four feet long, is strung between two nails embedded in a piece plank. The shell circles are threaded onto the fish line and packed fairly tightly. A small section at a time is then scrubbed with sandstone to remove the last rough edges and to give the shell its distinctive smooth feel.

A days labour, with all the family and relations helping, may manufacture up to five fathoms of tambu. Such a concentrated effort would only occur in case of special need eg. The need to accumulate bride price.

Red tambu, sometimes called NISH, is only used during the traditional secret exchanges of Tambu before marriages. This cannot be found locally but is purchased from around Kabaul. Red tambu is ~~reported~~ reported to cost as much as \$10 a fathom which the Kombes complain is ~~xxx~~ exorbitant. Five to six fathoms of Red tambu are given to the parents of the intended bride as the traditional preliminary to negotiations of the actual marriage agreement.

Brides are bought with the payment of both tambu and money although, at a pinch, money on its own will do. Prices vary with the husbands relations ability to pay. The record reputedly being held by a Sepik who paid \$600 cash for his wife. Payments are also made to the brides relations at the birth of each child.

SOCIAL SITUATION.

Exchanges of tambu also occur during feasts where , when a man makes a feast, he invites all the people that he owes tambu to and during the feast he acquites all his debts. however in typical Kombe fashion he goes one further by doubling the amount that he had originally borrowed thereby transferring the obligation back on to the recipient to hold a feast. This partly explains why the Kombes travel so much from feast to feast. A man who is not in attendance at one of these feasts to collect his debt stands a good chance of forfeiting his tambu. In some cases a Kombe just cannot afford to miss a party.

Problems arise when debts are allowed to stand for long periods before any action is taken to recover them. However the Tambu system is in the blood of the Kombes in the same way as the Hire purchase schemes are in the blood of many Australians.

The material comes from two types of trees known locally as ... A very strong twine is produced that is resistant to salt water. The net is made by the use of two simple instruments. A piece of tortoise shell made into a comb about six inches long and one inch wide, very slightly polished. The other is a wooden shuttle, forked at both ends, around which the twine is wrapped.

The comb is held in one hand. Several lengths of rope are attached to the comb, called NATAL. At the other end the ropes are attached to a nail driven into a convenient house post. The shuttle (SIONI) is used to thread the rope through the strands attached to the comb to complete the net.

The comb has a great deal of significance for the Kombe. Besides the comb that a man uses for himself the Kombe also has the comb that belonged to his dead father, which he keeps in memorial of him. When he himself dies his son will break the comb that belonged to the grandfather and keep the comb belonging to his father.

The shuttles (SIONI) also have significance. Young boys have the habit of sitting close to their fathers or Uncles during conversations when they may be working at net making. If, by accident, or intent, the shuttle should touch the boy then he is considered not able to marry. The reason is unclear but it is considered great shame to be touched by a SIONI during net making.

The person so touched is called OSIOSI or OMI and cannot marry into the Kombe tribe. This custom is enforced by the women who insist that they would have nothing to do with an OSIOSI. It is interesting to note that Hope of Veesi village (see Political Situation) is an OSIOSI being accidentally struck with a SIONI during his youth. Hope has never married.

.....
.....

SOCIAL SITUATION.

(12)

NET MAKING.

On 12-12-68 the small son of the S.D.A. teacher at Taraua accidentally drowned whilst playing in the sea. I revisited the village on 19.12.68 from Talangoni. An investigation into the drowning showed no suspicious circumstances. One work that occupies a fair proportion of male labour is that of net making.

The material comes from two types of tree known locally as SHU and MANGAS. The former is used in the actual construction of nets whilst the latter is used to make a plaited rope. The bark material is separated into thin strands which are then rolled together with the palm of the hand against the thigh. A very strong twine is produced that is resistant to salt water. The net is made by the use of two simple instruments. A piece of tortoise shell made into a comb about six inches long and one inch wide, very highly polished. The other is a wooden shuttle, forked at both ends, around which the twine is wrapped.

The comb is held in one hand. Several lengths of rope are attached to the comb (called MATA). At the other end the ropes are attached to a nail driven into a convenient house post. The shuttle (SIONI) is used to thread the rope through the strands attached to the comb to complete the net.

The comb has a great deal of significance for the Kombe. Besides the comb that he has made for himself the Kombe also has the comb that belonged to his dead father, which he keeps in memorial of him. When he himself dies his son will break the comb that belonged to the grandfather and keep the comb belonging to his father.

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The person so touched is called OSIOSI or ORI and cannot marry into the Kombe tribe. This custom is enforced by the women who insist that they would have nothing to do with an OSIOSI. It is interesting to note that Mepe of Vessi village (see Political Situation) is an OSIOSI being accidentally struck with a SIONI during his youth. Mepe has never married.

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Accidental Drowning -Taraua.

(11)

On the 12-12-68 the small son of the S.D.A. teacher at Taraua accidentally drowned whilst playing in the sea. I revisited the village on 19.12.68 from Talangeni. An investigation into the drowning shewed no suspicious circumstances.

Guhi-Fire Report.

At Guhi a fire that spread from a Haus Kuk destroyed twenty five houses before a change of wind blew the fire back on itself.

Guhi is situated in the middle Kombe. The village occupies the whole of the small island with houses extremely ~~not~~ close together.

Those who lost their houses and possessions in the fire are now housed with relatives in the remaining houses. This is causing great overcrowding and the people wish to start rebuilding as soon as possible. Although building on the mainland was advised by the patrol as a way of ensuring no further repartition of the fire ~~hazard~~ the people are insisting on rebuilding on the island.

The ~~people~~ came to me with a request for assistance in rebuilding. I replied that Government assistance was usually restricted to cases of great need where it is necessary for the Government to step in and stop famine etc. Although a large number of houses were destroyed they were all native materials houses that can be replaced quickly and cheaply. Also, as the people insist on rebuilding on the same site, the possibility of another fire is ever present.

I consider that a Government grant should not be given without the proviso that the houses be reconstructed on the mainland where they can be better spaced.

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MISCELLANEOUS
MISCELLANEOUS.

(10)

During the patrol, but more noticeable during the first half, a dense haze reduced the visibility to a few miles. The haze was commented on by the villagers as being unusual. The natives referred to it as SNOW. One explanation was that it was smoke from the recent bush fires around N.S.W. Australia.

.....

A. Leaf
Patrol Officer

US DIVISION

30 minute walk.
casualties.
case of badly

houses destroyed by
treated as
word of accidental
land dispute.
SUNULANI.
arrived POI
Further discussions, on to NAKATI.
Visited SASSAVANG
Returned to POI, slwpt.

① PATROL DIARY (cont'd) ⑧

- 9.12.68 1030 Departed VOLUPAI per M.V. 'Toa'.
 1400 Arrived LINGALINGA Plantation
 Discussions re. proposed airstrip.
 1600 Departed LINGALINGA Per M.V. 'Toa'.
 1630 Arrived POI
 Discussions with village leaders.
 Slept POI.
- 10.12.68 0800 Arrived VESSI.
 Village inspection.
 0830 Departed POI per M.V. 'Toa'.
 1115 Arrived NUTANAVUA.
 Village inspection
 Discussions with village leaders at night.
 Slept NUTANAVUA.
- 11.12.68 0700 Departed NUTANAVUA per canoe.
 0800 Arrived TARAUA.
 Village inspection, discussions.
 0930 Walked to KATAX NUKUHU (10 minutes).
 Inspected houses destroyed by recent earthquake.
 Discussions with village leaders.
 1200 Departed NUKUHU per canoe.
 1300 Arrived KAPO.
 Inspected village. Land dispute brought up.
 Slept KAPO.
- 12.12.68 0730 Departed KAPO per canoe.
 0800 Arrived MULIAGANI.
 Discussions with people, including land dispute with KAPO.
 1200 Departed MULIAGANI per canoe.
 1330 Arrived NUKAKAU.
 Inspected village, and large island adjacent for possible Council House site.
 Discussions with village leaders.
 Slept NUKAKAU.
- 13.12.68 0730 Departed NUKAKAU per canoe.
 0830 Arrived WOGEWOGE, set up camp.
 0900 Left for RANGIHI.
 1100 Arrived RANGIHI per canoe and 30 minute walk.
 Village inspection and discussions.
 1430 Returned to WOGEWOGE.
 Village inspection. Ordered case of badly infected scabies to TALASEA.
 General discussions.
 Slept at WOGEWOGE.
- 14.12.68 0700 Departed WOGEWOGE per canoe.
 0730 Arrived GUHI.
 Inspected village: 25 houses destroyed by recent fire.
 Discussions with village leaders.
 1100 Departed GUHI per canoe
 1230 Arrived SUMULANI per canoe.
 S.E.A. Sabbath. Received word of accidental drowning of child at TARAUA.
 Discussions at night including land dispute.
 Slept SUMULANI.
- 15.12.68 0800 Departed SUMULANI per canoe.
 1200 Arrived POI
 Further discussions, on to MAKATI.
 1500 Visited SASSAVURU C.M.
 Returned to POI, slept.

PATROL DIARY (cont'd)

Sub-District Office,
TALASEA,
West New Britain District.

(7)

- 16.12.68 0700 Departed POI per canoe.
1000 Arrived KALAPIAI.
Inspection and discussions, dispute brought up re. land on TALANGONI.
Slept KALAPIAI.
- 17.12.68 0800 Left per canoe for VESSI.
0830 Arrived VESSI.
Discussions, collected MOPE.
1200 Returned KALAPIAI.
Slept KALAPIAI.
- 18.12.68 0730 Departed KALAPIAI per canoe.
0830 Arrived TALANGONI.
Village inspection.
Discussions re. KALAPIAI/TALANGONI land dispute.
1700 Mr. Leaf received word of change in patrol plans via S.D.A. Pastor Pascoe.
Slept KALAPIAI. TALANGONI
- 19.12.68 0700 Departed per canoe with one constable for KOU. (Mr. Leaf accompanied Pastor Pascoe to TARAU).
0800 Arrived KOU.
Inspected village, discussions with leaders.
1000 Departed KOU per canoe.
1200 Arrived LINGALINGA.
Slept LINGALINGA.
- 20.12.68 Awaiting Mr. Leaf.
Slept LINGALINGA.
- 21.12.68 Awaiting Mr. Leaf.
Slept LINGALINGA.
- 22.12.68 Awaiting Mr. Leaf.
1230 Mr. Leaf arrived LINGALINGA per S.D.A. boat 'Kasili'.
1430 M.V. 'Toa' arrived LINGALINGA.
Slept LINGALINGA.
- 23.12.68 0700 Departed LINGALINGA per M.V. 'Toa'.
0830 Arrived KOU; read Final Order on KOU R.C. Mission site.
Checked site (mainland) for suspected ammunition dump.
1230 Arrived VOLUPAI PER M.V. 'Toa'.
Returned to TALASEA.

A. POLITICAL

END OF PATROL

Local Government

The Korbe is the only Census Division on the North Coast of West New Britain not yet under Local Government. This lagging behind is due to lack of staff, and the opposition of a few conservative villages in the middle Korbe. From discussions, it appears that village leaders at GUEI, YOKWOGI, KANGIMI and SUHULANI are still definitely anti-council, and that this opposition is due mainly to the association of councils with head tax. These villages, although coconut planting is increasing, still rely heavily on weskian tambu for a living, and claim they can't afford to pay council tax on top of church taxes and school fees.

(6)

Sub-District Office,
TALASEA,
West New Britain District.

9th January, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Talasea Sub-District,
West New Britain.

TALASEA PATROL REPORT NO. 8 68/69 KOMBE CENSUS DIVISION

The Kombe Censu Division is located on the North Coast of West New Britain, between the Bela and Kaliai Censu Divisions. The population numbered 3,619 at last censu, and of the 15 villages, all but 3 are on offshore islands.

The Kombe gardens and plantations are found mostly on the mainland adjacent to the respective islands. Although clan boundaries were drawn up and marked in 1961, there is still much friction between groups over land usage.

The Kombe are traditionally excellent seamen, and travel widely by sea-canoes. Large numbers of them have found work and settled in other areas, and trading trips are still undertaken as far as Bali and Gloucester.

This Censu Division is now the only one on the North Coast without a Local Government Council. Thus one of the important aims of the patrol was the furthering of Political Education with respect to the advantages a council would bring to the area.

Other aims of the patrol were to enquire into the activities of MOPE, an old cargo cult propagator from VESSI, and to report on the advisability of using Kombe voluntary labour to complete the airstrip at Lingalinga Plantation.

The patrol was accompanied as far as NUTANAVUA by a medical patrol, conducted by Peter Bolamark who visited the villages per M.V. "Tea".

SITUATION REPORT

A. POLITICAL

Local Government

The Kombe is the only Censu Division on the North Coast of West New Britain not yet under Local Government. This lagging behind is due to lack of staff, and the opposition of a few conservative villages in the middle Kombe. From discussions, it appears that village leaders at GUHI, WOGEWOGI, RANGIHI and SUMULANI are still definitely anti-council, and that this opposition is due mainly to the association of councils with head tax. These villages, although coconut planting is increasing, still rely heavily on working tambu for a living, and claim they can't afford to pay council tax on top of church taxes and school fees.

(5)

Throughout the patrol, in discussions with the people, two points were stressed. One, that an officer experienced in council work would come to the Kombe to help them organize their council, and two, that the council would unify the Kombe, and work for their own interests.

Both these arguments seemed acceptable in all the villages.

The pro-council villages are not interested in talk any more. They want a council now, and are disappointed, some even annoyed at the delay.

A possible site for the Council House could be a large island adjacent to NUKAKAU, which the patrol inspected with this in mind. It is strategically placed close to the anti-council villages and fairly well in the middle of the Kombe area.

Mepe

One of the aims of the patrol was to report on the recent activities of HOPE, an old cargo cultist from VESSI village.

Mepe claims to have attended meetings with many important officials in the early post-war years, who promised radical material changes for his people. He says that instead of his people receiving these benefits, the Europeans have been cheating them of their rightful possessions.

Mepe has no conception of where European goods come from, or how they are manufactured. Somehow, he came to the conclusion that everything the white man does is controlled by law, therefore this must be the basis for getting his "cargo". Mepe then set about to "buy" the Crown Law Office, by means of a tax collected from the Kombe.

When the patrol arrived at VESSI, Mepe had collected a total of \$45.20, according to a check made at each village, but could account for only \$22, \$5 of which he had spent.

Amounts collected from each village were:-

- \$18.00 from MULIAGANI
- \$ 8.00 from GUHI
- \$ 6.90 from TARAUA
- \$ 6.00 from SUMULANI
- \$ 3.30 from NUKAKAU
- \$ 3.00 from RANGAHI.

Although Mepe claimed authority from the District Commissioner to collect his tax, he was not believed by the Kombe, who knew that only Government officers can collect tax, and that the Government head tax has been discontinued.

Generally, Mepe is considered by his people as a harmless, simple minded old man.

House of Assembly

The attitude of the Kombe towards the House of Assembly is generally apathetic. They are disappointed, considering themselves forgotten by Members who seldom visit them, and they have little idea as to what goes on in the House. The Kombe are a people who judge the usefulness of a thing by the tangible benefits that result - to date they consider it has done nothing for them. In a number of villages, we were asked why there should not be mere broadcasts on the House of Assembly over Radio Rabaul.

(4)

ECONOMIC

Copra

Copra is the main source of cash income for the Kombe. At last census, total trees numbered approximately 88,000.

On either end of the Kombe Census Division, outlets via Lingalinga and Ibeki Plantations take about 8 tons (total) of copra per month from the village copra driers. (All villages have at least one drier.) Copra is also shipped out through the Sassavuru Catholic Mission. (on the mainland opposite Poi).

The middle Kombe region has virtually no shipping, and copra must be transported long distances by canoe. Coconut planting is continuing in this area, but until regular shipping can be provided, no real enthusiasm can be expected.

If the proposed construction of a bulk store on NUKAKAU should be realized, the copra industry should benefit greatly, for as yet there is no good dry-storage available.

The traditional land tenure system appears to be a major drawback to development in the Kombe. There are quite a number of energetic young men throughout the villages desirous of "getting on" who have worked hard on their plantations, only to have them raided by relations and traditional creditors. The patrol received many such complaints, but Kombe land is communally owned, and nothing can be done except to wait for demarcation.

Fish

The prospects of a frozen fish industry seem poor at the moment, due to lack of finance for equipment, but a far less expensive and more easily established alternative could be found in salting and drying the fish, if a market could be found.

Lingalinga Airstrip

The airstrip on Lingalinga Plantation (2900' x 150') was partly built by paid Kombe labour in 1955, and is the only one in the area. It needs only a little work before completion and this work was discussed both with the plantation manager and the Kombe people in the vicinity.

The Kombe, typically, dislike the idea of voluntary labour, and feel that the airstrip would be of little benefit to them anyway.

The plantation manager would rather use his own labour, alas, so there was no need to ask for volunteers.

Crocodile Protection Ordinance

Crocodile shooting is still a profitable industry in the Kombe area, at the moment carried out partly by locals and partly by migrant Sepiks. The Ordinance was explained in every village, although many had already heard of its requirements over the radio.

Land

The patrol was instructed to investigate a section of land known as BULE, situated east of Lingalinga Plantation on Wilson Peninsula. This land was thought to have been bought pre World War I, but the KALAPIAI villagers deny ever hearing of any such transaction.

(2)

Land (cont.)

The patrol read the Final Order on the Catholic Mission site at Koo (on the mainland) to the Ken villagers.

Demarcation

This subject was part of the regular discussions throughout the patrol. The majority does not wish to change from the traditional system of communal holdings to individual ownership of land.

Those villagers that were involved in disputes over land seemed more receptive to the idea of demarcation due to their desire to have some sort of permanent settlement.

Some of the more industrious young men would be happy to have demarcation, to ensure their individual work would benefit them personally.

Land Disputes

1. Kape v Muliagani

The latest dispute between these villages came about when the Muliagani people (S.D.A.) built a mission school on land the Kape Clan (Catholic) considers its own. The Native Lands Commission Finding (N.L.C. 5/2/6 of 28/8/62) was read to them, which states the boundary of the Kape Clan is at the Pua River and not, as they claimed, at the Kelapu Creek.

2. Sumulani v Nukakau

This dispute arose over a piece of land (known as "Milimati") which, originally, had been planted with coconuts by Sumulani. They claimed that Nukakau people had been stealing coconuts from these trees. Upon studying the N.L.C. Finding it was evident that the land, and therefore the coconuts, belonged to the Nukakau people. Although the Sumulani villagers did plant the coconuts, they had only 10 year's use of them, ending during the Second World War.

3. Talangoni v Kalapiai

The island of Talangoni was divided roughly in half by the N.L.C. Finding, 1961, one section being designated to the Sapulo Clan (resident on Talangoni), the other to the Kalapiai villagers. The dispute resulted from the Sapulo people planting coconuts (about 1,200) and gardens on Kalapiai ground. They were reminded of the Finding, and the boundary line marking the division was walked with both parties. These coconuts and gardens, legally, belong to Kalapiai.

C. SOCIAL

Health and Housing

Throughout the Kombe, the standard of housing was very good. Only two houses were ordered rebuilt. Villages were clean, and very few pigs were seen in housing areas.

Health is also of a high standard. One child with badly infected scabies was ordered to Talasea for treatment.

There is one aid post in the area, at Maputu (on the mainland) just off Kalapiai.

(2)

Education

Schooling up to Standard 4 is available at Samsavuru (Catholic) and Silavuti (S.D.A.) Missions. An increasing number of boys are attending High School in Rabaul, many of whom intend joining the Police Force and D.D.A. It is the Kombe custom for girls to remain within the clan group until marriageable age, thus no girls have attended High Schools.

Tambu

Tambu or shell money is the traditional means of exchange still used by the Kombe, with origins back far beyond living memory. Tambu is readily exchangeable with Australian currency, as well as for goods and services. A large sea-cane, for example, might cost 10 prahins of tambu (1 prahin = 6ft.)

During the patrol, we watched the making of black tambu. It is made from a shell called "Lemlem" which is broken into small pieces, each piece then being pierced with a metal spike, and threaded on fishing line. These small pieces are then trimmed with pliers into rough $\frac{3}{4}$ " rings, packed tightly and secured by knotting either end of the line. This much is done by the women.

The string is then ground with sandstone, until the finished product is polished and even. One prahin is worth \$1.00.

Red tambu is exchanged only in very important marriages, and is seen only by the groom and his prospective bride's parents. It is imported from the Gazelle Peninsula, reputedly costing up to \$10 a prahin, so only the wealthy can afford it.

Tubuna System

It is the Kombe custom to hold large feasts and accompanying sing-sings, during which exchanges of tambu and other goods take place. All debts are expected to be settled at these exchanges, and new ones incurred with the giving of more tambu, and so on. Each man has a number of traditional exchange partners, and if he misses a feast, he risks forfeiting his rights to repayment. Thus much time is spent at organizing and attending feasts that could otherwise be spent at work. This custom is called "Tubuna".

The non-payment of debts was one of the biggest causes of complaints: the patrol listened to dozens of them.

A number of the better educated young men are dissatisfied with the way of tubuna. They want to leave the system and get to work on their plantations, but have met extremely hostile opposition from the influential men in the villages.

One young man from Nukakau, Vincent Lunga, is trying to persuade the young men to stay away from the feasts and work. He owns a large number of coconut trees, a hot-air copra drier and a trade store. He feels that the sooner the council comes, the sooner the chance to break down this time-consuming custom.

D. MISCELLANEOUS

Damage to Houses

In two villages, the remains of houses destroyed by recent fires were inspected. Ten houses were destroyed at Kapo, and 25 at Guhi. It was fortunate that no injuries resulted in either case.

(1)

Damage to Houses (cont.)

The fact that over 300 people live on the tiny island of Guhi is worthy of note. Houses are good, but are crowded together, and buildings are extending further and further out into the water. The villagers will not move to the mainland because they claim it is too swampy, and has too many mosquitoes.

Nails, hammers and corrugated iron have been requested to aid the rebuilding of these houses.

A number of houses were destroyed in Nukuhu village (on the mainland) as a result of a force 6 earthquake which occurred in late October, 1968. Again, fortunately, no injuries were suffered, and rebuilding is well under way.

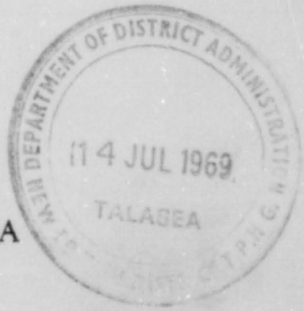
Suspected Ammunition Dump

While staying at Lingalinga Plantation (19-22/12/68) the manager informed me that he had received 10 rounds of live ammunition, (of the type used in a Japanese sub-machine gun) brought to him from the mission site. On the return trip to Talasea, the patrol called in to check on the possibility of an ammunition dump on the site. A search, however, produced negative results, and it was concluded that the bullets were not part of a larger dump.

M. Bassett

M. BASSETT
CADET PATROL OFFICER

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WEST NEW BRITAIN Report No. TALASEA 11/68-69

Patrol Conducted by T.C. VOASE (CADET PATROL OFFICER)

Area Patrolled PART BOLA CENSUS DIVISION - TALASEA LOCAL GOVT. COUNCIL

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives CONSTABLE BAGES

Duration—From 14/5/1969 to 14/6/1969

Number of Days 31

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 29/8/1968 to 30/10/68 45 days

Medical /...../19..... AID POSTS IN AREA

Map Reference FOURMIL WEST NEW BRITAIN

Objects of Patrol CONSTRUCTION OF ACCESS ROADS INTO THE DAGI SETTLEMENT

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

A. S. Carey
a/ 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

67-17-64

22nd August, 1969.

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

PATROL TALASEA NO. 11/1968-69.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report
by Mr. T.C. Voase, A.P.O. to part of the Bola Census Division.

2. Mr. Voase has reported quite thoughtfully. While it
is good to see Mr. Voase giving definite opinions, and making
firm recommendations, I do consider that, in this instance, he
was inclined to be too critical of the Administration without
being fully aware of the background to the Dagi Settlement, and
of the efforts that are being made to improve the settlers'
position.

3. Your comments give a good coverage of the report. I
trust that Mr. Voase will note the points raised by you, and
will give them proper thought before writing his next report.

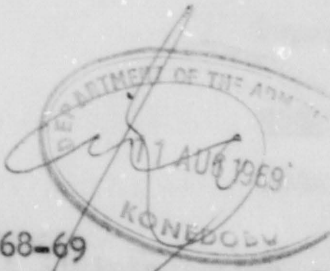
(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary
Department of the Administrator.

cc:
Mr. T.C. Voase,
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA, West New Britain District.

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

67.17.64 (15)



GFB/sh
TALASEA P/R 11/68-69

the Administrator,
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

District Office,
Kimbe,

VIA TALASEA P.M.B.

5/8/69

Assistant District Commissioner,
TALASEA

TALASEA PATROL NO. 11/68-69

Thank you for the above report and your 67.2.4 of 23/7/69.

I visited Mr. Voase while he was working in the Dagi and am pleased with the work done. His report contains a number of thoughtful comments, but I do consider that he tends to be somewhat too critical of Administration efforts to make a success of the scheme.

Mr. Voase must try and view things in their proper perspective. He must endeavour to evaluate each settlement scheme on its merits in relation to other schemes within the District, and give full consideration to their economic potential and relative importance. Certainly there are a number of unsatisfactory features in the Dagi settlement. Possibly the biggest problem, and one that cannot be solved, is the poor location and its tendency to become flooded during the wet season. However, efforts are being made to improve the overall situation - the settlement is not being forgotten.

I have attached a copy of memorandum 30-1/61 of 28/7/69, from the District Rural Development Officer, covering a number of the points raised by Mr. Voase. With D.A.S.F. District Headquarters now located at Kimbe there should be greater opportunity for checks to be made on the settlement.

With regard to the school, I will endeavour to press for the completion of the building, and I will keep you informed of the progress made.

I will approach the District Health Officer regarding the staffing of the Aid Post. As you will see in the District Rural Development Officer's memorandum, there is already a proposal that the local Pastor's wife undertake medical work.

I want you to re-examine the Dagi settlement with the view to submitting a request for Rural Development funds. You will need to obtain figures from D.A.S.F. of plantings, estimated yields, etc., before making your submission. I consider that the settlement is worthy of assistance.

Claim for camping allowance is forwarded herewith for payment.

A.T. Carey
A.T. CAREY
A/District Commissioner

c.c. The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
→ KONEDOBU

COPY

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
RCD/KVS

(H)

Department of Agriculture, Stock
and Fisheries,

30-1/61.

HOSKINS, West New Britain

28th July, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
HOSKINS, W.N.B. District.

TALASEA PATROL REPORT NO. 11 1969/70
DAGI SETTLEMENT.

The above report has been read with interest. The conclusions and recommendations are in the main supported.

Below is comment of various parts of the report -

Page 4 para 4 (2) Councillors - The councillor has never attended meetings organised by D.A.S.F. or been on his block when inspected by D.A.S.F. staff.

Page 4 para 7 (4) Hopes and Aspirations. Contrary to the report the Dagi settlement has not been neglected by D.A.S.F. and staff have been made available through neglect by other departments may be true.

Page 4 para 8. Urgent action should be taken to do something for the school. I understand that there was an aid post orderly but he was withdrawn by PHD Talasea.

Page 6 para 3. The area planted is some what less than 80% an accurate figure will be available shortly but it is estimated to be 65-70%.

Page 6 para 9. It is understood that the Pastors wife is being considered to undertake aid post duties.

Page 6 para 10. Accurate census figure will be available shortly and will be made available for any submission for funds.

Page 7 para 3. D.A.S.F. will be encouraging the settlers to support and market to supply the new township of Kimbe.

Page 7 para 4. There is no D.A.S.F. station at Dagi, only a rest house which requires virtually no maintenance. Therefore D.A.S.F. staff at Dagi are available for full time work on the blocks.

Page 7 para 6. The organisation referred is certainly not a cooperatives but a club or group of settlers formed for their mutual benefit. It is very doubtful that the settlers wish to form a cooperative.

Page 7 para 7 & 8 Driers are now being constructed on several blocks with D.A.S.F. assistance.

Page 8 para 1. It is reported that the children of Tande Daniel portion 60 are not at all well.

Page 8 para 3. Housing standards are generally higher than their areas as these settlers with loans have \$120 allocated for their houses.

...../2

(13)

Page 8 para 7, 8, & 9 The house was originally built on Pakuk's ~~xxx~~
with his permission. If he has objections it would be best to ~~ground~~
move the house.

It is recommended that -

- (i) a special effort should be done to complete the roads within the settlement.
- (ii) efforts be made to complete the school as proposed.
- (iii) Satisfactory arrangements be made for an aid post orderly.

Please note that following the move to Kimbe close supervision of D.A.S.F. at Dagi should be possible.

(SIGNED)

R.C. Doery,
A/District Rural Development Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(72)

Telephone

Telegrams

Our Reference 67-2-4

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
TALASEA.

23rd July, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.

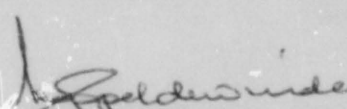
TALASEA PATROL REPORT No 11 - 1968/69

Attached please find the abovementioned patrol report and claim for camping allowance.

Mr Voase is to be congratulated on achieving what a number of more senior officers have failed to do in the past - ie. getting the settlers to work continuously on the roads. Evidently they have realized that unless they help themselves they will get nowhere.

Reams have been written about the Dagi settlers and their problems - nothing new has come to light in this report. The settlers have the bad luck to be living where they are and where they can view the assistance being given to the oil palm settlers. They should be convinced that if they can achieve self reliance by their own efforts it will be a lot more meritorious than by relying on a high level of government assistance.

The proposals enumerated by Mr Voase will be investigated and action taken.


W. C. SPELDEWINDE
a/Assistant District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(11)

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

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA,
West New Britain District.

13th May, 1969.

Mr. T.C. Voase,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
TALASEA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

You are to prepare to proceed by vehicle to the Dagi to organise and supervise work on the settlement roads.

2. From our discussions, and your studies of relevant reports and files, I feel sure that you now have a good grasp of the problems that have been associated with our past endeavours to establish a basic road system throughout the settlement.

3. The fact is the Dagi settlers want roads but they do not seem inclined to do any work on them. We hold certain funds for this project and your task is to obtain labour, particularly from within the settlement, and also from nearby villages, to clear the marked out roads with the view to their eventual improvement with equipment. The O.I.C., Kimbe, Mr. A. Leaf, is familiar with the Dagi settlement and he will be able to assist you if the need arises.

4. As you have undoubtedly gathered from previous reports, etc., success will only be achieved through diligence and industry tempered by a high degree of patience. I feel sure that you will be able to do a sound job.

5. Draw an initial patrol advance of \$50.00 and obtain funds for labour payments from the Talasea Cash Office as required.

6. The project is quite large and it is doubtful if present funds will cover everything that is required. You should allow to work in the area for at least 4 weeks. Do not hesitate to contact me at any time should you encounter problems that you consider warrant my attention. I will visit you at the Dagi during the course of your work.

7. Upon completion of your stay in the settlement you will be required to write a Situation Report in accordance with D.D.A. Circular 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968.

8. I trust that your visit to the Dagi will be pleasant and productive.

(G.F. Booth)
Assistant District Commissioner

3-6-69 PATROL DIARY

- 14-5-69 Departed Talasea 1400, arrived San Remo 1600 overnigheted San Remo
- 15-5-69 Departed San Remo 0830, via landrover, arrived Dagi Settlement 0900. Day spent in familerization with settlement, discussions with settlrs etc. Overnigheted Dagi.
- 16-5-69 Recruiting labour in Ruango and Morokea villages, recruited only five as the majority were away in gardens etc. Overnigheted Dagi.
- 17-5-69 Returned Ruango and Morokea early in the morning and found many more present than yesterday, recruited a further 17 Overnigheted Dagi.
- 18-5-69 Sunday observed, overnigheted Dagi.
- 19-5-69 Held meeting for Dagi Settlers, stressed their need for access roads, recruited 22.
- 8-6-69 REceived word that wife was ill and would be proceeding Rabaul for medical attention at 1200, departed immediatley for Talasea. liday observed Dagi overnigheted Dagi.
- 9-6-69 Whilst in Talasea collected various road building tools, returned Dagi overnigheted.
- 10-6-69 Dagi Settlers attending D.A.S.F. meeting at Kiaba
- 20-5-69 Commenced roadwork after roll call at 0800. 56 on roll 53 present. Several people who were not previously recruited volunteered their labour. Roadwork until 1600, overnigheted Dagi.
- 11-6-69 Dagi Settlers attending D.A.S.F. meeting at Kiaba
- 21-5-69 Roll call 0800, 53 present Roadwork until 1600, overnigheted Dagi.
- 12-6-69 Dagi Settlers attending D.A.S.F. meeting at Kiaba
- 22-5-69 Roll call 0800, only 25 settlers present as the Ruango and Morokea villagers were given the day off to attend the funeral of two men from the nearby village of Kulungi, who were killed yesterday whilst felling trees at Kimbe. in Roadwork until 1600, overnigheted Dagi.
- 13-6-69 Dagi Settlers attending D.A.S.F. meeting at Kiaba
- 23-5-69 Roll call 0800 52 present. Roadwork until 1600, overnigheted Dagi.
- 24-5-69 Saturday observed Talasea -
- 25-2-69 Sunday observed returned Dagi, overnigheted.-
- 26-5-69 Roll call 0800, 52 present. Roadwork until 1600, overnigheted Dagi.
- 27-5-69 Roll call 0800, 52 present. Roadwork until 1600, overnigheted Dagi.
- 28-5-69 Roll call 0800, 56 present. Roadwork until 1600, overnigheted Dagi.
- 29-5-69 Roll call 0800, 54 present. Roadwork until 1600, overnigheted Dagi.
- 30-5-69 Roll call 0800, 53 present. Roadwork until 1600, overnigheted Dagi.
- 31-5-69 Visited Ruango and Morokea villages to organise labour changeover. Returned Dagi overnigheted.
- 1-6-69 Sunday observed overnigheted Dagi.
- 2-6-69 Roll call 0800, 49 present. Roadwork until 1600, overnigheted Dagi.

2.
INTRODUCTION

(9)

3-6-69 Roll call 0800, 31 present. Dagi Settlers not present due to their completion of their 10 days roster.

Remainder of line continued roadwork until 1600. Meeting to recruit fresh line of settlers drew only one settler. Overnighed Dagi.

4-6-69 Roll call 0800, 8 present, remainder preparing for a "sing sing" on the coming weekend. Roadwork until 1600, overnighed Dagi.

5-6-69 Roll call 0800, 8 present. Attended D.A.S.F. project managers meeting with recruitment of Dagi Settlers in mind, recruited 21 settlers. Remainder worked on roads under Const. Bages supervision until 1600, overnighed Dagi.

6-6-69 Roll call 0800, 29 present. Roadwork until 1600, overnighed Dagi.

7-6-69 Saturday observed Talasea.

8-6-69 Sunday observed Talasea.

9-6-69 Public Holiday observed Dagi overnighed Dagi.

10-6-69 Roll call 0800, 10 present. Dagi Settlers attending D.A.S.F. meeting at Kimbe.

11-6-69 Roll call 0800, 36 present. Roadwork until 1600, overnighed Dagi.

12-6-69 Roll call 0800, 37 present. Roadwork until 1600, overnighed Dagi.

13-6-69 Roll call 0800, 37 present. Roadwork until 1600, overnighed Dagi.

14-6-69 Received word from A.D.C. Talasea to return to Talasea in order to commence Gloucester Patrol No 10/68-69/

END OF PATROL

3.

INTRODUCTION

(5)

1) AIM OF PATROL

The patrol was mounted to pursue the further construction of access roads into the Dagi Settlement.

A Commonwealth Grant was voted to finance the construction of these roads. At the onset of this patrol, 50% of these roads had been completed by previous patrols and \$1,200 remained of the above mentioned monies.

Labour was recruited from the Dagi Settlement and the nearby villages Moraxea and Ruango.

At the completion of the patrol a further 170 chains of access road had been completed, involving an expenditure of \$557-00. I would estimate that at this stage the Dagi Settlement roads are 75% complete. In the settlement begin to bear and the settlers realize the need for improving their existing access roads etc., a sound scheme could be initiated using council equipment financed by their newly established "club" or co-operative, mentioned later in this report.

2) COUNCILLORS

The councillor for the Dagi Settlement Ward (ward 1) WILLIAM TEKNEA is chronically unsuited to the position. In my initial labour recruiting attempts I sought his assistance, assuring that as a councillor he would understand the need for self help in the settlement and as such would be able to guide the settlers towards self help. He not only failed miserably in this task, but I strongly suspect he was guilty of spreading adverse propaganda and to some extent thwarting my efforts. He was one of the few settlers who were not at some stage enrolled in the patrol's labour line.

3) POLITICAL EDUCATION

Mostly I believe the settlers are familiar with the role of local government, having previously lived in the area governed by the Gazelle Council, perhaps the most advanced council in the Territory.

At various times during the patrol's stay, opportunities were taken to stress the advantages of national unity and to discuss the work and goals of the House of Assembly with an attempt to point out the link between the role of the settlers and eventual national self sufficiency.

4) HOPES and ASPIRATIONS

Although the Dagi Settlement was no doubt originated with economically and politically sound intentions, it has since foundered, mainly because it has been ignored and allowed to stagnate whilst Government interest has been focussed on later schemes such as the nearby oil palm projects.

The settlers began in earnest fashion, cleared, planted, maintained their plots and whilst waiting for the long expected aid post, school and roads. Today eight years later they have themselves constructed an inadequate school, an aid post that has never been allocated with an orderly and with the small vote that had been made available 70% completed but inadequate roads.

In recent years the settlers have suffered the mortification of seeing assistance pour seemingly without limit into the later arriving oil palm settlements. The oil palm settlers have had their roads built for them using mechanical equipment and outside labour. To some extent they found blocks ready cleared with aid posts and schools established. This action on the opposite bank of the Dagi River cannot be criticized, but the contrast is hard for a Dagi Settler to rationalize when he surveys the dismal condition of his

POLITICAL

(7)

1) LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Dagi Settlement is located on the perimeter of the area controlled by the Talasea Multi Racial Local Government Council. Therefore being some distance (27 miles) from the centre of local government at Talasea it is unfortunately rather neglected by the council.

This state of affairs is not helped by the attitude of the settlers. Mostly Tolais, they look towards the Gazelle Council for guidance, despite the fact that the Gazelle Council ignores their pleas.

Perhaps with the growth of Talasea council more unison could be expected between the settlers and their council. As coconut palms in the settlement begin to bear and the settlers realize the need for improving their existing access roads etc.; a sound scheme could be initiated using council equipment financed by their newly established "club" or co-operative, mentioned later in this report.

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6

own Government neglected scheme. Under no circumstances is this apparent discrimination stimulating to feverish industry by the people of the Dagi Settlement. In short the hopes and aspirations of the settlers are slipping into a sea of despair that nobody cares whether they prosper or decline.

In every field of development that peoples of this Territory are encouraged to participate in, be it palm oil, copra or whatever, there is no excuse for Administration disinterest as displayed in the Dagi Settlement.

It is difficult for a field officer, a Government representative, to stress national self sufficiency and its relationship to the development of primary industry, to people in the position of the Dagi Settlers who feel ~~that~~ they have been let down so badly by the Government.

I would therefore recommend that some effort be made in the near future to show these people that their work is appreciated by the Administration and is helping to draw the Territory towards self determination. This could best be done along the lines proposed under the sub-heading GENERAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT in the ECONOMICS section of this situation report.

6.

(5)

ECONOMIC

GENERAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Dagi Settlement is a sub-division on the eastern border of the Talasea Sub-District. It consists of 65 blocks each having an average area of approximately 30 acres. Therefore counting the area taken up by roads and Government and public facilities the settlement has an area of somewhat over 2000 acres.

The economic objective of the settlement is to create individual self supporting native owned coconut plantations by the early 1970's.

The majority of the settlers are from the Gazelle Peninsula area of New Britain. Some settlers have been on these blocks since late 1961 early 1962. Therefore some of the blocks are now supporting mature bearing coconut palms. It is estimated that 80% of the settlement is now planted, with coconuts in all stages of development. However some of the plots remain virgin rainforest.

Most blocks appear to be suffering from some degree of neglect, especially those whose owners are in the habit of spending extended periods in Rabaul. Indeed some blocks are virtually unrecognisable as plantations until cleaving with a bushknife reveals immature palms choked and light starved by faster growing under growth.

As stated elsewhere in this report absentee owners and resulting neglect and stagnation of plots is not entirely the fault of the ~~settlers~~ settlers. In some ways even the site chosen is unsuitable for such a project. For instance during the north west wet season, much of the settlement is either very swampy or even submerged in some sections after excessively heavy rain. However by the greatest contributing cause of the settlers dwindling interest, is lack of Administration interest and assistance. At the moment the future of the Dagi Settlement looks rather bleak.

If the interest and moral of the settlers is to be regained, in order to restore the settlement to the level where it will prosper, some urgent action would appear necessary. This would best take the form of an upsurge in Administration activity and assistance in the settlement.

Perhaps the proposals enumerated hereunder could be considered :-

- a) According to the head teacher at the Dagi School, materials allocated for the construction of new classrooms are at present stored at ~~Kapa Kapa~~ ^{Kapa Kapa} educational centre in the Hoskins Sub-District. These materials were reportedly awaiting the onset of the 1969 dry season for transport to the Dagi. The dry season has now been in progress for some two months but as yet no materials have arrived at the settlement. If their delivery, together with materials for the teachers residence and a carpenter to erect them, could be expediated it would be a firm step in the right direction.
- b) The settlers have long been awaiting an orderly to man the aid post on the settlement. Due to the nature and the volume of work involved in clearing blocks and roads injuries are common. Apart from this the latest census reveals the settlement has a population of 203 men, women and children. Surely this alone warrants the posting of an orderly on the settlement.
- c) It may be possible to compile figures from D.A.S.F. anticipated copra yield data for the settlement, in order to support an application for an allocation of monies from the Rural Development committee, to further improve roads in the ~~settlement~~ settlement.
- d) Instead of using the remaining \$642-80 of the original roadbuilding vote solely to pay for labour lines, it could at

7.

this stage be more economically spent on earthmoving equipment and materials with which to manufacture culverts and bridges. This conclusion I have based on the fact that as most of the roads are now completed to tractor access standard, it would be only common sense to build culverts and bridges so that a vehicle could actually reach the roads. Perhaps towards the end of the current dry season the ~~xxx~~ bulldozer and grazer now operated out of Kimbe by the Public Works Department could be spared to do approximately three days in the Dagi Settlement.

This patrol went into the settlement believing that the Dagi Settler was a hard man to recruit into a labour line, even though he would be working on his own roads. This was to be found basically incorrect. Due to the spread out nature of the settlement and the fact that the settlers seem to keep within their own family groups, the "talk" concerning ~~xxxxx~~ attendance at future labour recruiting meetings is rather slow making the rounds. If a little perseverance and patience is practiced and one walks around the ~~xxxxxxx~~ settlement speaking to each family group individually, it is not difficult to recruit almost all the available settlers. However the settlers do not like to work for more than a fortnight in concurrence, arguing that some time off is required for block and garden maintenance. Therefore if a staggered roster is used and half the manpower works the first fortnight and the remainder the following fortnight the settlers seem happy to play along.

SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE

Apart from activities concerning the ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxx~~ maintenance of coconut palms the settlers also practice subsistence agriculture. The crops planted would be typical those grown in such gardens anywhere on the New Guinea coast. The main aim of these cultivations is of course to supply the cultivator with a fresh and varied food supply, any surplus however is sold to less fortunate settlers and the nearby construction camps housing personnel involved in the Kimbe Township project.

ACTIVITIES OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS

The Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries has an agricultural assistant stationed ~~permanently~~ permanently at the Dagi Settlement, who from the appearance of the blocks is either not doing a competent or the settlers are not paying heed to his advice. I suspect the volume of field work on the station is too great for him to cope with.

Both the District Rural Development Officer Mr. Mark Jones and the Hoskins Project Manager Mr. Peter Holmes visited the settlement during the patrol's stay.

Recently the settlers have established a co-operative on the settlement. Attempts were made, when the settlers received their pay, to stress the advantages of directing some of this money towards building up this co-operative. It is not known by me whether the Department of Trade and Industry is showing any interest in this project.

Processing and Marketing

As yet the great majority of palms on the settlement are not bearing and in most cases it will be several years before they do so. As each settler's palms mature he will probably erect his own permanent material hot air copra drier.

At the moment the most likely market for Dagi Settlement copra, would be the nearby township of Kimbe, where a large volume of shipping is expected in the future. However, depending on the progress of the above mentioned co-operative this could grow into a likely one on the spot market.

EXTENSION BY THE SETTLERS OUTSIDE THE SETTLEMENT

Several settlers have either purchased or are in the process of purchasing additional land outside the settlement's boundaries, one block as far afield as Garili village. This was not actively discouraged as, after all, such deals are their own prerogative. However, it was pointed out to them that most settlers were having problems maintaining their own Dagi blocks, without practising horizontal intergration.

Health

Apart from injuries received whilst clearing blocks etc., the health of the settlers appears satisfactory. There is no evidence of malnutrition; the children are free from pot bellies and spindley legs, often a symptom of incorrect diet. Grili and other skin afflictions were rarely seen.

The adult Dagi Settler was capable of working strenuously, on the patrols labour line, from 8am until 4pm, in itself a fair indication of soundness of body.

Housing

The settlers are principally housed in indigenous styled dwellings of hand hewn planks and bamboo floors built on a frame of bush poles, with the added refinements of corrugated iron rooves, doors and window shutters that lock and galvanised iron, roof fed water tanks.

Dwellings and surrounding living spaces were generally kept in a clean and hygenic condition. Toilets, mainly the deep pit latrine type, are screened by plated coconut fronds and located some distance from the houses.

Missions

The only two religious organisations on the settlement are the Roman Catholic and Methodist denominations. Catholic services are conducted by a catechist, in a small bush material church and Methodist observances are presided over by a pastor at the settlement school.

Law and Order

There were no complaints brought to the patrols notice, and no infringements were noted.

Queries

One settler, Pakuk of plot 39, raised a querie in regard to the rest house located on his plot. Pakuk complained that this dwelling was preventing him from planting further coconuts and that he is not in receipt of any rent for the space the rest house is occupying.

After examining cement survey marks, it appears that this rest house is in fact on Pakuks plot. However the issue is clouded by this settlers past convictions for altering the position of surveyors marks to his own advantage. Since a surveyor will ~~be~~ ~~visit~~ ~~plot~~ have to visit plot 39 to re-align cements (result of Pakuks past Tamperings), I suggest that he be requested to check the position of the surveyors marks surrounding the rest house.

If it is found that the rest house is actually on Pakuks plot, it would seem in order to either advance Pakuk some rent, or re-locate the rest house in the area reserved for D.A.S.F. buildings and personel.

MISCELLANEOUS

Personal Accompanying Patrol

Police

Constable Bages was the only representative of the R.P. & N.G.S., on the patrol.

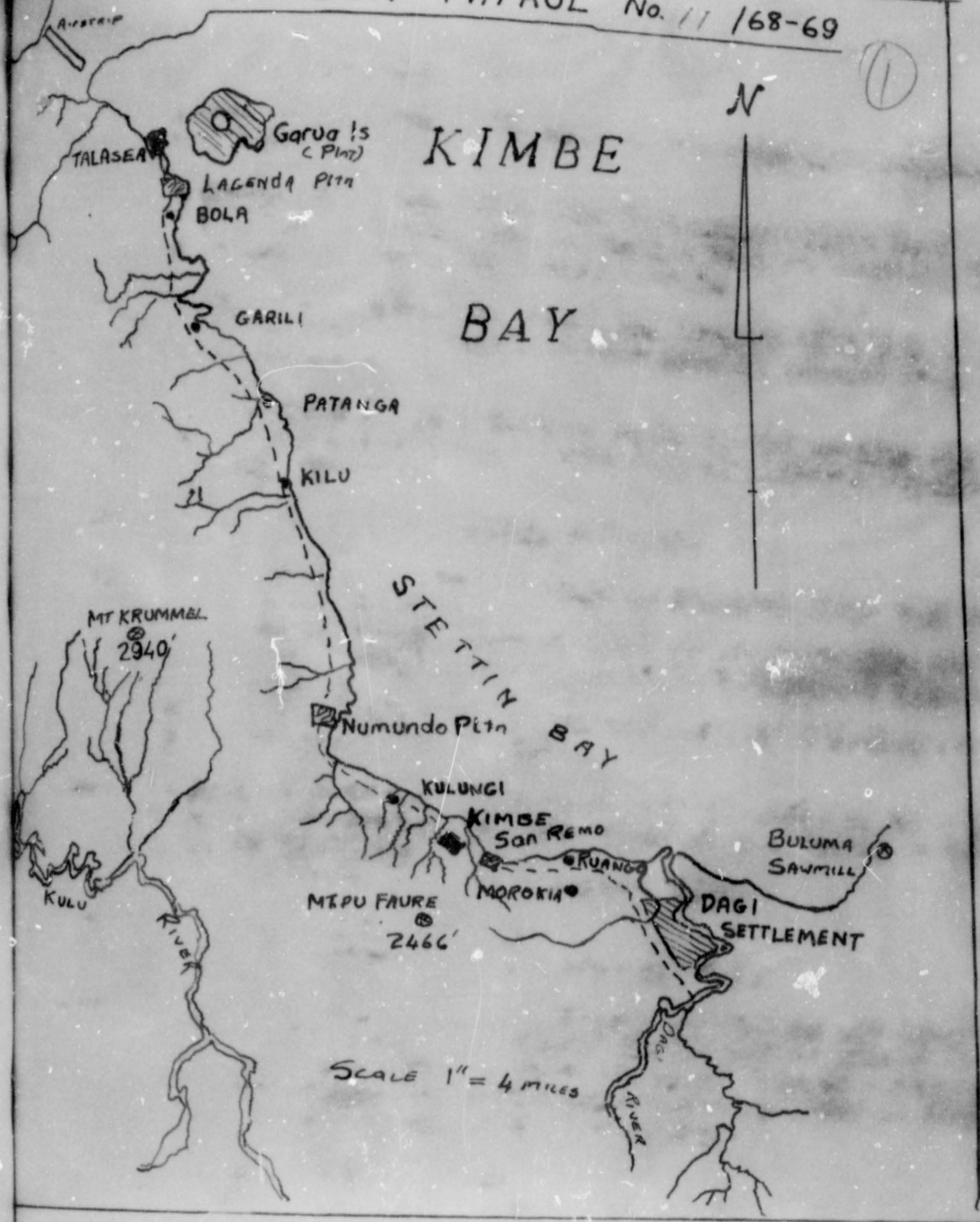
The size of the patrols labour line (averaging 50), necessitated that it be divided in order to receive adequate supervision. Const. Bages was placed in charge of supervising one of the resulting halves. In this position he carried out his duties in a capable manner, the only interference on my part being the locating of surveyors marks and advice on cuttings etc.

In short, Const. Bages is a helpful addition to a patrol of this nature; his diligence and conduct both good.



TALASEA PATROL No. 11 / 68-69

(1)



SCALE 1" = 4 MILES