NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MANUS

STATION: LORENGAU

VOLUME No: 5

ACCESSION No: 496.

1969 - 1970

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: LORENGAU MANUS.
ACCESSION NO. 495
VOL, NO: 5 : 1969/70 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 12.

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL		AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1 OF 1969/70	1-16	J.R. BLYTH	P.O	LORENGAU SAU CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	1.8.69 - 18.9.69
[2] 2 OF 1969/70	17-55	C.A. BARTLETT	A.P.O	LORENGAU - SAU CENSUS DIVISION		1.9.69 - 1.10.69
[3] 3 OF 1969/70	56-74	K. P[illegible]	P.O	WESTERN ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	28.10.69 - 17.11.69
[4] 4 OF 1969/70	75-80	M. CUNNINGHAM	D.O	WESTERN ISLANDS PURDY ISLAND LOS MANUS.		16.10.69 - [illegible]
[5] 5 OF 1969/70	81-112	J.B. BLYTH	P.O	BALUAN M'BUNAI & PART SAU BIPI CENSUS DIV	MAP	17.11.69 - 30.1.70
[6] 6 OF 1969/70	113-152	K. POGAU	P.O	SAU-BIPI CENSUS DIVISION		10.2.70 - 9.3.70
[7] 8 OF 1969/70	153-160	J. BORI	P.O	PART OF LORENGAU-SAU BIPI. SAU & BALUAN M'BUNAI		23.3.70 - 4.6.70
[8] 9 OF 1969/70	161-168	L.B. JOHNSON	A.P.O	PART OF BALUAN BUNAI CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	7.3.70 - 17.3.70
[9] 10 OF 1969/70	169-198	L.B. JOHNSON	A.P.O	BALUAN M'BUNAI CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	5.5.70 - [illegible].70
[10] 11 OF 1969/70	199-241	J.R. BLYTH	P.O	LORENGAU SAU CENSUS DIVISION.	MAP	3.3.70 - 29.4.70
[11] 12 OF 1969/70	242-254	L.B. JOHNSON	A.P.O	PART BALUAN/M'BUNAI CENSUS DIVISION		17.8.70 - 25.9.70
[12] 14 OF 1969/70	255-272.	D.W. WREN	A.P.O	" " " " "		11.8.70 - 20.9.70
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MANUS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1969-1970

LORENGAU

Report No.	Officer conducting patrol	Area Patrolled
1-69-70	J.R.Blyth, P.O	Sou-Bipi Census Division
2-69-70	C.A.Bartlett, A.P.O	Lorengau-Sau Census Division
3-69-70	K.Poga, P.O	Western Islands C.D.
4-69-70	M.Cunningham, D.O.	Western Islands Purdy Ils. Los Reyes
5-69-70	J.R.Blyth, P.O	Baluan M'Bunai & Part Sau Bipi Census Division
6-69-70	K.Poga, P.O	Sau-Bipi Census Division
8-69-70	J.Bori, P.O	Part of Lorengau-Sau, Bipi-Sau & Baluan M'Bunai
9-69-70	L.B.Johnson, A.PO.	Part of Baluan Bunai C.D.
10-69-70	L.B.Johnson, APO)	Baluan M'Bunai C.D.
11-69-70	J.R.Blyth, (PO)	Lorengau Sau Census Division
12-69-70	L.B. JOHNSON (A.P.O)	PART BALUAN/M'BUNAI CENSUS DIVISION
12A-69-70	D.W. WREN (A.P.O)	PART BALUAN/M'BUNAI C.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Manus Report No. 1/69-70

Patrol Conducted by J.R.Blyth , Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Sou/Bipi Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans

Natives

Duration—From 4/8/1969 to 18/8/1969.

Number of Days 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?

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

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

Map Reference Admiralty Charts

Objects of Patrol Compilation of Situation Report

Routine Administration

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

5/9/1969

R.W. Bowe
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 ....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-2-1

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of [illegible],
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

4th September, 1969.

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

LORENGAU PATROL NO. 1/69-70.

The attached report, in duplicate, and sketch map of area patrolled, compiled by Mr. J. R. Blyth, Patrol Officer, is forwarded for your perusal and comment, please.

The patrol achieved its objectives and although the report is full of obvious spelling errors and incorrect terminology some of which are indicated in the attachment hereto, it is apparent that the area patrolled is completely normal in all aspects.

Mr. Blyth is incorrect in his reporting that Mr. Paliau Maloat M.H.A. has not visited the area as Mr. Maloat accompanied Mr. Gow on a coastal patrol of the Sau/Bipi Census Division in July, 1968 (Lorengau Patrol No. 1/68-69 refers) and he is also incorrect in his statement that the M.H.A. should be "officially advised" of his responsibility to his constituents. It has always been my interpretation of policy that such attitudes and thoughts of the people should be brought to the Member's attention and then remind him of the Administration's promise of assistance, by way of transport, to enable the Member to cover his electorate.

The Political Education section of the report is much too brief and does not convey everything that was done on this aspect of the patrol and Mr. Blyth seems not to have fully digested the last two sentences in paragraph 1 of his Patrol Instructions.

Prior to preparing a final report on his next patrol, Mr. Blyth will be instructed to first submit a draft for perusal by a senior officer when errors and shortcomings in the report can be pointed out to him, this would all form part of his training in accurate reporting.

The Local Government section of the report has been brought to the attention of the Council Adviser.

R.W. Born

.....
(R. W. BORN),
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. Mr. J. R. Blyth,
Patrol Officer.

CGL:KA

67-12-1

21st September, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

PATROL NO. LORENGAU 1/69-70

Your reference 67-2-1 of 4th. September, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by Mr. J.R. Blyth to Sam/Bipi Census Division.

Mr. Blyth has written a comprehensive report but as pointed out more care is needed with his spelling.

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

Mr. J.R. Blyth,
District Office,
LORENGAU. Manus District.

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

(12)

ATTACHMENT TO LORENGAU MEMORANDUM 67-2-1
OF 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1969.

Spelling Errors:

"herto" instead of "hereto"
"proceded" instead of "proceeded" (six times occurring in Diary)
"deratory" instead of "derogatory"
"anlize" instead of "analyse"
"formaly" instead of "formerly"
"equipted" instead of "equipped"

Incorrect Terminology:

"hence" instead of "thence"
"litigation" used in wrong context.
"Village Officials" intended to describe Committeemen, teachers, etc.
"Constituency" instead of "constitution" (first occurring)
"ordinance" instead of "rule" (Paragraph Law and Order)
Numbering of paragraphs using roman numerals incorrect as the symbol "IIV" is used twice to indicate "III".

STATION ----------	LORENGAU
DISTRICT	Manus
PATROL NUMBER	No.1/69-70
AREA PATROLLED	Sou/Bipi Census Division
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING	2246 Const.Kohlon
DURATION OF PATROL	4/8/69 to18/8/69 15 days
LAST PATROL TO AREA	SEPTEMBER 1968.
OBJECTS OF PATROL	Compilation of Situation Report. Routine Administration
MAP REFERENCE	Admiralty Charts (Sketch Map Attached)

.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-1-1
If calling ask for

Mr. [illegible]

~~Department of District Administration~~
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

30th July, 1969.

Mr. J. Blyth,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
District Office,
LORENGAU.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - PATROL LORENGAU NO. 1-69/70.

Please be prepared to depart on patrol to the San/Bipi Census Division on 4th August, 1969, where your main task will be to compile a Situation Report of the area. Please study carefully D.D.A. memorandum 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968, to see what is exactly required and ensure that your report follows closely this format. See also the Political Education file 51-2-2, specifically folios 1 and 2 and ensure that the political education material is given the widest possible distribution. The importance of Situation Reports cannot be over-emphasised and in your report I want you to include everything you observe and hear, no matter how trivial certain things may appear to you.

Further tasks requiring your attention are:-

(a) Inspect Local Government Council projects - see folio 50 on file 67-3-1.
(b) Render any assistance necessary to the members of the Council tax patrol which is operating in the area.
(c) See PAUL BOTENDIU of Nyada Village and inform him of his obligations to pay $2.00 per month maintenance to BISERSEK SIMAWAI also of Nyada.

The workboat M.V. "Habob" will transport you to Likum Village in Malai Bay, and from there you can make your own way to Lessau where a workboat will be waiting for you approximately 11th August, 1969. The boat will then remain with you until the completion of the patrol.

Forward any matters requiring magisterial action in regard to both Council rules and general law and order to Lorengau.

Peruse file 42-1-3, Council Rules, and study carefully Patrol No. 5 of 1968/69 and take any follow-up action as necessary.

Obtain a patrol advance of $30.00 and check to see if there are [illegible].M.T.A's. for payment in the area. Request the Inspector of Police to detail one Constable to accompany you.

I wish you a successful and enjoyable patrol. Sufficient copies of this instruction are attached to enable you to include one with each copy of your report which I expect within two weeks of the termination of the patrol. If you have any queries whatever, see me before you depart.

.....
(R. W. BORN),
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

(9)

Manus District
Lorengau

67-1-1

27th August 1969

JRR/JRB

District Commissioner
Manus District
LORENGAU

PATROL REPORT LORENGAU NO. 1/69-70
SITUATION REPORT TYPE

INTRODUCTION:

As stated in patrol instructions appended herto, the main purpose of the patrol was the compilation of a report of the situation type, as outlined in D.D.A memorandum 67-1-0 of the 21st June 1969.

The patrol covered the entire Seu/Bipi Census Division all villages therin being members of the Manus Local Government Council. Talks and discussions re Local Government, Local Government Council Council Rules, House of Assembly and Preferential Voting were held and political education material was given a wide distribution. This patrol of 15 days duration visited all 27 villages and two mission stations. The MV Habeb carried the patrol to Malai Bay where patrolling was carried out by canoe and a six hour walk from Kabuli in Malai Bay to Kali Bay where again travel was per canoe until met by the MV Habeb at Lessau on the 12th August; the workboat remaining until the completion of the patrol. The track from Kabuli to Kali Bay is in poor condition due both to lack of maintenance and heavy rain. The terrain covered on the mainland consisted of densely forested hinterland with narrow coastal belts of mangrove swamp and forest. There are many coastal islands in the division which play an active part in the economy of the area, some being settled or leased by plantations and others uninhabited but used for subsistence gardens and cash-cropping.

DAIRY

4.8.69 Departed Lorengau per MV Habob 0320 and proceeded Malai Bay arriving1630 at Likum. Inspection of village 1700 to1800. Overnight Likum.

5.8.69 Talks and discussions 0700 to0930. Departed Likum per canoe and proceded Bundrahei and Sapendralis arriving 1130. Talks and discussions 1300 to 1500. Inspection of village 1500 to 1600. Overnight Bundrahei.

6.8.69 Departed Bundrahei 0639 per canoe and proceded Pujou arriving 0930. Inspection of village 1015 to 1130. Talks and discussions 1200 to 1440. Complaints and arbitrations 1500 to1800. Overnight Pujuo.

7.8.69 Departed Pujuo 0700 and proceded percanoe to Kabuli arriving 1000 Talks and discussions 1030 to 1300. Heard complaints and arbitrations 1400 to 1500 continued 1800 to1930. Village inspection 1630to 1730. Overnight Kabuli.

8.8.69 DepartedKabuli 0730 and proceded to Kali Bay arriving 1300. Walking track generally in poor condition due to lack of effective maintenance and heavy rain.. Departed Kali Bay per canoe and arrived Kali village 1340 Night Kali.

9.8.69 Departed Kali per canoe and proceded Nihon arriving 0900. Inspection of village o930 to 1030. Returned Kali 1200. Inspection of village 1230 to 1300. Night Kali.

10.8.69 Sunday Observed at Kali .

11.8.69 Talks and discussions 0800 to 0930. Departed Kali per canoe and proceded Salien arriving 1130. Inspection of village1300 to 1400. Talks and discussions 1400 to 1530. Heard complaints and arbitrations 1600 to 1700. Overnight Salien.

12.8.69 Departed Salien 0600 per canoe and proceded Lessau. Met MV Habob whilst approaching Lessau,hence to Bipi arriving 1100.Talks and discussions 1200 to 1330. Inspection of village 1430 to 1630. Heard complaints and arbitrations 1700 to 1830. Overnight Bipi.

13.8.69 Departed Bipi 0800 and proceded Lessau arriving 0930. Hence to mission station . Liason Mr. H. Kanouwer and radio conversation District Office Lorengau. Talks and discussions 1100to 1230. Inspection of village 1230 to 1315. Departed Lessau and proceded Harengan arriving 1400 Inspection of village 1500 to 1600. Talks and discussions 1600 to 1700. Heard complaints, enquiries and arbitrations 1700 to 1830. Overnight Harengan.

14.8.69 Departed Harengan 0730 and proceded Johan arriving 0830. Inspection of village 0830 to 0930. Heard complaints, arbitrations and investigations re stealing accusations 0930 to 1030. Talks and discussions 1100 to1245. Departed Johan and proceded Apubei. Inspection of village 1300, hence departed Apubeiand procededNyada arriving 1330. Inspection of village 1430 to 1500. Investigation and heard complaints 1500to 1600. Talks and discussions 1600Ø to 1700. Departed Nyada 1700 and proceded Sori 1 arriving 1830. Overnight Sori 1.

15.8.69 Talks and discussions 0830 to 1000. Inspection of villages 1000 to 1130. Departed Sori 1 1145 and proceeded Drehet arriving 1230. Investigation re complaints and arbitrations. Inspection of village 1300 to 1340. Talks and discussions 1430 to 1600. Departed Drehet and proceded Tulu 1 arriving 1730. Overnight Tulu 1.

16.8.69 Departed Tulu 0730 and proceded Ponam arriving 0800. Talks and discussions 0900 to 1030. Inspection of village 1030 to 1130. Departed Ponam and returned Tulu arriving 1200. Talks and discussions 1330 to 1445. Inspection of village 1500 to 1700. Arbitrations and disputes 1730 to 1800. Night Tulu 1.

17.8.69 Sunday observed Tulu Base Camp.

18.8.69 Departed Tulu 1 0730 and proceded Aran arriving 0900. Inspection of village and hence departed Aran arriving Saha 1010. Talks and discussions 1100 to 1230. Inspection of village 1230 to 1300. Departed Saha and proceded Lorengau arriving 1545. Reported District Office.

END OF PATROL

SITUATION REPORT

(A) POLITICAL

(1) Local Government: In all villages visited talks were given on the following Council Rules: Tax Rule, Registration of Deaths , Births,and Marriages,Dog Tax Rule,Schools and Aid Post Maintenance Rule,Agricultural Hygiene Rule,Sanitation and Hygiene Rule. For the most part council members through-out the census division are familiar with council rules, nowever on a number of occasions the people expressed ignorance of the same which tends to reflect on the efficiency and effectiveness of various councillors. Some groups expressed concern at the efficiency of the Council Capital Works Prog-ramme, i.e the actual material benefits which return to the taxpayer's village, and although explanatory talks were given onthe Works Programme and Council aims and responsibilities, a small minority of membersremain unconvinced of the value of Local Goverment in the development of the district.It was interesting to note that talks on Local Government,Council Rules and Capital Works Programme to the villagar's of Ponam were well received-- to the extent that no (deratory) comments aimed at the council,and the people stated that what I had said on local government was quite clear to them. In the past the Ponam members have been as aloof as far as possible from Council activities and their general attitude has been vigour-ously anti-council,and to date it is difficult to analize whether this group have had a change of heart or still remain opposed to local government.

derogatory

The general attitude towards local government in the area is good and the latter continues to flourish among areas where members have readily accepted it. The responsibil-ities of both the councillor to the members of his constituency and vice versa,is ever present and was reiterated in explanitory talks. All matters for arbitration and litigation continue to be settled by the councillor,and favourable relations exist between Councillors,Village Officials and the people.The Council and its equable relations with members and the effect of capital improvements throughout the area,assert local government as an integral and developing part of the local scene.

All Council Capital Works Projects were inspected over the duration of the patrol.Council constructed water tanks are only supplied with catchment facilities where the tank is attached to a council owned building.In all other instances it remains the members responsibility to advise council workers where the tank should be constructed ie.in a vantage point where water catchment would be adequate and minimal guttering facilities need to be attached.

This policy has been explained to members in villages receiving water tanks,however in many instances tanks have been constructed at points some distance from any suitable catchment facilities and thus complaints wereheard that the tanks collect very little water.Council policy on this matter was reiterated and members were strongly advisedto construct and attach some form of water catchment device to these tanks.

Construction of the Aid Post at Bipi is completed. There has been some controversy as to the site for the new Aid Post at Sori,however this appears to have been settled and the council carpenter has been advised to start work on the project.

A well at Sapondralis has been constructed,however a pump has not as yet been installed,as there has been some doubt as to the efficiency of the site.The project was inspected and it would appear that the well in it's present situation is fullysatisfactory and has ample supply of water.

Both tanks at Pujou and Johan require repairs as they are slightly holed.

Throughout the census division Capital Works amenities and services continue to expand and the vast majority of members are fully aware of the material benefits the Council has introduced to the area.

(11) Local Government Councillors: At the time the patrol visited th[illegible] were engaged on tax collection and thus were not sited. Those met were Kela of Malai Bay, Kalai of Bipi and A'hei'o of Sori, Popapai of Kali. As mentioned previously some members professed ignorance of many council rules. This in particular applies to Bundrahei, Sapondralis and Likum where although members were familiar with some rules there knowledge of others, just as important, was poor. This situation reflects on the effectiveness of Councillor Kela. It would appear that he effectively relates very little of the constituency of council meetings, although he has improved somewhat and does on occassions visit the people of his ward area. It was interesting to note that the worst village in regard to hygiene in the Malai Bay area, was none other than Pujou, Kela's home village, where his responsibilities as councillor are poorly administered and he commands little respect from his people.

Councillor Kalai of Bipi has been in office for a period of eight years and although in the past he has been a powerful leader, he is now apparently 'tiring' of his responsibilities and tends to delegate to much authority to village officials especially in the fields of arbitration on village disputes.

(1V) House of Assembly: Talks were given in all villages visited and the functions and workings of the House of Assembly were explained. The Administrator's Executive Council and Official, Ministerial, and Assistant Ministerial Members were an unknown quantity and thus the functions and responsibilities of the latter group were carefully explained. The people expressed an active interest in Central Government and a willingness to learn ~~to learn~~ about its functions and workings. When asked whether or not they had any questions to ask of myself, frequently a spokesman would explain, "as our knowledge of the House of Assembly is extremely limited and our member Mr. Paliou Maloat has not visited us and explained these things of the House of Assembly it is difficult for us to ask any questions or have any opinions on what you have spoken about".

(1V) House of Assembly Member: Throughout the census division one complaint was heard repeatedly, that being that the member for the House of Assembly Mr. Paliou Maloat had not in the past visited the people of his constituency in this area and spoken of the House of Assembly and its functions, his personal role and what he has spoken on in the House. It is felt that Mr. Maloat should be officially advised of his responsibilities to all members of his constituency.

(V) Political Education: As mentioned previously talks on the aims and functions of Local Government and the responsibilities and workings of the House of Assembly were given to the people. Self-government and Indepenence were also discussed and on several occassions individuals expressed concern at the prospect of Home Rule, obviously worried as to the future defence of the Self-governing nation of Papua and New Guinea.

(V1) Preferential Voting: The Preferential Voting System was explained using the medium of the blackboard, which was apparently very successful. Questions were asked of people in attendance at the completion of explanatory talks and it was apparent that the majority of members had adequately grasped the system. It was also quite obvious that formally most members were labouring under the misapprehension that the voting system was of the 'first past the post type.

(B) ECONOMIC.

(I) General Rural Developments: General Rural Development in this area is basically confined to the production of copra. Some areas have limited scope for development of this crop as the availability of land is restricted. Such areas as Kali and Ponam are in this category, however these island inhabitants are able to maintain a reasonable standard of living from fishing and trading for sago with people on the mainland. In Malai Bay area of the division there are some 2000 acres and 470 rubber trees which are not as yet returning income. Of the 24 natives in the Kalai [illegible] 12 of these farmers have obtained development loans and at present effectively developing their economic blocks. At Tulu there is a rubber stand of some 394 trees, however development of this plantation has been hampered due to the land being in dispute. A small rubber stand at Johan has been commenced and has some 203 economic plants.

(II) Activities of Developing Departments: The Department of Agricultu have Agricultural Assistants and Field Workers who are available to advise and assist in the planting of economic crops. Field Assistants employed by the Fisheries section assist in teaching villager's the correct method of netting and cleaning fish. A Council Rules Inspector is employed by the Council and is active on inspections re Agricultural Hygiene Rule as is the Council Agricultural Committee which is attempting to visit all areas and inspect economic plantings. The Council has ample stocks of fertilizer available at a subsidized rate of $3.20 per cwt.

(III) Processing and Marketing: Throughout the area the processing of copra presents few problems. Most groups prefer to sell their produce to local co-operative societies, rather than transport copra to Lorengau for sale. Top prices paid by co-operative societies throughout the district are now reduced to $6.40 per 160lb. bag, to fall in line with the recent price drop for Phillipine copra on the London exchange. The Manus Co-operative Wholesale Society sell copra to the Copra Marketing Board for top prices between 118 and 123 dollars per ton.

(IV) Village Cash Crop Extension: Growers throughout the area continue to maintain and extend their coconut stands, which provide the basic cash income. Off-shore islands have little land on which to extend plantings and at present a significant percentage of their annual coconut production is used for home consumption. Mainland groups have taro, sago and other food to supplement their diet and thus the demand for coconuts for home consumption is not as great. The climate renders coffee unsuitable to the area ~~to the area~~, cocoa to is largely unsuitable due to soil composition and only in Malai Bay has any development of cocoa been initiated. Rubber stands have been started in Malai Bay, Johan and Tulu, however asyet non are bearing.

(V) Non-Indigeneous Development: Expatriate development in the division consists of one plantation, situated at Sopa Sopa point and encompassing the surrounding islands of Noru, Sisi, Sori, Marengan, Sum, Kresiand Paluak. The plantation and incorperated islands are leased by Mr. F.A. Jacobsen and annual production is a approximately 22 tons. During the patrol to employees of Sopa Sopa plantation expressed their desire to lease several islands now leased by the company. The property was formally purchased by the late E. Godsen and settlement of the estate is still under review.

(C) SOCIAL

(1) Health: Throughout the division the health of the people is generally good. Health and medical services are provided by the Local Government Council and Missions and no one group is more than two or three hours travel from medical attention. Aid Posts are situated at Bipi, Likum and Sori and receive regular visits by infant welfare sisters. Both the Lutheran and Catholic missions operate extensive hospital facilities at Lessau and Bundralis respectively. Only a small number of cases were noticed during the patrol these being mainly grilli and tropical ulcers, which were referred to health centres for treatment.

(11) Education: Education facilities in the division are basically provided by missions which are enumerated under that heading. There is one government school at Tulu, where the headteacher is assisted by one education officer; both being local officers This is a Primary I School and has a total of 40 pupils.

(11V) Law and Order: The area is generally free of crime, however has innumerable disputes. As the patrol was not accompanied by a Local Court Magistrate all matters for court action were referred to District Office. [illegible] instances of members defaulting on instructions issued re sanitation ordina ordinance were referred for court action. An alleged attempted abortion case was forwarded to Lorengau for futher investigation, however was not bought before the court due to lack of admissable evidence. Disputes on the rights to use economic crops, payment of bride price debt, other payment of bad debt, and associated matters were settled by arbitration. As in attached patrol instructions, Paul Botendiu of Nyada was reminded of his legal obligation to pay maintenance of $2.00 per month to Bisesek Sinawae of the same village.

The Malai Bay area is rife with land disputes and complaints over the ownership of economic trees. The people in the area were advised to utilize the Land Use Record Register now in operation at the Manus Council Centre. All land disputes are to remain in the status quo until an effectively functioning Demarcation Committee is able to settle these disputes.

(1V) Missions: Missions are active throughout the area and provide a necessary and essential service to the local populace, in the fields of hospitals, primary schools, vocational schools and infant welfare services. At lessau, the Lutheran mission has a well equipped hospital with x-ray and dentalfacilities, staffed by two medical assistants and a qualified dental assistant. A primary school is also operated at Lessau and has grades from standard 1 to 5. The Catholic mission at Bundralis has a primary school, a vocational school and infant welfare services, which operate in the immediate areas of the division and also in the adjacent Lorengau-Sou area. The primary school operated by the mission has grades from standard 1 to 6, and is staffed by a priest and three nuns. This mission also operates a plantation which runs on a system of 75% return to the mission and 25% return to the people. The Catholic mission at Bipi is staffed by a priest and six local teachers, and operates a primary school with grades from standard 1 to 6.

The Seventh Day Adventist mission has a minority of adherants in this census divisionand mission facilities consist mainly of village bible schools and churches. A primary boarding school is operated by the mission at Bundrahei and is patronized by the pupils from Lessau, Kali, Nihon, andMalai Bay. This school has classes from standard 1to 6.

Some confusion has existed between the people of Malai Bay and the Lutheran mission at Lessau. In the past the missionary Mr. Hans Knauer had requested assistance from the people in Malai Bay in the construction of the new hospital. These people willingly helped under the missapprehension that at no stage in the future would the mission levy any charge whatsoever for medical attention.

The position is as follows. Each village in the Lessau area has voluntarily donated $20.00 per annum as a token gesture to assist the mission in its purchase of drugs. All these monies donated by the people are controlled by a locally elected committee and treasurer and funds are allocated to the missionary in charge for the purchase of these drugs, which are those not supplied by P.H.D, the Lutheran mission or the German Institute of Tropical Medicine. At no time have the people of Malai Bay made any attempt to forward this donation to the mission and consequently when medical attention is ~~not~~ SOUGHT by these groups, some small contribution is asked of them, however medical attention is given whether the group render a donation or not.

missions continued;Since the completion of the patrol ,the missionary at Lessau has visited the Malai Bay area,and explained the facts of the situation to the local residents who according to village officials; are now conversant with the situation and equable relations again exist between the people and the Lutheran Mission at Lessau.

Throughout the division missions enjoy very favourable relations with the people and active assistance in mission projects is rendered by mission adherents.The mission remains an integral part in the life of the [illegible] and almost every person [illegible] adherence to one of the missions operating in the area.

(V) Cult and Unrest:At no stage during the patrol was any cultism or unrest noticed.In the past some unrest has arisen on Bipi island,due to the activities and attitude of the previous chairman of the Huyen Native Society.The last annual meeting of the society decided to release Chairman Sili of his responsibilities and Councillor Kalai is now the chairman of the society. With the loss of his position ,Sili lost most of his influence and following and consequently any unrest that has existed in the past,has now disappeared.

(V1) Community Education: There are no Administration employed Welfare workers in the Manus District,however the Local Government Council has three Welfare Assistants on their staff,one of which is stationed at Bipi and is responsible for the instruction and organization of the large Women's Club operating on that island. Attempts have been made to establish a club at Bundrahei,however as yet these have not materialized.A Women's Club operates at Tulu on the north-coast of the division ,and is patronized by women from that area.

A Women's Club training course is being run at the Manus Council Centre and teaches village women;sewing, cooking,hygiene and pre-natal and child care.The course is of twenty-five days duration and is instructed by two female Council Welfare Assistants.

(V11) Youth Activities:It was interesting and pleasing to note the pre-occupation with sport shown by young people in the census division.In almost every village a Basketball court can be seen and inter-village competition is commonplace.

(D) MISCELLANEOUS

Throughout the duration of the patrol, the people requested visits by the DIES projectionist.As this officer's field programme is limited by the frequency of patrols by government departments to individual areas,an itinerary is not suggested.

Conclusion:

This was the writers first patrol in the Manus District,and as such gave a valuable opportunity for field administration in the Sou-Bipi Census Division and a firm working knowledge of the people therin.

Submitted for your information,please Sir.

J.R.Blyth.
PATROL OFFICER

N

W E

S

SOUTH

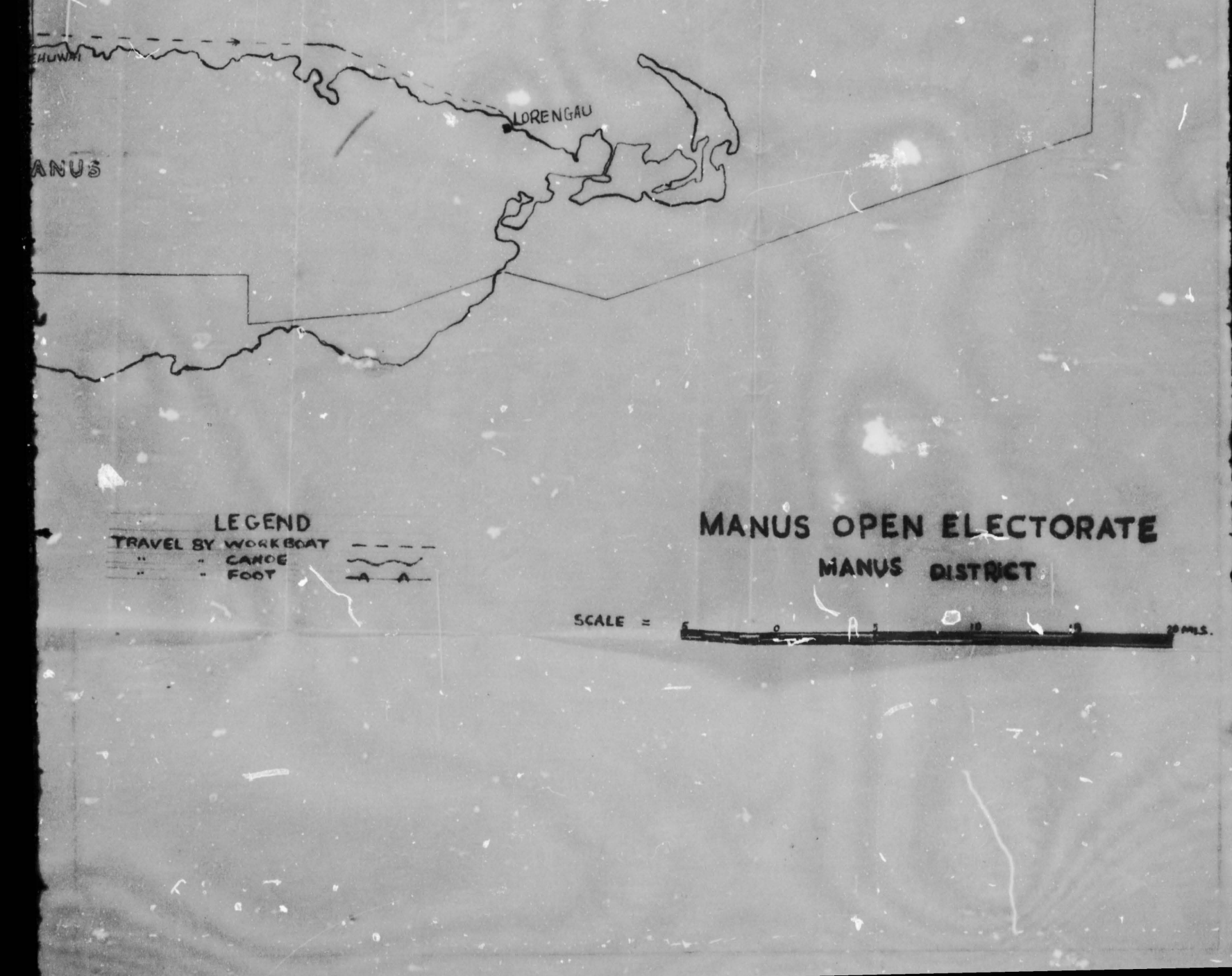
Admiralty

MANUS

Marengan Is.
Ahet Is.
Kresel Is.
Sori Is
Noru Is.
Massong Is
Hareigan Is
Arowe Is
Nyada
Sori I
Sori II
LEVEI
Drenet
SAHA
LEHUWAI
Ponam Is
LESSAU
NIHON KALI
KABULI
SALIEN
Sisir Is
Bipi Is
Kachee Is
Soech Is
SKOK Is
Soponda Is
Bundrahei

LEGEND

TRAVEL BY WORK
" - CANOE
" - FOOT


LORENGAU
LEGEND
TRAVEL BY WORKBOAT
" - CANOE
" - FOOT
MANUS OPEN ELECTORATE
MANUS DISTRICT
SCALE =
0
5
10
15
20 MLS.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MANUS Report No. LORENGAU NO. 2/69-70

Patrol Conducted by C. A. Bartlett, Assistant Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled LORENGAU-SAU Census Division. Within Council Area.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No.

Natives Samson Smith. DIES projectionist (3 days).

Duration—From 1 / 9 /19 69 to 1 / 10 /19 69

Number of Days 20

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 19 / 3 /19 69 LORENGAU PATROL NO. 12/68-69.

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

Map Reference FOURMIL : LORENGAU and LOS NEGROS.

Objects of Patrol Area Study Compilation.

Political Education.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Area Study Data

Forwarded, please.

6 / 11 / 1969

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 ....

c.c. Mr. C.A. Bartlett,
District Office,
LORENGAU.
Manus District.

GFB:MJ

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

67-12-3
Division of District Administration,

24th November, 1969.

District Commissioner,
Manus District,
M A N U S.

PATROL NO. 2/69-70 - LORENGAU:

Your reference is 67-2-1 of 6th November, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. C.A. Bartlett, Assistant Patrol Officer, to LORENGAU-SAU Census Divisions.

The report reveals a definite need for increased political and local government work. I am pleased to note that you already have this in hand.

Mr. Bartlett has submitted a very well detailed, informative report. His comments on the people show sound judgement.

A good report by a promising officer.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

67-12-3

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....
Our Reference 67-2-1
If calling ask for
Mr.....
RWB:VM

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
10 NOV 1969
KONEDOBU

Division
Department of District Administration.
Department of the Administrator
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

6th November, 1969.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT - LORENGAU NO. 2/69-70

The above Report, together with patrol map, compiled by Mr. C. Bartlett, Assistant Patrol Officer, is forwarded, in duplicate, for your perusal and comment.

The report is an informative one and reveals considerable effort in its compilation and is an improvement on previous reports submitted by this officer, although spelling errors and poor expression still occur.

The comments on Local Government, particularly paragraph 2, are applicable throughout the District and a more intensive training of Councillors in their duties and obligations to their constituents is required and is, in fact, currently in hand. Also the question of the Kari people and their attitude to the payment of Council tax is being further examined.

Page 9, paragraph (iv) M's. H.A. Once again these comments could apply throughout the entire District with the possible exceptions of Baluan and M'Bunai areas in regard to Mr. Maloat. The final paragraph of this section on page 10 emphasises the need for an intensive political education programme which will get under way after the course in mid-November. The next section of the report further underlines this need.

The words "if that land were to be used as equity" should be added to the last line of paragraph 2 on page 13. This has been explained to the reporting officer.

The Area Study section of the report is detailed and contains some interesting material and sections of it have been brought to the notice of the Departments concerned.

Mr. Bartlett has shown that he is observant and is clearly very interested in his work and should develop into a good, efficient officer.

For your information Lorengau Patrol No. 3/69-70, Western Islands Census Division, is still in the field.

.....
(A. F. GOW),
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Encl.(2)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

39

Telephone.....
Our Reference 67-1-1
If calling ask for
Mr. CAB

Department of District Administration.
Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

23rd October. 1969.

The A/District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

PATROL REPORT LORENGAU NO. 2/69-70

AREA STUDY

INTRODUCTION :

As stated in the Patrol Instructions appended hereto, the main purpose of this patrol was to compile an Area Study of the LORENGAU-SAU Census Division. Further to the instructions, emphasis was put on political education in every village visited and considerable time was also spent in explaining Local Government Council workings wherever knowledge was lacking.

Transport for the patrolling of the coastal area and offshore islands was the workboat, M.V. "Lunaman", a vehicle was used to visit the Los Negros Island villages and the patrol of the inland area was done on foot.

PATROL DIARY

1 . 9 . 69

Departed LORENGAU per M.V. "Lunaman" at 0640, arriving N'DELAP at 0710. Held discussions with villagers, then departed on foot at 0815 for 10MERIGO, arriving at 0940. Held political and Council discussion. Departed at 1115 for BUNDRO on foot, arriving at 1200. Similar talks here and inspected closed Aid Post at POLUSO. Departed BUNDRO at 1400 for WAROBI on foot, arriving at 1625. Talks here, checked trade store licences, then departed at 1815, arriving INRIM Plantation at 2015. Slept the night on "Lunaman", anchored offshore.

2 . 9 . 69

Departed INRIM at 0645 for MALABANG, arriving at 0700. Talks here, then left for HORAN at 0900, arriving at 0910. Similar discussion here, then departed for the INRIM River at 1100 per "Lunaman" to inspect cacao trees there. Arrived 1140, finished work, then departed for BOWAT II at 1220, arriving 1300. Talks and inspected village and Aid Post. Departed at 1510 per "Lunaman" for LOWA, arriving 1615. Gave talks, then departed at 1820 for LABAHAN by ship. Too dark to approach village through reef so to BOWAT II again, arriving 1915. Night at rest house here.

3 . 9 . 69

Departed BOWAT II at 0730 by ship for LABAHAN, arriving at 0810. Talks on politics, Council and general topics, then left at 1120 by canoe for MARRIMAN. Arrived after short walk form the MARRIMAN River at 1330. Talks and village inspection, then departed at 1615 for LONNEL, arriving at 1740 on foot. Held discussions at night until 2205. Slept in rest house here.

4 . 9 . 69

Departed LONNEL at 0745 on foot for LOWA, arriving after a short canoe trip at 1130. Rejoined "Lunaman" at LOWA, then to BOWAT II to ask the local APO to visit a sick child at LONNEL. Departed at 1220 for LIAP, arriving at 1250. Undertook compass survey of Vocational and Primary "T" schools' land here for the Department of Education. Walked to LIAP village later and held discussions until 2420. One land dispute heard here. Slept night in rest house.

5 . 9 . 69

Departed LIAP after village inspection at 0925 per "Lunaman", arriving DERIMBAT at 1000. Extensive discussions, then departed at 1430 for LOLMOI, arriving at 1500. Talks and inspected village. Departed at 1745 by ship, arriving SAU at 1815. "Lunaman" returned to LORENGAU as per patrol instructions. Started discussions immediately, finishing at 2130. Slept in rest house.

6 . 9 . 69

Inspected SAU village early in morning, then was hindered by villagers dithering over carriage of patrol boxes to KARI. Eventually departed at 1105, arriving KARI at 1515. Started talks immediately, finishing at 2230 after quite enthusiastic village response to the discussions. Slept in rest house.

7 . 9 . 69

Inspected BADLOK village(KARI) in morning, then departed on foot for DERIMBAT at 1300, since KARIs had refused to carry cargo along intended patrol route to TINGAU III because track has grown over. Arrived DERIMBAT at 1630, changed carriers, then left at 1640 for LIAP on foot. Arrived at 1725, had meal with LIAP teacher, then left at 1930 hr by canoe for LOWA, arriving at 2000. Slept in rest house here.

8 . 9 . 69

Departed LOWA by canoe for MARRIMAN at 0825, arriving at 1115. Hired new carriers for patrol boxes here, then departed at 1200 for TINGAU II, arriving at 1715. No rest house here so slept in trade store.

9 . 9 . 69

Started discussions early in morning, finishing at 1300. Departed for DRANO on foot, arriving at 1530. Started talks at 1930, finishing at 2200. Slept in rest house.

10 . 9 . 69

Inspected DRANO village in morning, then departed on foot for SONILU at 0940, arriving at 1050. No discussion here for people were to come together at BULIHAN on the 12th. where one talk for several villages would be given. Departed SONILU at 1330 after village inspection. Arrived DRABITO I at 1600. Visited hot water spring. Slept in resthouse here.

11 . 9 . 69

Started discussion early with DRABITO and KAPOR people. Finished at 1300 and left at 1315 for KAPOR, arriving at 1340. No talk here since all KAPOR people had come to DRABITO I. Arrived SIRRA at 1445 and started discussions at 1730 after village inspection. Finished at 2250. Slept in rest house.

12 . 9 . 69

Departed SIRRA at 0825 for BULIHAN, arriving on foot at 0955. Gave extensive talks to assembled BULIHAN, SONILU and KARON I villagers, finishing at 1400. Departed on foot at 1420 for BOWAT I, arriving at 1600. Inspected village then held discussions from 2000 to 2250. Slept in rest house.

13 . 9 . 69

Departed BOWAT I at 0840 on foot for LUNDRET, arriving at 11[illegible]. Few people present in the village so decided to return to LORENGAU and come back to LUNDRET on the 15th. Departed LUNDRET at 1210 for ROSSUN on foot, arriving at 1345. Intending to see the ROSSUNs on the 15th. too, I returned to LORENGAU at 1500, leaving patrol boxes at ROSSUN. Slept LORENGAU.

14 . 9 . 69

Sunday spent in LORENGAU.

15 . 9 . 69

Departed LORENGAU by Landrover at 0700 for WAREMBU, arriving at 0730. Landrover returned to LORENGAU. Walked to LUNDRET, arriving at 0905. Held talks with LUNDRET and KARON II people assembled here, finishing at 1200. Village inspection followed, then departed at 1340 for ROSSUN, arriving at 1510. Assembled WAREMBU, SABON II and ROSSUN villagers participated in discussions, finishing at 1745. Village inspection, then Landrover returned. Arrived LORENGAU 1945.

16 . 9 . 69

Departed LORENGAU per M.V. "Lunaman" at 1130 for ANDRA Island, arriving at 1410. Held extensive Council and general discussions, finishing at 1830. Left at 1840 for HUS Island by ship, arriving at 1930. DIES films shown to villagers at night. Slept on "Lunaman", anchored offshore.

17 . 9 . 69

Ashore and started discussion of Council and general topics at 0830, finishing at 1215. Village inspection followed and departed HUS by ship at 1345, arriving PITYILU Island at 1445. Immediately started inspections of PAKERANG, BAPI and LOLO villages on the island while still daylight. Finished at 1720 and commenced discussion with a non-attentive audience at 1730. Finished at 1845. Films shown at LOLO at night. Slept on "Lunaman".

18 . 9 . 69

Departed PITYILU at 0725 accompanied by Councillor. Arrived by ship at HAUWEI Island at 0800. Gave short talk to small group of plantation leaseholders here, finishing at 0930 and departing by ship for N'DRILLO Island at 0945. Arrived at 1015. Inspected village and copra leases, then discussion held, finishing at 1300 and departing by ship for KORUNIAT Island at 1310. Arrived at 1325, inspected village and copra leases, then short discussion held to small number of inhabitants. Finished and departed by ship for LORENGAU, arriving at 1730. Slept in LORENGAU.

19 . 9 . 69

Day spent in work at District Office.

20 . 9 . 69

Saturday.

21 . 9 . 69

Sunday.

22 . 9 . 69

Departed LORENGAU by vehicle for MOKERANG at 0755, arriving at 0930 after difficulty in finding the right road to it. Assembled villagers and talked extensively to an enthusiastic group, finishing at 1200. Departed at 1210 by vehicle, arriving at NARINGEL at 1300. Similar discussion held here, finishing at 1705. Arrived LORENGAU by vehicle at 1735. Slept in LORENGAU.

23 . 9 . 69

Departed LORENGAU by vehicle for PAPITALAI at 0800, arriving at 0850. Only village inspection here since PAPITALAIs had attended discussions in NARINGEL yesterday. Departed at 0920 for Catholic High School, PAPITALAI, and gained information from teachers for Area Report. Departed the School at 1000 for LONIU, arriving by vehicle at 1045. Held long discussion to an interested group until 1400. Village inspection followed, finishing at 1600. Departed for LORENGAU, arriving at 1620. Slept in LORENGAU.

24 . 9 . 69
to
30 . 9 . 69

Spent at District Office, LORENGAU.

1 . 10 . 69

Departed by vehicle at 0800 for TINGO, arriving at 0820. Held discussion with assembled TINGO and PONDELES villagers, finishing at 1130. Departed at 1135 by vehicle for LUGOS Evangelical Mission to gain information for Area Study. Departed LUGOS at 1210 and arrived LORENGAU at 1220.

END OF PATROL

(3)

SITUATION REPORT

(A) POLITICAL

(i) Local Government : In all villages visited within the Census Division, quite extensive talks were given on the Manus Local Government Council's programme for capital works and recurrent expenditure in this financial year, 1969-70, and the capital works [illegible] 1970-71.

Although the distribution of this information should be undertaken by the various Councillors for each village in the Division, I often found that village people were quite unaware of the particular projects that had been completed or will be started by the Council within the Manus District, and exactly how their annual Council tax money is spent. It appeared, too, that a lot of people had either never been told or never thought about how much money has to be allocated each year just to run the Council, to pay for the services of clerks, carpenters, bricklayers, Aid Post Orderlies and the like.

Since Council tax patrols had just recently visited all coastal villages in the Division and are about to see the inland people at the time of writing, every village questioned me on some aspect of taxation, be it or the method of deciding individual taxpayers' exemptions or complaints about the size of the current tax and so on. As a general trend, the inland and offshore island people felt that the $6 tax for males and $1 for females was too high in relationship to the minimal sources from which they claim they can derive monetary income. However, at the same time, they all voiced strong desires that large and expensive Council projects be built within their villages or on their land. As was continually explained to them, if they want these things , then they must pay the current tax and even think about raising it at some future stage. One inland association of villages, KARI, has definitely not taken this to heart as for the past three years its inhabitants have "judged themselves" to be capable of only paying $4 tax for males and $0.50 for females and have stubbornly refused to pay the full tax. Naturally, this action is a source of some criticism of the KARI's and the Council tax collecting and appeal committee from a number of the full tax-paying villages.

In most of the inland villages, considerable numbers of men were temporarily absent at the time of the patrol working as casual labourers in LORENGAU, or on an expatriate-owned plantation in the District or on the ROSSUN-LUNDRET No. 1 Road in order to earn enough money to pay the 1969-70 Council tax for themselves and families. In contrast to the coastal villages and offshore islands, these people have no regular source of income at present and must find work outside their villages to earn this money, school fees and the like.

In most villages visited, I explained the Council's system of financial estimating, since early on I found the discussion of Council works programmes always brought on a flood of often indignant questions as to why the particular village did not yet have a water tank or Aid Post built in it and where that village's annual tax contribution was going. Frequently, I heard the view that tax, trade store licence, fees and other revenue monies contributed by a particular village should be allocated only to financing Council projects in that village. To this I replied that large expensive capital works, like the No. 1 Road and cacau fermentaries, could never be built by the Council using only the limited contributions that are raised annually from the particular villages to be affected by these works; thus all monies raised are put into the one fund for dividing up into project allocations according to the Council's estimation of priorities throughout the whole Council Area. Although the majority of people wholeheartedly agreed that this system was a good one to develop the Manus District their deeper feelings are, in most cases, parochially-oriented

c.

(32)

essentially to the home village or area and not to the District. For instance, island people expressed disatisfaction with the considerable amount of money allocated to constructing the inland Road, even though until now the inland villages have not received a great deal of benefit in the form of capital works from their annual tax contributions since the inception of the Manus Council. Similarly, the inland people enquired why so much money has gone previously to the construction of tanks and Aid Posts on the [illegible] and coastal fringe, and not to the development of the inland.

In several villages, I heard some criticism of the Council projects which have been, or will be, constructed. For instance, WAROBI village would prefer the Council to supply cement for the completion of a Mission school floor there, rather than the construction of a well as provided for under the recent estimates. A similar request was made at DERIMBAT for the completion of an Administration school classroom floor being built by the local people. At HUS Island, the people exclaimed that the two water tanks built there several years ago were not requested by them. I explained that each village could not at this stage always get what it asked for, and that Council was subsidised by the Public Health Department in its water supply programme, thus rendering it expedient to put as many tanks and wells as possible into the District while the subsidy is still available. My answer did not generally meet with popular appreciation but there was nothing more that could be said. After all, decision-making in Council estimating is essentially in the hands of the Councillors and if mistakes in assessments of village needs have been made, then surely the blame lies with these representatives whom the people themselves have elected.

(ii) Local Government Council Rules : The following Manus Local Government Council Rules were discussed with the local people in every village visited, as is the custom on all patrols in the District :

(a) Tax Rule.
(b) Agricultural Hygiene Rule.
(c) Birth, Death and Marriage Registration Rule.
(d) Sanitation and Hygiene Rule.
(e) Control of Pigs Rule.
(f) Road Maintenance Rule.
(g) School and Aid Post Maintenance Rule.
(h) Land-use Record Rule.

Except for the last-mentioned Rule, the majority of the Census Division's populace were well aware of the basic provisions of each Rule, but it was obvious that most did not understand the real reasons for each. For instance, many thought that the interiors of their houses should be kept clean merely so that they "looked nice". Also, latrines were often built in the inland villages with a wooden seat and cover, yet the floorboards covering the pit would be ill-aligned, allowing flies to enter through the spaces. Apparently, "looking after village latrines" meant building a durable house for them, working a good seat and accompanying cover and nothing more. The sanitation and hygiene aspect of latrine building and maintenance was rarely recognised; as long as the structure looked all right , then it was felt the visiting Health Inspector or Patrol Officer would be satisfied.

For these reasons, considerable time was taken in carefully explaining to the people why each Rule had been made by the Council. To aid in this work, copies of the August, 1969, "CHINAL" Council Newsletter, including all the above Rules, and reasons behind them, in Pidgin, were distributed to every village Committeeman and any other influential village-member, such as ex-Councillors, to further disseminate and discuss the information amongst the village people later.

(31)

A comparatively recent Council Rule, and the least known or understood, was the Land-use Record Rule. Those who had heard of it thought it was either a means by which a "leasehold" on native land could be taken out on payment of the $1 charge, or a way to gain official recognition of a right to land even though it was fully realised that there were other claimants to the right. Of all the Rules discussed, this one naturally evoked the most interest amongst the people, as does any discussion that touches on land. [illegible] notified the people of MOS Island about two early HUS applications under the Rule which have just been observed by a General Meeting of Council and which will now remain open for appeal for three months. Apparently, the two applicants had made out their applications unbeknown to the rest of the islanders, for when I made the public notification, a number of indignant men and women became very upset and said, "how dare those two try to steal our land like that!" The first two failures of the Rule? In the light of my experience here, the extreme touchiness over land matters in this District, and the misconceptions of the Rule I encountered in other villages. I would strongly recommend that other patrols and the Council Centre emphasise the purpose and limitations of the Rule at every available opportunity.

The Council Health and Agricultural Inspector, William Metpi, had visited approximately ¾ of the villages in the Division some time before the patrol, and had issued Sanitation and Hygiene instructions to large numbers of people, as well as Agricultural Hygiene instructions to owners and leasees of coconut-growing land which had not been cleared of bush. Where these instructions had not been complied with in the given period of time, I asked the persons involved to come to a court hearing in LORENGAU, after first having gained the Inspector's agreement to the action.

The Council Dog Registration Rule No. 7 of 1966 was not discussed with the local people as Local Government Circular 42-3-1 of the 10th July, 1969, had stated existing Council Dog legislation to be invalid and to be repealed by each Council for replacement by a new Rule. On patrol, some criticism of the exclusion of dogs in the town of LORENGAU from the present Registration Rule jurisdiction was heard, but I told villagers that the new legislation will subsequently remove all unjust prior provisions.

All villages except MOKERANG on Los Negros Island have adopted the idea of Council Rules as the local "law", although too a number of villages and individuals within the Division tend to regularly flout all or some of the "law's" provisions. The MOKERANG people, who have long been suspicious of the benefits of local government, state that they only clean their village and maintain small village roads because they recognise a real need for these things to be done, not because the Council has made Rules to this effect. Even though the village is within the Council Area and residents pay taxes, the MOKERANGs reject the Rules' authority to empower Patrol Officers and Inspectors to inspect the village and issue instructions if the need arises. It is gratifying to see that some people at least are looking after their own welfare without being continually instructed to do so, yet nevertheless they need to be "coaxed into the fold" somehow by the Council in the not too distant future.

(iii) Local Government Councillors and Committee-men : It was unfortunate that the patrol timing coincided with a General Meeting of all Councillors in LORENGAU for one week from the 9th September, 1969, and that consequently I was not able to meet them all in their home wards. Also, a Manus High School Show on the 6th attracted quite a large number of villagers and one or two Committee-men away from the coastal and some inland villages.

However, as it happened, these disadvantages offered me an opportunity to ask the people in each village exactly how they felt about their representatives and assess how effective each one is in

(50)

his ward or village. It would appear that the fourteen Councillors in the Division vary widely in standing , authority and effectiveness within their wards. For instance, nothing but good reports were heard about Pokio Palko, the Council President, in the seven small villages in his ward, as regards his concern for, and representation of, the people in the ward. However, at the other end of the scale, Saiyo Tapo of KAPOR was rated non too highly by his electorate as he seldo[illegible] around to hear the views or local complaints of the villages within the ward and is obviously not encouraging both village Committee-men and villagers to adhere to Council Rules. Indeed, in two of his villages, SIRRA and DRABITO I, work-days set aside for maintenance of bush tracks, cleaning of school areas and the villages themselves are not being regularly observed by the inhabitants owing in large measure to a laxity in both the Committee-men and Saiyo in exercising their authority.

For a number of the other Councillors, complaints were heard that they do not regularly visit all the villages in their electorates to hear and note local "agenda items" for presentation at Council meetings. However, to be fair, usually these "items" consist mainly of village requests for Council capital works to be built for them, and even those Councillors who do present these requests to General Meetings can be rated as not particularly effective by the populace if they do not come home with the desired answers. Indeed, the worth of a Councillor in many local people's estimation is in large measure assessed on his ability to influence the rest of the Council into spending money in his ward villages. On ANDRA Island, for instance, Councillor Korowi does not appear to be too highly thought of, a major reason being his failure to "pull" an Aid Post to the Island despite the people's constant insistence that he influence Council to grant their request. With little appreciation of Council estimating of priorities with regard to capital works expenditure, the ANDRAs feel Korowi is largely to blame for not achieving the desired result.

In the offshore islands, Councillor Saiyo's ward and several other villages, as for instance LUNDRET and MARRIMAN, it seems that villagers have appointed the least influential and most "harmless" men as their Committee work leaders, perhaps to minimise the village work under various Council Rules that he is to supervise. Then again, it is possible that they may have been the only men who agreed to accept these positions in their villages.

(iv) House of Assembly Members: Prior to every political discussion held on the patrol, I always asked villagers whether the Manus Open Electorate member, Paliau Maloat, or the Manus and New Ireland Regional Electorate member, Walter Lussick, had visited the particular village within the last one or two years to hear their views and give talks on the House of Assembly. Except at LIAP, DERIMBAT, HUS, ANDRA, LOEMOI, SAU and NARINGEL, none of the other villages in the Division reported seeing either member in this time. Paliau briefly visited the abovenamed villages in company with the Manus District Commissioner in July, 1968, but apparently no political discussions were held on this occasion. Also, Paliau sometimes resides in NARINGEL village on visits to the District.

In all villages where the inhabitants complained of not seeing Paliau, I urged them to either write individual letters to him or send a village petition to ask him to visit them. However, the general response was that he would not take any notice of letters or petitions and would merely invent an excuse for refusing to come, such as stating that there was no meeting-house in the particular village concerned. Some people intimated that if I or some other expatriate were to ask him to come on their behalf, then there would be a possibility that he might come.

At ROSSUN village, I followed up Patrol No. 12/68-69's suggestion that the people send a petition to Paliau by asking

whether they had done so. As expected, they had not, but of course had a barrage of excuses ready to explain their failure. As stated in many previous patrol reports, the Manus people are great talkers but ingeneral a little lacking in actual action.

Lastly, to be fair to Paliau, after attending a lengthy and informative political meeting of his at M'BUNAI on the south coast of Manus earlier this year at which a large proportion of the local audience fell asleep and no pertinent question was asked of him either during or after the talk, I myself would not be overkeen on giving similar talks throughout Manus if I were in his position, given what appears to be a widespread lack of real interest in national politics, especially in the more sophisticated areas in the District.

(v) Political Education : As this was my first patrol of the LORENGAU-SAU Census Division, I did not have prior awareness of the degree of political knowledge possessed by the people in the Division, although Patrol No. 12/68-69 gave me an inkling of what could be expected. Since the latter patrol had concentrated village discussions on economic development and the first Five-Year Plan, I decided instead to talk about the House of Assembly.

To call this an uphill task would be an understatement. Knowledge of the structure of the House, of its work and relationship to the Administration and Australia appeared to be practically nil amongst the general mass of people, although one man here and there—young primary school leavers, some ex-Councillors and indigenous teachers—understood a little. Interest in the discussions was minimal in all the coastal villages westwards from LORENGAU, but was more alive in the inland villages, especially KARI, where communication isolation from LORENGAU is greater.

From the outset of the patrol, I followed the general lines of thinking presented in the handbook, "Local Government in Papua-New Guinea" (1967) in likening, for instance, the House to Local Government Councils in terms of basic functions of each. The three parts of government were discussed by relating Councils to the House as legislative bodies and explaining the relationship of the Administration (executive) to the House in terms of the functions of Patrol Officers, Health and Agricultural Inspectors in seeing that Council Rules (legislation) are carried out. From here, the composition of the House and roles of the three types of members were touched upon. If the villagers' enthusiasm was still present at this point, the Australian role in developing government in this country as well asher current financial support were talked about. Upon finishing up, I would ask for questions from the people, then enquire as to whether everyone had grasped a little of what had been said. Most often the reassurance was, "mipela i klia pinis", after which I would usually test the truth of the statememt by asking a simple question about the foregoing talk. In the majority of cases, the question was greeted with silence and sheepish smiles, but it was encouraging on the odd occasion when an old village leader, such as Kaheo of KARI or Pilai Posin of SONILU, or young partially-educated man showed some measure of attentiveness or prior knowledge by being able to answer.

Towards the end of the patrol, when the offshore islands and villages connected to LORENGAU by the roads on Los Negros Island were being visited and a poor village response to formal political discussions was continually being experienced, I switched emphasis to clarification, to the best of my ability, of certain issues that the people had heard about via radio or newspapers. As in all other villages where I had finished up my talks by discussing current issues, a much greater interest was shown in the Bougainville, Vietnam, Biafra, Rabaul and like problems than in information on the Territory's government and its workings.

As a final assessment, I noticed that it was extremely difficult for the people to grasp the idea of the "big law" for all Papua-New Guinea that is formulated in the House of Assembly.

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Although most villagers had at least one radio between them per village and must have heard about various Ordinances being legislated by the House from time to time, the only real "laws" that they understood were, as mentioned under a previous heading, the ones with which they regularly come into contact, that is, Council Rules and some basics of the civil offence and criminal codes.

Following the [illegible] Instructions appended hereto, political education literature was distributed widely, several of the "Government in Papua and New Guinea" series of Pidgin leaflets being given to influential men in each village. However, my criticism of these leaflets is over their lack of pictures to aid in getting the point across. I should be very surprised if, for this reason, many villagers derive enough interest from them to continue reading right through or even half way through the whole series. Again, after experiencing the people's general lack of interest in my own attempts at political education talks, my feelings are that some form of visual aid, perhaps a chart or flash cards, produced by officers trained in the art of presenting this type of information to native people, would be a very great asset on patrol. Similarly, simple political films would be of greater value than the general films on Australia and old-style patrolling on the May River that were shown by the Department of Information and Extension Services projectionist who accompanied the patrol to the offshore islands.

(B) ECONOMIC

(i) General Rural Development : Copra-producing is the main income-earning rural industry in the Division, carried on predominantly by the coastal-dwelling people of mainland Manus Island. The inhabitants of PITYILU, HAUWEI, N'DRILLO and KORUNIAT offshore islands also produce copra in meaningful amounts, but the two small highly-populated islands of HUS and ANDRA consume practically all the coconuts grown, sending only small quantities of copra at irregular intervals to LORENGAU. ROSSUN villagers, whose land extends from inland to the town of LORENGAU boundary, also work or are starting copra businesses. Other inland villages grow coconuts only for their own consumption since the transportation problems arising from lack of vehicular roads inland are regarded by villagers as too great to allow copra businesses to begin. Also, it is a fact that the relatively infertile inland clays are not particularly conducive to normal growth of coconuts, and stunting of quite aged trees is in evidence throughout the region.

Comparatively small numbers of cacao trees are being grown at INRIM PLANTATION, POLUSO, BOWAT II and the INRIM River, the former being the largest business of the four, operated by a MALABANG villager, Monan Sabyn, under contract to the Edgell and Whitely LORENGAU-based expatriate plantation company. Monan and MALABANG villagers have planted 8,800 trees to date, 1,800 of which are currently bearing, and from which he has been able to produce two bags of dry cocoa bean every four months, after processing at the company-owned fermentary at INRIM. Half the return on each bag produced and sent to RABAUL is extracted by Edgell and Whitely, covering use of the fermentary, trees and land owned by it; the remaining half goes to Monan and the village labour. With more business-like organisation of the labour, extensive fertilisation of the trees and phasing in of the 7,000 trees not yet bearing, the prospects at INRIM could be bright.

At POLUSO, 700 cacao trees have been planted but have not as yet produced good quality bean. From BOWAT II, one bag of wet bean has been sent in to the INRIM fermentary to date from the 500 trees there. Similarly, at the INRIM River, one bag has been produced from 70 trees.

Rubber plantings have been made on Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries advice on both coastal and inland village lands

between POLUSO and DERIMBAT, and considerable numbers are growing at KARI, ROSSUN, SABON II and WAREMBU. Most trees are young and well below producing age at present and thus no processing factories have been constructed to service any of the villages as yet.

Coffee is only being grown at one place in the Division, LABAHAN BAY, where approximately 800 trees have apparently reached maturity.

Fishing has not yet reached the proportions of a major income-earning industry but should do so when the LORENGAU refrigeration unit comes into operation. At present, fish is either traded by the island and coastal people for sago, vegetables and betel nut from the inland villages or sold in the larger markets at LORENGAJ and LOMBRUM for money.

Sweet potato, taro and various other vegetables and fruits appear to be in plentiful supply in all the inland villages, supplementing the ommipresent sago as these people's main diet.

Finally, the creation of any substantial income-earning industry in inland Manus depends ultimately on the construction of the inland road which has now been cleared to LUNDRET and surfaced with coronous material to the outskirts of WAREMBU. However, the KARI people, probably more isolated than any others in the Division, have shown great interest in a Catholic Mission idea to build a road from BUNDRALIS Mission to KARI and, at the time of the patrol, had cut a wide track between the two places, independent of Administration survey or other aid.

(ii) Activities of Developing Departments : The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries regularly sends its officers to all parts of the Division to advise on methods of improving crop growth and yields and to suggest the introduction of new crops if suitability and viability of both site and crop exist. A number of field workers assist villagers in the practical side of planting, setting up seed nurseries and like work. The local fisheries officer in LORENGAU is occupied at present with the assembly of the refrigeration unit and examination of market potentials for the future fish industry on Manus.

No criticisms of the Department were heard on patrol, although I fear there may be , some time hence, if the No. 1 inland road construction does not reach the vicinity of the more distant inland villages at a time roughly coinciding with the maturing of the first rubber plantings. Either this, or the road-constructing authority may become the butt of the criticism. At present, the Manus Local Government Council is supervising the spending of funds on the Road, having taken over from the Division of District Administration since the last patrol to the Census Division. This financial year, 1969-70, $6,000 will be contributed to the project from the year's revenue, plus the carry-over from non-expenditure of last year's government grant. A further Rural Development Fund subsidy of $6,000 will be added to the Council allocation for the financial year, and the contributions given to local influential citizen, Peter Pomat, of ROSSUN, by inland villagers to aid the work, amounting to $1,987, will also be put into the fund.

A Public Works Department engineer recently made a quick assessment of costs of future construction of the Road. Taking into account daily operating charges on a bulldozer, front-end loader, four trucks and fifty labourers, he envisaged costs at between $5,000 and $7,000 per mile of completed road, thereby making possible the construction of approximately two miles of road per year at the present level of Council and Administration expenditure. In response to numerous enquiries from the inland people as to where their tax money was going, I always quoted these estimates in order to clarify matters. Of much concern was the speed of road surfacing, which has at present ground to a halt while investigations of suitable sites for coronous material quarries are being conducted. Village suggestions were for a private company to be hired to build the Road instead of the present system, as it was felt this action would speed up

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construction. In reply to my query as to where the money for hiring a road-making company would come from, often it was suggested that the Council obtain a loan from some source. However, the fault with this, it was explained, is that Council could quite possibly vote against allocation of additional funds to the Road in years hence, but it would be in a difficult position if it had previously committed itself to an annual loan repayment.

Throughout the Division, there are currently nine Development Bank loans and two loan applications for rural development ranging from the felling of bush on SALESIA and N'DRILLO coconut plantation leaseholdings to the purchase of materials for copra smokehouse construction and purchase of an outboard motor to power a copra-carrying canoe. All the loans and applications except one involve either leaseholders of blocks in the immediate vicinity of LORENGAU or private holders of undisputed native lands again close to LORENGAU. On patrol, I found that most villages away from the town had never heard of the existence of the Bank, so discussions were held on the subject, always stressing of course that it was up to the Bank entirely to assess whether a substantial loan could be made, and also emphasising that a Land-use Record application and passing thereof was a prerequisite to application to the Bank for a loan to develop native-held land.

At LIAP, a Boys' Vocational School is at present giving twenty young men some practical knowledge in the cultivation of various tree crops and both native and exotic vegetables, in the raising of pigs, in fishing skills and indirectly in elementary business principles from the sale of the School's produce. On an exchange system with the LORENGAU Vocational Centre, the students spend two weeks at LIAP before returning to LORENGAU and having their places taken by another group. Under the supervision of an overseas teacher, the School, which will take in forty boys next year, is contributing a very worthwhile service to the District in preparing those boys who have not made High School to be of some use to their village if and when they return to it. In this way, the School is indirectly developing the District and should be encouraged by the Education, Agriculture and District Administration Departments as far as possible.

(iii) Marketing : No complaints against Co-operative Societies or the Copra Marketing Board were heard on patrol. As stated in Patrol No. 12/68-69, and observed on this following patrol, the number of people selling directly through the Board appears to be on the increase, since only some of the villagers of LIAP, HUS, DERIMBAT, LOEMOI, SAU and LONIU now send copra to the four Societies serving the north coast and Los Negros Island, and the reasons stated were of course that Society prices per bag were lower than those offered by the Board.

As mentioned earlier, cocoa is sold via Edgell and Whitely from INRIM.

(iv) Village Cash Crop Extension : No doubt, cacao trees could be planted in more areas along the coast and inland than are now growing in the four referred to earlier, if fertilisation were to be used and regular attention to cultivation was given. However, one of the important factors holding up development is inter- and intra-village bickering over land control, which results in many acres of land lying idle while the contestants await Demarcation Committee hearings or Land Titles Commission decisions.

Rubber should assume an important source of income for some inland villages when the No. 1 Road nears them, so long as overseas prices and costs of processing and transportation still make the business an economic one.

Of more immediate significance is the Manus High School's requirements of native vegetables to feed its students next year.

People as far inland as SABON II and possibly LUNDRET will be able to take advantage of this opportunity to cultivate vegetables and earn cash in 1970, utilising the No. 1 Road to haul produce into LORENGAU by truck if they so desire. Meanwhile, more distant villages will continue to carry native foods to LORENGAU market for cash sale.

(v) Non-indigenous Development : Apart from the abandoned list of non-indigenous development in both LORENGAU and LOMBRUM given in Patrol No. 12/68-69 under the above sub-heading, as well as the Edgell and Whitely-owned coconut plantation at INRIM, other development in the Division is as follows.

Mr. K. Hiscox, who occupies a Seventh Day Adventist Mission lease outside the town of LORENGAU, runs a small sawmill on the lease, providing the town and various Departments with much of their timber requirements. At present, Mr. Hiscox is removing trees from the ROSSUN area under agreement with the villagers, and intends to make inroads into the stands near the Loniu Passage if an agreement with the LONIU people can be reached.

Not as yet commenced, except for the cutting of some bush, is a projected investigation of the feasibility of pepper-growing on BUYANG native land (see patrol map) to be undertaken by Mr. J. Groat of the Department of Education, LORENGAU, in conjunction with the native holders of the land. At the end of the year, Mr. Groat intends to visit BUYANG to completely clear the land with chain-saw and native assistance. Also, he has suggested to the TINGAU people that they reopen the forested track between TINGAU II and BUYANG in order to facilitate transport of equipment from LORENGAU. With the considerable high price-to-weight ration of pepper, transportation of produce to LORENGAU may not be the problem that it is for other tree crops in inland Manus, of course assuming that this pilot planting scheme is successful.

(C) SOCIAL

(i) Education : In the Census Division, there are the following Administration schools:

(a) One co-educational High School.
(b) Two vocational boarding schools.
(c) Two Primary "A" schools.
(d) Six Primary "T" schools.

the following Roman Catholic Mission schools:

(a) One girls' High School.
(b) Eight Primary "T" schools.

the following Evangelical Mission schools:

Eight Primary "T" schools.

and the following Seventh Day Adventist Mission schools:

Four Primary "T" schools.

The standards taught by each primary school, both Administration and Mission, vary widely from Standards I and II in several Seventh Day Adventist schools to Standards I to V or VI in Administration and some Catholic schools. In those villages where only the lower standards are taught by one Mission school, children often go to schools run by a different Mission in other villages in order to progress to the higher levels. For instance, in BULIHAN, children attend Standards I and II of the Seventh Day Adventist school there, then progress to Standards III to V at the SONILU Catholic school.

Children generally finish off their primary schooling to Standard VI in the case of Evangelical and Catholic schools by attending the boarding schools at LUGOS and PATU or BUNDRALIS,

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respectively. From here, progress is made to either of the two High Schools in the District or Mission High Schools in RABAUL or KAVIENG.

In contrast to the observations of Patrol No. 12/68-69, only one complaint against Mission schools was heard on this patrol. It was claimed at N'DRILLO that the female Evangelical teacher there often took long periods away from her work.

As reported on the last patrol, the Catholic Mission school at LONNEL was still closed at the time of my visit. Apparently, the Catholic teacher at LONNEL left last year and the Mission is unwilling to replace him to teach the very small number of children in the village. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission, it was claimed by the villagers, would put a teacher into LONNEL, but Kanas Kilehen, an ex-Councillor who claims ownership of the land on which the village is situated, is a strong Catholic adherent and refuses to let the Seventh Day Adventist Mission come onto the land. A discussion was held with Kanas in LORENGAU later over the matter but he remains adamant. The LONNEL people told me that most of them will be returning to the site of their old village at BUYANG some time in 1970, when new houses and a classroom have been completed there. At the time of the patrol, Peter Pomat of ROSSUN and several LONNEL men were in the process of constructing these buildings at BUYANG. It was claimed that an Seventh Day Adventist teacher would be sent to BUYANG when everything was ready and all the people had returned, so perhaps LONNEL's education problem will be solved in this way.

At LOWA, villagers are under the erroneous impression that an Administration school will be built there. The village is only about one hour's walk from LIAP Primary "T" School, yet there has been a record of truancy of LOWA children for some time. Since LOWA parents are convinced the school will come, they are not encouraging their children to go to LIAP. A Council Truancy Rule to be gazetted either this year or 1970 will provide the authority to police these occurences.

The TINGAU II people asked the patrol if a school for their 32 Preparatory and Standard I-age children could be considered. The Administration and Catholic Mission are not prepared to accede to the request, but perhaps the Seventh Day Adventist Mission could be approached about considering transfer of its teacher at MARRIMAN to TINGAU, since the former village only has ten children at the school, is fairly close to the Catholic school at BOWAT II and is in a state of flux with several MARRIMAN families wanting to move to TINGAU II next year.

On ANDRA Island, the question of the Catholic Mission leasing a block of ground for a new school building and area was brought up. Apparently, the Mission drew up a statement in 1968 to the effect that the land-holders agree to the construction of the school, but now the ANDRAs want some money for use of the land. It was suggested that they ask the Mission its intentions, although even if it was willing to take up a leasehold, there is an ownership dispute over the land which would make any transaction difficult.

It was pleasing to hear that a number of villages either have or are contributing money and labour to aid the construction of new Mission and Administration schools buildings. However, in others, like SAU, SIRRA and SONILU, the people are lax in maintaining classrooms and teachers' houses, or building new ones. I strongly suggested that these people change this attitude if they want to retain the co-operation of the village teachers and indeed if they want to keep the teachers themselves in the villages.

(ii) Health : As far as health facilities are concerned, the Division is extremely well off. There are five Council-built and five locally-built Aid Posts, staffed by either full or part-time orderlies as well as a dispensary at PAPITALAI Catholic Mission, a clinic at LUGOS Evangelical Mission and a hospital in LORENGAU. Within easy reach of north and south coast and inland people are the two Catholic hospitals at BUNDRALIS and PATU too, outside the Division.

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With reference to the suggestion in Patrol Report No. 12/68-69 that the SONILU orderly make regular visits to KAPOR, SIRRA, DRABITO I, PAU and NOHANG, people in the first three villages stated that the new man posted to SONILU does make these visits. PAU and NOHANG are closer to PERE and should therefore be patrolled by the orderly stationed there.

From observation of the state of health of the people in the Division, there did not appear to be a great deal of visible disorders, apart from a few leprosy cases and the grili skin disease prevalent amongst the inland population. However, from the number of complaints of "short wind" and chronic coughing, I should imagine that tuberculosis and other internal diseases still abound.

In the inland villages especially, latrines are a health hazard. I constantly warned people of the threat of hepatitis and otherdiseases, and paid careful attention to giving suggestions on how to improve latrines. Similarly, houses in some of the smaller inland villages and offshore islands of HUS and ANDRA were often extremely badly kept and dirty inside. It is no wonder that young children easily become ill when they sleep on the floor in the grime in such houses. Diseased dogs are usually allowed to come inside the houses too, a practice against which I strongly advised.

It was stated at DRANO that the monthly Infant Welfare patrol only goes inland as far as BOWAT I, to which all women from DRABITO I, SIRRA, SONILU, KAPOR, BULIHAN, KARON I, TINGAU I and II and DRANO must come with their children. Similarly, at WAROBI, I was told that the patrol never visits. Feeling that it would be much easier for a patrol to visit each village rather than hope that all women will come together in another, there would appear to be some validity in the complaints from the villages.

Some locally-built Aid Posts were not in a good state of upkeep and cleanliness, attributable to village laxity. Since, except for the Posts at ANDRA and BOWAT II, all the above buildings are of sago thatch and bush timber construction, the difficulties in maintaining cleanliness compared with the ease of cleaning permanent materials Council structures is realised. However, at SONILU, BOWAT I and [illegible]NIU, there was no evidence of any attempt to maintain a standard of sanitation and hygiene.

(iii) Law and Order : Surprisingly, there was only one dispute brought up to the patrol, concerning land ownership in LIAP. The Census Division is quiet with regard to instances of crime, usually the worst offence being verbal quarrels over land.

(iv) Missions : As mentioned earlier, there were no village complaints against Mission education in the Division, except against the teacher at N'DRILLO. Similarly, nothing was heard against the health services provided. The Jehovah's Witness Mission based in LORENGAU does not have schools, hospitals or churches in the Division's villages, only a church in the town. No information was thus gained about it from the patrol.

All in all, the Mission services visited on patrol are contributing in large measure to the continuation of this District as one of the most advanced in the Territory with regard to degree and standard of education and social welfare.

(v) Roads and Tracks : The old No. 1 Road between LUNDRET and BOWAT I is not being maintained by the two villages responsible. The section is a series of Quagmires which never dry out because there are no side drains cut. On patrol, I talked at length about the people's responsibilities under the Council Road Maintenance Rule, but they are just not interested. The two Councillors for the villages are not particularly influential either, since their previous exhortations to the people have had no effect as yet.

Although it was earlier mentioned that the old track between

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TINGAU II and BUYANG may be reopened some time in the near future, at present it is not possible to get the KARI people to carry patrol boxes from KARI to TINGAU II. Thus, a following patrol of the Division may have to follow the route that I was forced to take, namely from KARI to DERIMBAT, thence to MARRIMAN and inland to TINGAU II.

(vi) Cult and Unrest : As on the previous [illegible] over the carrying of patrol boxes was experienced in SAU village. It appears to be a source of amusement to these people to hold up a patrol by dithering about as to who will carry the boxes. I threatened them that a report would be made recommending discontinuation of patrols to SAU, but of course this was only an idle threat and they no doubt realised it too.

Apart from this, no other trouble occured, and there would appear to be no visible evidence of cultism or unrest in the Division.

At NARINGEL, however, the local leaders were concerned about cars speeding in the vicinity of the village on the LORENGAU-MOMOTE road and asked if the Police Station could erect warning signs here at both approaches to it. They claimed that a NARINGEL child has already been killed last year by a car on this stretch of road. Although not specifically requested by the people, I would recommend signs at LONIU village too, half of which is situated on the same road.

(vii) Community Education : From observation of the general village ignorance of government, Council work, health precautions, business principles, Development Bank loans, and many other topics, a personal feeling is that some form of Adult Education course would be of great benefit to the populace, although it is realised that staff, time and financing of such a project are at a premium in this District. Some time ago, the Manus Local Government Council Adviser drew up a detailed programme of topics for a course, but it has been shelved for the present.

Women's Clubs are operating in twelve villages in the Division, nearly all in the coastal zone. It was suggested to the inland people that Clubs be started in their villages, but often the reply was that there were not enough young women to form them. An instruction course in how to run Clubs and organise activities was held at the LORENGAU Council Centre during August/September, attended by one or two girls from most of the Clubs in this Division. However, if any other village wants to start a Club, I advised, the Welfare Assistant working part-time at the Council should be contacted for information and guidance.

(viii) Miscellaneous : It is recommended that when future patrols visit HUS, ANDRA and PITYILU Islands, the following market days for each be taken into account when planning the patrol itinerary.

(a) HUS villagers visit mainland markets on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings.
(b) ANDRAs likewise on Thursday and Saturday mornings.
(c) PITYILUs likewise on Wednesday afternoons and Saturday mornings.

AREA STUDY

(A) Introduction :

(a) The topography of the Census Division varies from the deeply-dissected landscape of predominantly volcanic origin characterising inland Manus Island to the narrow fringe of uplifted coral reef which forms an intermittent plain around the coast and the similarly raised flat coral islands lying offshore.

Rainfall is approximately 130" per annum, uniformly distributed except for slight monthly drops during the North-west and South-east monsoon change-overs in wind direction. The daytime temperature varies usually only between the high and low eighties during the year and humidity generally remains in the seventies.

Vegetation inland is either primary rain-forest or secondary grasses and small trees where the land has been cleared. Sago swamps become prevalent down from the hills on the coast, and mangroves where the offshore reef creates calm shoreline waters. High saline water tables on the offshore islands and coastal fringe limit the vegetation to a few salt-tolerant tree species.

Constant erosion of developing top-soils on the inland clay hills renders the area economically infertile for intensive tree crop cultivation without fertilisation. Decomposing coral on the coastal fringe and islands has created only a thin, poor soil cover.

(b) Access to the inland area is via inter-village native-maintained tracks and the old No. 1 Road running from LORENGAU to TINGAU II. The former are only walking tracks, while four-wheel drive vehicles have recently been able to reach DRANO using the latter Road. The coastal villages can all be contacted by ship or canoe, as can the offshore islands. The four villages on Los Negros Island are linked to LORENGAU by trunk and access roads, the passage between the mainland and the island having been bridged at LONIU.

LORENGAU, the District Headquarters, is located within the Census Division. There are no Sub-District Offices or Patrol Posts within this or the other three Divisions. MOMOTE, the only aerodrome in use in the District, is situated 17 miles by trunk road from LORENGAU on Los Negros Island. All vehicular roads within the District are located in the Census Division studied. These roads run between LUGOS Evangelical Mission, LORENGAU and LOMBRUM, MOKERANG and MOMOTE on Los Negros Island, between LORENGAU and ROSSUN via the No. 1 Road at present being surfaced, and between various points within the town of LORENGAU. Three wharves serve the needs of the Division's populace at present, two at LORENGAU and one at DERIMBAT. Shipping points for the transport of produce to LORENGAU are all the coastal villages west of the town to SAU. The only point from which exports from the Division are made is LORENGAU.

(c) The Division has experienced a succession of Administrations since before the turn of the century, namely German, Japanese, American and Australian, but has been continuously administered by the latter since the end of the last War, and prior to this was under Australian influence after the commencement of the First World War and during the inter-War period. Over such a period of time, and especially since the succession has offered the Manus people the opportunity to compare Administrations, the degree of influence of the present Administration would appear to be strong and consolidated. However, in keeping with the degree of sophistication developed as a result of these factors, a detectable general attitude within the Division and especially amongst the more economically fortunate coastal people is one of "asking for more, and giving less" or expecting that "the government, not us, must do it", referring to self-help economic and social welfare projects and the like.

As far as cultism is concerned, there appears to be no visible evidence of it within the Division, although of course intensive research would be required to find out really what the people are

thinking.

(B) Population Distribution and Trends :

(a) No census-taking was carried out on the patrol since this work was completed by Patrol No. 12/68-69. Hence, the Village Population Register and Neo-natal mortality rate appendix attached to this previous Patrol Report should be read in conjunction with this Results Area Study.

(b) The four Los Negros Island villages are linked to LORENGAU by vehicular road, as is TINGO, PONDEJES, LUGOS Evangelical Mission, TAMAT and ROSSUN villages. Linked to LORENGAU by the old No. 1 Road, as yet not for use beyond ROSSUN by vehicles because of present surfacing and reconstruction operations, are LUNDRET, KARON II, BOWAT I, DRANO, TINGAU I and II.

Walking tracks link most north coast villages to each other, LORENGAU, and a number of inland villages. A less frequently used track links the north coast with TINGAU II. A circuitous track then connects the five small villages in the south-east of the Division, nearer the south coast than the north, with DRANO and BOWAT I.

(c) From observations on patrol and examination of the latest Village Population Register, the outward flow of both male and female labour and skills to other Districts and to other parts of Manus District is quite high in proportion to total village numbers in the offshore islands and most inland villages, a reflection on the limited sources of income at present available to the inhabitants of these villages and the lure of LORENGAU and other Territory towns. Of course, many village absentees are High and Technical School students studying in other Districts, who may or may not return to Manus upon completion of their education.

(C) Social Groupings :

(a) The detection of distinct large social groupings within the Division beyond the extended family and village units has been complicated by the system of inheritance that prevails and by extensive intermarriage within the populace of modern times. The inheritance of rights and privileges is patrilineally-based, although females are permitted to inherit if there are no males within the family group when the father dies. When a girl in such a position marries a man from another village, rights of transference of land and goods then go to that man to pass down to his sons. In this way, often extremely distant villages are found to be socially-enjoined through marriage and inheritance of property through females.

This factor, coupled with the lack of evidence of radically different cultural patterns between villages and areas, would appear to negate the possibility of classifying the people into a number of tribal groups or into some other large component term.

Perhaps the only criterion by which groupings can be detected is language, although as Dr. T. Schwartz wrote in his "Tentative List of Manus Languages" (1955), "All Manus languages.....are related and seem to form one family". This point will be followed up in sub-section (c) following.

(b) The functional social unit, with regard to work or activity, in the Division appears to be the extended family. For instance, if a man requires a house to be built for himself or a garden area cleared of timber, he will usually ask his close blood and affinal relatives to help with the work. If he wants to take the produce of a piece of land or plant some crops on it, it is usually wise to consult the other families that make up the lineage to get their approval first. There may be a dispute within the lineage over the land, in which case he would be foolish to blunder straight into the work,

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ily to be called a t[illegible]f or have his new crops removed from the land by another claimant family.

As far as residential social groupings are concerned, most villages are either a collection of extended families belonging to the one lineage or a number of families belonging to two or more lineages. In the latter case, these villages might be clans since villagers often professed a vague knowledg[illegible] relationship between their two or three earliest "tumbunas". There seems to be no hard and fast rule about place of residence of couples after marriage, be it patri- or matri-local. Whether this is a modern influence, a result of new freedoms of choice, it is not known.

(c) Referring to Dr. Schwartz's paper on Manus languages, as well as drawing from my own observations, the "language" pattern appeared to be as follows within the Division :

(i) KARA language, spoken in HORAN, PAPITALAI, LABAHAN, BOWAT II, NARINGEL, and KORO language in NARINGEL, PAPITALAI and part of MOKERANG.

(ii) ELU or ELE language, spoken in MARRIMAN, LONNEL and LOWA. LONNAL people on KORUNIAT Island also speak ELU.

(iii) KELE language, also spoken in LONNEL, TINGAU I and II and by TINGAU people on KORUNIAT Island. LOWA people can not usually speak this language, only interpret it.

(iv) KURUTI language, very closely related to the above KELE, and spoken in DERIMBAT, SAU, LIAP, LOEMOI and the KARI complex of villages.

(v) AKARA language, spoken in DRANO, SONILU, SIRRA, DRABITO I, KARON I and II, BULIHAN, YIRINGO and KAPOR.

(vi) AKA language, closely related to the above AKARA, and spoken in ROSCON, WAREMBU, SABON II, LUNDRET, TINGO, PONDELES, TOMERIGO, BOWAT I, POLUSO, BUNDRO, N'DELAP and WAROBI.

(vii) DIO language, spoken on ANDRA and HUS (the latter probably a dialect of the former).

(viii) LAE language, spoken in BAPI, PAKERANG and LOLO villages on PITYILU Island. Also spoken by PITYILU land leaseholders on HAUWEI, N'DRILLO, KORUNIAT and the PUTJO LIU and MAKAU Islands.

(ix) LONIU language, spoken in LONIU but closely related to the KORO language of NARINGEL and PAPITALAI.

(x) PIDGIN ENGLISH, spoken as the sole tongue of the MALABANG people, descendants of BUKA indentured labour.

With the modern extensive mingling of the different language groups, it is possible for some to hear and understand the conversations of others without too much difficulty. Yet actual speech often eludes them, especially the older village residents.

The "languages" listed by Schwartz and followed in the above should be called "language variants at this stage" according to him, possibly produced, I would think, by the isolation of one group from others [illegible] ago when warfare over land, women and violation of social taboos apparently was rife.

(d) Social relations[illegible] between extended families within villages and between villages may be favourable or otherwise depending to a large extent on the degree of disputes over land that exist . If two families claim the one piece of land, or the crops planted on it, relations will tend to be tense between them whenever the piece is mentioned. The situation is worse where a young man, obviously not genuinely knowledgeable about the history of the particular land, is considered by other families to be lying blatantly about his claim.

As stated in an earlier sub-section, however, affiliations between families and villages continue to be made, predominantly by

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marriage, further complicating the land ownership problems by bringing more people into the disputes arena.

(e) Language relationships exist between some groups within the Division and those outside. For instance, the people of N'DROIA outside the Division speak the KELE language of the TINGAU and LOMNEL people. Some villages have split into two, one group of extended families remaining on the existing site and the others moving to a new site on [illegible] village's land. Thus, DRABITO I is within the Division while a sizeable group of the original DRABITO village are now resident outside the Division in DRABITO II. Similarly, the old KAWA people, once resident near KARI, now live with the same language group at N'DROIA. Of course, too, marriage relationships extend across Divisional boundaries, as do inter-family and inter-village land and crop disputes.

(D) Leadership :

(a) Influential or potentially influential men in the Division are :

Pokio Palko of POLUSO village	-	acquired status
Peter Pomat of ROSSUN	-	" "
Abraham Kelie of PITYILU	-	" "
William Metpi of MALABANG	-	" "

(b) Pokio Palko

Born 1915. Educated Mission school, 1920-33. Speaks Pidgin only. Is self-employed with a coconut, rubber and cocoa plantation. Is President of the Manus Local Government Council, 1969-70, and a member of the Manus District Advisory Council. Was a hospital supervisor in RABAUL from 1936-41, luluai from 1951-58 and member for the Manus District in Papua-New Guinea's previous Legislative Council. No convictions for offences. His influence extends widely over Manus as Council President and a great asset is his Manus-oriented thinking rather than home village parochialism. No known prejudices. Is behind the work of the Administration and Council but is not afraid to criticise if the situation warrants it.

Peter Pomat

Born 1929. Educated Mission school. Literate in Pidgin. Self-employed with a coconut plantation and another being developed. Also owns a truck and will purchase another shortly. Is a member of the District Land Board, Education Committee and Council Road Committee. Has been a luluai from 1958-62. Stood for the House of Assembly elections in 1964 and 1968 and gained a widespread vote. No convictions. Extent of his influence is wide, especially amongst the inland people, for he is enthusiastic about developing inland Manus. From his standpoint as a businessman, he can appreciate what can be and what can not be done by the Administration for Manus at this stage.

Abraham Kelie

Born 1940. Educated to Standard VII. Literate in Pidgin and English. Lives in LORENGAU. Is Manus Branch Manager of Wholesale Societies, President of Manus Workers' Association and delegate of New Guinea Islands Co-operatives Union. Previously worked as a wireless operator for the RAN, then Secretary of Manus Co-operative Association. No convictions. His sphere of influence is not wide, but the potential is there. Has the ability to think rationally about progress and development.

William Metpi

Born 1920. Mission-educated from 1936-40. Self-employed, having a coconut plantation lease and privately-owned land. Works also as the District's Agricultural and Health Inspector for the Manus Local Government Council, to enforce Council Rules. Is a member of the

Council Road Committee, District Advisory Committee and Council Health and Agriculture Committees. Owns a 3-ton truck and Land-Rover. Previously a Councillor and Vice-President of the Council between 1963-66. No convictions. Sphere of influence is not wide, although his inspectorial duties have made him well-known within the Division. Is a tireless and dedicated worker for the Council and has the betterment of Manus in toto at heart.

(c) There does not appear to be a general significant change in pattern of leadership within the Division. Local Government Councillors, the modern village spokesmen, are just as likely to be old luluais as younger, more sophisticated men. Of course, too, just because a man is a Councillor does not mean he is a really influential leader within his ward. Many villages even speak non-too highly of their representatives, leading one to think that perhaps they have become Councillors only because there was no-one else who wanted the responsibility. True, in the inland villages, there are not many people still residing permanently, thereby limiting the choice of potential leaders considerably. In some of the more populous villages, on the other hand, really big voices are apt to stay out of the limelight, nominating other men for Councillor, but intending to pull the strings themselves behind the scenes. Younger, more educated or travelled men do have some influence mainly in the more progressive villages in the Division. However, most villages are not particularly progressive which automatically makes communication between young and old difficult.

(E) Land Tenure and Use :

(a) Land within the Division is traditionally held by the various extended families which make up its populace. Within each family, the eldest male heir of the preceding owner of the land becomes on the death of this owner the controlling authority for distribution of portions of it to his various blood and affinal relations, according to traditional lines of division of land, use of produce and cultivation.

Land is transmitted by either inheritance or as part of a bride-price transaction, although the latter would appear to be rarely practised now.

As stated earlier, inheritance of land is through the male line, although if no sons are produced by a man, then his daughter will become temporary owner of it upon his death. Her husband's relatives will gain rights to this land if this is the case, and the husband himself will become the controlling authority.

(b) The following persons hold Administration agriculture leases in the LORENGAU-SAU Census Division :

Leasehold : SALESIA	Block Number
Francis Paliau CHOLAI	70
Matawai POKATON	72
Polopoi PONGI	74
Mateus PONOWAN	69
Mathias Sori POYO	77
Gabriel Pokakes PONOWAN	75
Peter Kamat POMAT	76
Joseph Tapas KALOI	65
Francis Pakop POSELAUT	64
Lukas Bakus TAPAS	68
Raphael Mamai POLO (deceased) worked by son POMAT.	67
John Matawai POKANAU	80
John Lokes CHAMAN	73
Petrus Kiap SELAN	71
Sili KOWAN (deceased)	84
Pokapin POLEI	83
Pomina POLOMAN	82
Kais N'DROMUDIU	81

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Joseph Werei CHANEI	78
So'on KAKOU	79

PITYILU ISLAND

Pomelu MOULI	31
Kisobet PALO	32
Dregou KAHOR	33
Pokas KAYASORIA	35

HAUWEI ISLAND

Joseph NOWE	43
Saliau SIKANON	44
Nowe PONANIU	45
Nohowan PONAMETEU	46

N'DRILLO ISLAND

Sapau Dringyaion	47
Johang TORWAN	48
Mokra MOH	49
Kelehu MOH	52
Pohwan POMOH	50
Poikes MOH	51
Nadau MULEN	53
Nuhelau POLU	54
Putun KIOWE	55
Pokubin POSILIAU	58
Pahamun NEI'I	57
Menol LIBEN	59

KORUNIAT ISLAND

Molong MAKAU	60
Wamoi SAKAO	61
Ngai WATO	62
Maier SELAN	63
Druhan LOMOI	64
Paiol NATRAM	65
William METPI	66
Pondros SELAN	67
Bulei SUKOM	68

PUTJO-LIU and PUTJO-MAKAU ISLANDS

Paulus POLEI

DOMALMAL

Michael KAKUL	72
Ahet KLE	73
Kindrili [illegible]AI	74
Kirep PWA[illegible]ORAU	75
Keltun NAMAI	76
Korowi KALO	77

From the point of view of security of land tenure, the holders of the above-listed leases appear to be content under the introduced system. Unlike the rest of Manus, the holders are not troubled by the conflicts of land ownership claims which have rendered vast tracts idle. Also, Development Bank loans have been sought and received by a number of the holders, for the clearing of bush on blocks, an advantage which has been possible because of security of tenure.

Many people elsewhere in the Division are envious of the system of tenure possessed by the above holders, yet because of the prevalence of disputes over their land, conversion would not be possible until such conflicts are straightened out. Then again, the people are not generally clear about the terms of conversion, as was evidenced, for instance, on PITYILU Island where one block-holder

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who was asked to sign his leasehold instrument, could not understand why he would have to pay annual rent on land that was his anyway and that had been "stolen", not bought, so he claimed, earlier by the Japanese from his father. Similarly, the idea that if the lease was not developed by him according to the terms of the leasehold, then the Administration could resume it if there was no adequate excuse for the non-compliance, did not meet with his approval, for the same reason. All the PITYILU holders of blocks on the islands of LIAP Is, MAWEI and N'DRILLO also feel that they are the owners of the blocks and the thought does not appear to have entered their heads that the leases can be resumed if the terms are not satisfactorily met.

(c) The cash crops of coconuts, rubber, cacao and coffee have in general been planted by both individual and communal effort on native lands. However, on the Administration leases, effort is mainly individual, usually involving the labour of the simple family. For the heavy work, like felling of timber in order to clear new areas on each block, outside labour is often hired to assist the leaseholder. This is the case on a number of the SALESIA and N'DRILLO blocks, whereas at DOMALMAL, one block-holder allows a group from offshore ANDRA Island to work his lease and split the profits amongst themselves.

(F) Literacy :

(a) The following schools function in the Division :

(i) Administration schools

Manus High School, LORENGAU

Forms	:	I	II	III	IV
Students - male	:	72	118	67	30
" - female	:	48	47	32	9

Boys' Vocational Centre, LORENGAU

50 students.

Boys' Vocational Training School, LIAP

20 students.

Primary "T", DEMBAT

Standards	:	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Students - male	:	16		10	4	12	13
" - female	:	9		8	4	11	8

Primary "T", LIAP

Standards	:	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Students - male	:	14	14	13	9	5	8
" - female	:	5	8		1	6	11

Primary "T", LOEMOI

Standards	:	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Students - male	:		12	8	8		
- female	:		19	2	5		

Primary "T", LORENGAU

Standards	:	Prep	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Students - male	:	22	22	27	29	20	20	16
female	:	10	16	14	14	18	20	9

Primary "T", NARINGEL

Standards	:	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Students - male	:		12	7	4	6	
-female	:		9	8	9	4	

Primary "A", LORENGAU

Standards	:	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Students - male	:	2	3	1	1	1	1
" - female	:	4	1	2	2		3

Primary "A" and "T", LOMBRUM

Standards	:	Prep	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Students - male	:	17	16	21	16	3	14	13
" - female	:	[illegible]						

(ii) Roman Catholic schools

Girls High School, PAPITALAI

Forms	:	I	II	III	IV
Students	:	42	50	18	9

Primary "T", HUS

Standards	:	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Students - male	:	6	3	13	7	6	14
" - female	:	6	6	3	10	14	11

Primary "T", ANDRA

Standards	:	I	II	III	IV
Students - male	:	10	7	6	6
" - female	:	21	5	5	2

Primary "T", KARI

Standards	:	I	II	III	IV
Students - male	:	9	11	9	8
" - female	:	7	5	6	7

Primary "T", MOKERANG

Standards	:	Prep	I	II	III	IV
Students - male	:	6	3	5	7	5
" - female	:	6	3	3	[illegible]	9

Primary "T", PITYILU

Standards	:	Prep	I	II	III	IV
Students - male	:	46	3	6	4	9
" - female	:	6	8	6	6	5

Primary "T", BOWAT II

Standards	:	Prep	I	II	III	IV
Students - male	:	8		4	9	6
" - female	:	5		2	3	6

Primary "T", SAU

Standards	:	I	II	IV
Students - male	:	3	4	6
" - female	:	1	4	9

Primary "T", SONILU

Standards	:	Prep	I	II	III	IV	V
Students - male	:	6	13	6	9	5	10
" - female	:		5	1	4	4	9

(iii) Evangelical schools

Primary "T", LUGOS

Standards	:	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Students - male	:	13	3	5	16	34	53
" - female	:	12	6	4	22	27	15

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Primary "T", BOWAT I

Standards	:	I	II	III	IV
Students - male	:	9	8	3	15
" - female	:	7	4	4	4

Primary "T", POLUSO

Standards	:	I	II	III
Students - male	:	2	8	5
" - female	:	5	4	3

Primary "T", LONIU

Standards	:	II	III	IV
Students - male	:	9	9	12
" - female	:	9	9	8

Primary "T", LUNDRET

Standards	:	I	II	III
Students - male	:	11	7	6
" - female	:	5	5	7

Primary "T", N'DRILLO

Standards	:	I
Students - male	:	5
" - female	:	8

Primary "T", SIRRA

Standards	:	I	II	III
Students - male	:		4	8
" - female	:		5	5

Primary "T", WAROBI

Standards	:	I	II	III
Students - male	:	2	5	10
" - female	:	5	1	3

(iv) Seventh Day Adventist schools

Primary "T", NEWOK

Standards	:	I	III	IV
Students - male	:	12	3	1
" - female	:	8		

Primary "T", ROSSUN

Standards	:	I	II	III
Students - male	:	9	[illegible]	6
" - female	:	12	2	3

Primary "T", BULIHAN

Standards	:	I	II
Students - male	:	1	5
" - female	:	3	3

Primary "T", HARRIMAN

STANDARDS	:	I	II
Students - male	:	6	2
" - female	:	4	1

English is taught to various degrees in each of the Division's schools.

(b) Unfortunately, no meaningful estimate of the number of adults literate or semi-literate in Pidgin or English was deduced from the patrol.

(c) Owing to the comparatively short duration of the patrol, a full

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list of village residents who have received a higher education was also not made.

(d) The following is an incomplete list of students receiving higher education elsewhere in the Territory or in Australia :

Name	Sex	Village	Form of education and place
Pwwi BU[illegible]IGO	M	[illegible]AKAO	Agricultural College, POPONDETTA.
Jack BUNDIGO	M	"	2nd Year, Technical Coll., MADANG.
Nabaho TABO	M	"	Form 3, High School, AWABA.
Wanpis POTOWE	M	"	2nd Year, Tech. Coll., MADANG.
Wanahai JOHN	M	"	Tech. Coll., PT. MORESBY.
Wata MUNGUAS	M	TINGAU I	F4, High School, MONGOP.
Kupe PORPAS	M	KAPOR	F1 " "
Si[illegible]ai SAIYO	M	"	F1 " "
Kupei HALOAI	M	DRABITO I	F2 " "
Sapau TABO	M	"	F4 " "
Pebin PULAS	M	"	Tech. Coll., MADANG.
Poasing KULUHAU-UM	M	N'DELAP	Univer[illegible] MORESBY.
Siken POHAI	M	ROSSUN	Tech. C[illegible], RABAUL.
Songan BOKAPIN	M	"	Univ., [illegible]SBY.
Chiun BOKAPIN	M	"	SDA Coll., RABAUL.
Polihau POSANI	M	WAREMBU	" "
Paliau POSANI	M	"	" "
Pokwa POMILIO	M	"	" "
Poba POKOWIN	M	"	" "
Pahon POLIHAN	M	SABON II	" "
Kawas POHAKIU	M	HORAN	" "
Haun HAMAS	M	MALABANG	" " F2.
Simon HAUDRAI	M	"	" " F3.
Lotei POLEHAN	M	LUNDRET	2nd Year, Tech. Coll., MADANG.
Pokipiei POMAT	M	"	" "
MOI'ei SAI'AU	M	KARON I	" "
Bois Mika IAHAMUI	M	"	" "
Dapo POMI	M	"	" "
Pondis POIBI	M	BULIHAN	SDA Coll., RABAUL.
Pokanas KAULIE	M	"	" "
Tapo DRAWI	M	SONILU	F4, High School, MONGOP.
Wai'i Patasa DRAWI	M	"	F3 " "
Yahamun SALAPAN	F	"	F2 " "
Ponguk PWAMIT	M	"	F1 " "
Drawi BANDI	M	"	F2 " "
Pombohot Kasbo	M	DRANO	High School, KERAVAT.
Bokanis PAKE	M	"	Agric. Coll., POPONDETTA.
Wai'i KOIDUT	M	"	Tech. Coll., MADANG.
Pilai POKOWAS	M	"	F2, High School, MONGOP.
Kaka KAIS	M	"	Univ., MORESBY.
Baiyor MUNDRAU	M	MARRIMAN	F4, High School, MONGOP.
Pwapa KIWA	M	KARON II	Univ., MORESBY.
Lapun MASTA	M	"	Tech. Coll., LAE.
Maket MASTA	M	"	" " , RABAUL.

(e) There is great interest in radio broadcasts, especially in the more isolated villages, and each village has at least one receiver. Radio would appear to be a much more influential media of communication than printed matter. The scarcity of the latter was noticed to be widespread throughout the Division.

(G) Standard of Living :

(a) Housing materials vary from generally sago leaf and bush timbers

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in inland villages to mixtures of corrugated iron and fibro-cement in the villages close to LORENGAU or linked with the town by water transport. Not only are the inland villages at a disadvantage from the point of view of transporting scrap metal from LORENGAU or LOMBRUM but also their monetary income from sale of produce is not high, negating purchase of considerable amounts of scrap.

Sanitation is definitely better in the coastal areas where quite effective latrines are built over the sea, than in the inland. The latrines in the latter are generally badly constructed and maintained presenting an ever prevalent health hazard.

European-style clothing is worn by every person to some degree, whether in conjunction with the traditional "lap-lap" or on its own. Shoes and boots are not as yet very common, although they are highly coveted in all villages. Radios are widespread, often purchased by the absentee sons and daughters of village people and sent home to their parents. Sporting goods are common, as are primus stoves for cooking, kerosene pressure lamps, and tools of various kinds. All villages have at least one trade store for the supply of biscuits, tobacco, canned foodstuffs, kerosene and other items.

(b) On the coast, the staple diet consists of sago, fish and coconut oil, whereas in the isolated inland, sago, sweet potato and taro dominate the diet, supplemented by fish whenever a trading visit to the coastal people is made. Pumpkins, cucumbers and other vegetables add variety to the inland diet and protein is generally derived from wild pig.

A taste for canned fish and meat has been acquired although as yet they are still luxury items for people not earning regular incomes, especially the inland people. In the more fortunate coastal area however, most village trade stores are well-stocked with canned foods, which have become a regular supplement to the sago and fresh or smoked fish diet.

(c) There are functioning Women's Clubs in twelve villages within the Division, either on the coast, the offshore islands or in the inland villages close to LORENGAU. The more isolated villages have not as yet formed Clubs because of difficulties of communication and a scarcity of young women. The only other community organisations within the area are sports groups both in LORENGAU and individual villages, which hold soccer and basketball competitions in the town and between villages, respectively.

(H) Missions :

(a) Village adherence by Mission :

(i) Roman Catholic : PAPITALAI, HUS, ANDRA, MOKERANG, PITYILU, BOWAT II, SAU, DRABITO I, SONILU, LABAHAN, LOTA, LIAP, KAPOR, and the five KARI villages.

(ii) Evangelical : BUNDRO, WAROBI, TOMERIGO, N'DELAP, POLUSO, TINGO, KARON I and II, SIRRA, LUGOS, BOWAT I, LUNDRET, N'DRILLO LONIU, and PONDELAS.

(iii) Seventh Day Adventist : MALABANG, HORAN, MARRIMAN, BULIHAN and ROSSUN.

(iv) Paliau : NARINGEL.

(v) Paliau and Catholic : DERIMBAT and LOEMOI.

(vi) Catholic and Evangelical : DRANO.

(vii) Mixed Beliefs : LONNEL.

In the last-mentioned village, the conflict of beliefs is a result of villagers' desire for a Seventh Day Adventist teacher to be placed in LONNEL and the Catholic land-owner's refusal to allow this to occur. Most LONNELs may move to their old village site at

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BUYANG in 1970 and become Seventh Day Adventist adherents.

(b) Apart from the educational services listed under Section (F)(a), other Mission services are the Roman Catholic girls' medical dispensary at PAPITALAI, the Evangelical Mission clinic at LUGOS and churches in all the villages enumerated under (a) of this Section.

Employment by Missions in educational, medical and religious services

Personnel	Roman Catholic	Evangelical	Seventh Day Adventist
Non-indigenous :	4	3	-
Indigenous :	26	22	7

(c) The general attitude of the populace to Missions is favourable and good relations exist between them. Also, even though many adjacent villages are adherents of different faiths, there does not appear to be any tension generated by this fact. There is no exclusion of children from Mission schools on the grounds of different professed faiths; all teachers are interested in educating the children of the Division, regardless of the latter's religious upbringing and faith.

In terms of influence over the largest number of people in the Division, the Roman Catholic Mission comes first, with the Evangelical Mission running second. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission has little influence here and the services provided by it are meagre.

(I) Non-indigenes :

(a) Edgell and Whitely and Company have a plantation producing copra and cocoa at INRIM. Michael Wing You, Kim Foon and Sons and Edgell and Whitely possess business leases and stores in LORENGAU.

Croyden and Viggers (the agent for which is Manus Transport) possess a commercial lease in LORENGAU as does Manus Transport Service itself for the operation of a bus service terminal. Vacuum Oil and the Shell Company have leaseholdings and plant in LORENGAU, run by Michael Wing You and Edgell and Whitely respectively. Mr. K. Millington owns a trade store at IOPOKOT near LOMBRUM.

(b) Edgell and Whitely contracts bush-cutting operations regularly to a group of local villagers on its INRIM Plantation. In LORENGAU, the company employs at present 26 indigenous workers in its store, bakery, copra store and oil company agency operations. Michael Wing You employs 9 indigenes, Kim Foon 11 and Manus Transport Service 14 in LORENGAU. At this stage, there is no immediate prospect of increasing the local work-force on the pay-rolls of these businesses.

(c) Edgell and Whitely is the agent for the Copra Marketing Board in Manus and also arranges freight of cocoa processed at INRIM to RABAUL. Located at LORENGAU, the company is linked to the offshore islands and coastal villages within the Division by means either of its own copra ship or native-owned copra canoes. The LORENGAU-MOMOTE road also connects the Los Negros copra-producing villages with the company.

(J) Communications :

(a) Roads : Between LORENGAU and MOMOTE aerodrome is 17 miles of coronous-covered trunk road, with a general 20' road width. There is an extension of the road from MOMOTE to MOKERANG village, a 7-mile coronous and sand access road of 8' to 12' width. A branch-off from LOLAC on the LORENGAU-MOMOTE road links LOMBRUM Naval Base with these places by means of 3 miles of 18'-wide coronous trunk road and LOMBRUM with PAPITALAI with 2½ miles of 15'-wide coronous and sand trunk road.

LORENGAU is connected to LUGOS Evangelical Mission by 2.3 miles of coronous secondary road of 20' width and to one mile beyond

ROSSUN village by roughly 6 miles of 12' to 15'-wide access road, surfaced with coronous material. Small roads lead off the former section of road to TINGO and PONDELES villages, both for vehicular access. The road to ROSSUN links all those villages between here and TINGAU II along the old No. 1 Road with LORENGAU. The Road beyond ROSSUN is in the process of being reconstructed and surfaced, and is not for present vehicular access unless emergency requires it. Surfacing will produce a single-lane access road, capable of carrying the heavier vehicles being used in the District now.

(b) Sea : Wharves are located only at DERIMBAT, LOMBRUM, LONIU and LORENGAU within the Division. That at LOMBRUM is for Naval use, and at LORENGAU for general purpose handling. A larger new wharf is being built in LORENGAU for more efficient unloading of cargo shipping. The Manus Local Government Council has a small ships wharf in LORENGAU, and there is a canoe wharf, serving mainly the south coast and southern island native populace, at LONIU Passage.

Good anchorages for ships of 4' to 5' draught exist very close inshore at LIAP and DERIMBAT. Elsewhere, the tidal variations and offshore reefs prevent very close, sheltered anchoring points off the various villages. However, at most of these points, the reef could be blasted to create inshore passages, if the need and justification of expense were to arise.

(c) A two-way airstrip at MOMOTE, 6000' long by 300' wide, is operating at present, and is capable of taking any aircraft currently operating in the Territory. Ansett Airlines of Papua and New Guinea and TAA run eight flights between them per week, connecting Manus with RABAUL, LAE, PORT MORESBY and Australia.

At present there would be little to gain from extending the strip at MOMOTE, since the passenger and cargo turnover handled here does not warrant larger aircraft or more frequent flights. If the need for extra airstrips ever arises, the wartime constructions at MOKERANG, on PITYILU or N'DRILLO could possibly be repaired and brought into operation again.

(K) Technical and Clerical Skills :

There are few professional tradesmen residing in the villages in the Division. Most men with skills are either working in LORENGAU or in various Territory centres. Without figures, the extent of this absentee labour is not known, but direct village inquiry pointed to a considerable number of skilled men permanently away, both from home and the District.

(L) The Stage of Political Development :

The political knowledge of most of the Division's people appears to be limited. Although a Local Government Council has been operating in Manus for a number of years now, these people are still not fully conversant with its functions and machinery. Hence, without even this conceptual basis, the complicated workings of the House of Assembly are seldom grasped to any extent. Some of the younger, more educated men and women have some idea but most of these people are absent from their villages working in LORENGAU or other Districts. The Council President and Vice-President have attended Local Government Association Conferences and visited Australia on educational tours but the degree of deep understanding that they have picked up from observations on these, from personal conversation with them, again does not appear to be too great.

The attitude towards the Administration by the people is, on the surface, a favourable one, yet it does not take much for them to blame various ills on same without deep consideration of what could be more pertinent causes. Similarly, with the Council, more criticisms of its functions and operation tend to be heard from the populace than constructive , Manus-oriented, as opposed to village-oriented, ideas.

(4)

(M) The Economy of the Area :-

(a) A Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries figure puts the number of indigenously-owned bearing coconut trees within the Division at 72,000, with an extra 58,000 not yet bearing. At INRIM, Edgell and Whitely possess 15,500 bearing coconut trees.

As regards rubber plantings, an Agriculture figure gives 17,600 trees, all less than four years old, existing in the Division. On patrol, the following village figures for rubber were recorded :

Village		Village	
TOMERIGO, BUNDRO, POLUSO, WAROBI	2,650 trees	KARI	4,000 trees
DERIMBAT	1,000 "	TINGAU II	650 "
LIAP	an unknown figure	DRANO	500 "
		SABON II, WAREMBU, ROSSUN	an unknown large figure

Cacao plantings stand at approximately 10,070 trees, in the following villages and plantations :

INRIM Plantation	-	1,800 trees bearing
		7,000 not yet bearing
POLUSO	-	700 trees, most bearing
BOWAT II	-	500 " " "
INRIM River	-	70 " " "

800 coffee trees are being grown at LOWA, in LABAHAN Bay, and are apparently bearing at the present time.

(b) According to Agriculture figures, the total actual copra production from the Division's indigenously-owned and Administrated leased plantations was 333 tons for the last financial year. From INRIM Plantation, Edgell and Whitely produced 87 tons over the same period. Six hundredweight of dry cocoa bean was processed at this company's INRIM fermentary and exported to RABAUL also during the same period. The wet beans were not only derived from the company-owned trees at INRIM, but from the native-owned trees at POLUSO, BOWAT II and the INRIM River too.

(c) The present approximate number of bearing coconut trees owned by indigenes in the Division is producing far below the potential copra tonnage. With an improvement in agricultural and processing techniques and reorganisation of management and plantation labour, produce increases could be effected. Cocoa produce figures could also be improved with fertilisation of trees and more organised farming practices.

(d) Sweet potatoes, taro, sago, betel nuts and various fruits are regularly brought into the markets at LORENGAU and [illegible] by people as far inland as DRABITO I for cash sale. However, due to the irregularity of amount of goods coming in each week, the numbers of people attending and fluctuations in prices, no meaningful average sales figure can be given at this stage.

(e) Manus wage labour is employed by all the commercial enterprises in LORENGAU (see Section I(b)) as well as by Administration Departments, the Council and the Navy. Bush-cutting operations at INRIM Plantation are regularly sub-contracted by local villagers too. The urban cash wage for general labour is $6.50 per week, but there is considerable upward variation in wages depending on the particular work and skill required. The actual earnings by Manus labour would probably not be very high due to the fact that many employees

of the above establishments are from other Districts, predominantly the East and West Sepik, now resident in Manus.

Most wage-earners do not appear to derive income from other sources.

(f) Co-operative Societies are operating at DERIMBAT (Pawih Society) SAU (Sau Society), Los Negros Island (Los Negros Society) and LORENGAU (Lei Society). There is evidence that the numbers of copra producers selling to certain Copra Marketing Board numbers is increasing, however, in order to secure a higher return for their produce. Generally, the closer to LORENGAU a village was and the less of a problem transportation posed, the more interest was felt for direct copra marketing to the Board as opposed to sale to the mediary societies.

Total share capital invested in the four societies is as follows :

Los Negros Co-operative Society	-	$5,677
Lei Co-operative Society	-	16,743
Pawih Co-operative Society	-	1,913
Sau Co-operative Society	-	5,857

(g) Peter Pomat of ROSSUN village is the only notable entrepreneur in the Division, holding a copra lease at SALESIA Plantation, and preparing his native land at ROSSUN for a further coconut plantation. He owns a 3-ton tipper truck and hires the driver and has applied for a Development Bank loan to purchase another truck of the same type. To develop his lease at SALESIA, he hired a local labour force and wishes to obtain a further Development Bank loan to hire another force for similar work on his ROSSUN land.

(h) The Commonwealth Savings Bank at KAVIENG and Bank of New South Wales at RABAUL have been requested to advise the total figure for the area of money held in passbooks.

(i) The inland people state that some difficulty is experienced annually in meeting Council tax obligations. The KARI people have underlined their complaint by judging themselves to be capable of paying only $4 per man and $0.50 per woman for each of the past three tax years, instead of the official $6 and $1 respective taxes. The more isolated inland inhabitants, it is true, do not possess important sources of income as yet, and there may indeed be some hardship experienced in tax-raising here. For the rest of the Division, no genuine hardships of this type are evident amongst the general populace.

(j) An average per capita income for mainland Manus coastal adult males would be in the order of $50 per annum, whereas in the isolated inland, it may be as low as $10 to $15.

(k) Marketing facilities for copra are quite adequate at the present rate of indigenous and expatriate production. Rubber is not yet in production, but the big problem is the construction of an inland road rather than concern about the marketing aspect of the venture. The present small output of cocoa is easily and efficiently marketed by Edgell and Whitely.

(l) Within the Division, the following Development Bank loans are being paid off, have been approved or are awaiting Bank consideration :

Loan Applicant	Purpose of Loan	Loan Figure
Kuweh N'DREPOLOU	Copra block improvements - PUTJO-LIU and PUTJO-MAKAU.	$200
So'on KAKOU	Felling of bush - SALESIA Plantation.	150
Sili KOWAN (deceased)	"	300
Joseph Werei CHANEI	" "	200

(6)

Menol LIBEN	Felling of bush - N'DRILLO.	$250
Pame NANAH	Copra drier construction - [illegible]RABITO ?	150
Pomark POPAHUN & Pokio Palko	Copra drier - POLUSO.	200
Lucas KINDELIU	Outboard motor purchase - PITYILU.	200
Joseph NOWE	[illegible] iron purchase - HAUWEI.	200
Peter POMAT*	Felling of bush - ROSSUN.	600
Sapau DRINGYAION*	Felling of bush - N'DRILLO.	300

* Applications awaiting Bank consideration.

(N) Possibilities of Expanding the ECONOMY :

(a) There is sufficient arable coastal land within the Division to increase coconut plantings yet much land remains idle at present because of inter- and intra-village land disputes, and a general apathy to clear primary or secondary forest for the long-term benefits of copra production. Within the inland area, most land is untouched, yet could support large rubber forests or commercial timber forests, providing the access road is put through. At least $\frac{7}{8}$ of the Division's total agriculturally usable acreage would appear to be lying idle for the reasons just mentioned.

(b) Anyincrease in the production of vegetables will be possible when the Manus High School begins placing orders for bush produce to feed its students. This should benefit the people in the immediate hinterland of LORENGAU who can bring their goods to the School easily and efficiently by road transport.

(c) Any appreciable increase in the wages of indigenous service workers at this stage, it is felt, would not benefit the developing economy of the Division, since it would represent a further attraction to local villagers to leave the land and seek work in LORENGAU. As it is , most inland and a number of coastal villages have been drastically depopulated of their male workforce through the combined effects of the lure of the towns and changed incentives as a result of the comparatively high degree of education possible in the District. Higher wages would only reinforce the urban drift and leave rural areas even more short of manpower than they are within the Division now.

(d) A LORENGAU overseas resident, Mr. J. Groat, will shortly be investigating the possibility of introducing pepper as a cash crop on native-owned land at BUYANG in the Division.

There would appear to be a potential for a small beef cattle, sheep or pig-raising venture for regular supply of meat to LORENGAU residents and perhaps the Navy at LOMBRUM. A more long-term possibility could be the tending of timber reserves close to LORENGAU and commencement of replanting of suitable tree species, in consultation with the local sawmill owner.

A fishing industry of major proportions should begin in the near future when the LORENGAU refrigeration unit comes into operation and marketing arrangements are set.

(e) The people in general are not afraid of hard work but need to be inspired before they involve themselves in long-term rural ventures. The ultimate rewards possible from such ventures need to be stressed continually by Administration Departments to keep interest alive. A man requires considerable incentive and patience to regularly tend his newly-planted coconut plantation for at least six to eight years before some income is derived from them. However, the successes of some of the more productive businessmen in the Division may provide some inspiration to others to develop

long-term enthusiasm.

(O) Attitude towards Local Government :

Although many criticisms of the Manus Local Government Council are regularly heard, especially of its capital works programme, it is obvious that the idea of Councillors and the Council as a necessary voice for the populace is a deeply felt one in the majority of villages. The system has become [illegible] part of thinking of the people, both in the political and economic spheres.

(P) Attitude towards Central Government :

As stated earlier, knowledge of actually what the House of Assembly does and how it functions is not widespread in the Division. Knowledge of forms of central government other than that at present operating in the Territory is also limited. Consequently, a real "attitude" towards central government could not be said to have been formed in the minds of the general populace. Most village people think mainly in terms of Manus, rather than the Territory, isolated as it is from the mainstream of political activity and discussion on the mainland and other New Guinea islands.

(Q) Accommodation, Services and Facilities :

The Division, including LORENGAU, has no hotels or guest houses. Accommodation is provided in a majority of the villages in the Division by native materials rest houses.

As far as transport is concerned, a bus service runs between LORENGAU and LOMBRUM and several privately-owned powered canoes in LORENGAU can be hired for transport of passengers and cargo throughout the District. Several indigenous truck-owners run PMV services between LORENGAU and the villages on Los Negros Island. Edgell and Whitely have their own copra-carrying ship, the "Melissa", and Wholesale Societies has the "Sunam". The Roman Catholic, Evangelical, and Seventh Day Adventist and Jehovah's Witness Missions each have their own small ships.

Conclusion :

An interesting and informative patrol, although of comparatively short duration. The writer is grateful for the opportunity to have undertaken the patrol solo and for the experience that was gained therefrom.

For your information, please.

.....
(C. A. Bartlett),
ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-1-1

If calling ask for

Mr. [illegible]

Division of District Administration.
Department of the Administrator,
Manus District
LORENGAU.

14th August, 1969.

Mr. C. A. Bartlett,
Assistant Patrol Officer,
District Office,
LORENGAU.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - PATROL LORENGAU
NO. 2-69/70.

Please be prepared to depart on patrol to the Lorengau/Sou Census Division on 1st September, 1969, where your main task will be to compile an Area Study of the Census Division. Even though no census is to be carried out at this time, an Area Study is necessary because the last patrol to the area, Mr. A.P.O. Johnson's, No. 12/68-69, failed to gain sufficient information to enable him to compile this study.

Please study carefully D.D.A. memorandum 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968, to see what is exactly required and ensure that your report follows closely this format. See also the Political Education file 51-2-2, specifically folios 1 and 2 and ensure that the political education material available is given the widest possible distribution. The importance of area studies in helping to provide a full and accurate coverage of the overall situation concerning reactions of and information about the people of the area being reported upon cannot be over-emphasised, and in your report I want you to include everything you observe and hear, no matter how trivial certain things may appear to you.

The workboat M.V. "Lunaman" will be made available on 1st September to take the patrol to the coastal villages as far as Sou and the offshore islands of Hus and Andra, and should return to Lorengau on 5th September, 1969. You then have until 15th September to visit all the inland villages in the Census Division. The workboat M.V. "Lunaman" will again be allocated from 16th-18th September to enable you to visit Pityilu, Hauwie, Ndrillo and Koruniat. Upon your return requisition for a vehicle to take you to the villages of Rossun, Loniu, Naringel, Mokerang and Papitalai.

Forward any matters requiring magisterial action in regard to both Council rules and general law and order to Lorengau.

Peruse file 42-1-3, Council Rules, and study carefully Patrol No. 12-68/69 and take any follow-up action as necessary.

..../2

Obtain a patrol advance of $30.00 and check to see if there are any N.M.T.A's. requiring payment in the area. Acquit this advance and submit your claim for Camping Allowance immediately upon your return.

I wish you a successful and enjoyable patrol. Sufficient copies of this instruction are attached for you to include one with each copy of your report which I expect within two weeks of the termination of the patrol. If you have any queries whatever, see me before you depart.

R. W. Born

.....
(R. W. BORN),
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MANUS Report No. LORENGAU NO. 3/69-70

Patrol Conducted by K. Poga, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Western Islands Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans

Natives 10

Duration—From 28 /10 /1969 to 12 /11 /1969

Number of Days 16 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 16 /10 /1969

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

Map Reference Sketch map attached

Objects of Patrol Carry out a survey and submit a situation report.

Distribution of mats, Routine Administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

31 / 1 /1970

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 ....

GFB/BT

67-12-4

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

4th February, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

PATROL NO. LORENGAU 3/69-70

Your reference 67-2-1 of 13th January, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by Mr. K. Poga, Patrol Officer, to WESTERN ISLANDS Census Division.

The detailed covering comments leave little else to add. Mr. Poga has submitted an interesting report, and his patrol appears to have been quite effective.

(S.J. PEARSALL)
a/Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.

c.c.
Mr. K. Poga,
District Office,
LORENGAU. Manus District.

Whilst political education is a continuing process it is becoming a more specialised task, and you are still expected to participate fully in its extension at every opportunity.

67.12.4 (17)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-2-1

If calling ask for

Mr.....

MJC:OH.

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
Menyamya District
LORENGAU.

13th January, 1970.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT - LORENGAU No.3/69-70.

The above report, together with patrol map, compiled by Mr. K. Poga, Patrol Officer, is forwarded in duplicate for your perusal and comment. A copy of Mr. Poga's memo explaining his delay in submission is attached.

The report is brief but well compiled, and satisfactorily achieved its objects. It is regrettable though, that even after the draft was checked by a senior Officer, the report is marred by spelling and typing errors.

Page 1, paragraph 1. Luluais and tultuls have certain powers under the N.A.R's, but the powers of a Councillor are confined by Council legislation.

Page 2, paragraph 2. Within 4 lines, the writer has held "short discussions" and lengthy discussions" on the same subject. Mr. Poga has obviously gone to great lengths to explain the system of Government, but he failed to discover how much of this information was absorbed. It is not sufficient to impart knowledge to the people and leave it at that; it is imperative to evaluate the effectivsness of what was said, possibly by a question and answer method.

Page 3, paragraph 4. Perhaps the Administration could provide assistance by supplying corrugated iron and drums for the construction of copra driers, which would in turn alleviate the problem of finding suitable containers for water catchment.

Page 5, paragraph 2. By law, plantations must provide adequate medical supplies for their employees. Public Health Department will be requested to provide supplies for the treatment of village patients. The suggestion that a man from Luf be trained in basic first aid has merit. This has worked well with other outlying villages in the District, and P.H.D.will be contacted to arrange the training.

Page 6, paragraph 4. At present there is no Welfare Officer in this District to assist in the advancement of women in the Western Islands, but should one be posted to this District there is no reason why she cannot accompany a patrol to the area.

Page 7, paragraph 1. It is regrettable that the projector broke down so early in the patrol, as the report indicates that initial response was exceedingly good. Future patrols will also screen suitable films.

.....
(A. F. GOW.)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(16)

Department of the Administrator
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

Telegrams—
Telephone
Our Reference 67-1-1
If calling ask for
Mr. KP.

2nd January, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

LORENGAU PATPOL NO.3/69-70

The long delay in submitting the above report is regreted very much. It was completed three weeks after the patrol, however, Mr Cunningham made some corrections to it and it had to be typed out again. In the mean time, I was taken up with native affairs work.

The report now completed in triplicate is forwarded for your comments and information, please.

.....
(K. Toga)
PATROL OFFICER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(15)

Telegrams.....

Our Reference....67-1-1.....
If calling ask for

Mr.....

Division
~~Department~~ of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
Manus District
LORENGAU.

14th October, 1969.

Mr. K. Poga,
Patrol Officer,
District Office,
LORENGAU.

PATROL OF WESTERN ISLANDS CENSUS
DIVISION LORENGAU NO. 3/69-70.

Please be prepared to depart on M.V. "BARENA" on 27th October, 1969, for a patrol of the above Census Division. The main object of the patrol will be to carry out a survey and submit a Situation Report in the form of Departmental memorandum 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968.

The patrol will be of a joint nature with Public Health Department staff doing a medical survey and routine malaria spraying, three local officers of D.A.S.F. whose duties will be to advise on agricultural and fishing methods, and yourself. I look forward to receiving a very exhaustive Situation Report. The D.I.E.S. Projectionist, S. Smith, will also be accompanying the patrol. He has several selected films for screening and I will be most interested in the people's reaction to these.

Before departure peruse the report on the last patrol to the area and follow up and elucidate on the points raised therein. Also see the "Matters for Attention on Patrol" file and clear up anything outstanding. Also arrange for a distribution of hats to the various luluais and tultuls within the Census Division. This matter is mentioned in Patrol No. 10/66-67. Whilst at Pihon investigate a suitable replacement for the present luluai and let me have a detailed report on this so that I can make my recommendation to the Secretary.

Arrange for an outboard motor, fuel, etc. and dinghy to be shipped on "BARENA" for your use on the patrol. Draw an advance of $15.00 for patrol expenses and an extra amount should there be any NMTA payments outstanding.

On your return, which should not be later than 13th November, 1969, due to other commitments of "BARENA", acquit your advance(s) and submit your camping allowance immediately. Your completed report will be expected within two weeks of your return.

Sufficient copies of these instructions are attached to enable you to submit one with each copy of your report. I wish you a pleasant patrol and fine weather.

.....
(R. W. BORN),
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

(14)

STATTION: LORENGAU

DISTRICT: MANUS

PATROL NUMBER: [illegible]

AREA PATROLLED: Western Islands Census Division

PERSONEL ACCOMPANYING:

Name	Designation	Dept.
Mr Chow	Ag. Officer	DASF
" KOLOHEI	Malaria Sup.	PHD
" Manuai	Member MalaTeam	"
" Hewak	"	"
" Nangit	"	"
" Koniu	"	"
So'on	"	"
" Sokou	"	"
" Kolohei	"	"
" Takamsa	"	"
" Eluh	Fisheries	DASF
" Kutan	Fisheries	DASF
" Samson	Projectionist	DIES

The master and four crews of the MV "Berena".

DURATION OF PATROL: 28th October, 1969 to 12th Nov. 1969.

LAST PATROL TO AREA: 16th October, 1969.

OBJECTIVES OF PATROL: Carry out a survey and submit a situation report; Distribution of hats; Routine Administration.

MAP REFERENCE: Sketch map attached.

(13)

Manus District,
LORENGAU.

67-1-1

21st November, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Manus District.
LORENGAU.

MANUS PATROL NO.3 OF 1969/70

INTRODUCTION:

As stated in the patrol instruction appended hereto, the main purpose of the patrol was to carry out a survey and submit a situation report.

This recent patrol was conducted in the Western Islands Census Division. All villages and plantations in the division were visited. These islands lie due west of the Manus mainland. It is 18 hours by trawler to the first of these islands at Luf.

Aua and Wuvulu Islands are administered from the East Sepik District, however, the patrol visited these two islands in company with the Malaria team.

All islands are flat except for Luf which has some low hills ranging from fifty to a hundred feet above sea level. The absence of rough seas enabled the patrol to be completed before schedule. The MV "BERENA" was used for transport and accomodation, however, the patrol made use of rest houses wherever possible.

PATROL DIARY

(12)

OCTOBER 1969:

TUESDAY 28th.

Departed Lorengau per MV "BERENA" in company of D.A.S.F., Malaria Eradication Control and D.I.E.S. at 1030 hrs. Dropped a couple of discharged patients at Bundralis. Arrived Harengan 1600 hrs. Departed Harengan at 1500 hrs.

Night on "Berena"

WEDNESDAY 29th.

Arrived Luf 0630 hrs. went ashore and Malaria team carried out spray of village houses. Mr Chow, Agricultural Officer carried out inspection of village plantations. Self inspected village, gave talks on health, hygene, Local Government and political education. Presented new hat to Luluai. Showed films from 8.00 pm to 10.00 pm. Held discussions on films from 1015 pm.

Night at Luf.

THURSDAY 30th.

Departed Luf at 0600 hrs. for the Anchorites arriving 1200 hrs. Returned to Luf after spray was completed at 1800 hrs. Departed Luf at 1830 hrs. arriving Maron Plantation at 1900 hrs.

Night at Maron.

FRIDAY 31st.

Departed Maron at 1000 hrs. arriving Pihon 1730 hrs. As the next day was their Sabbath Day, no work was carried out.

Night at Pihon.

SATURDAY 1st.

Fine day - wind N.E. at 0/3 knots. Departed Pihon for Ahu at 1500 hrs. arriving 1630 hrs.

Night at Ahu.

SUNDAY 2nd.

Departed Ahu at 0415 hrs. for Awin and arrived 0645 hrs. Presented hat to luluai and inspected village. Gave talks on health, hygene and Local Government. Heard on complaint on breaking and entering. Dept. Awin for Manu at 0910 hrs.

...../2

PATROL DIARY (contd.)

NOVEMBER 1969:

SUNDAY 2nd.

Arrived Manu at 1340 hrs. Departed Manus bound for Aua. Travelling time 1450 hrs. to 2145 hrs.

Night at Aua.

MONDAY 3rd.

Clear day and fine weather. Malaria team carried out spray of houses, self inspected village houses and school. Gave talks on health, hygene and Local Government. Attempted showing films at 8.00 pm., however, with no result.

Night at Aua.

TUESDAY 4th.

Departed Aua for Wuvulu at 0410 hrs. arriving 1200 hrs. Malaria team conducted spray.

Night at Wuvulu.

WEDNESDAY 5th.

Spray of plantation and village completed. Left Wuvulu at 1210 hrs. and arrived Aua 1510 hrs. Departed Aua for the Ninigo Group at 2300 hrs.

Night on board the MV "Berena".

THURSDAY 6th.

0630 hrs. arrived at Sumasuma Plantation. Malaria conducted spray. Departed for Pateku at 0725 hrs. and arrived 0830 hrs. Inspected village and distributed hat to luluai. Gave talks on the rudiments of cleanliness, Local Government and Aid Posts. Departed Pateku for Ahu Plantation arriving 1210 hrs. At 1300 hrs. left for Lau. Inspected village and presented new hat to luluai. Held discussions on political education, health and hygene. Departed Lau for Taline.

Night at Taline.

FRIDAY 7th.

At 0735 hrs departed Taline for Pinon arriving 0805 hrs. Departed Pihon for Amik at 1200 hrs. Gave talks on Education, Health, Hygene, Local Government and Agricultuere. Departed Amiku for Logan Plantation at 1410 hrs.

Night at Logan.

.../3.

PATROL DIARY (contd.)

(10)

NOVEMBER 1969:

SATURDAY.8th.

Departed Logan Plantation at 0610 hrs for Pellelun Plantation arriving 0740 hrs. Departed for Haina Plantation at 1020 hrs arriving 1100 hrs. Spraying done. Left for Pihon to collect sick patients for Lorengau. Arrived 1530 hrs.

Night at Pihon.

SUNDAY 9th.

Departed Pihon for Liot at 0700 hrs. Inspected village houses while Malaria team conducted spray. Only gave short talks on health and hygene as time did not allow for longer stay. Departed Liot at 1500 hrs arriving Maron Plantation 2000 hrs.

Night at Maron.

MONDAY 10th.

Departed Maron for Luf. Departed Luf at 1800 hrs bound for Lorengau.

Night on the MV "Berena".

TUESDAY 11th.

Arrived Lorengau 1230 hrs.
Patrol stood down.

..... End of Patrol Diary .....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(9)

Telegrams.....

Our Reference.....67-1-1.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Division
~~Department~~ of District Administration,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

11th December, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

MANUS PATROL NO.3 OF 1969/70

POLITICAL:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The area patrolled recently is isolated from any major centres such as Wewak, Madang or Lorengau. The average population on an island would be forty people. Because of these factors, the introduction of Local Government Council in the area is not feasible. The local authorities are still Luluais and Tultuls. These officials have about the same authorities as the councillors on the Manus mainland.

Luluais in the division are Mismet of Luf, Malai of Pihon, Simail of Lau, Angtil of Pateku, Papi of Liot, and Tultuls are Sikoni of Amik and Lipit of Awin.

As stated in paragraph three of the Patrol Instruction appended here', a new Luluai was appointed for Pihon. The people showed their unanimous approbation by a loud burst of applause. The man appointed was EMIL. Emil is in his mid thirties with a family of two; has had no formal education, is fluent in pidgin and is a convert of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission. He is highly respected in the village and great potential for leadership.

Not forgetting the old Luluai, Malai Kitau who was given praise for the long service he has given to the Administration while he held office, Gifts of magazines, news papers, food and other necessities were made to him. No tobacco was distributed at Pihon as all were Seventh Day Advantists.

..../2

PATROL REPORT

(2)

Although it has been stated in the introduction that it is not feasible for a Local Government Council in the area talks were given on the pros and cons of councils. This was in the form of comparisions with the area patrolled and Manus Local Government Council. Explanations on the division of areas into council wards, election of councillors, taxation, council rules such as health and hygene and council projects. The majority of the people showed considerable interest, however, a minority of them stated that they prefered to stay as they are with luluais and tultuls. The Administration is caring for them and that is good enough. They have also stated that they do not pay taxes and would not have the money to do so if they did have a council.

Short discussions were held on the House of Assembly and its functions. It was noticed that not too many people are aware of the House, its constitutions and what goes on. Lengthy discussions were held on this. Brief talks were given as hereunder. Members like Paliau are elected everyfour years. The first House of Assembly elections were held in 1964 and the second one in 1968. The next election is due in 1972. The council over in Manus have an advisor who helps the councillors at meetings. In the same way the House has Official Members who assist Elected Members like Paliau on what the Administration thinks the Government should do. A luluai has to speak for his village during patrol visits. In the same way an elected member has to speak for electorate in the House. An elected member is the mouth of the people in his electorate. It is important for each member to do his work well. He must travel around his electorate and talk to many people. He should not only talk to leaders or important people but peoples of all kinds. In this way he can find out what most of the people in his electorate think.

Then when he goes to the House he will be able ~~to~~ to tell other members what his people want and think. If he just sits in the House and says nothing or says what he thinks then he is not doing his job properly. After such meetings the member should go around his electorate again and tell the people, what he said in the House and what the members decided. The elected member has a duty to his people in his electorate, to help them.

In every village visited the people would say they had not seen their member for years. The last time they saw of him was in 1968 when he carried out his campaign for the elctions. The inavailability of transport was conveyed on them.

..../3

Political Education(contd.):

Copies of the October issue of the Manus Local Government Council "CHINAL" were distributed to all the villages. A copy of "OUR NEWS" was given to every village patrolled.

ECONOMICS:

GENERAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

There is very little agriculture in the whole census division. A very small amount of cane sugar is grown at Luf. There is an island called Administration Island where pawpaws, taros, bananas and sweet potatos are grown in abundance. The rest of the islands live off fish and what they can buy from the plantation run stores. Turtle which is found in large numbers is not eaten by the majority of the people as they are Seventh Day Adventists.

The main crop which brings the people money is copra. This crop is extensively grown on every island. The copra is used for both subsistance needs and for sale to the plantations. Mr Batt who owns a large number of plantations buys the copra from these people at $5.00 a bag. This of course is a reasonable price as he supplies the bags and transport. Luluai Mismet of Luf wanted a few cocoa seedlings from Maron, however, he believed that this would be against Administration policy. Mr Chow assured him by saying that Lorengau is a long way therefore if he could obtain them from the plantation it would be alright.

Copra is processed by the solar system. This method is slow and tedious in the long run. The people were asked why they could not use drum furnaces. In reply they stated that drums scarce in the area therefore they could only be used for storing water.

NON-INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT:

Mr Batt is the only expatriate entrepreneur who owns a large number of plantations in these islands. He employs six European managers who are stationed at Maron, Logan, Pellelun, Bipinai Mal and Anchorites. A very large proportion of the labour is drawn from the Simbai area of the Madang District. A small number come from the Tari in the Southern Highlands District and a few Sepiks. Only a very few of the locals seek employment at the plantations. It was noticed that these people seemed to mix very well.

Apart from coconuts, a few cocoa trees are

...../4

Non-Indigenous Development:

Apart from coconuts a few cocoa trees are grown at Maron Plantation. Large scale production of this crop is uncertain. The manager at Maron emphasized that if any villagers from any of the nearby villages do wish to have some of the cocoa trees experimented he would be too glad to give them out.

S O C I A L:

EDUCATION:

A total of seven schools were visited during the whole patrol. These were all run by the Roman Catholic Mission and the Seventh Day Adventists Mission. Catholic Schools are located at Amik and Lau; Seventh Day at Luf, Liot, and Pihun.

The Catholic Mission students are sent to Bundralis for higher schooling. After completion of standard six the pupils at the Seventh Day Adventist run schools are sent to higher schools run by the them. English is taught in all schools except for Luf where Pidgin is used. Students at Lau were given a week off due to shortage of food. The Catholic Mission boat MV "MARGARET" visits the area once every six months. She was overdue for her next trip and as a result this food shortage occurred. All schools visited were clean and tidy. Only some of the buildings were made of permanent material.

About sixty percent of the people are literate in the lingua franca(Pidgin) or English. Quite a number of young people between the ages of fifteen and thirty are either at Madang or Wewak receiving higher education and employment.

HEALTH:

As these islands are isolated from the main centres of Lorengau, Madang and Wewak, diseases are quite few. Two patients with Bronchicele and Gastro-enteritis respectively were taken into Lorengau for treatment. These people are always desperate for transport during emergency cases.

The Malaria Eradication Control team faced difficulties in spraying the plantations. As this was a time when the Hong Kong Flue and the Influenza Epidemic had broken out, the plantation managers refused the team ashore. However, after some lengthy talks, they were persuaded into letting the boys carry out their spray. The main reason behind this ill feeling was that they had been promised some medical supplies but these had never arrived.

...../5

(5)

Health(contd.):

Health Extension Officer, B. Hiscox from Lorengau had stated he would accompany this patrol but at th last mixute he was unable to come [illegible] the managers. This division is free of any disease of a serious nature.

AID POSTS:

There are **twor** aid post which serve the whole census division, one at Pihun and another at Pateku. Other villages which are situated distance from these aid post seek treatment at the nearest plantation. It is thought that the Department of Public Health should supply some medicine to these plantations because at this stage they, the managers are spending money on medicine for their labourers and the village people. While at Luf the people stated that their desire for medical attention is great and that one of their own man be trained in basic first aid so that he could look after them during times when the island is isolated.

There are no infant welfare clinic services in the Ninigo Group of islands. The Aid Post Orderly conducts clinics once a week on the nearby islands ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ to the best of his ability.

L A W & O R D E R:

The census division remains free of any crime. Minor disputes and quarrels in the villages are settled by these luluais and tultuls who have as much authorities as the councillors in Manus. One complaint was brought up during the whole patrol. A labourer from one of the plantations at Awin broke into a house at mid night and placed his hands on a female resident. When questioned he replied that there was no officer of this department or of the police department to keep x an eye on him. He was strongly warned that this was bad and if he did it again he would be under a serious charge. He was also told that just because there were no officers of the Administration around *he* could no go ahead and do what he pleased. Three overseers at the plantation were asked to warn the labourers if any of them went to the village and did something of that nature, he would be punished severely by the government.

M I S S I O N S:

There are two missions operative in the area patrolled, the Roman Catholic Mission and the Seventh Day Adventists.

..../6

Missions(contd.):

No rivalry exists between the mission adherents. The Seventh Day Adventists Mission has influences over Luf, Pihon, and Liot. The Catholic Mission over Amik, Awin, Pateku and Lau. The attitudes of the missions towards the village people and vice versa are good.

C U L T & U N R E S T:

This subject is out of the question. All the people are pro Administration. No sign of the above subject was observed in all the villages patrolled.

C O M M U N I T Y E D U C A T I O N:

The Ninigo Group is very unfortunate as it has no social organisations. It is felt that these people are missing out some important aspects of community development. Although Aua and Wuvulu are not in the Manus Administrative boundary they have some fine examples of community development. They have women's clubs where women and girls are taught the basics in sewing, cooking, child caring and various sporting activities. Many colourful baskets and fine carvings are sold through these women's clubs.

Basketball happens to be one of the main games which is widely played by boys and girls in the Manus District. A lot of things can be achieved and are achieved through such organisations. The women of the Ninigos requested that a Welfare Officer be sent there with the aim of teaching them to operate women's clubs. They seemed to show an keen interest in this.

S O C I A L S T R U C T U R E:

The chief characteristics of the social structure are:- (1) The recognition of lands of kinship with obligations extending beyond the family group.

(11) A strong attachment of the people to their land.

Amphasis is placed on aquisition of material goods, primarily for personal consumption and with a view to creating a different or higher standard of living.

S T A N D A R D O F L I V I N G:

Houses in the villages are rather small but are improving very slowly. They are mainly of two types, bush material houses and scrap materials. Clothing standards are improving steadily although the majority still use laplaps. European goods such as tables, chairs, water drums, canvas sails are increasing in number in the homes.

..../7

MISCELLANEOUS:

FILM SCREENING:

Film screeing was for the first time ever shown in the Western Islands. A great variety of them totalling seventeen were taken on this patrol. These were specially selected for an area which had never had films before. The first night ofthe films was at Luf Islands The amazing thing was that not a soul was at home, everyone, young and old showed up at the occassion. The generator roared and the projector went into motion. The people soon for the first time witnessed living Europeans on a piece of cloth. This was something they had never seen before and they watched with keen interest. The interest built up when explainations were made at intervals. A drastic thing occurred when nearing the end of the fourth film. The power generator gave a burst and stopped completely. It was stripped down completely but could not find any fault due to the projectionist lack of mechanical knowledge. Silence was called and apologies were made on behalf of the projectionist for the inconvenience caused.

The people were then asked of their opinion on the films. Luluai Mismet was speaking on behalf of his people. Hereunder is what he said:
" This is the first time the Government has brought films to me and my people. It is not your faul that the machine has broken down, however, the few that we have seen have given us something to think and talk about. My people agree with me that we have appreciated the films very much. What we have witnessed ourselves and from your explainations a lot of new ideas have been achieved. We have seen places, big machines, ships, factories and people which we had never seen before. Speaking On behalf of my people again I strongly request that whenever a patrol came out it must always bring some films to show us. Thank you and now I shall call upon the maltitude to show their appreciation by a big applause."
The films were not shown during the rest of the patrol.

C O P L A I N T S:

Aftter discussions people would normally be asked if they had any complaints. To my utmost surprise no one had anything to say. Nothing was raised in regard to the attitude of the plantation managers to the villagers and vice versa. The only complaint was made at Awin Island mentioned earlier in the report.

..../8

T R A N S P O R T:

Canoe transport is the only mode of travel in this area. Although these people are only a few hours sea travel apart, this area can become an impenetrable barrier during the more severe periods of the North West Winds. During these times food becomes very scarce. The people cannot travel to the plantation stores.

V I L L A G E S:

The villages visited are something to comment on. Every village was spotlessly clean and tidy, with the exception of Liot. Some houses are built on raised floor and others on the ground. Avery few corrugated iron roofed houses were observed in the villages. Toilets are built in the usual manner over the sea water. Something peculiar about these houses is that they do not have rooms as the buildings on the Manus mainland but have large living rooms where the families eat and sleep. Coconut leaves are used for roofs and walls.

P A T R O L P E R S O N A L:

All patrol personels performed their duties at a high level.

C O N C L U S I O N:

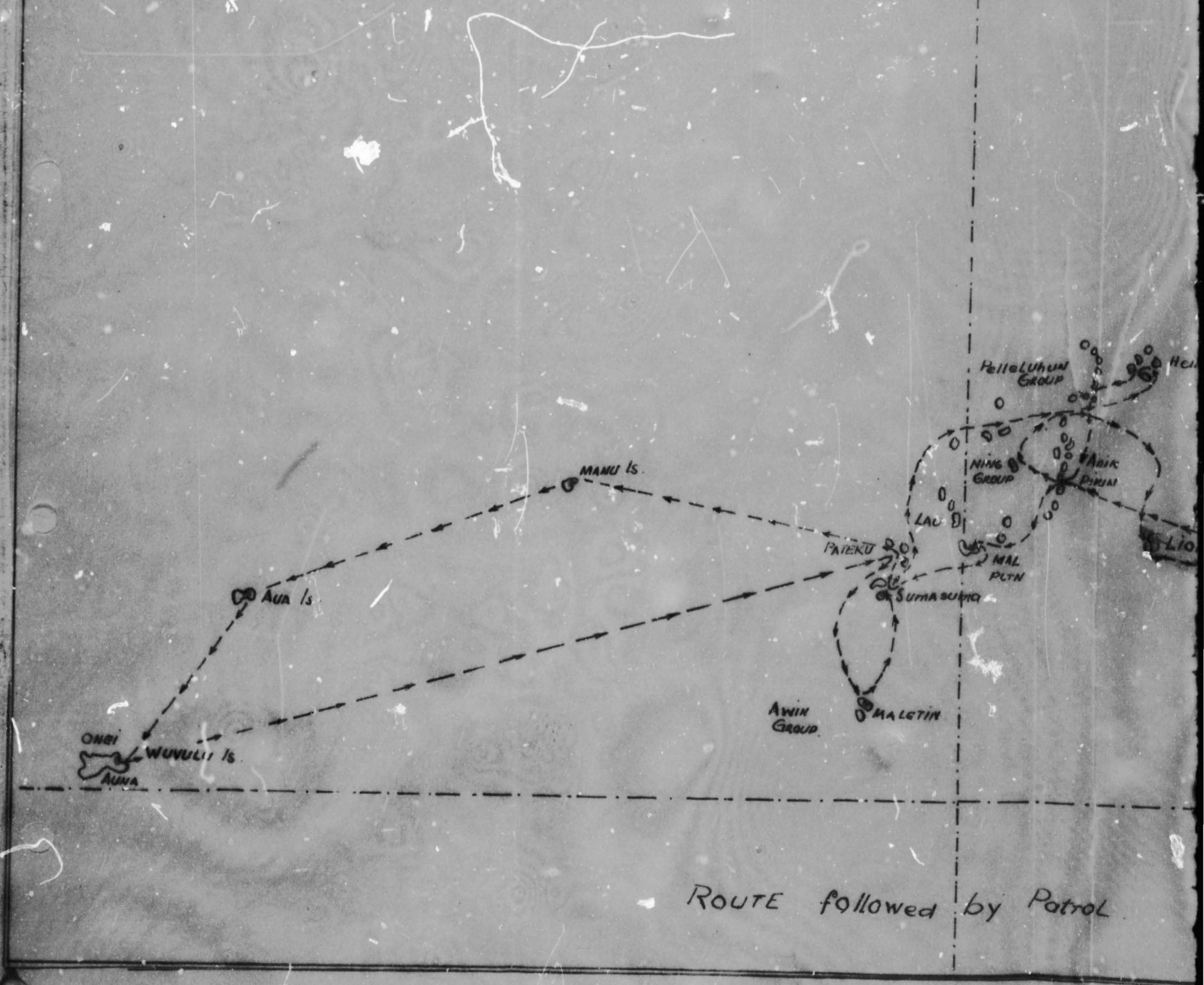
As this was my first patrol into the area, the objectives of the patrol was carried out leisurely and observations were made of the villages and their sorroundings very closely. With the sea in our favour, the patrol was most enjoyable.

..... End of Patrol .....

.....
(K. Puga)
PATROL OFFICER

WESTERN ISLANDS

Patrol No 3-69/70.



STERN ISLANDS.

3-69/70

SAE Is

ANCHORITE Is

HELLELUHUN GROUP

HEINA GROUP

NI AE GROUP

ANIK

PIKIAI

LIOT

MAL PLTN

SUBIA

LUF

Hermit Is

MAROK PLTN

PALAWAT Is

LORENGAU →
18 HOURS

by Patrol

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MANUS Report No. Lorengau No. 4-69/70 (Special)

Patrol Conducted by M. CUNNINGHAM, a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

Area Patrolled Western Islands, Purdy Islands, Los Reyes.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans } Crews of H.M.A.S. Samarai

Natives } and H.M.A.S. Lae.

Duration—From 16 /10/1969 to 20/10/1969

Number of Days 4

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services /5/1969 (Western Islands)

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

Map Reference German Admiralty Charts.

Objects of Patrol To investigate sighting of Formosan fishing vessel and to search for further vessels.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

4 / 11 / 1969

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 ...

GFB:KA

67-12-2

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

[illegible] November, 1969.

District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

PATROL NO. LORENGAU 4/69-70.

Your reference 67-2-1 of 4th November, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. M.J. Cunningham, a/D.O., to Western Islands, Purdy Islands and Los Negros.

Mr. Cunningham has submitted a brief but interesting report. No further comment is required.

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

Copy of report to /A.

67-12.2.

(4)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....
Our Reference 67-2-1
If calling ask for
Mr.....

RWB:VM

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
10 NOV 1969
KONEDOBU

Division
~~Department~~ of District Administration.
Department of the Administrator
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

4th November, 1969.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

LORENGAU SPECIAL PATROL NO. 4/1969-70.

The attached report, in duplicate, is forwarded for your information and records, please.

The unidentified vessel, when first sighted by M.V. "Barena" was apparently within the 12 mile zone, but by the time it was picked up by the patrol it have moved well away and so no further action was taken.

N.O.I.C. (PNG) stated that your office had been kept fully informed of events, as they occurred, through the clear Navy channel so no telegrams were originated by this office.

.....
(A. E. GOW)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Encl. (2)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....
Our Reference 67-1-0
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Division
~~Department of District Administration~~
Department of the Administrator
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

29th October, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT - LORENGAU No. 4-69/70.

This patrol was mounted for (a) the investigation of the reported sighting of a Formosan fishing vessel east of Luf Island in the Western Islands and (b) search the western and adjacent islands for any further vessels.

H.M.A.S. Samarai and H.M.A.S. Lae, patrol boats from H.M.A.S. Tarangau at Jombrum, conducted the search. Lae was used from 1230 16th October until 1515 17th October when Samarai took over the search.

As well as following as closely as possible the format for situation reports as detailed in Departmental memorandum 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968, the procedure as outlined in Section 21 of Procedures for Patrolling the Declared Fishing Zone will be used.

PATROL DIARY

16.10.69 Call received from M.V. "Barena" reporting sighting of Formosan fishing vessel east of LUF Island, possibly within the D.F.Z. After District Commissioner consulted with N.O.I.C., it was decided to despatch H.M.A.S. Lae to the area, with self on board. At 1230 boarded H.M.A.S. Lae in mid harbour, and proceeded to LUF Island. Came upon M.V. "BARENA" at 1630 and Master confirmed vessel still in original position. Sighted Luf at 1745, arriving 1900. No sign of vessel. Proceeded to MARON, arriving 2100. Ashore with Executive Officer and spoke to relieving manager who reported no sightings. Resumed search and advised by NOIC at 2330 to widen the search area.

17.10.69 All night spent searching waters off Luf and Maron. Signal from NOIC at 0900 indicating H.M.A.S. Samarai to take over search and self to transfer to Samarai whilst Lae to return to base. Radar signal picked up at 1115 - possibly reported vessel. Closed in on vessel, arriving 1145. Flag identified as Formosan. Ascertained name, number, port of registration then stood off at two miles. Vessel not within the D.F.Z. Moved off at 1300 to rendezvous with Samarai - rendezvous took place at 1515 and self transferred to Samarai. Contacted vessel at 1705, ascertained not within D.F.Z. and moved to new search area. All night spent searching waters off Liot, Mal, Awin and Suma Suma. Contact on radar at 2100, identified at 2128 as M.V. "Rudolf Whalen"!

18.10.69 Searching Aua and Wuvulu area, arriving Wuvulu 0700. Manager on board and reported no sightings. Departed Wuvulu 0710. Remainder of day spent searching Aua, Manu, Suma Suma, Ahu and Pelleluhun Passage. Searching the Kamit group at night.

19.10.69 Night and early morning run from Kamit group to the Purdys. Sighted Bat at 1100, anchoring at 1210. Departed Bat at 1400, arriving Alim at 1915. Baluan on radar at 2000, Tilianau at 2340. Night running out to the Los Reyes.

20.10.69 Tong Island at 0100, thence to Los Reyes, Pak and Los Negros. Entered Seeadler Harbour at 0715, berthing at Lombrum at 0800. To Lorengau at 0830, arriving 0900 and reported to District Commissioner.

(1)

SPECIAL REPORT

SITUATION REPORT

The sighting was first reported by the Master of the M.V. Barena in a call to the District Office at 1030. The Naval Officer-in-Charge, Papua New Guinea, was visiting the District Commissioner at the time, so after consultation it was jointly decided to send a patrol boat to investigate the sighting, with the writer accompanying as any arresting was to be done by a civilian although a boarding party escort would be provided.

A. The vessel was contacted on the radar at 1115, arriving upon it at 1145. It was identified as NO. 11 YU KUO, with port of registration being indecipherable. It was a black metal hull vessel of approximately 90 tons, bridge amidships, crews quarters and refrigeration plant at the stern. On top of the bridge was situated a large search light, radar, and a direction finder.

B. (i) The vessel when sighted was at latitude $1^{o}47'$ South, longitude 145° 24' East.

(ii) The nearest land was Luf Island, 23 miles away on a bearing of 306°.

(iii) Position was determined by radar ranges and visible bearings. The chart used was DA2766.

(iv) Estimated order of accuracy is within one mile.

C. The vessel was stationary.

D. Sighting took place at 1145 hours.

E. Category D.

F. There was no activity on board, with the crew obviously resting. There were some set lines.

G. The patrol boat stood off at two miles and awaited further instructions. The information was also sent to Deputy Naval Officer-in-Charge.

H. See A. above.

CONCLUSION:

Because of the haste in which the patrol was mounted, no written patrol instructions were received. The Administration is indeed fortunate insofar as the Navy are able to provide fast patrol vessels to investigate all sightings and pursue, if needs be, any foreign fishing vessel within the declared fishing zone. I am indebted to the Captains and 1st. Lieutenants of H.M.A.S. Lae and Samarai for the hospitality shown to me on this patrol.

M.J.Cunningham.
(M. J. CUNNINGHAM),
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Manus Report No. 4/69-70

Patrol Conducted by J.R.Blyth Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Baluan M'Bunai and part Sau Bipi Census Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans

Natives

Duration—From 17/11/1969 to 30/1/1970 (Not continueous)

Number of Days 32

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? 17 -21/11/69

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7/8/1969

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

Map Reference Admiralty Charts

Objects of Patrol As per instructions

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

9/4/1970

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 ....

GFB/BT

(31)

67-12-5

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.
29th April, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

PATROL NO. LORENGAU 4/69-70

Your reference 67-2-1 of 8th April, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. J. R. Blyth, Patrol Officer of BALUAN - M'BUNAI and part SAU/BIPI Census Divisions.

Your detailed comments provide an excellent summary of the matters arising from this informative report.

Mr. Blyth's patrol appears to have been quite useful.

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

c.c.
Mr. J. R. Blyth,
District Office,
LORENGAU. Manus District.

(ii) Local Government Councillors and Committeemen.

Remarks re Councillor POMAMEN of Pak would appear to be coloured, by the strained relations that existed between Mr. Blyth and Councillor Pomamen. A complaint was lodged by Pomamen against Patrol Officer, Blyth, and settled in my office. The allegation in respect of the schools Rule should have been fully investigated [illegible] substantiated. Statements such as those made only reflect adversely on the officer concerned.

With references to prosecutions under Council Rules the present situation is most unsatisfactory. Hundreds of cases were outstanding for months and unless regular and rapid hearing of cases can be guaranteed it is more or less a waste of time prosecuting, and there is no doubt that the entire Local Government system in Manus is being seriously jeopardised by this deficiency.

(iii) House of Assembly

(iv) House of Assembly Members

The remarks made are generally correct.

(v) Political Education

I concur with Mr. Blyth's remarks. To my thinking Political Education is our most urgent task in this district.

(vi) Preferential Voting

Well done and Mr. Blyth has shown good initiative in his use of a patrol table as an extension media.

3. "B" ECONOMIC (i) General Rural Development

The dispute over Alim island is essentially a "family squabble" for which there is no simple solution. Given time, I think the matter will resolve itself. In the overall picture it is of no great consequence.

(ii) Activities of Developing Departments

Cacao on Lou Island was sponsored by D.A.S.F. but planting with a view to export from available ports and the siting of a central fermentary evidently were not considered by the extension enthusiasts.

(iii) Processing and Marketing

Comments on the method of siting the fermentary are not entirely correct. No objections were made to those voting at the time of the poll, and the poll itself was by no means the deciding factor in selecting the site. The problems existing would not have arisen had more foresight been used in the initial planting programme. Latest reports indicate that the majority of growers appear to have accepted the proposed site.

I find it hard to believe that the M'Bunai Society could not get timber ex Rabaul as the Council has had no serious problem. Timber is also available in Lorengau.

4. "C" Social (i) Health

The figure of 60% quoted for malaria is most disturbing and I would like to know Mr. Blyth's sources as only 2-3 years ago, the almost complete eradication of malaria from Manus was well in sight and the figure quoted if correct indicates a serious decline in the position.

(ii) Education

Buildings erected by the P.I.R. under their civil aid programme

are a liability not an asset and if they are any indication of the Army's building ability I suggest the Army confine its activities to its traditional role.

(iii) Law and Order

Refer previous remarks re [illegible].
Complaints under the Child Welfare Ordinance should have been investigated fully on the spot and if necessary court action initiated on the return of the patrol.

(v) Cult and Unrest

Solomon is an angry young man with fixed ideas. Edgell and Whiteley have removed the Manager's residence referred to and withdrawn their appeal re title to the land.

A number of Muli's adherents were recently gaoled for failure to comply with Council Rules.

Council has not fixed any rates for canoe hire. A rule in respect of powered craft is under consideration. Council pays rural workers $1.00 per working day and carriers should not be paid less than this amount. Today it is a question of supply and demand. The parties referred to in the Metawari area remind one of the "Bottle Parties" of our western culture in Port Moresby and other larger centres. This area is decadent and needs frequent magisterial patrols coupled with community education and welfare activities.

(vi) Community Education

There is now an Administration Welfare Officer in the District and Council employs two qualified Ahioma graduated Welfare Assistants.

5. "D" Miscellaneous

The data compiled is most useful and should be of great assistance if the Exoil project develops. One can always expect a "Manus Mili" in such situations.

6. Appendices.

Appendix A dealt with on relevant files. Appendix B - Council will be advised.

For your information.please.

.....
(A. F. GOW.)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-12-5 (28) (29)

Telegrams.....
Our Reference 67-2-1
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Division
Department of District Administration.
Department of the Administrator,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

8th April, 1970.

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

5

PATROL REPORT No. A/69-70.

1. An otherwise reasonable report is marred by many spelling errors, and in places clumsy English construction. The misspelling of the following place names are important, and should be corrected.

BOHUAI	incorrectly spelt		BOHAI	in Report
HAHAI	"	"	HAIHAI	" "
PISIK	"	"	PESIK	" "
LIULIU	"	"	LUILUI	" "
KOMULI	"	"	KAMULI	" "
PANUSELU	"	"	BANISALU	" "
MOUK/POLOT	"	"	POLAT	" "

DROIA as per Village Directory is spelt N'Droia in the Report. The latter is correct and the Directory should be amended accordingly.

The use of the name Langendrowa should be discontinued and the name Mouklen used instead. Both are recorded in the Village Directory as amended by previous memos. Similarly, Pelikawa should be abandoned in favour of Peli.

Liu Liu and Panuselu should be added to the Village Directory.

2. SITUATION REPORT "A" Political (i) Local Government

Council's Dog Rule is invalid following the coming into force of the Dog Ordinance 1966 on 15/8/68. Council is awaiting a valid draft Dog Rule from the Commissioner for Local Government to replace the invalid rule. As Dog Rules have been in force in Manus for many years the complaints voiced are typical Manus prevarication.

The remarks re Local Government as it now exists in comparison with the original simple system were echoed by the speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr. J. Guise, in his opening speech of the last Local Government Association. However, it is essential to realise that local government is a viable organisation with its own growth factors. It appears that its rate of growth has outstripped the rural population and this emphasises the urgent need for political education. The situation has undoubtedly been compounded by the absence from the rural areas of the majority of the Manus intelligensia.

In respect of the Works Programme, one of the big problems is physical communication in relation to delivery of materials, supervision of work etc. Where possible the contract system is used, all water supply projects have been done by contract.

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STATION	LORENGAU
DISTRICT	MANUS
PATROL NUMBER	No. 4. 69-70
AREA PATROLLED	BALUAN/M'BUNAI CENSUS DIVISION PLUS BUNDRAMEI, SAPONDRALIS SAU/BIPI C.D.
DURATION OF PATROL	17/11 - 21/11/69 26/11 - 8/12/69 18/12 - 20/12/69 19/1 - 30/1/70
OBJECTS OF PATROL	LAND MATTERS ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION SPECIAL REPORT - MINING OPERATION PELIKAWA.
MAP REFERENCE	ADMIRALTY CHARTS.

Routine administration and political education, collation of census M'Droia

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference.....
If calling ask for

Mr.....

Division
Department of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

4th February, 1970.

District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

PATROL REPORT LORENGAU NO.4.EK
PATROL INSTRUCTION 69-70 4,5 and 6.
SITUATION REPORT.

INTRODUCTION

This patrol comprised of written patrol instructions No.4 of 69/70, No 5 of 69/70 and special patrol to the Peljkawa area - No 6 of 69/70, and attached folios will cover the three (3) documented sets of instructions as one report being No 4 of 69/70 with appropriate appendices attached.

The patrol as documented above No's 4, 5 and 6 visited all villages within the Baluan/M'Bunai census division in the South-East Islands area and South-Coast area of the Admiralty Islands. Bundrahei and Sapondralis villages in the Seu/Bipi census division of the Manus District were also visited (see attached appendices for details).

The initial written instructions re patrol No 4 of 69/70 provided for transport per the M.V. Barena accompanying an Infant Welfare patrol led by E.M.A. Mr. D. Hiscox. The specific tasks as documented per attached instructions were completed, however, additional verbal instructions (see file 35-3-20) re survey areas of Administration land at Langendrowa on Rambutsyo island were not finished as time was not permitting. As noted in attached diary the patrol returned to Lorengau on the 21/11/69.

Written instructions Patrol No 5 of 69/70 to Mr. K. Pega, Patrol Officer, were re-allocated to the writer who then departed Lorengau on the 26/11/69 per M.V. Barena accompanied by Mr. W. Kolohae of the Malaria Eradication section of Public Health. The patrol had covered the mainland section and M'Buke island of the off-shore chain of the Baluan/M'Bunai census division, when the M.V. Barena was recalled to Lorengau as the vessel was to forward to Madang for survey.

Through an informal arrangement with Mr. R. Hibberd, Department of Education, Lorengau, the writer again departed Lorengau on the 18/12/69, accompanied by Mr. Hibberd per private speedboat intending to cover Lou and Baluan Islands of the Census division before the Christmas vacation. Lugo village of Lou Island was visited and routine administration and a survey and investigation of a site for an intended business lease were carried out. The craft on the 20/12/69 experienced mechanical troubles and return to Lorengau was effected on the 21/12/69.

Written instructions Patrol No 6 of 69/70 to Mr. M. J. Cunningham, Patrol Officer, were re-allocated to the writer who then departed Lorengau per M.V. Lunaman on the 1[illegible]/1/70 to patrol the remaining sector of the Baluan/M'Bunai census division re (Patrol instructions No 5 of 1969/70) and also visited Malai Bay of the Seu/Bipi census division plus attended to instructions Special patrol No 6 of 69/70 in the Peljkawa area of the Baluan/M'Bunai area.

The patrol covered all land matters as per attached appendices, routine administration and political education, collation of census M'Droia

(25)

and Bohai 1 and a preliminary investigation into land ownership and publicity of company activities and mining legislation as per attached instructions Patrol No. 6. 69/70.

(24)

DIARY

17.11.69 Departed Lorengau 0700 hours per M.V.BARENA and proceded Pak island arriving 1030 hours. Survey of mission lease - Evangelical Mission and investigation to 1230 hours. Departed Pak Island and proceded Loamat arriving 1445 hours. Survey of business lease site Pak [illegible] compilation applications Sect. 15 Land Titles Commission Ordinance to 2000 hours. Slept Loamat.

18.11.69 Departed Loamat 0700 hours per M.V.BARENA and proceded Penchal (re P.H.D. activity). Departed 1130 hours and proceded Langendrowa arriving 1230 hours. Investigation survey on Administration land - not completed. Departed Langendrowa 1430 hours and proceded Lou arriving Solang circa 1800 hours. Slept Solang.

19.11.69 Departed Lou 0630 hours and proceded Baluan arriving 0830 hours. Survey and investigation of Special purpose lease.(Baluan Rural Health Centre) to 1100 hours. Departed Baluan and proceded M'Buke arriving 1520 hours. Survey and investigation of Special purpose lease (Aid Post) site to 1800 hours. Slept M'Buke.

20.11.69 Departed M'Buke 0700 hours and proceded Pere arriving 1030 hours. Survey and investigation of Special purpose lease (Aid Post) site to 1500 hours. Departed Pere and proceded M'Bunai arriving 1600 hours. Investigation Aid Post and P.T.S. site re lands enquiry to 1700 hours. Slept M'Bunai.

21.11.69 Survey and investigation M'Bunai Native Society and compilation applications under Sect. 15 Land Titles Commission Ordinance. Departed M'Bunai and arrived Lorengau 1500 hours. Reported District Office.

26.11.69 Departed Momote per M.V.BARENA 0615 hours and proceded Lauis arriving 0800 hours. Political Education and inspection of village to 1145 hours. Departed Lauis and proceded M'Bunai arriving 1545 hours. Discussions villager's and M.H.A. Paliau. D.I.E.S. Projection 1930 hours. Slept M'Bunai.

27.11.69 Political Education 0900 to 1200 hours. Departed M'Bunai per canoe and proceded Pere arriving 1500 hours after heavy rain. Political Education and village inspection to 1800 hours. Thence return M'Bunai arriving 1845 hours. Arbitrations and complaints to 2030 hours. Slept M'Bunai.

28.11.69 Departed M'Bunai and proceded Nohang arriving 1218 hours. Political education 1400 - 1600 hours. Village inspection. Slept Nohang.

29.11.69 Departed Nohang 0630 hours and proceded Pau arriving 0900 hours. Political Education and village inspection to 1030 hours, and proceded Londru arriving 1200 hours. Village inspection and Political Education to 1430 hours. Thence departed for Loi per canoe via Loicha arriving 1630 hours. Slept Loi.

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30.11.69 Execution of Lease documents to 1200 hours. Political education and village inspection to 1400 hours. Departed Loi and proceeded Metawari arriving 1630 hours. Slept Metawari.

1/12/69 Political education and discussions plus village inspection to 1048 hours. Thence departed Metawari arriving N'Droia 1315 hours. Execution of lease document and Political education to 1818 hours.

2/12/69 Colation of census N'Droia group 0830 - 1830 hours. Slept N'Droia.

3.12.69 Departed N'Droia 0830 hours and proceded Bohai No.1. arriving 1130 hours. Village inspection and thence departed arriving Patu Mission station 1400 hours. Slept Patu.

4.12.69 Colation of census Bohai No 1. 0800 - 1200 hours. Compilation situation type material. Slept Patu.

5.12.69 Departed Patu per M.V.BARENA 1130 hours and proceded M'Buke arriving 1500 hours. Delivery Lease document and village inspection. Slept M'Buke.

6.12.69 Departed M'Buke per speedboat and proceded Moenai arriving 0830 hours. Political education and village inspection to 1000 hours. Departed Moenai and proceded Pelikawa arriving 1030 hours. Survey of proposed Council excision administration land. Political education and discussions to 1500 hours. Departed Pelikawa and proceded Moenai thence to M'Buke arriving 1700 hours. Slept M'Buke.

7.12.69 Political education to 1030 hours. Slept M'Buke.

8.12.69 Departed M'Buke per M.V.BARENA and proceded Pelikawa arriving 1000 hours. Compilation situation type material. Slept Pelikawa.

9.12.69 Departed Pelikawa and proceded Lorengau arriving 1430 hours. Reported District Office.

18.12.69 Departed Lorengau 1100 hours per speedboat accompanied by Mr. R. Hibbard and proceded Lou Island arriving Rei village 1400 hours. Political education to 1530 hours. Liason Mr. C. Hess S.D.A.Mission. Inspection village and fermentary. Departed Rei and proceded Lago arriving 1600 hours. Political education and discussions 1930 - 2130 hours. Slept Lago.

19.12.69 Investigation and survey proposed business lease Mr. R. Knight to 0900 hours. To Bolang village intending Political education; abandoned due to weather thence returned Lago. Slept Lago.

20.12.69 Lago village. Sabbath observed.

21.12.69 Departed Lago 0645 hours for Lorengau due to speed boat motor U/S arrived 1130 hours. Reported D.D.C.

19.1.70 Departed Lorengau 0645 hours per M.V.LUNAMAN and proceded Pak island arriving 1030 hours. Liason Manager Edgell and Whiteley Plantation. Political education to 1200 hours. M.V. LUNAMAN departed Pak to Momote and return re medical emerg-

(22)

ency to 1730 hours. To Haihai village 1400 re investigation complaint. To Nokera 1600 hours. Discussions villager's Land payments to 1830 hours. Arbitrations to 2200 hours. Slept Pak.

20.1.70 Departed Pak 0700 hours and proceded Nauna 1245 hours. Settlement lands survey and discussion [illegible] Pak at 1330 hours and proceded Loamat arriving 1730 hours. Political education 2000 - 2100 hours. Projection D.I.E.S. to 2200hours. Slept Loamat.

21.1.70 Departed Loamat 0700 hours and proceded Tong arriving 0930 hours. Political education and village inspection thence return Loamat thence departed and proceded LUI LUI, arriving 1230 hours. Political education and discussions to 1530 hours. Departed Lui Lui and proceded Banisalu arriving 1800 hours. Political education 1930 - 2030 hours. Projection D.I.E.S. Slept Banisalu.

22.1.70 Departed Banisalu and proceded Langendrowa arriving 0930 hours. Survey P.T.S. and D.A.S.F. block. Political education and discussions. Departed Langendrowa 1500 hoursand proceded Tiliano arriving 1800 hours. Political education and discussion to 2030 hours. Projection D.I.E.S. Slept Tiliano.

23.1.70 Departed Tiliano 0730 hours and proceded Lago thence Solang (Lou Island). Discussions and general duties, political education to 1200 hours. Departed Solang and proceded Pam arriving 1400 hours. Political education and land settlement to 1545 hours. Thence departed Pam and proceded Baluan arriving 1700 hours. General duties, NMTA payments to 1830 hours. Political education 2100 hours. Projection D.I.E.S. Slept Baluan.

24.1.70 Routine duties to 1000 hours. Departed Baluan and proceded Malai Bay arriving Bundrahei village 1630 hours. Discussions villager's. Slept Bundrahei.

25.1.70 Compilation clan groups Sapondralis, Bundrahei re lands enquiry. 1100 - 1230 hours. Sunday observed Bundrahei.

26.1.70 Departed Malai Bay 0800 hours and proceded Pelikawa arriving 1030 hours. Liason Mr. T. Madden Senior official Ex-oil and information to Committee men and Councillor re planned programme of work. Slept Pelikawa.

27.1.70 Determination of land - ownership to 0800 - 1800 hours. Slept Pelikawa.

28.1.70 Determination of land - ownership to 1500 hours. Liason Committeemen and Councillor. Slept Pelikawa.

29.1.70 Meeting and discussions re publicity ex-oil activities and explanation mining legislation and avenues of income. Slept Pelikawa.

30.1.70 Discussions individual landowners to 1030 hours. Departed per "WATANI" and proceded Loniu bridge arriving 1148 hours. Thence to Lorengau and reported District Office 1345 hours.

END OF PATROL.

(21)

67-1-1

RWB:VM

Division
xxxxxxxx
Department of the Administrator
Manus District,
LORENGAU,

13th November, 1969.

Mr. K. Poga,
Patrol Officer,
LORENGAU.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - LORENGAU NO. 5/69-70.

Please be prepared to departz on Monday, 24th November, 1969, to conduct a patrol of the Situation Report type to the entire Baluan M'Bunai Census Division. Transport will be provided by the M.V. "Barena", so draw an advance of $15 for hire carries on the island section, and an extra amount should there be any N.M.T.A. payments outstanding - $247.50 will also be required for two land purchases.

Apart from the situation report, your othertasks are:-

1. Conduct a census of N'Droia village which are unable to do on Patrol 17A/68-69.

2. Execute lease documents for an area of land at Loi. See file 35-3-18 at folio 4.

3. Execute lease documents for an area of land at N'Droia. See file 35-3-19 at folio 3.

4. Survey the area of land required by the Council at Pelikawa. No investigation is required as this land is already alienated. See file 35-10-11 at folio 1.

Please study carefully Departmental memorandum 67-1-0 of the 21st June, 1968, to see what exactly is required and ensure that your report follows this format closely. See also the Poloticial Education file 51-2-2 and ensure that the political education material available is given the widest possible distribution. The importance of the area studies in helping to provided a full and accurate coverage of the overall situation concerning reaction of the information about the people of the area being reported upon cannot be over-emphasised and in your report I require you to include everything you observe and hear, no matter how unimportant certain things may appear to you.

Peruse file 42-1-3, Council Rules, and study carefully Patrol No. 17A/68-69 and take any follow-up action as necessary. Foward any matters requiring magisterial action in regard to both Council rules and general law and order to Lorengau.

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Your first village is LAUIS, then continuing along the coast to MOENAI, and finally the offshore islands. It is essential that you maintain close liaison with the officer in charge of the Malaria team so that an itinerary suitable to you both can be arrived at.

I wish you a successful and enjoyable patrol. Sufficient copies of this instruction are attached to enable you to include a [illegible] of your report which I expect within two weeks of the termination of the patrol. If you have any queries whatever, see Mr. Born before you depart.

Your camping allowance claim and the acquittal of your advance are to be processed immediately upon your return.

.....
(A. F. GOW)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

67-1-1

RWB:VM

Division
xxxxxxxx
Department of the Administrator
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

13th November, 1969.

Mr. J. Blyth,
Patrol Officer,
LORENGAU.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - LORENGAU NO. 4/69-70.

Please be prepared to depart on Monday, 17th November, 1969, for special patrol to parts of Baluan/M'Bunai Census Division. Transport will be provided by the M.V. "Barena" and this is also an infant Welfare patrol with E.M.A. Mr. B. Hiscox accompanying, you are to make every endeavour to arrange your itinerary to fit in as closely as possible with that of P.H.D.

Your specific tasks will be :-

1. Investigate and survey the site for the Evangelical Church on Pak Island. See folios 6 and 7 on file 35-5-7.

2. Investigate and survey the site of the Rambutso Native Society store at Loamat. See folio 6 on file 35-8-9.

3. Investigate and survey the site of Baluan Health Centre at Mouk village, Baluan Island. See folio 7 on file 35-10-3.

4. Investigate and survey the site of Council Aid Post at M'Buke. See folio 1 on file 35-10-8.

5. Investigate and survey the site of Council Aid Post at Pere village. See folio 1 on file 35-10-9.

6. Investigate and survey the site of M'Bunai Native Society store at M'Bunai. If the land is disputed, prepare an application under section 15 of the Land Titles Commission ordinance for submission to the Land Titles Commission. See folio 5 on file 35-8-4.

7. attend to the queries raised on Lands Memorandum of 30th October, 1969, at folio 1 on file 35-10-10. Confer with the District Officer (Local Government) reparagraph (b)before your departure.

The patrol is scheduled to return to Lorengau on the afternoon of 21st November, 1969. If time does not permit you to finalise the matter at Pere and M'Bunai, leave them and they will be attended to Mr. Poga, on his patrol to the area commencing on 24th instant. the matters are straightfoward and you should encounter no problems.

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(A)

Please submit your investigation reports and patrol report within a week of your return. When writing your patrol report refer to Departmental memorandum 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968, specifically paragraph [illegible] report (iii). If you have any queries whatever, please see Mr. Born before you depart.

Drew a patrol advance of $10.00 and acquit the advance and submit your camping allowance claim ~~immediately upon your return~~. If applicable, otherwise travelling allowance claim immediately upon your return.

On the completion of the preparation of documents arising out of this patrol It is most likely that you will be required to join Mr. Poga's patrol to finalise any investigations etc. not completed on this patrol.

.....
(A. F. GOW)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

67-1-1

RWB:VM

Division
xxxxxxxx
Department of the Administrator,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

12th December, 1969.

Mr.M.J.Cunningham,
Patrol Officer,
District Office,
LORENGAU.

SPECIAL PATROL TO PELIKAWA AREA-
LORENGAU PATROL NO.6 /69-70.

Please be prepared to depart on the patrol on Tuesday, 16th December, 1969.

2. The object of the patrol are to publicise the activities of the Exoil in the Pelikawa area and to ascertain the ownership of all the land, in which the Company is operating.

3. The most important aspect of your discussions with the people will be to clearly explain that while they are the owners of the land, a promise which the Administration supports and adheres to, the Administration has right to all minerals contained within ~~the~~ the land. See also paragraph 5 below.

4. See D.D.A. circulars 35-1-1 of 25th April, J1-58 of 21th March, 1969, and Lands Department "Revised Notices on Mining Legislation and Prospecting Operations."

5. It will be necessary to closely liaise with the senior Exoil official at Pelikawa as it is required that you personally explain to the native people concerned the past, present and proposed operations of the Company and to ensure that they are fully awared of all relevant legislation, possible royalty payments, compensation and so on. Bear in mind and recent decision of the high court of Australia within the velidity of mining legislation in the Territory was unheld.

6. You should be able to complete this patrol in a week but if any unforeseen delays occur, you will stay on the job until completed. You may return to Lorengau for the Christmas-New year pirod if ~~xxxxxxx~~ your work is not finished by that time.

7. Movement to and from Pelikawa will be as discussed between you and Mr. Born, Deputy District Commissioner.

.....
(A. F. GOW),
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

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(15)

SITUATION REPORT.

(A) POLITICAL

(i) Local Government:- In most of the villages visited, brief talks were given on Local Government Council Rules. These were I think, largely previously understood, however the Council rules covering the registration of deaths, births, marriages and land use record were previously poorly comprehended. The Dog Registration Rule is appreciated throughout the census division, however, is poorly adhered too. I would suggest that the Local Government Council bring this matter up at the following meeting and exhort Councillors to colate a list of owners' of dogs throughout the area who have reneged on the Registration of their animals, to facilitate any action Councillors wish to pursue.

There is I feel limited understanding of the reason for Council rules and the fact that the members elected representatives themselves have instituted such Council legislation for the maintenance and development of an orderly district under the sector of Administration by Local Government. An example of this concept can be seen in the controversy voiced on the subject of Dog Registration. Many members claimed that as a dog is not an economic unit and causes problems to the owner's with regard to care and nuisance, they could not see any reason for the Council to institute such a rule. In analysis of local logic this statement has a definite rationale and as such it was difficult to dissuade local people from such a point of view. Upon explanation of the validity of this rule, members claimed they understood the reasons for this legislation; however, such statements are invariably expounded to appease the patrolling Officer and their individual conceptions of any such issue generally remain unshaken. However, throughout the census division the overall situation with regard to adherance of council rules continues to improve with active field visits by the Rules Inspector, Mr. W. Metui and a greater awareness by Councillor's of their responsibilities in this regard, both to their constituents and to the local Government body.

The perennial controversy over the Council capital works programme was heard on several occasions with many members throughout the census division still unconvinced of the value of Local Government in the development of the District. Explanatory talks were given on the Works programme in several areas and these met with reasonable success. Many people whether they realize it or not are in favour of the original village system of local government as originally introduced to Papua New Guinea as they have little conception of local government as a consolidating and developing body for the Manus District as a whole, but rather would lean to a system of localized area development.

The aspect of this district and the encompassing area and population and stage of economic development all tend to add to the problems which occur with regard to the capital works programme and its practical application to areas of this census division. As mentioned previously many members in this area have no comprehension of such limiting factors as well as not being familiar with the aims and responsibilities of local government in the scheme of things.

With regard to the Capital Works Programme, I feel that the Council annual budget could be more effectively channelled into an active Capital Works Programme were a contract system with regard to the construction of village aid projects be introduced. Under the present system waste in materials, labour and transport costs is detracting from the overall development of capital works in the census division and the District in general. Such a system, of course, would require a great deal of investigation into its feasability and effectiveness were it to be instituted, however, I feel sure that such

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system has the scope to be far more benefiting to council members than the present system of employed artisans.

At grass roots level the general attitude toward local government in the area is good and local government continues to flourish in areas where members have readily accepted their responsibilities to council and its [illegible] relations with members and the overall development of the Capital Works Programme throughout the area, assert Local Government as an integral and developing part of the local scene.

In several areas, Councillors' were requested to instruct individuals to adhere to the Sanitation and Hygiene rules, particularly the repair and construction of dwelling houses : Metawuri, B'Droia and Bohai 1 were three villages where Councillor KENRI has instigated procedings against several defaulters and issued instructions with regard to the Sanitation and Hygiene rules to a number of members.

Attached Appendix B - covers Council Capital Works Projects as inspected throughout the census division and the stage of development or state of repair at which individual projects were in.

(ii) Local Government Councillors and Committeemen:-

Councillors' and Committeemen throughout the census division varying widely in standing, authority and effectiveness within their wards. Councillor POMAREN of Pak Island is the elected ward representative even though he is blatantly detested by most of his constituents. His general pompous bombastic attitude toward his people and to administration Staff, leaves a lot to be desired. He is also alleged to be actively discouraging constituents not to adhere to the council schools and maintenance rule. Although not substantiated by documented evidence, a charge that would appear to be true. On the other hand nothing but good reports were heard about Councillor CHOLAI from two villages in his ward, as regards for his authority, and effectiveness as an elected ward representative. CHOLAI is, of course, widely experienced as a public figure and has had many years experience in facets of local government. There are a number of Councillors' throughout the area who although may be sincere in their efforts are largely ineffective with regard to their duties and responsibilities in the position. Councillor KAMBUOK of Tambutsyo would be typical of this situation and lacking the forcefulness to pursue matters for local court action under Council legislation through appropriate channels. On a number of occasions Councillors' and Committeemen complained to the patrol of the default-ing on Council rules of individual members of their wards, however, rarely has such an official instigated legal proceedings through council legislation except where suggested or advised by patrolling officers. This situation to a certain extent arises due to individual Councillors lack of familiarity with the wording of individual council rules. Effective administration by local government is at village level is dependant on Councillors and Committeemen being au fait with their powers and Council legislation.

Naturally the popularity of the Councillor amongst his ward constituents is essentially a measure of his ability to [illegible] the rest of the Council in spending money in his ward villages. This concept as mentioned previously typifies the ignorance of local people with regard to the appreciation of Council estimating on capital works expenditure.

Complaints with regard to Councillors' not visiting their ward areas were not heard during this patrol, this is probably due to an improved relationship between incumbent councillors and ward constituents, and the fact that the size and more localised aspects of ward areas in this census division, would encourage more frequent visits to [illegible] Councillors.

Many Councillors' throughout the area allocate too much [illegible] this concept in some cases is favourable

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(14)

however there must be a balance of duties between the Councillor and Committeeman.

Committeeman, POSANEN, of M'Bunai has a high opinion of his own capabilities which I'm afraid are non-existent in his capacity as committeeman. Committeeman, SEMON, of Loamat, has joined the Muli cultist clique at Liu Liu village on Baubutsye Island. The remaining villager's of Loamat have chosen to hold an election and elect a new committeeman which under the circumstances is necessary.

(iii) House of Assembly:- Internal village politics and local government is generally the extent of knowledge and concern of the 'avera e' villager throughout the census division. The House of Assembly although many local people throughout the area are actively interested in this central parliamentary body is largely an unknown quantity and only more astute village leaders, group representatives and younger educated members have any real knowledge of the functions and responsibilities of the House, whereas even the latter groups are poorly informed as to the reasons and aims of such a parliamentary institution. Talks and discussions were held in the majority of villages where the House of Assembly, its functions and responsibilities, parliamentary committees, Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial members and Official members were explained in detail. The talks met with considerable success, especially with the younger, more educated sector of audiences who seem to grasp concepts of parliamentary institutions easier than older people. Questions about the Ministerial member system were commonplace and many people were familiar with the names of individual ministerial members although not au fait with the duties and responsibilities of such members in these appointments.

(iv) House of Assembly Members:- Most local people throughout the area are familiar with both Open and Regional Electorate members. However, on one occasion upon addressing a group at Loamat, it was claimed by one proud gentleman that the Regional Member was none other than the District Commissioner, Mr. Gow. The system of Open and Regional Electorates was explained at length and was easily comprehended by the vast majority of people. The responsibilities of the elected members to the people and vice-versa was reiterated; which furnished another side to the perennial complaint being that the Open Electorate Member Mr. Paliau Moloat did not visit many ward areas within his electorate. It was pointed out to members that it was up to them to advise the Open member that they desired his attendance to hear what he had to say and advise and discuss with him the needs and problems of their individual villages in the light of his capacity as their elected representative in the House of Assembly.

The member for the New Guinea Islands Regional Electorate Mr. Wally Lussick was known throughout the census division as such and the only comment with regard to the Regional member was that of his responsibilities to his constituents and his role in the House of Assembly.

Many local people have a limited knowledge of the actual functions of their elected members in the House of Assembly and were extremely interested to hear of examples of questions that have been asked in the House recently by both the Open member, Mr. Moloat, and the Regional member, Mr. Lussick.

(v) Political Education:- As mentioned previously under sections (i) and (iii) talks and discussions on the aims and functions of local Government and the responsibilities and workings of the House of Assembly were given to the people. The difference between Open and Regional Electorates was explained and was easily comprehended by most groups.

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The Ministerial system of government an incorporated in Papua New Guinea was spoken of, however, only the more astute members of attending groups readily appreciated this concept. Official members and various parliamentary committees were unknown quantities and again only a small percentage of people seemed to grasp these concepts.

On several occasions it was stated by individuals throughout the are that 'these things of the House of Assembly and Central government are nothing to do with us people of the villages, but are the direct concern of important men, and the members of the House of Assembly.' I feel that although such statements were expounded only on one or two occasions, this concept of central government being completely in separateness from the people is the overall opinion of the 'average Villager' in this census division. The scope of direct interest of most people in this area extends from village politics to local government and the average man has no direct incentive to be interested or extend his scope of interest to any concept outside these categories.

There are several younger educated people, who have a completely foreign interpretation of the responsibilities and functions of government. At Pak island it was interesting to hear a statement by one, so called educated mission teacher, that the Australian government is only developing the urban areas of Papua New Guinea and the people in rural areas still remain as they always have, a primitive subsistence way of life, and as yet the government has not spent money building European type houses in the villages for the people to live in....., This type of statement along with others that were heard, leads one to wonder just exactly what these individuals think government means and what sector of the community hold a similar philosophy. This type of thinking at grass roots level in simply cult inspired.

(vi) PREFERENTIAL VOTING:- The preferential voting system was explained in detail with the aid of a blackboard. A mock council election was held where three candidates stood and second preferences were required to support a majority. It was pointed out that such a system was employed in elections, both local government and House of Assembly. These explanatory talks proved very successful and all people in attendance at such meeting, showed great interest in preferential voting and appreciated that this concept was of immediate importance to every voter in the village. I would suggest follow up patrol reiterate the system of voting for these preliminary explanatory talks and description to be of future significance. The reverse side of the common patrol table top provides a good blackboard for universal usage in communication with local people, at no trouble to the patrolling officer, and is highly successful as an extension method.

(B) ECONOMIC.

(i) General Rural Development:- Rural Development in this area is basically confined to the production of copra. Some areas have limited scope for development of this crop as the availability of land is limited. Such areas as Pak, Losmat and M'Bunai are in this category, where individual clan groups have a shortage of land for economic development, however, are able to maintain a reasonable standard of living from income from their present plantings, contract wages, fishing and sago.

Cocoa, although only a relatively new crop, has had quite good success and growers from Lou Island particularly, are producing profitable quantities. Cocoa is also grown on Rambutsyo Island and M'Droia on the Metawari river.

In a co-operative venture the Mouk people of Langandrowa are working lease-hold blocks with considerable success and to date have purchased a small motor vessel, the "KANAC", a tractor and trailer and run their own co-operative store. Copra production remains in the

(12)

vicinity of 10 - 13 tons per month.

The majority of Pak islanders work on a contract system cutting and bagging copra on Edgell and Whiteley's Plantation. This venture returns sizeable income to contract workers, forty contractors being paid approximately [illegible] over the last twelve month period.

Individuals in the census division are diving for trocus shell which is purchased by the Co-operative society or forwarded to a buying agent in Rabaul who will pay 15 cents per pound. This industry, of course has very limited scope for development.

The Langendrowa's, Tilianio's and Baluan's still wage their perennial battle over the useage of Alin Island which was declared native land under a section 84 declaration in favour of the Nek Polat group. To date no agreement has been reached and it would appear likely that under their own inititive no agreement is ever likely to be reached.

I have suggested to these three groups that a meeting of all representatives of each group could be convened in Lorengau in an attempt to reach a common agreement on which procedures to attain some useful working arrangement could be reached. Having been in favour of such a meeting these groups await direction from this office.

(ii) Activities of Developing Departments:- The Department of Agriculture and District Administration have both been concerned with the development of cocoa on Lou Island and the planned construction of a fermentary at Solang village. The Department of Agriculture have agricultural assistants and Field Workers who are available to advise and assist in the planting of economic crops. This department also mount regular patrol to areas of the census division to inspect and advise on maintenance and extension of economic crops.

(iii) Processing and Marketing:- Throughout the area the processing of copra presents few problems. Most groups prefer to sell their produce to local co-operative societies, rather than transport their copra to Lorengau for sale. Prices paid for copra are now reduced to 3½ cents per pound which is $5.60 per 160 lb bag against 5 cents per pound at $8.00 per 160 lb bag paid by the Copra Marketing Board in Lorengau.

The controversy over the present site for the planned cocoa fermentary at Solang village, Lou Island still lingers. Many members are annoyed due to the fact that non-producers were included in the vote which ultimately decided the site of the fermentary.

The production of cocoa in this area is in a developing stage. Growers on Lou Island have been getting reject grade cocoa of late. The fermentary at Bei village was inspected and the short comings of the plant was pointed out to producers:-

(i) The length of the bed was inadequate and cocoa was thus loaded to deeply on the rack.

(ii) The storage boxes were in a dirty and unwashed state.

(iii) Sediment and other rubbish underneath the boxes was tainting the beans and

(iv) Smoke filtering up through the system was damaging the beans. The extension of the fermentary and repair and maintenance of equipment should alleviate the present situation and production of higher grade cocoa should result.

(11)

The construction of the new M'Bunai Co-operative Store remains in a stagnant position. The delay in construction is alleged to be caused by a shortage of treated timber in Rabaul, this timber being ordered approximately 12 months ago. I would suggest the Co-operatives Officer should take immediate action [illegible] this matter.

(iv) Village Cash Crop Extension:- Growers throughout the area continue to maintain and extend their coconut stands, which provides the basic cash income. Many villagers on Pak and Loamat and M'Bunai wish to extend their plantings, however, are foiled in their efforts due to the shortage of arable land.

(v) Non-Indigenous Development:- Expatriate development in the area consists of plantations owned by Edgell and Whiteley, being Pak, Hornos and M'Drova supporting an annual copra production of 450,270 and 95 tons respectively. Bismark Shipping Company own Kamuli Plantation which has an annual copra production of approximately 150 tons.

Mr. K. Millington has recently taken over the Purdy Islands group and is actively extending copra production.

(C) SOCIAL

(i) Health:- Throughout the area the health of the people is generally good, however the incidence of malaria on the mainland area of the South-Coast particularly in the vicinity of M'Bunai and Pere villages is very high, possibly 60 % of the inhabitants having contacted the disease. On the other hand malaria in the island chain of the census division from M'Buke to Pak is practically negligible. Health and Medical services are provided by the Local Government Council and Missions and no one group is more than four hours travel from medical attention. Aid Posts are situated at Pak, Loamat, Baluan (Health Centre), Solang, M'Buke, Penchal, M'Bunai, Pere, Londru, Metawari and Pelikawa, and receive regular visits by Infant Welfare sisters. Both the Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist Missions operate health clinics at Patu and Pesik respectively.

See attached Appendix B re Council projects, Aid Posts included.

(ii) Education:- Education facilities throughout the census division are basically provided by the Administration with Primary T Schools at M'Bunai, Pere, Loi, Londru, Moenai, M'Buke, Baluan, Pam, Langendrowa, Penchal, Loamat, Pak and M'Droia. Mission Schools are situated at Metawari, Patu and Pesik on Lou Island. The primary T school at Pelikawa is still not operating, due to the move of local population inland. The Mission Primary T School at Drapsa in the same vicinity as Pelikawa has also discontinued operation for the same reason.

The construction of the Teachers' house for the proposed M'Bunai Vocational School was in a stagnant position and the people were advised to complete the project if they wished the vocational school to eventuate.

Two standard type classrooms, one at Londru and M'Droia were erected for the Education Department by the PIR under their civil aid programme. These buildings were erected under difficult conditions and in a short period of time and subsequently are in poor condition. Only the framework and roofing has been erected, however

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will probably have to be extensively repaired, if not completely re-erected as the buildings are in a dangerous condition due to poor construction and workmanship.

For the information of the District Inspector of Education, a letter has been directed with regard to the misappropriation of funds belonging to the Parents and Citizens Association of the [redacted] School.

(iii) Law and Order:- The area is generally free of crime, however has innumerable disputes which are generally settled by arbitration. At least ten breaches of Council rules were noted and have since been processed through the Local Court, Lorengau.

The Sanitation and Hygiene rule, Dog Registration and Agricultural Hygiene rule are continually flouted throughout the census division and only active inspection and processing of defaulters by individual Councillors' will rectify this undesirable situation.

Throughout the patrol the writer was besieged with innumerable disputes which were settled by arbiteration or if applicable were directed to make use of the Land Use Record Rule employed by the Local Government Council.

Several individuals from Bundrehei and Capondralis in the Malei Bay area wished to use land on the outskirts of Administration leasehold blocks and were advised that as this too was Administration land appropriate application should be made through District Office.

Enquiries about provision for maintenance for the children of both unmarried and deserted women were heard and were referred to District Office for the filing of complaints under the Child Welfare Ordinance.

An arbitration at Pak Island with regards to the inheritance of a deceased estate was referred to the Local Court for decision as the parties concerned failed to agree to any compromise arrangement.

Law and Order throughout the census division continues to be preserved with breaches being both infrequent and generally of a minor nature.

(iv) Missions:- Missions are active throughout the area and provide a necessary and essencial service to the local populace, in the fields of Aid Post clinics, education and evangelical services. At Pisik on Lou Island, the Seventh Day Adventist Mission operates a boarding school and health services and is actively engaged in the extension of evangelical services throughout the area.. At Patu, the Catholic Mission operates a Primary Boarding School and a health clinic and the Resident Priest, Father Cain, is extremely active in his role as missionary in charge.

(v) Cult and Unrest:- The general attitude of the Pak Island group toward the ownership and management of Pak plantation is largely unreasonable. SOLOMON MANGIUN of Mokera has laid claim to the Manager's residence and informed me 'that the Administration must restore the plantation to their ownership as they must have a European type income preparatory to independence'. Mr. C. V. Jenkinson is the manager of the plantation and although being quite reasonable and tolerant in his managerial capacity, he is given, by the Paks what can only be termed ' a hard time'.

The Nali cultist activities at Liu Liu on Rambutyso Island continue and the people living in this village were again advised of the fruitlessness of such activities and were informed that a close watch would be taken on the situation and any person not upholding the law would be prosecuted.

An arbitration was settled where ten dollars was paid to the owner of a sago tree, the payee having cut the tree on Muli's orders, however, having no authority from the owner whatsoever.

The following is a list of [illegible] from the surrounding villages of Rambutyso Island who have moved to Liu Liu village. This list was colated for the information of Local Government Council, were any action under the Council Rules to be envisaged.

Ex Loamat.

KENNEDA KOWATAU
SIMON KASIVET
MATHIUS KE'AME
KALONDIOL TOBOL

Ex Buudro.

POLONGO CHICKUWE
SALAIYOU PONDILUNG
POLALOU POLOUW
POSUMAN POLOUW
LIDOUW POSUROUN
PUJIOU KASSILOU
CHAMILOU POSURU
UGO PONAT
CHRISTMAS PONAT
RASIN SALE

Ex Penchal.

MOLOUW MANALI
KAVOL MANALI
PALAI TUME
KOLOUS PAIE
PUNTAM KICHOUW
PAPE KOUW
TOLO KOUW

Ex Lengkeu.

TIMOTHY YONOUWANG
PULULANG MANALAI
EPILI SOBUNAN
PILIS KIPIL
PALEK PUNDRON
PANKIOUW PONONAN
POSURU PONONAN
KIHONGUS LAKOUW
WAKOW SOTO.
LAKOUW KELE
SOTO KIRU
LUKONOUW LOPIE.

Ex Kuluwo.

POLU KUMAI
MOI MELAMBUNG
KANOUWE MOI

The Nohang group were dissatisfied with the amount they received for the hire of a canoe from Nohang to Pak, claiming that the Council had set a scale which incorporated a flat rate of one dollar for the hire of canoe and in addition the hourly rate for paddlers. They were advised that this information was of an erroneous nature and that they would continue to be paid for hire of canoes at the rate set down by the Administration. It would appear that field officers have in the past paid for both hire of canoes and carriers with gay abandon, far in excess of the hourly rate set by the administration and thus have set a precedent for the rates of pay which the people concerned expect to be paid by field officers who follow.

All field departments in this district should be advised of the hourly rate of hire for canoes and carriers and instructed to abide by these rates as much as possible so as to alleviate discrepancies, in rates of hire.

(8)

The inhabitants of the Loi - Metawari area of the South Coast have developed a complacent, indifferent attitude to any concept akin to social or economic development and show the distinct trend of a recession in their personal development. The practice of holding 'parties' is commonplace, these parties lasting for several days after which a rest period is provided and then yet another such party is held in reciprocation of the one preceding, - this situation has developed into a regular cycle and is an integral part of these people's emerging 'culture'. No work with regard to copra production or maintenance of village hygiene is carried out. Additionally the traditional system of witchcraft called 'Papaite' is coming into vogue with several exponents of the skill having discharged aged sick people from the Patu Mission hospital only to perform on them these ancient primitive rights which are invariably detremental to the health of such a patient. Investigation could not reveal what actual ceremony was held or potion administered, however these developments along with the fact that Metawari village itself supported 10 prosecutions for defaulting on Council Rules would tend to indicate a definite undesirable village situation which can only be improved by active patrolling and administration of the area.

(vi) Community Education:- There are no administration employed Welfare workers in the Manus District, however the Local Government Council has three female Welfare Officers on their staff, who run community education courses and organize Women's clubs throughout the District.

(vii) Youth Activities:- Basketball and soccer are extremely popular sports amongst young people in the area who often organize matches between neighbouring villages.

(b) MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Special Patrol - Pelikawa Area:- As per written patrol instructions as attached, a preliminary investigation into land ownership of land on which the Exoil No Liability Company is carrying out intensive prospecting activity was performed. This voluminous task was completed in less than two days and as such is purely as directed a preliminary investigation, however should prove invaluable in the investigation of land were a leasehold required in the future.

There are essentially four land owning groups in the area concerned. The Peli's, Bohai 1 and 11's and the Kupano's. The Peli group as per schedule have ownership of the Puan river area on which the company is prospecting and the Bohai 1 and 11 groups as well as the Kupano's each own a sector of the area from the T'Jam river to the Wili river boundered at the WNW by Mt. Dremsal, then running down toward the coast to the Wili camp area and running back parallel to the Mt. Dremsal boundary to a garden area called Jasinai.

The following is a list of land owning groups and landowners in the two active prospecting areas in which the Exoil Company are operating. See attached sketch map for details.

1. Puan River Area. - Peli Group.

Name of Clan - CHICHONEAI

Schedule of Owners.

Executives:-	A. Pasuk	Chinou K.	Kanau	Kasu
Subsidiary owners.	Lahakanol Pasuk	Lilih Kupoe	Saleu Pojiah	Hisouh
	Sasah Pasuk	So-on Kupoe	Sasah Pojiah	Kupe Dich
	So-on Moniau	Kapak Kupoe	Sivai Chulo	Pohano
	Voke Moniau	Lupak Chamei	Kachu Sisah	Drasi
	Kupe Tekalou	Sokolo Kawai	Kapak Sasah	Chupakewing

Paniu Siwai	Siwai Chekuhue	Simo Chinou	Drekeki
Manus Lilih	Silih Kowan	Kumukiam Chescai	Kerenang
Misu Chaneai	Chenuan Chuwayia		Drano
Nama Lomban	Pokeai Nakis		Chunohong
Silik Pere-ei	Chinou Chipohun		Kasiou
Kambai Kachu			[illegible]
Semmak			Susale
			Tikamuk
			Misu Soni
			Taroh Soni
			Pokeai Soni
			Chinou Soni
			Nama Soni
			Siwai Soni

2. T'Jam - Wili Area - Bohai 11 Group.

T'Jam to Watani River
Name of Clan - CHEK, POAK
Name of Land - 'Wulih Chamoe'

Schedule of Owners.

Executives	Stephen Seolou	Kakou Poto	So'on Kalai
Subsiduary owners	Soni Seolou	Yielinie Kakou	Kupoe Kalai
	Kupoe Seolou	Sasah Kakou	Kalai Kalai
	Bukai Kahon	Musu Kekak	Sasah Kalai
	Chaenei Kahon	Petoh Noke	Siwai Kalai
	Silih Kahon	Kupoe Noke	Paniu Sonchoa
	Soon Kahon	Kalai Noke	Leve Paniu
	Sasah Kahon	Lemusi Noke	Sasah Paniu
	Chinou Kahon	Selah Noke	Saii Nekok
	Noke Kahon	NDevet Kaveh	Taroh Tave
	Musu Soni	Chinou Seivek	Memoem Posanai
	Taroh Soni		
	Karen Soni		
	Paan Soni		
	Noke Soni		
	Kanau Noke		
	Memoem Sapah		
	Musu Sapah		
	Soon Sapah		
	Sasah Sapah		
	Malai Sapah		

T'Jam - Wili Area Cont'd - Kupano Group

T'Jam to Warani River.
Name of Land - 'TANTH'

Schedule of Owners

Executives	Kalai Soonan Soon/Siwai Kolo/Mivok Rokakou Pasou Siwai Napun N'Da
Subsidiary Owners	Navei/Markis Tuliu/Katu Repiko/ Kaju Siwai/Selew Porousau/Kram Puka/Reen Tetch/Machii Selala Kekih/Chiliv- Taroh/Komui Lehei/Kalai Sokou/Solotu ou Parok/Tubanah Nenik/Posilih Korou/Malak Sapak/ Momok/Lilih Machii/Kou Kondai/Nambae Napun/Reen Selala Saii/Chaseui Sokou/Sima Kupoe/Sima Korou/Poto Kup[illegible]/Latik Kanau/Petjih Sokor/Sima Tulukaran/ Ka[illegible]/Kalai Joon/Kalai Tapou/Pasuk Hilohi Taroh/Komui Soon/Kalah Chaenai/ Silih/Sokolo Sapanui/Kuihou Porousi Pibok/ Tetch/Machii Selala

(6)

T'Jan - Wili /Rea cont'd - Kupano Group. -(Cont'd.)

Kalai Soonan Soon/Siwai Kolo/Wivok Rekekou Pasou Siwai Napun N'Drean

	Kalai/Soonam	
	Kupoe/Kalai	Meneh/Kupoe
	Kapow/Pasuk	Kaukam/Sokolo
	Tepou/Tjimas	Masu/Pasuk
	Soon/Kalai	

3. T'Jan - Wili Area - Kupano Group

Watani to Wili River
Name of Clan - SAPOEM
Name of Land - 'Leiuliau'.

Executive	Kaju Sapanuw	
Subsiduary owners	Kapak Sapanuw	Kakou Poto
	Soon Sapanuw	Tepou Pasuk
	Siwai Sapanuw	Musuo Pasuk
	Kou Lewel	Kupe Sima
	Salou Solojoh	Lahakanol Pasuk
	Sokou Solojoh	Suri Sima
	Somoheai Solojoh	Lasch Sima
	Mohe Saki	Nama Tjioh
	Soon Saki	
	Tjiwa Sima	

T'Jan - Wili Cont'd - Bohai 11 Group.

Watani to Wili River Area.
Name of Clans:- (i) SOONKLEWEI
(ii) MAPOEI
Name of Land:- 'Mulih Te-eh'

Schedule of owners

Executives	(i) Tepou Pasuk	(2) Kanol Misiam
Subsiduary owners	Chiva Sima	Lupak Misiari
	Kai Pasuk	Soon Karou
	Chayiniu Lolohea	Siruo Kakou
	Soon Sukei	Soon Moke
	Chapok Lewe	Kupoe Moke
	Kapak Sapanuu	Kachu Saparuu
	Sokou Kasuhei	Lapun Menei
	Surii Sima	Salah Sapanuu
	Chinou Sima	Paoan Misu
	Sasah Sima	Nama Lewe
	Moke Sima	Mohe Saki
	Kapon Sima	Soon Misian
	Lahachek Pasuk	Chunalu Misian
	Taro Sohe	
	Kalai Soonam	
	Katchu Nason	
	Lalun Nason	

(4). T'Jam - Wili Cont'd - Pohai 1 Group

Wili River Upland area.
Name of Clans - (i) MOTOPOU
(ii) JESEU

Executives	(i) Alan Pasuk	Pukei Lesau	(ii)Misu Sori	Kachu-Naso'on
Subsidiary Owners	Koki Kasau	Pokeai Lesau	Taroh Soni	Tachik Kachu
	Nama Kasau	Pavan Lesau	Poke Soni	Laluh Naso-on
	Lakakanol Pasuk	Chinou Lesau	Chinou Soni	Kupoe Chinou
	Lewe Asenek.	Tachik Lesau	Nama Soni	Misu Kupoe
	Sasah Asenek	Nama Lesau	Noke Soni	So-on Moniau
		Lupak Pani	Pukei Kahon	Noke Moniau
			Sasah Kahon	Sasah Kupoe
			Silih Kahon	Pokei Kupoe
			Albert Kahon	Noke Kupoe
			So-on Kahon	Surii Lewe
			Chinou Kahon	So-on Surii
			Noke Kahon	
			Romoau Sapah	
			Sasah Sapah	
			Misu Sapah	
			Kanau Noke	
			Semaiu Semmak	
			Nama Semmak	
			Noke Semmak	
			Koki Lewe	
			Sokou Koki	

Talks held on the past, present and future activities of Exoil No Liability were well received and many Local people in the attending audience showed an active awareness as to the companies activities, realizing that copper in quantity and quality that would support an economically viable operation, had not been found to date and active prospecting and research operations had yet to be carried out before any decision as to the future of the operations could be made.

The prospecting authority under which the company is carrying out operations was fully explained to the local people; the provision for compensation for damage or loss of economic crops or trees being stressed and the provision for laying claims at this office for such compensation through the Mining Warden was explained.

As per Department of District Administration circulars 38-1-1 of the 25th April, J1-58 of the 21st March, 1969 and Lands Department "Revised Notes on Mining Legislation and Prospecting Operations;" Mining legislation and the included concept of state ownership of minerals was fully explained to the local people.

These facets of legislation in particular that of state ownership of minerals is completely alien to traditional native culture and as such explanation of this legislation was difficult although after extensive talks and discussions on the subject the vast majority of local people seemed to grasp the basic points of this legislation.

Several more astute young men who were amongst the group held in discussion asked could copies of mining legislation, possible royalty payments, compensation and so on be interpreted in Pidgin English and distributed to landowning groups. This I feel seems a reasonable request.

The attitude towards possible company activities and the prospect of state ownership of minerals was favourable and no derogatory comments were heard on these subjects, however prior to ex-

planatory talks being held the concept of 'riches' accruing from the existing company operations was implanted in the minds of many landowners. As mentioned previously mining legislation, possible royalty and compensation payments and the like had to be firmly and carefully explained to give landowners and other local people a true picture of what monies were likely to be paid to them, were full mining operations to be undertaken by the company.

Several younger educated men in the group spoken were familiar with the recent High Court decision wherein the validity of mining legislation in this Territory was upheld, which gave additional strength and meaning to talks and discussions held.

The Exoil No Liability Company continues to maintain equable relations with local people, who seem in favour of their activities and the possibility of the development of operations.

A vocal landowner by the name of Manus Kili, a middle-aged village native was the most loudly spoken amongst the group held in discussion. Although his questions and statements were neither anti-company or anti-administration, it was obvious that he would attempt to twist mining legislation to its furthest extremity in an effort to gain the most financial benefit through the provisions for compensation etc.

He has the ability to influence the people and possibly lead them to any particular way of thinking if so desired.

Through past experiences with this man and from the opinions on his character from both local people and the resident Catholic priest at Patu Mission, Father Cain, it would appear obvious that this man may be a 'trouble-maker' and in such a situation with the possible development of a mining industry being of such great importance to the development of the district, such a character, and his possible influence on landowning groups should be noted and his activities, if any, carefully watched.

I would suggest that follow up patrols should be mounted at regular intervals to the Pulikawa area to ensure that these native people are fully aware of all relevant legislation, possible royalty payments and compensation which although fully explained and largely comprehended by all groups at the time of this patrol, such complex and completely alien subject will invariably be misunderstood or forgotten in a short lapse of time.

(ii) The D.I.E.S. projectionist accompanied the patrol, however was of limited effectiveness as his equipment systematically became unserviceable en route.

(iii) Please find attached census statistics of M'Droia and Bunai 1 which were collated during this patrol.

Conclusion:- Due to transport difficulties, this patrol as documented in my introduction was extremely disjointed, however was the writers first patrol in the Baluan M'Bunai Census Division of this District and as such proved very interesting and valuable.

Submitted for your information, please Sir.

.....
(J. R. BLYTH)
PATROL OFFICER.

APPENDIX A

LAND MATTERS AS INSTRUCTED.

1. Investigation and Survey Pak Island (See File 35-5-7)

2. Investigation and Survey Loamat LTC Sect. 15 application (See File 35-8-9)

3. Investigation and Survey [illegible]

4. Investigation and Survey M'Duke (See File 35-10-8)

5. Investigation and Survey Pere (See File 35-10-9)

6. Investigation and Survey M'Bunai LTC Sect. 15 application (See File 35-8-4)

7. Enquiry Lands (See File 35-10-10) re M'Bunai application

8. Execution lease document Loi (See File 35-3-18)

9. Execution Lease document M'Drola (See File 35-3-19)

10. Survey Administration land excision Pelikawa (See File 35-10-11)

11. Survey Administration land Longendrewa (See File 38-3-20)

12. Enquiry Lands Pam (See File 35-3-20A)

13. " " Naun (See File 35-3-22)

14. Execution lease document Pak (See File 35-3-14)

15. Enquiry Lands Malai Bay (See File 35-5-38).

APPENDIX B

Council Capital Works Projects in need of Attention.

1. Pere - tank leaking

2. Pelikawa - Add Post in poor condition APO residence also

3. Pak - tank incomplete in construction

4. Wauna - tank - tap fitting not installed.

SAU - BIPI (2)

MANUS

BALUAN

MBUKE IS

LORENGAU - SAU (1)

LORENGAU

MANUS

NIDRIA

BOHUAI

MATAWAI

PAK IS

BALUAN - BUNAI (3)

MBUKE IS

LOU IS.

PAK IS

BALUAN IS

AU - SAU (1)

LORENGAU

PAK IS

TONG IS

NALINGA IS

HORNO IS

RAMBUTSO IS

LOU. IS.

(3)

LEGEND

INDEX TO PATROL ROUTES

— 17.11.69 - 21.11.69

——— VIA WORKBOAT

— 26.11.69 - 9.12.69

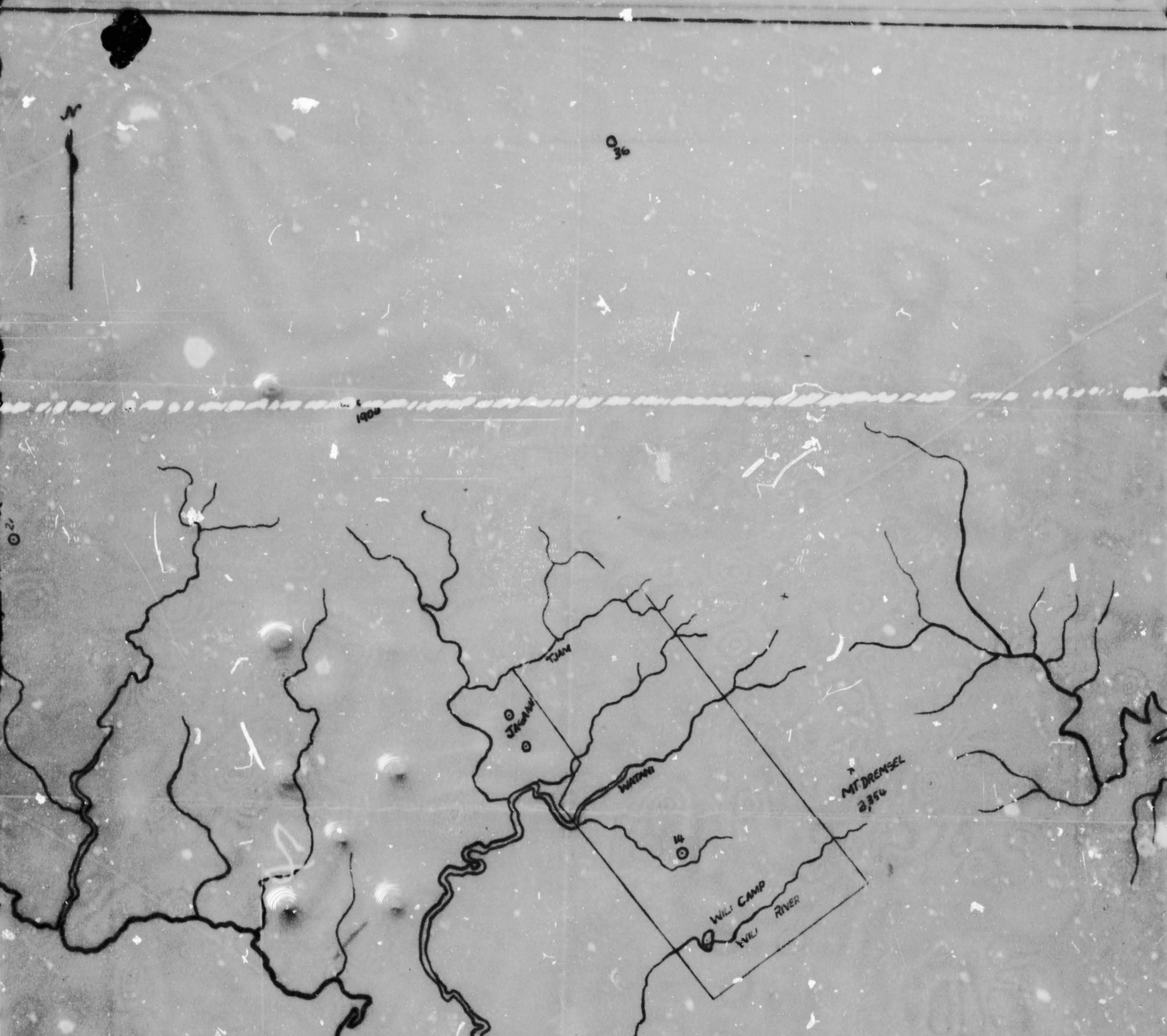
——— VIA WORKBOAT, VIA ON FOOT & CANOE.

— 15.12.69 - 21.12.69

——— VIA SPEEDBOAT

— 19.1.70 - 30.1.70

——— VIA WORKBOAT


N
36
TJAN
JAGANI
WATANI
MT DREMSEL
2,354
14
WILI CAMP
WILI RIVER
TAWI ISLANDS
SCALE = 1 INCH = 1 MILE
J.R. BLYTH. PO.

GFB:EMB

(40)

67-12-9

Division of District Administration,

KOMBDOMU. Papua.

17th August, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

LORENGAU PATROL NO. 6/69-70

Your reference 67-2-1 of 6th July, 1970.

I acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. K. Foga, Patrol Officer, of SAU-BRIPI Census Division.

Your covering comments provide an adequate summary of this well written, informative report.

Mr. Foga's patrol appears to have achieved its objects quite effectively.

As the Village Population Register for the SAU-BRIPI has gone astray, would you please forward a copy.

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

c.c.
Mr. K. Foga,
District Office,
LORENGAU.
Manus District.

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questions was received by this office - this one copy was taken out by Mr. Bori to this area to advise people of the questions. The did not permit copies to be made for distribution to this area.

For your information please.

.....
(A. F. GOW.)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

67-12-9.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-2-1

If calling ask for

Mr.....

GRB:OH.

Division
~~Department~~ of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator.
[illegible]
LORENGAU.

6th July, 1970.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 6/69-70.

Herewith the above mentioned Patrol Report for your information.

Mr. Poga has written an interesting and informative report. There are some spelling mistakes which include the following place names.

PUJU	incorrectly	spelt	PUIJOU	in	Report
SALIEN	"	"	SALLIEN	"	"
LEIHUWA	"	"	LEIHEIWA	"	"
MALAI BAY	"	"	MALAY BAY	"	"

I have the following comments to make:-

DIARY:- Although directed not to hurry, Mr. Poga appears to have spent a little longer than appears necessary in some centres. It was a long patrol for one of Mr. Poga's experience.

POLITICAL - Local Government:-

The reaction to tax increases is normal. 1970/71 tax has been fixed at $8.00 per male with no female tax. Old tax rates were $6.00 per male, $1,00 per female. If the number of outboard motors etc in the area is an indicator of the state of the local economy, there is no doubt there has generally been a marked improvement in the last five years and with perhaps limited areas of hardship the increased taxes can be borne.

The people were consulted on the new rates through their Councillors, months before the rate was struck and if they were not aware of same, their elected members are to blame.

The general attitude to Local Government is generally typical of the rest of the District.

Council elections are scheduled for December, 1970.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBER:

These complaints are perennial and Mr. Maloat, M.H.A. O.B.E. has been advised.

POLITICAL EDUCATION:

It was unfortunate that only one copy of the Select Committees

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STAT16N	LORENGAU.
D1STR1CT	Mant.s.
PATROL NUMBER	Lorengau No.6 Of 1969/70.
AREA PATROLLED	SAU/B1P1 Census D1v1s1on.
DURAT1ON OF PATROL	10/2/70 to 9/5/70.
LAST PATROL TO AREA	18th August, 1969.
OBJECTS OF PATROL	CENSUS REV1S10N, AREA SURVEY and ROUT1NE ADM1N1STRAT1ON.
MAP REFERENCE	ADM1RALTY CHARTS.

PATROL DIARY

(36)

FEBRUARY 1970:

Tuesday 10th:

Departed Lorengau per MV "LUNAMAN" at [illegible] in company of President Manus Council, Council's Hygiene and Agricultural Inspector and two Assistant Welfare Officers employed by the Council. The North West Winds was blowing at its height at this time of the year and accordingly the patrol which was suheduled to embark at Sallien called in at Harengan and spent the night there.

Night at Harengan.

Wednesday 11th:

Departed Harengan at 0830 hrs arrived Lessau at 0845 hrs. Off loaded speedboat, petrol and operator. Departed again for Bipi arriving 1000 hrs.

Revised census of Salapai Village from 1100 hrs. to 1700 hrs. Compiled statistics from 1715 hrs to 1800 hrs. At 1930 hrs Mr Pokio, Mr Metpi and self gave talks on the rudiments of cleanliness, council's new tax rate, council work days and agricultural rules.

Night at Bipi.

Thursday 12th:

Departed Bipi at 0830 hrs. After four hours of rough riding arrived at Bundrahei. Patrol went ashore and boat proceeded to Loicha where she picked up D.A.S.F. personnel for Lorengau.

Inspected village, Seventh Day Adventist Schbol and observed timber potential. Arbitrated complaints from 1930 hrs to 2300 hrs.

Night at Bundrahei.

FRIDAY 13th:

Revised census of Bundrahei from 0800 hrs to 1400 hrs. Compiled statistics rest of afternoon.

Night at Bundrahei.

Saturday 14th:

As all villagers were converts of the S.D.A. Mission this day was observed as holy and therefore no work was done.

Night at Bundrahei.

Patrol Diary (contd.)

February 1970:

Sunday 15th:

Revised census of Sapondralis Village at 0800 hrs and completed whole village by 1130 hrs. Compiled statistics rest of afternoon.

Night at Bundrahei.

Monday 16th:

Gathered people of Bundrahei and Sapondralis and held discussions on the PNG Development Bank, Land Use Record system, new tax rate, registration of deaths, births and marriages, Agricultural Show, Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members and their functions in the House.

Inspected trade stores.

Night at Bundrahei.

Tuesday 17th:

Departed Bundrahei for Putjou at 0800 hrs arriving 1100 hrs. Due to absence of Councillor Kela had discussions with former councillor Soniho. Conducted census from 1300 hrs to 1730 hrs. Compiled statistics.

Night at Putjou.

Wednesday 18th:

Inspected houses, trade stores and school. Gave talks on the PNG Development Bank, Land Use Record system, new tax rate, registration of deaths, births and marriages, Agricultural Show, Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members and their functions, health and hygiene.

Heard complaints from 1930 hrs to 2200 hrs.

Night at Putjou.

Thursday 19th:

Departed Putjou for Likum by canoe at 0800 hrs arriving 1030 hrs. Revised census at 1100 hrs and completed by 1700 hrs. Compiled statistics.

Night at Likum.

Friday 20th:

Held talks on the usual subjects and inspected trade stores. Walked half way on Likum-Bundrahei track observing timber potential and agricultural leases.

Night at Likum.

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February 1970:

Saturday 21st:

No work was carried out as the people who were all SDAs observed the day as Sabbath Day. Arbitration proceedings from 1900 hrs to 2200 hrs.

Night at Likum.

Sunday 22nd:

Departed Likum for Kabuli at 1000 hrs by canoe arriving 1230 hrs after very rough ride. Heard complaints from 1400 hrs to 1730 hrs.

Night at Kabuli.

Monday 23rd:

Revised census at 0800 hrs and completed whole village by 1500 hrs. Spent rest of afternoon compiling statistics.

Night at Kabuli.

Tuesday 24th:

Gave talks on the PNG Development Bank, the new tax rate, Land Use Record system, Agricultural Show, felt needs and wants, registration of births, deaths and marriages, Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members and their functions.

Inspected village houses and trade stores.

Night at Kabuli.

Wednesday 25th:

Departed Kabuli at 0800 hrs in company of 16 carriers for Kali. Walked through heavy timber country. This country is more of a undulating plateau and streches for some eleven miles. Arrived boundary of Kali and Kabuli at 1500 hrs changed carriers for Kali.

Night at Kali.

Thursday 26th:

Departed Kali per speedboat for Sallien at 0800 hrs arriving 0830 hrs. Commenced census at 0900 hrs and completed village by 1500 hrs. Compiled statistics rest of afternoon.

Heard complaints from 1900 hrs to 2200 hrs.

Night at Sallien.

February 1970.

Friday 27th:

Called meeting of all villagers after inspecting houses, school and trade stores. Gave talks on the TPC Development Bank, new tax rate, health and hygiene, registration of births, deaths and marriages, Land Use Record system, Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members and their functions.

Night at Sallien.

Saturday 28th:

Departed Sallien at 0800 hrs for Bipi by speedboat. Arrived 0900 hrs. Revised census of Maso Village from 1000 hrs to [illegible] hrs. Compiled statistics.

Night at Bipi.

MARCH 1970:
Sunday 1st:

Observed at Bipi.

Monday 2nd:

Conducted revision of census on Matahai Villagers from 0800 hrs to 1500 hrs. compiled statistics from 1515 hrs to 1600 hrs.

Night at Bipi.

Tuesday 3rd:

Talks were given on the usual subjects. Inspected villages of Maso, Matahai and Salapai and Trade stores.

Night at Bipi.

Thursday 5th:

Departed Bipi at 0830 hrs arriving Kali 1000 hrs by speedboat. Revised census at 1100 hrs to 1400 hrs. Compiled statistics and inspected Kali Plantation rest of afternoon.

Night at Kali.

Friday 6th:

Gave talks on the usual subjects, inspected village, school and trade stores. Departed Kali at 1500 hrs for Lorengau to purchase food supplies. Arrived Lorengau 1930 hrs.

Night at Lorengau.

Patrol Diary (contd.)

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March 1970:

Saturday 7th:

Did shopping and departed Lorengau at 1100 hrs for Kali arriving 1630 hrs.

Night at Kali.

Sunday 8th:

Observed at Kali.

Monday 9th:

Departed Kali at 0800 hrs arriving Nihon at 0815 hrs. Revised census at 0830 hrs and completed whole village by 1330 hrs. Compiled statistics rest of afternoon.

Night at Nihon.

Tuesday 10th:

Held the usual discussions on the PNG Development Bank, Health & Hygiene, new tax rate, Manus Show, births, deaths and marriage registration, Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members and their functions.

Inspected village and trade stores. Heard complaints from 2000 hrs to 2100 hrs.

Night at Nihon.

Wednesday 11th:

Departed Nihon at 0800 hrs for Lessau per speedboat arriving 0900 hrs. Conducted census and visited the Evangelical Mission staff in the afternoon.

Night at Lessau.

Thursday 12th:

Revised census of Lobahan or Lessau Mission station. Had talks with the school staff. Listened to complaints from 1630 hrs to 1800 hrs.

Night at Lessau.

Friday 13th:

Gave talks on the usual subjects. Inspected village and trade stores.

Night at Lessau.

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March 1970:

Saturday 14th:

Walked through bush observing timber potential. Arbitrated complaints from 1900 hrs to 2200 hrs.

Night at Lessau.

Sunday 15th:

Observed at Lessau.

Monday 16th:

Gave speech at the Lobahan School. Students sang songs in appreciation of the speech.

Night at Lessau.

Tuesddy 17th:

Departed Lessau at 0800 hrs for Harengan arriving 0830 hrs. People gathered at 0900 hrs and census revised by 1400 hrs. Compiled statistics rest of the afternoon. Heard complaints from 1900 hrs to 2230 hrs.

Night at Harengan.

Wednesday 18th:

After inspecting village, schools and trade stores held talks on the PNG Development Bank, Manus Agricultural Show, registration of births, deaths and marriages, health and hygiene, Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members and their functions and the felt needs and wants of the people.

Night at Harengan.

Thursday 19th:

Departed Harengan for Johan by speedboat at 0800 hrs arriving 0830 hrs. Dropped off gear and then proceeded over to SopaSopa for census on plantation labourers. Returned to Johan after census.

Night at Johan.

Friday 20th:

Johan census file was misplaced therefore Apubei was census in its stead.

Departed Johan at 1600 hrs for Lorengau to reply correspondence to the P.S.A and purchase food supplies.

Night at Lorengau.

(10)

March 1970:

Saturday 21st:

Did shopping and replied correspondence then departed Lorengau per speedboat at 1130 hrs for Johan. [illegible] Arrived Johan at 1730 hrs.

Night at Johan.

Sunday 22nd:

Went to Lessau and presented booklets to students.

Night at Johan.

Monday 23rd:

Re-censused Johan Village again as previous census was incorrectly compiled.

Night at Johan.

Tuesday 24th:

Gave talks on the PNG Development Bank, Manus Show, new tax rate, registration deaths, births and marriages, land use record system, felt needs and wants of the people, Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members and their functions, and health and hygiene.
Inspected village. ~~and [illegible] Johan.~~

Night at Johan.

Wednesday 25th:

Gave talks on the usual subjects. Inspected village and trade stores.

Night at Johan.

Thursday 26th:

Departed Johan per speedboat at 0800 hrs arriving Nyada at ~~[illegible]~~ 0815 hrs. Commenced revision of census at 0830 hrs and completed whole village by 1600 hrs. Compiled statistics rest of afternoon.

Night at Nyada.

[illegible] 27th:

Easter observed at Nyada.

March 1970:

Saturday 28th:

Observed at Nyada.

Sunday 29th:

Attended Church at Lessau.
Night at Nyada.

Monday 30th:

Observed at Nyada.

Tuesday 31st:

No work was carried out as people had not arrived from various church denomination centres such as Bipi, Lessau and Bundralis, until late that afternoon.

Night at Nyada.

Wednesday 1st: APRIL 1970:

Gave talks on the PNG Development Bank, Manus Show, new tax rate, land use record system, felt needs and wants of the people, registration of births deaths and marriages, Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members and their functions.

Inspected village and arbitrated complaints from 1900 hrs to 0100 hrs.

Night at Nyada.

Thursday 2nd:

Departed Nyada for Malay Bay at 0745 hrs per speedboat arriving Kabuli 1500 hrs. This was to record former village officials such as Luluais and Tultuls.

Interviewed officials here and arbitrated two complaints.

Night at Kabuli.

Friday 3rd:

Departed Kabuli at 0800 hrs for Likum arriving 0845 hrs. Took names of officials here then crossed over to Putjou. Interviewed officials then proceeded on to Bundrahei. Took names of officials at Bundrahei and Sapondralis. Heard two complaints.

Night at Bundrahei.

Patrol Diary (contd.)

April 1970:

Saturday 4th:

Departed Bundrabei at 0800 hrs for Bipi arriving 1000 hrs. Interviewed officials and had discussions with Rev. Father Ross and his Kali. Arbitrated complaints from ~~0700 hrs~~ 1900 hrs to 2200 hrs.

Night at Bipi.

Sunday 5th:

Departed Bipi at 1100hrs for Sallien arriving 1130 hrs. Interviewed officials at 1330 hrs then proceeded over to Kali. Took names of officials.

Night at Kali.

Monday 6th:

Departed Kali at 0800 hrs arrived Nihon 0810 hrs. Took names of officials and departed for Lessau.

Interviewed officials here then proceeded on to Harengan. Did the same here. Arbitrated two complaints on debt and stealing.

Night at Harengan.

Tuesday 7th:

Departed Harengan at 0800 hrs arriving Nyada at 0830 hrs. Picked up patrol gear then proceeded to Sori arriving 1000 hrs. Census not conducted due to rainy weather. Heard complaints in stead.

Night at Sori.

Wednesday 8th:

Rained again ~~again~~ therefore interviewed owners of land on which the Co-operative store now stands with the aim to purchase. People stated price not adequate.

Night at Sori.

Thursday 9th:

Walked through bush in heavy rains to observe timber potential.

Night at Sori

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April 1970.

Friday 10th:

Revisde census of Sori I from 0800 hrs to 1400 hrs. Compiled statistics rest of afternoon.

Night at Sori.

Saturday 11th:

Arbitrated a few complaints in relation to ownership of economic trees and sago.

Night at Sori.

Sunday 12th:

Observed at Sori.

Monday 13th:

Revised census of Sori II from 0800 hrs to 1400 hrs. Compiled statistics rest of afternoon.

Night at Sori.

Tuesday 14th:

Gave talks on the usual subjects. Inspected village, school and trade stores and interviewed former officials.

Night at Sori.

Wednesday 15th:

Revised census of Levei from 0900 hrs to 1600 hrs. Compiled statistics and heard complaints from 1900 hrs to 2200 hrs.

Night at Sori.

Thursday 16th:

Held the usual discussions and inspected village and took names of former officials.

Night at Sori.

Friday 17th:

Went to Sopa Sopa to obtain food supplies.

Night at Sori.

April 1970:

Saturday 18th:

Held a big meeting at which the people of Sori I, Sori II and Levei attended. People raised complaints on the foundation of a [illegible] church. People withdrew contributions due to discouragement by some members.

Night at Sori.

Sunday 19th:

Observed at Sori.

Monday 20th:

Departed Sori at 0800 hrs for Drehet by speed boat arriving 0815 hrs. Revised census and compiled statistics. Heard complaints from 1900 hrs to 2230 hrs.

Night at Drehet

Tuesday 21st:

Gave talks on the usual subjects and interviewed former village officials. Inspected village and trade stores and departed for Tulu at 1700 hrs per speedboat arriving 1900 hrs.

Wednesday 22nd:

Revised census of Tulu I from 0800 hrs to 1400 hrs. Compiled statistics for 1400 hrs to 1500 hrs. Departed Tulu at 1515 hrs for Bundralis to attend the sittings of the Select Committee on Constitutional Development. Returned Tutu at 0130 hrs.

Night at Tulu.

Thursday 23rd:

Held the usual talks. Interviewed former village officials ~~and departed for Tulu~~ then inspected village and trade stores. Arbitrated complaints from 2000 hrs to 2300 hrs.

Night at Tulu.

Friday 24th:

Revised census of Tulu two. Compiled statistics in the afternoon.

Night at Tulu.

Patrol Diary (contd.)

April 1970:

Saturday 25th:

ANZAC Day observed at Tulu.

Sunday 26th:

Observed at Tulu.

Monday 27th:

Gathered people to arbitrate dispute over Tulu land. Meeting postponed due to absence of Demarcation Committee chairman. Took statements only.

Night at Tulu.

Tuesday 28th:

Departed Tulu by canoe at 0800 hrs for Ponam arriving 1000 hrs. Revised census from 1015 hrs to 1800 hrs. Census incomplete.

Night at Ponam.

Wednesday 29th:

Commenced again at 0800 hrs and completed whole village by 1200 hrs. Compiled statistics rest of afternoon.

Night at Ponam.

Thursday 30th:

Gave talks on the usual subjects. Took names of former officials, inspected village and trade stores. Arbitrated complaints from 1900 hrs to 2230 hrs.

Night at Ponam.

Friday 1st: MAY 1970:

Departed Ponam at 0630 hrs by canoe arriving Tulu 0830 hrs. Departed Tulu by foot for Aran arriving 1030 hrs. Revised census and returned to Tulu.

Night at Tulu.

Saturday 2nd:

Held meeting of Tulu again re land dispute. Again the chairman was absent.

Night at Tulu.

Sunday 3rd:

Observed at Tulu.

April 1970:

Monday 4th:

Departed Tulu at 0800 hrs arrived Leiheiwa Aran 1000 hrs. Gave talks on the usual subjects. Took names of former officials . Inspected village and returned Tulu

Night at Tulu.

Tuesday 5th:

Departed Tulu 0800 hrs and arrived Leiheiwa 1015 hrs. Revised census and compiled statistics.

Night at Leiheiwa.

Wednesday 6th:

Gave talks on the usual subjects. Took names of former village officials and inspected village and trade stores. Heard complaints from 1900 hrs to 2230 hrs.

Night at Leiheiwa.

Thursday 7th:

Revised census of Saha Village. Compiled statistics then interviewed former village officials.

Night at Leiheiwa.

Friday 8th:

Gave talks on the usual subjects then inspected village and trade stores. Returned to Tulu.

Night at Tulu.

Saturday 9th:

Departed Tulu at 0900 hrs per speedboat. Called in at Sou to pick up Mr Macauley's patrol gear and arrived Lorengau 1600 hrs.

Patrol stood down.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr. KP

In Reply
Please Quote
No.

Department of the Administrator,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

30th June, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

PATROL REPORT LORENGAU NO.6-1969/70

ANNUAL CENSUS TYPE

INTRODUCTION:

As stated in the patrol instruction appended hereto, the main purposes of the patrol were to conduct a Census Revision and an Area Survey of the Sau/Bipi Census Division.

The patrol covered all villages in the Sau/Bipi Census Division which comes under the influence of the Manus Local Government Council. The MV "LUNAKAN" was used as transport in the initial stage of the patrol from Lorengau to Harengan, Bipi and Bundrahei where it dropped off the patrol and proceeded on to Loicha where she picked up D.A.L.F. personnel and returned to Lorengau. The rest of the patrol was carried out by use of a speedboat allocated for the patrol, however, walking was done in some places.

The area's mass hinterland is densely forrested. Tidal swamps, almost entirely mangrove occur intermittently on the coast where the land is regularly submerged at high tide. Numerous little islands are found in the Census Division.

The area lies within thirty to ninty miles from Lorengau and seventeen miles to the nearest airport at MOMOTE.

PATROL REPORT

POLITICAL:

Local Government:

In all villages visited talks were given on the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, new Council Tax rate, Manus Agricultural Show, the Council's Land Use Record System, Health and Hygiene Rules, and Agricultural Rules. Most members seem to be aware of these rules, however, a minority express ignorance of the same which tends to reflect on the efficiency and effectiveness of some councillors.

The new council tax of eight dollars ($8.00) for males and exemption of female tax payers was put out to the people. Each village had its own opinion on this. The majority of villages stated that there are more females to males in this district therefore women and girls of taxable age should contribute a little. If they don't pay then the council is likely to run into financial difficulties.

The following was received in response to the new tax rate in the villages patrolled:

Village	Tax Rate	
~~Bipi~~	Male	Female
Bipi	$6.00	$1.00
Bundrahei	$6.00	$1.00
Sapondralis	$6.00	$1.00
Putjou	$4.00	NIL
Likum	$6.00	$1.00
Kabuli	$6.00	$1.00
Kali	$6.00	$1.00
Sallien	$6.00	NIL
Nihon	$6.00	$1.00
Lessau	$6.00	NIL
Harengan	$5.00	50¢
Johan	$6.00	$1.00
Apubei	$4.00	NIL
Nyada	$6.00	$1.00
Sori	$6.00	$1.00
Levei	$6.00	$1.00
Drehet	$4.00	$1.00
Tulu	$4.00	$1.00
Ponam	$4.00	NIL
Aran	$5.00	50¢
Leiheiwa	$6.00	$1.00
Saha	$6.00	$1.00

...../2

The major reasons given for their response to the new tax rate are:

(i) No ways and means of obtaining income and the little income received from the sale of copra is paid out to the very high school fees:

(ii) There [illegible] facilities where local produce could be sold:

(iii) The Council should have consulted the people before introducing the new tax rate;

(iv) Dog registration fees must cease.

Attitude Towards Local Government:

The general attitude towards Local Government in the area appears to be good. This attitude flourishes in areas where people have readily accepted Local Government. Attitudes of councillors towards their members and vice versa seem good. Minor disputes are settled arbitarily by these councillors and their Village Committeemen thus creating friendly relations among individuals and villages.

During the patrol all Council Works Projects such as aid posts, water tanks and wells were inspected. Most council constructed water tanks are supplied where catchment facilities are available. The tank at Putjou constructed some years ago and left idle due to ~~catchment~~ unavailability of catchment facilities. Most parts are beginning to crack. The people should have used a little initiative and purchase some guttering for this, however, they wished to be spoonfed all the time. The writer emphasised to them that if they wanted water they must be prepared to play their part. They could not rely on the council to do everything for them. It was also explained that Putjou was not the only village in the district that wanted water tanks. If they could not help themselves then the council certainly would not.

Construction of aid post at Sori is completed with the water tank. A nice piece of work done by the council carpenter. The building consists of brick and fibro roof. The water tank wholly consists of concrete.

Throughout the census division capital works amenities and services continue to expand and the vast majority of members are fully aware of the material benefits of the council has introduced in the area.

Local Government Councillors:

All councillors in the area patrolled were met except Councillor Mudo of Jokar who was in Lorengau at the time and Kela of Malay Bay. The latter was elected to office in 1969 and since his election has been absent for three consecutive meetings of the council. He was employed by EXOIL at the time of the patrol's visit to his area. It was interesting to note that the worst village in regard to hygiene was none other than Putjou, Kela's home village where his responsibilities as a councillor was poorly administered and therefore it was clear that he commanded little respect from his people. Kela has returned his badge of office and no longer wished to be a councillor. A by election is not possible at this stage as the main council election is due soon.

...../3

All other councillors met were quite active and reliable and were always ready to assist the patrol at any time. Often these officials would come with their committee men and discuss with the writer on certain village matters and at the same time sought advice. This was extreamely good the people spoke freely of their thoughts and thus ideas were exchanged.

Some Village Committeemen complained that they should be paid for their services. They [illegible] only attend meetings and all the work load is carried out by them. Yet the councillors are paid. They felt that some compensation be made towards their services.

The people of Sori I, Sori II and Levei expressed dislike for their councillor, AHEO. The members have experienced many difficulties with this man since he took up office as councillor. Accordingly a by-election was asked for to elect a new councillor but it was explained to them that they would have to wait until the next election which was not far off. They have also stated that Aheo has discouraged major development in his ward. The foundations of a school and a church have been left to rot away and members have withdrawn their contributions. This was largely due to lack of interest shown by the councillor.

One man from Likum wished to pay ten dollars($10.00) to the government so that he could be given a councillor's badge. He was clearly explained the pros and cons of council elections that he would have to be nominated first as a candidate then the members could vote for him if they wished. If he had the majority of votes then he would become the councillor for his ward. He could not just pay the government ten dollars and expected to become a councillor. At the end he puts, " Now I have a very clear picture of how councillors are elected ".

House Of Assembly:

Little was talked on this as Mr Blyth, Patrol Officer in his report of No. 1-1969/70 gave lengthy talks on this subject. Repetition would only lead them to confusion therefore questions in relation to the House, its members and functions and preferential voting were asked. Some very good answers were received. Inspite of Mr Blyth's talks on Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members and their role some people still showed ignorance of the same therefore forther talks were given on these articles.

HOUSE Of Assembly Member:

Repeatedly at each village, people would say their House of Assembly Member, Mr Paliau Moloat does not visit them whenever he returns from sittings of the House. The people felt that he is not doing his job well, however, this statement was contradicted because some time ago Mr Moloat accompanied you on a familiarisation tour of the area calling in at all the on-shore villages. Mr Moloat again is not able to pay frequent visits to the area because of transport difficulties.

POLITICAL Education:

Independance and self government were given wide distribution. The people stated that these were something to be considered in many years to come. They also stressed that whenever some important persons come to Lorengau they only talk with the leaders in the town and by doing so have no knowledge of the people back in the village.

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It was pointed out that many people in places such as Lae or Moresby know what progress is taking place in a village or district by reading patrol reports and annual reports, from the various administration departments. Therefore no one should bear the feeling that he or she has been left out.

The Select Committee on Constitutional Development's presence was very welcomed. This was an opportunity the people have been waiting for. Two meetings [illegible] Bundralis and Sallien respectively. People from Andra, Hus, Saha, Leiheiwa, Aran, Tulu and Drehet came to the Bundralis gatherings. Although the people of Sori I, Sori II and Levei were specifically notified by Mr Bori, Trainee Patrol Officer and the writer that the Select Committee would be at Bundralis on the 22nd of April and 23rd at Sallien they made no attempt to be at either of these two places. Only one villager from Sori I attended the Bundralis sittings with his wife. When questioned the people stated that their councillor did not organise the trip for them. The councillor gave weather conditions as an excuse but this was not good enough because if one of them could go to the meeting the all able bodied men could.

The ball started rolling at 2030 hours and various people gave their evidence before the Committee. Self Government, Independance, Budget, National Anthem, National Flag, number of members in the House and Official Members were questioned on. Everyone talked freely. As usual no females took part. It was very interesting indeed to learn the people's feelings and thoughts. They stated that they were not ready for this occassion because questionare prepared in relation to these articles were sent out to the villages but did not reach them in time. It is hoped that when the Select Committee visits the area again in October this year the people would be ready. Efforts would be made to have these questionares delivered within sufficient time.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

General Rural Development:

Development at village level is generally confined to the production of copra. All villages seem to have enough copra for sale, however, Ponam uses most of its copra for local consumption. The people's income is received from the sale of fish and sea products such as shells. Trochus, green snail, gold lip and other speecies os shell fish are found in commercial quantities on most of the reefs.

There is some evidence of development in the Malay Bay area where some 2000 cocoa trees and 470 rubber trees are grown. In time the plantings will expand. Some members have leased agricultural blocks from the administration in the area. Of these lessee twelve have obtained Development Bank loans and are working their blocks effectively. At present there are some 394 rubber trees grown at Tulu. Further plantings cannot proceed as the land is under dispute. Attempts to settle this during the patrol's stay at Tulu due to absence of the Demarcation Chairman. Some 203 rubber trees have been planted a few miles inland from Johan.

Activities of Developing Departments:

Agricultural Assistants and Field Workers from the Department of Agriculture are available to assist and advise in the planting of cash crops. The Fisheries section of this Department employs Field Assistants who teach the villagers the best methods of catching fish, cleaning and mending nets.

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An Agricultural and Hygiene Inspector employed by the council inspects village and village plantings of cash crops. The council has ample supply of fertilizer which is available at three dollars and twenty cents for each hundred weight. The people are proud of these bodies and appreciate the help they are given.

Processing & Marketing:

Copra is dried by traditional methods and tray method then bagged and sold to the Manus Co-operative Wholesale Society and the Copra Marketing Board. Quite a number of people in the division own C.M.B. numbers. The Society pays six dollars and forty cents per bag of copra and the Copra Marketing Board at ten dollars per bag. This price variation is understandable because the Society has to pay fuel for transport which goes into the villages and transports the copra to the market at Lorengau, wages of its employees, stocks for its stores and a rebate is given to its members when it makes a profit at the end of the year. With the Copra Marketing Board members provide their own labour and transport. This facts should show a clear picture of the price variations. During the year the world price of copra on the open market dropped so the initial price of copra paid to producers on delivery also dropped.

Village Cash Crop Extension:

Growers throughout the area continue to maintain and extend their coconut stands which provide the basic cash income. Inhabitants on the off-shore islands have little or no land at all to extend their plantings. A large percentage of their copra production is used for local or home consumption. A reverse situation is found with the mainland groups who have ample supply of taros, kaukaus, bananas and sago to supplement their diet and accordingly have no great demand for coconuts for home consumption.

Although Robusta Coffee does well in tropical regions, the area patrolled is unsuitable for such crops due to soil consumption. Difficulty is also faced in promoting cocoa production, however, only Malay Bay has any development of this crop been initiated. Rubber seems to do well in the area and experimental plantings have been carried out at Tulu, Johan and Malay Bay.

Non-Indigenous Development:

Expatriate development is noticable. A Mr Jaccobsen based at Sopa Sopa owns most of the plantations in the area. The Catholic Mission has a plantation at Bundralis. Local labourers are hired by the mission to maintain and work the copra. Mr Jaccobsen's labourers are also made up of locals but a large number continue to come in from AROWE in the West New Britain District on two year contracts.

SOCIAL:

Health:

Generally health of the people in the census division is good. This is evident by the increasing medical and welfare clinic services provided in the area. Medical services are provided by the council and missions and no one village is more than two or three hours travel from medical attention. Aid posts are situated at Bipi, Likun, Sori, Tulu and Ponam.

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The Evangelical Mission runs a hospital at Lessau staffed by two Sisters, one Medical Assistant and an Aid Post Orderly. Dental and Xray facilities are also provided. The Catholic Mission runs one other hospital at Kundralis. No disease of a serious nature was observed. Infant Welfare Clinic Sisters often patrol the villages keeping the health standard at a high level.

Malaria Eradication Co[illegible] patrol the area and spray village houses. This has greatly decreased the output of malaria patients. Only on rare occassions do people catch malaria. No complaint was received from the people regarding the spraying of their houses. Especially in the Tulu area a lot of young people died of malaria attacks but since the introduction of D.D.T. spraying the population has increased considerably. This is evident from the population registers. The people expressed their appreciation for the eradication of malaria in their area.

The principle causes for which patients were admitted to hospital were pneumonia, malaria, infections of the skin and accidents. Malaria was relatively less important as a cause of admission than in the past.

Health education of the people plays an important part in gaining acceptance for the programmes to eliminate malaria, malnutrition and tuberculosis and to improve general standards of health and hygiene.

The council's contribution to health services generally takes the form of providing buildings of medical aid posts which are then staffed and conducted by the Department of Public Health. Since the people as tax payers have a direct personal interest in these aid posts and thus these aid posts become a part of the life of the community and help to create an appreciation of general health practices in the village and home.

Five Aid Post Orderlies are employed by the administration and two by the Catholic and Evangelical Missions respectively. A number of these orderlies returned from a six month refresher course at Mount Hage in the Western Highlands District.

A lot of the girls in the area are at Lemoko in the New Ireland District and Vunapope in the East New Britain District undergoing nursing courses run by the Catholic Mission. These girls are taught the basic nursing care for hospital patients and those aspects of public health which can be applied in the home and village.

Most people live in rural areas. As their staple foods are fish, sago and some sweet potatoes, the protein intake is usually low and the problem of protein deficiency still exists, especially among infants and children on the off-shore islands. No part of the area is subject to famine although there may be at times local food shortages due to drought. Efforts are being made to ensure an increased supply of protein. Better methods of fishing are being taught and improved type of fishing gear are being supplied to the people. Wherever possible attention is given to the diets of infants, children and expectant mothers. Parents are encouraged to grow food crops which are suitable for infants and children.

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Education:

Educational facilities are mainly provided by the Evangelical, Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist Missions. The Administration operates the only Primary "T" School in the area at Tulu. This was at one stage a boarding school, however, the system came to an end in 1966. A total of thirteen Primary "T" schools and a Girls' Vocational [illegible] visited.

The basic aim in the field of primary education for the children is to provide them with an education closely related to the present circumstances of their lives but which will prepare them for the rapid changes resulting from contact from more developed peoples. Emphasis is placed on English. Many schools maintain gardens and assist students to understand agricultural principles and practices. Wood work and craft work are also encouraged. These are related as close as possible to the children's environment.

English is the language of instruction in all schools. In some mission schools there has been a noticable trend in teaching English at the outset even in the preparatory grade. The syllabus requires English to be the medium of instruction in standard three and subsequent standards so that all students will be fluent in English by the end of standard six.

As a result of accelerated programme for educational development there has been a significant increase in the number of schools, teaching staff and the number of enrollments in the schools. Growing community interest in education is also illustrated by the increasing number of Parents and Citizens Association formed at Primary "T" Schools.

Whilst at Lesseu the teacher-in charge of the school asked the writer to give a speech to the students and hereunder is what was said:

" Boys and Girls, I have the greatest preveledge today of beibg able to come here and talk to you. It's one of those opportunities that one doesn't get very often and therefore I am very thankful for this opportunity I have now. Before I go on further with what I intend to say, I must introduce myself. My name is Kimin Poga and I am a Patrol Officer as you have probably known already. I come from the Chimbu District in the highlands of New Guinea. I know many of you have not been up there yet but your teachers will agree with me that it is very cold up there. You would see people going to work in pullovers.

I am very proud indeed to see so many of you young boys and girls in school here at Lobahan today. I certainly would be glad to be a student here myself. This district is very fortunate in having so many schools and teachers which are just at the door step so the children can go to school if they prefer to but it's not like this where I come from. Many boys and girls like you want to go to school but they can't because there is a great shortage of teaching staff and schools. About one out of every five is lucky enough to attend school. I can assure you that they have to travel many miles to a school.

At Lobahan you have many facilities such as the hospital, the despensary or outpatient as many people call it, dormitories of permanent materials, electricity for your lights and food which is cooked for you three times a day. Your clothes are also washed and mended. Many missions and government schools don't have

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these therefore you must appreciate being here as students. It is no use just being a school boy or girl, you must have an interest in why you are here. This interest could be displayed by the effort you show in your school work. You must work hard and endeavour to reach the grade before you.

I am glad to admit that our Territory ia a developing country and therefore we need many young men and women with some education to fill up the many jobs in the various department s and private enterprise. The key to the best jobs is education and only hard work can lead you to this. Those boys and girls who have run away from school or have avaoided schooling in their early years will certainly find difficulties in obtaining jobs in the future.

We must work together as people from one country, Papua New Guinea, regardless of whether you are a Manus, I am a Chimbu or he is a Tolai. We must work together with one common aim, National Unity." .

A loud burst of applause came up from the audience showing their unanimous approbation for the speech. Quite a lot of questions were asked in relation to what jobs would be available when these students left school. Various positions in the administration departments and private enterprise were explained to them. The writer feels that this type of active interest in school affairs by officers of other departments is very desirable and reiforces the work being carried out by the teachers.

Law & Order:

Generally the area is free of any indictable offence, however, has numerous disputes. The patrol was not accompanied by a Local Court Magistrate therefore matters requiring court action were forwarded into Lorengau. Three cases of child maintenance, one of adultry, and five on land disputes were refered to District Office and the Council respectively. Most other cases were settled by arbitration. Paul Botendiu of Nyada was again reminded of his legal obligation to pay maintenance to Biseksek Sinawae of the same village as he was in arrears of twelve dollars. Biseksek was told that if Paul did not pay the $12.00 within one month then she could seek court action.

The Malay Bay area has numerable land disputes and complaints as to ownership of economic trees. Under paragraph 11 of the patrol instruction which states that the patrolling officer will not attempt to mediate or deal in any way with land disputes. All concerned therefore were advised to take action under the council's Land Use Record Rule. One enthusiast from Likum wanted to give ten dollars to the Land Titles Commissioner so that he could come over and look into his land problems. It was explained that his request would have to go through the right official channel to have the Land Titles Commissioner over here.

Missions:

Missions throughout the Census Division are active in prospering development in the fields of hospitals, schools, technical schools and welfare services. The Roman Catholic Mission has adherents from Saha, Leiheiwa, Bundralis, Ponam, Tulu, Drehet, Levei, Sori, Harengan, Kali, Sallien, Bipi and Putjou and Kabuli. The villages of Nyada, Apubei, Johon, Lessau, Nihon and Kabuli are influenced by the Evangelical Mission. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission has a minority of adherents from Nihon, Sallien, Bundrahei, Likum and Kabuli.

People in the Lessau area were instructed on

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request by the mission to repair and construct bridges on the road leading from the wharf to the mission station. Throughout the Division missions enjoy favourable relations with the people and active assistance in mission projects is rendered by the adherents.

CULT & UNREST:

At no stage throughout the duration of the patrol was any cult activity noticed.

Community Education:

A total of six women's clubs operate in the Division at Leiheiwa, Tulu, Ponam, Sori, Lessau and Bipi. Through such organisations women and girls learn the basics of child care, cooking, sewing and various sporting activities. Almost at every village a basketball court was noticed. This game is widely played by both sexes and a large number of spectators are always attracted to the games. Men have intervillage soccer competitions at times. Two female Welfare Assistants employed by the council accompanied the patrol during the first week. They gave talks on the pros and cons of running women's clubs.

The original membership of fifty women at the Bipi Women's Club has now diminished to twenty members. Office bearers were interviewed re this and they stated that husbands have discouraged their wives not to have anything to do with the club. People were told that through these clubs a lot of new ideas and things have been achieved therefore they should not have any doubts about their wives becoming members. This was the only way of teaching the women and promoting living standards in the village therefore they should appreciate the little services provided. A country develops from small beginnings in the village and these small beginnings take the form of social organisations such as women's clubs. A course on Women's Clubs was held at the council in May and a lot of girls and women in the area patrolled attended.

MISCELLANEOUS:

People of Nihon asked whether they could purchase Selahau Plantation from the Administration but they were told that it was the late Mr Godson's property and that they would have to wait as all his properties were under review. The same reason was given to the Sori people who asked for the purchase of Sori Island Plantation.

Purchase of the land file 35/8/2/ at Sori for the Baricou Native Society was not accomplished because the land owners expressed that the twelve dollars ($12.00) was insufficient for the twenty year lease period. If it was $12.00 yearly then this would be a satisfactory agreement. Explainations to convince the owners had met with no response.

Inspection Of Trade Stores:

Forty-four currently licensed trade stores were inspected during the patrol. Before the patrol's departure a list of all trade stores in the Census Division was obtained from the Licensing Authority and this enabled the writer to investigate and report on trade stores operating on expired licenses, trade stores operating without ever having had a license. All were found to be operating in conjunction with the License To Trade With Natives Ordinance 1946-1953 and Regulations 1946. However, one license No. A8744 in the name of SANDAL SINEN was confiscated at Ponam because it had been issued on 12/7/68

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and it had not been renewed up to the inspection date.

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The vast majority of licensees were ignorant of Section 11 of the Ordinance which states, " A licensee shall display in a prominent and well-lighted position in his place of business a price list setting out, in one column, in separate items, the goods which he offers to sell and in another column opposite each item the price at which he offers to sell the goods specified in that item." Some store owners wrote the prices on the goods or articles and this is thought reasonable, however, not in relation to the Ordinance and Regulations. The correct method was illustrated thus:

GOODS	PRICE
RICE	10c per lb.
TINNED FISH(large)	30c each
TINNED FISH(small)	15c each
SAO BISCUITS	25c a packet
PARADISE BISCUITS	10c for 4
GOLD LEAF	35c a pkt.
ROTHMANS	40c a pkt.
WHITE HORSE	35c a pkt.
ESCOURT	35c a pkt.

The above was just an example of how to make a price list but not a set price at which they must sell their goods.

It was also realised that store owners expressed ~~xxxx~~ ignorance and had never heard of the contents of Section 19 (1) of the Licensing Regulations which states, " Every place in respect of which a trader's license is issued shall be a place upon which is erected to the satisfaction of the licensing authority a permanent structure or building, to some conspicuous and external portion of which, unless exempted in writing by the licensing authority shall be continuously affixed a notice board-

(a) measuring not less than twenty-four inches in width, and

(b) displaying the legible characters not less than two inches in height

(i) the name by which the place is known;

(ii) the tenure under which the land is held;

(iii) the name of the licensee; and

(iv) the distictive letter and number of every trader's license issued in respect of the place.

Prosecution of offenders at this stage is not feasible.

A list of all currently licensed trade stores in the Census Division is as follows:

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DATE ISSUE	LICENSE	NAME	ADDRESS
18.7.69	37439	TUAM SAEI	LEVEI
19.8.68	9662	SO'ON BULIAH	LEVEI
1.7.68	8614	ANDREW POENIU	TULU II
9.1.70	37508	SO'ON LALAI	TULU II
21.7.69	37460	JAMES NAPAKE	KABULI
22.7.68	8675	SIPOBE BOBALEU	KABULI
21.7.68	[illegible]	[illegible] SILEPAN	NYADA
15.7.69	8683	BOSAKIAN SINOAN	NYADA
16.10.69	37593	WINIM SINGORI	NYADA
15.7.69	8717	BOKAREN KOHA	PUTJOU
28.7.69	37497	JOHN DELIKEI	PUTJOU
18.7.68	37447	DEPIKO PALAY	PUTJOU
11.7.68	8736	FRANCIS POHON	KALI BAY
12.7.68	8740	KOUBA DADI	MALAY BAY
16.7.68	8660	JOHN LONAI	MALAY BAY
3.7.69	8668	POMAT KAREN	LIKUM
2.7.69	9773	SIBILIOU SALIAU	LIKUM
9.7.69	37407	SIBAREI BASSANG	HARENGAN
25.7.68	8692	BARIBEU NAT.SOC.	SORI I
19.8.68	9660	JOHN PAHUNG	SORI II
25.7.68	8693	LINDRO NAT.SOC.	JOHAN
19.2.69	9720	LOWYAM	JOHAN
25.7.68	8694	MASI NAT.SOC.	BIPI
29.8.68	9668	REV.FR. TOM BURNS	BIPI
25.7.68	8695	MASI NAT. SOC.	SALLIEN
25.5.70	37542	THOMAS BONOMARAI	SALLIEN
25.7.68	8696	MALAY BAY NAT.SOC.	BUNDRAHEI
13.6.69	9734	POPATILOU POMANUS	BUNDRAHEI
20.5.70	37540	JOHN SIPAIAN	BUNDRAHEI
14.12.69	37598	GABRIEL KALAN	PONAM
18.7.69	37459	SELEP NOHANG	PONAM
19.1.70	37514	RAPHAEL KIKUM	PONAM
12.7.68	8742	FRANCIS PAKEIBI	PONAM
17.9.68	9680	R.L. KNIGHT	SAHA
30.6.69	9683	JOSEPH TILIU	SAHA
19.9.68	37579	JOHN KIAU & KEWAS	LESSAU
24.9.69	37583	EVANGELICAL MISSION	LESSAU
20.9.68	9687	PETER BOLEMAK	NIHON
4.7.69	9777	BOLEMAK SINIAK	NIHON
1.7.68	8620	REV.FR. SCHAFFER	BUNDRALIS
17.9.68	9679	R.L. KNIGHT	SOPA SOPA
6.8.69	37489	Oscar MOHE	TULU PLANTATION

Most trade stores are constructed of permanent materials and those of bush materials are found to be quite adequate in relation to the Ordinance and Regulations. The have the feeling that to operate a trade store is to purchase a license and that is all, and they can continue to sell their goods. They were clearly explained the relevant sections of the Trading Ordinance and Regulations. Warnings were given that failures to comply with the Ordinance and Regulations in future would lead them to court.

A copy of a letter written to the Licensing Authority is attached to the report as an appendix.

Rest Houses:

Rest houses are all constructed of bush materials. Instructions were given to carry out repairs of the same at Putjou and Leiheiwa and Ponam to reconstruct a new one.

Reception of Patrol:

Reception was exceptionally good. People were in the specified places ready looking spic and span.

Patrol Personnel:

Patrol personnel did not perform his duties too well. At times he would be waited on to move from one village to the next. At [illegible] during the patrol when he was specifically instructed to bring the speedboat over to the rest house at Sori I he disobediently went to a nearby island to collect coconuts and thus wasted a day. He was warned strongly that further occurrence of this would lead him to serious trouble.

Conclusion:

As this was the writer's first patrol to the area he feels that he is quite familiar with the people, their working knowledge and area. Although the North West winds and rainy weather hemphered the patrol's progress from village to village, the patrol on the whole was very enjoyable and all objectives accomplished.

End Of Patrol Report

A R E A S T U D Y

INTRODUCTION:

The Sau/Bipi Census Division is situated in the north and north-west direction of Manus Island from two degrees south of the equator and from East to West between 146 degrees east longitude and 147 degrees east longitude. The area is mostly hilly and deeply [illegible]. Along the coast steep slopes alternate with swampy lowland bays and there is no continuous coastal plain. It is fringed by almost coral reefs and thick mangrove forrests.

The drainage pattern makes the development of permanent road links in the area very difficult. Swamps are very common. Tidal swamps, almost entirely mangrove occur intermittently along the coast where the land is regularly submerged at high tide.

Lying wholly in the tropics the area experiences a mosoonal type of climate. The North West Trade season when the winds blow from the north west lasts from October to March. Transitional do occur during which the wind changes its direction. The time and intensity of the winds vary from year to year. During the north west season travel becomes very difficult in the area. The length of day varies only slightly throughout the year.

Atmospheric pressure and humidity are uniformally high throughout the year. Summer and Winter seasons do not exist here. There is a great lowering of temperature with increases in elavation, higher areas becoming cooler than lowland areas.

The Census Division lies within thirty-five to ninty miles from Lorengau and the only access to it is by sea. A track runs from Putjou in Malay Bay and connects Drehet but is rarely used.

All people in the Census Division come under the influence of the Manus Local Government Council. They have been in contact with the various administrative bodies since before the turn of the century when the area was under German control. The Administration maintains very good relations with the people and the Administration is known, respected and accepted without any degree of reluctance. No cargo cult or movement of any sort are to be found in this Cenus Division. The people are known for their talking.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION & TRENDS:

(a) The population register and the neo-natal mortality rate is attached as appendices to the report.

(b) Village tracks are shown on the accompanying patrol map.

(c) Percentage of adventeesm is very high. A great number of people travel outside their linguistic group or district either to find jobs or education. As in many other areas the towns, Lorengau and Lombrum provide an attraction and there is some drift of population to them. It is often said that Manus' greatest export is the number of interlectuals produced every year. Paliau Moloat, the Member of the House of Assembly puts it in a better way when he says " It is in the minds of all the people in

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Manus that there is nothing they can offer to the development of this country and the only contribution they can make is the services of their educated young people ".

The extensive expansion of education, infant and maternal welfare and general health services which have taken place among the people have resulted in [illegible] increases in many villages. There is, however, no shortage of land for subsistance purposes but [illegible] in some of the more densely populated areas such as Bipi and Ponam.

C. (a) Social Groupings:

There is a great diversity of physical types and linguistic groups among the people. Social groups are mainly based on languages, religion or land approximity.

(b) Linguistic Structure:

The languages spoken in the area are:

(i) BIRI — This language is spoken by the villages of Maso, Matahai and Salapai. It has a little Lindro influence which is derived from constant marketing on the mainland.

(ii) LINDRO — This language is widely spoken throughout the Census Division. Lindro covers the villages of Nyaun, Apubei, Johan, Lessau, Nihon, Kali and Salilen. Kali people are said to have come from the New Britain District but the original language is lost and now Lindro is absorbed into their daily language.

(iii) SORI — Sori I, Sori II and Harengan speak Sori although Harangan has a fraction of ascent different. Levei which is about forty yards from Sori speaks an entirely different language similar to that of Drehet and Putiou.

(iv) MALAY — Villages of Kabuli, Bundrahei, Sapondralis and Likum speak Malay. The word Malay is often referred to the people of Likum therefore it is thought that this language has originated from this people.

(v) TULU — This language has limited use only by the Tulu people, however, it can be understood by the people of Aran, Leiheiwa and Saha.

(vi) PONAM — Although Ponam is off-shore from Tulu the people speak a different language but closely related to that of the large north coast island groupings.

(c) Relations between the social groupings are good. Happy co-existence is evident. Inter-marriages between groups make the relations more binding. The people of Ponam and Tulu don't get on well together. They have disputes over reef rights and accordingly the Tulus won't let the other group have any timber on the mainland for the construction of houses or canoes. No market exists between the two groups

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therefore Ponam Islanders travel a long way to the Lindros to purchase sago and timber. It is felt that in time a good solution will be reached and good relations will again exists between these conflicting groups.

D. SOCIAL STRUCTURE:

The chief characteristics of the social structure are:

(i) the recognition of [illegible] obligations extending beyond the family group.

(ii) a strong attachment of people to their land.

It is noticed that many customs don't differ from other areas in the district. Great emphasis is placed on the acquisition of material goods, not primarily for personal consumption or the creation of a different living standards but rather as a means of establishing individual prestige and status within the community through the giving of feasts and the performance of complex sequence of gift exchanges.

Most of the people are agriculturalists engaged in growing food to meet their own needs but also providing a few crops for sale. Generally farming is based on shifting cultivation. Food collected from naturally grown tree palms such as the sago palm is more important than cultivation. Off-shore islanders live off fish, however, some form of hunting is added to the diet of the mainland people.

Inheritence follows two systems. The principle is the individual inherits from the father and his group, in others its from the mother's group.

Although the people's feeling of community fellowship extends beyond the village there is always an awareness of difference from other groups speaking a different language. Within the large language groupings there is usually a great feeling of common interests and aims.

D. LEADERSHIP:

Generally in political organisations of local groups all men have some influence and all have the opportunity of rising to leadership by establishing qualities considered desirable by the group. Whilst in early days skill in war was also an important quality. The following people are leaders or respected to be regarded as leaders in the Census Division.

(i) OSCAR MOU - 30 years of Tulu who at present runs Tulu Plantation. Was educated up to standard seven.

(ii) TUAN SAEI 52 years of Levei, a retired Luluai who served for thirty-two years. Has had no formal education.

(iii) LOHAI 40 years of Sori I, at present holds position of Village Committeeman. Educated by the Catholic Mission to standard one.

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(iv) KALAI SIKIS 34 years of Bipi has been a Councillor for six years. Has standard four education.

(v) SONIHO 45 years of Putjou. a former councillor who still commands respect from his people.

(vi) MUDO 40 years of Johan. A councillor who is highly respected by the Lindro population.

The pattern of leadership is now changing to the young educated people to keep [illegible] rather than hereditary.

E. (a) LAND TENURE & USE:

In this area the principle interest remains in the land holding groups and individuals within the group have limited right of use either for life or a shorter period. Thus the normal system by which rights of ownership in landuse are acquired is by birth into a land holding group. By adoption a child or adult may gain an interest in the land thus providing an exception to the principle that landx rights may only be acquired by birth. Another is based on matrineal descent, a number of men want their own children to succeed to their land rights. This is natural for progressive individuals who have improvements on their lands to be passed to their children.

(b) LEASE HOLDERS:

Some people in the Malay Bay area have obtained agricultural leases of approximately two hundred and seventy-five acres from the Administration:

NAME	PORTION NO.
KOHA ROTANA	85
BAI TAKAHOA	87
SABOK SILIAI	88
BUSCO BATARO	89
POBARUO POMANUS	90
SONGANO WOLE	91
DAUKA KINAK	92
SOUORIAN BOSO'ON	93
KABUTCHO UALAI	94
SINDO SILEBAI	95
SIVIAN BULIS	96

The people feel that this an improvement on customary tenure. Customary tenure is not satisfactory for economic development proposals as it frequently lacks the flexibility needed to encourage land development.

The plantation at Kali is at present worked on a communal basis by the people of Kali and Sallien. It is hoped that in the near future it will be sub-divided into blocks and leased to these people.

...../17

F. LITERACY:

(a)

Village	Admin/Mission	Denomination	Prep M	Prep F	1 M	1 F	2 M	2 F	3 M	3 F	4 M	4 F	5 M	5 F	6 M	6 F	Sub Total		Grand Total
TULU	Admin	-		-	-	-	9	5	6	9	4	9	-	-	-	-	19	23	42
BUNDRALIS	Mission	Catholic			11	16	9	14	8	6	12	11	42	38	45	27	127	106	233
PONAM	"	"		-	7	10	5	7	3	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	18	28	46
SORI	"	"			14	26	14	4	8	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	41	33	74
HARENGAN	"	"			4	2	3	3	3	3	9	4	-	-	-	-	19	12	31
KALI	"	"			-		4	4			6	4	-	-	-	-	10	8	18
SALLIEN	"	"			6	5	-		7	7	-		-	-	-	-	13	12	25
BIPI	"	"			9	14	13	19	18	20	21	14	32	16	27	29	120	112	232
PUTJOU	"	"	7	3	7	5	13	9	-		5	4	-		-		32	21	53
LESSAU	"	Evangelical	9	3	4	6	17	8	7	7	7	11	10	7	-		54	42	96
NIHON	"	S.D.A.		5	5	6	5	3	-		-		-		-		14	10	24
SALLIEN	"	"			5	5	5	3	-		-		-		-		10	8	18
BUNDRAHEI	"	"			9	8	5	4	27	6	13	17	19	13	-		73	48	121
TOTALS:			16	11	81	103	102	83	87	69	85	87	103	74	72	56	550	463	1013

...../18

(b) About 80% of the people are literate or semi-literate in the lingua franca (Pidgin) or English. Some organisations as women's clubs contribute substantially to the education of women and girls. Quite a lot of young boys and girls are in Lorengau or other districts doing further studies. A few number are in Australia undergoing Secondary Education.

Broadcasting and film screening have increased the educational standard in the villages. Broadcasting is a particularly effective method. The use of transister receivers readily available at a comparatively low cost and operating on standard torch cell batteries has increased considerably the amount of broadcasting.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING:

(a) The housing standards of the people are steadily improving. The following facts describe the people's standard of living; housing, sanitation, clothes and the use of European goods. Most houses were found to be constructed of bush materials and a few of permanent materials. On Ponam Island about nine out of every ten houses are built of old wartime scrap.

(b) Standards of health and social welfare are rising, particular attention is being paid to nutrition and hygiene. Infant Welfare Clinic Sisters stationed at Bundralis and Lessau and Patu in the Baluan/M'bunai Census Division often conduct clinical services in the area.

Clothing standards are improving, the use of shorts, shirts, meri blouses and thongs are very common. Only a minority use foot wear such as shoes.

European goods such as chairs, tables, pressure lamps, water tanks, stoves, transister receivers, tape recorders and cameras are increasing in number in the homes. Tulu villagers own two outboard motors and Ponam one.

The extensive activities of the council, rural progress and co-operative societies and the development of cash cropping and other forms of commercial activity are indications of rapidly improving living standards.

(c) The people's staple diet consists of sago, fish and coconuts. Taros, sweet potatoes and tapioca are consumed by the mainlanders at times adding a change in the diet. Flesh obtained from various shells are eaten and edible fruits from various trees. Ponam Islanders tend to live more off manufactured food stuff rather than local foods. This due to the shortage of arable land for subsistance purposes.

(d) No community centres exist in the area, however, organisations are limited to women's clubs. These clubs contribute substantially to the education of women and girls. The woman and girls are taught the basics in child care, cooking, sewing and various sporting activities. A basketball court was noticed in every village. Men have inter-village soccer competitions at times.

The Manus Council is taking an increasing interest in social welfare and allots certain funds to it every year. It activities include the construction of community education and the promotion of women's.

...../19

H. MISSIONS:

CATHOLIC	LUTHERAN	S.D.A
Saha	Nyada*	Harengan*+
Leiheiwa	Apubei	Nihon*+
Bundralis*+	Johan	Sapondralis
Ponam*+	[illegible]	Bundranei*+
Tulu*	Nihon	Likum*
Drehet*	Kabuli*+	
Sori*+		
Levei		
Harengan*+		
Kali*+		
Sallien*+		
Bipi*+		
Putjou*+		

* denotes church + denotes school

(a) As can be seen from above the Catholic Mission is the most influential in the area, however, the people are proud to be members of the three denominations. There is no conflict between the missions and the people or inter- mission rivalry is non-existent.

I. NON-INDIGENE:

(a) The only non indigeneous plantations are at Sopa Sopa run by Mr F.A. Jaccobsen and at Bundralis by the Catholic Mission. Sopa Sopa and its islands plantations are worked by some fifty labourers, most of whom have come from ARAWE in the West New Britain District on contract basis.

The Bundralis Plantation is worked by the nearby villagers at a 75% mission and 25% village basis. This system works reasonably well and the people are able to earn a little income.

J. ROADS:

(a) Terrain and climate, however, make the construction and maintenance of roads extraordinarily difficult. Village tracks are indicated on the attached patrol map. In most cases beach tracks provide access from village to village.

(b) Good anchorage sites are to be found at Malay Bay, Sallien, Kali, Nihon, Sopa Sopa, Johan, Nyada, Sori, Tulu and Leiheiwa. Two wharves are located at Bundralis and Lessau.

The use of inland waterways for trasport is little developed; this form of transport is provided by the locals. Some of the rivers in the Census Division are navigable for five to seven miles inland.

...../20

K. TECHNICAL & CLERICAL SKILLS:

A large number of the people in the Census Division are experienced in brick-laying, carpentering, driving, mechanical works, clerical works and plumbing. Most of these find employment with the Administration in Lorengau and some with the Navy at Lombrum. A large proportion flock to the various mission centres at Madang (Lutheran), Kavieng and Vunapope (Catholic) and Wewak (S.D.A.).

The Catholi Mission runs a Girls Vocational School at Bundralis where girls who are unable to go beyond standard six are taken out of school and enrolled here. They are taught how to cook, sew and look after infants. In later years this would be of great benefit in their lives in the homes.

Male drop-outs from the Census Division at standard six attend the Boys Vocational School at Lorengau where they learn basic carpentry, brick-laying and mathematics. The course lasts two years and at the end of the second year examinations are held at which successful students are given employment with the administration as apprentices. The unsuccessful ones go back to the village and assist and plan better village houses. Therefore their training is not wasted.

L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

(a) It is the continuing aim of the administration to promote and give the people an understanding of the administrative machinery of government. Great emphasis is placed on political education of the people. Talks were given on the House of Assembly, Bills, Preferential Voting, By-elections, Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members and their role. in order to discover how much of this ~~xxxx~~ information was absorbed, the question and answer method was used. It is not ~~xxxxxxxx~~ sufficient to impart knowledge to the people and leave it at that.

(b) It was interesting to note at the sittings of the Select Committee on Constitutional Development at Rundralis. Various people gave evidence; missionteachers, councillors, village committeemen and villagers. Even though the meeting was conducted in Pidgin some people did not understand what was actually asked and accordingly often gave answers contrary to the questions. Nevertheless this was an opportunity they had of expressing their views and it was accepted wholeheartedly.

M. ECONOMY OF THE AREA:

(a) Primary produce is the basis of the area's economy. While the economy remains to a large extent dependant on the production of copra there has been an increasing number of activities. This can be seen from people demanding more cocoa, coffee and rubber trees.

Most people are almost wholly sufficient in food and other domestic requirements but as a result to improve standards of health, hygiene and rate of economic advancement generally, there is an increasing demand for a wide range of capital and consumer goods and services.

(b) The following figures were recored of economic trees at the time of the patrol:

...../21

AREAS OF PRODUCTION	RUBBER	COCOA	COCONUT	COFFEE
TULU	394	-	-	-
JOHAN	203	-	-	-
BUNDRAHET	-	300	-	-
SAPONDRALIS	-	746	-	-
LIKUM	-	135	-	-
PUTJCU	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-
KABULI	146	-	618	292

World prices for copra on the open market dropped during the year and accordingly the Copra Marketing Board decreased the initial price paid to producers on delivery.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXTENDING THE ECONOMY:

There is sufficient arable land for increased plantings of economic trees. Therex is little or no sufficient land on the off-shore islands fro such ventures. Oscar Mohe of Tulu has prepared six acres of land for rubber plantings.

Rubber, coffee and cocoa are not bearing as yet. As time elapses production of these crops will increase. As a result of administrative extensive programmes their participation in various cash crops is increasing steadily. An increasing number of people are beginning to make use of the credit facilities provided by the Papua New Guinea Development Bank.

O. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The general attitude towards local government in the area appears to be good. This attitude flourishes in areas where people have readily accepted Local Government. Good relations exist between councillors and their people. Minor disputes are brought before these councillors and their committeemen who are able to mediate a reasonable solution. This attitude is good and the people feel that the council has a stronghold over their welfare. The members take an active interest in their council affairs.

P. ATTITUDES TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT:

The people are pro administration and appreciate the help and care given by central government. The administration maintains very good relations with the people and the administration is known, respected and accepted without any degree of reluctance. Through the patrol system the administration establishes law and order, advice on health and hygiene, economic policies and political advancement of the people.

Q. ACCOMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES:

No services of such are provided in the census division. The only accomodation provided would be when travelling on ships. Guest houses and hotels do not exist.

The Evangelical Mission runs and operates a 45 feet workboat between Lessau and Lorengau which can be hired. The Catholic Mission runs a 30 feet boat and the Plantation at Sopa Sopa a forty feet boat.

MISCELLANEOUS:

(i) Timber:

Forests covers more than 70% of the Census Division

...../22

and vary in type from swamps and lowland forests on the coast to high quality timber on the hinterland. The average population desity is estimated to be very minute and consequently very large areas of forest are still untouched.

This mass timberland lies idle and if a milling venture were to start, the business could last for twenty-five to thirty years. The people realise that the establishment of substantial milling and logging in their area will lead to the development of better access facilities and provides opportunities for marketing cash crops and also for employment.

A track runs from Kabuli to Kali and with improvement this could become a very good access for timber operations. The area is so much a plateau and at each end it becomes an undulating slope. Excellent port sites exist at both ends.

(ii) MINING:

The EXOIL NO LIABILITY Company based at Pelikawa in the Baluan/M'bunai Census Division operates extensive copper exploitations in the Malay Bay and Tulu areas of the Sau/Bipi Census Division. Occurrences of other minerals have also been reported and investigated but have not been of sufficient promise to warrant their exploitation. Explorations which have been carried out in the past have not resulted in the discovery of prospects which would justify large scale operations.

A large proportion of the labour is drawn locally and thus the people involve themselves into this wage earning sector. The workers obtain fortnightly rations besides their wages. Relations between employer and employees remain good apart from a minor strike some months ago.

(iii) FELT NEEDS AND WANTS:

Various people expressed their inner feelings of their needs and wants of roads, wharves, ships, schools, outboard motors and aid posts. The economic and unfeasibility of these were explained. It was also pointed out that all capital works requirements cannot be met at once.

A lot of people expressed their desire for a road from Malay Bay to Lorengau. This they thought would provide better marketing facilities and speedy development of the ares. At Johan, Nyada and Apubei people requested that the council should purchase them an outboard motor as they have had no material benefit from their tax in any form.

CONCLUSION:

Even though strong winds and heavy rains hemphered the patrol's progress, on the whole it was most enjoable and with the time spent it was enough to learn the people's way of life and their environmental sorroundings.

Forwarded for your information, please Sir,

.....
(K. Poga)
PATROL OFFICER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Manus Report No. 8-69/70

Patrol Conducted by J.BORI (Patrol Officer).

Area Patrolled Part of LORENGAU/SAU, BIPI/SAU and BALUAN/M'BUNAI.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives Nil.

Duration—From ...../...../19.....to...../...../19.....

Number of Days 21

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

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

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

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol Issuing of summonses.

.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

31/7/1970 .....
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 ....

.....

.....

.....

GFB:KP

(7)

67-12-7

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

30th July, 1970

The District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

PATROL NO LORENGAU 8/69-70

Your reference 67-2-1 of 3rd July, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. J. Bori, Patrol Officer, of part LORENGAU-SAU, SAU-BITI and BALUAN-M'BUNAI Census Divisions.

(T.[illegible]. ELLIS)
Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.

4

67-12-7 (6)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
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Mr.

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CRB:OH.

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

3rd July, 1970.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 8/69-70.

Herewith the above mentioned Patrol Report for your information and records please.

Mr. Bori has been assisting the Council in its tax prosecutions and the Report covers field trips in this connection.

The patrol has been good district familiarisation for Mr. Bori and calls for no comment.

.....
(A. F. CON.)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

67-1-0

Division of District
Administration,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

17th June, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT - LORENGAU NO. 8 - 69/70.

As per verbal instructions, the patrol was mounted specially to issue out summonses to tax defaulters.

The summonses were made out by the Manus Local Government Council, summoning people in its census divisions, who neglected to pay the council tax for the last two financial years, 1968/69 and 1969/70.

The patrol covered township of Lorengau and the villages nearby, the villages on the North and the South coast including all the main islands.

PATROL DIARY.

MONDAY 23/3/70 — 0745 at the Council Centre. 1000 on M.V."HABOB", to M'BUKE - arriving at 1800, issuing summons to the Medical Orderly. Night at M'BUKE.

TUESDAY 24/3/70 — Left for Lorengau - arriving at 1400. Had afternoon off.

WEDNESDAY 25/3/70 — 1115 departed Lorengau via M.V."HABOB" for LOU Island. Arriving REI(LOU) 1615, issuing summonses. 1630-1830 to BALUAN. 1830 - 2030, issuing summonses. Night at BALUAN.

THURSDAY 26/3/70 — 0700-0800 surveyed health centre. 0835-0910 to PAM Island, issuing summonses. Left for BACN Village at LOU, 0915 arriving 1020 - issuing summonses. Departed 1030, arriving Hayane Wharf 1330. Awaiting landrover - picked up 1600 for Lorengau.

WEDNESDAY 1/4/70 — 1250 departed Lorengau for PAK Island, arriving 1600 by M.V."HABOB". 1630-1730 issuing of summonses. Spent the night at PAK.

THURSDAY 2/4/70 — 0615-0830 toLOAMAT. Delivering summonses to LOAMAT, BUNDROUand POPEO. 1130-1330 to LENKAU and LENGENDROWA- delivering summonses till 1445. 1500 left for TILIANU- arriving 1630 and issued summonses. Spent the night.

FRIDAY 3/4/70 — 0645 departed TILIANU - arriving Lorengau 1100. At Sub District Office till1200. 1300-1600 at the Sub District Office.

MONDAY 6/4/70 — 0630 left Lorengau with the acting School Inspector, Nasson Paulias, for Hayane Wharf. Departed 0700 via M.V."HABOB", arriving M'BUNAI 1000 - unloading Education supplies. 1015-1200 to LOI Village. 1300-1700 followed WUREI River on a hired motor canoe to N'DROIA Village. (The river has lots of bends - can be dangerous when it floods). 1730-1830 issuing summonses at N'DROIA. Spent the night.

(3)

TUESDAY 7/4/70 — School Inspector inspected the school in the morning. 1400 left N'DROIA by hired canoe and went downstream. Stopped MATAWEREI Village 1500 - issued summonses. Continued to LOI - arriving 1730 and spent the night.

WEDNESDAY 8/4/70 — 0800-0900 delivering summonses at LOI. 1000-1130 to TIMOENAI. 1200-1530 [illegible] Councillor delivering summonses. Night at TIMOENAI.

THURSDAY 9/4/70 — 0800-1030 inspection of school by School Inspector. 1045-1130 to PATU - delivering summonses. 1145-1400 to M'BUNAI - delivering summonses. 1445-1700 to Hayane Wharf - picked up by car to Lorengau, arriving 1745.

19/5/70 TUESDAY — 0745-1100 Council Centre. 1100-1200 Sub District Office. 1330 departed Lorengau on trawler , M.V."TAMI" - arriving TULU 1630. Using speed boat ashore and issued summonses. 1330-1900 on speed boat to DREHET - delivering summonses, proceeded to SORI.1900-1930 delivering summonses SORI. 1945-2000 issuing summonses LEVEI. Continued to JOHAN - issuing summonses 2100-2130. To HARENGAN on speed boat, issuing summonses 2200-2230. Returned "TAMI" at 2245. Spent the night on "TAMI".

WEDNESDAY 20/5/70 — 0700 to SOPASOPA Plantation on speed boat - issuing summonses. 0800 to LESSAU issuing summonses. 0900 to NIHON issuing summonses. 1000 to KALI issuing summonses. Proceeded toSALIEN - issuing summonses 1030-1130. 1130-1200 to BIPI Island on speed boat - delivering summonses 1200-1330. Left BIPI on speed boat and met "TAMI" 1400. 1400-1630 to PONAM Island and spent the night.

THURSDAY 21/5/70 — 0800-0900 issued summonses PONAM. Crews scraped the boat till 1100. 1130 left for Lorengau - arriving 1600.

WEDNESDAY 27/5/70 — 0745-1030 Sub District Office.1100 departed Lorengau via M.V."HAEOB" for PATU - arriving 1700. Delivering summonses 1700-1830. Spent the night at PATU.

(2)

THURSDAY 28/5/70	0910 departed PATU on hired motor canoe for PELIKAWA - arriving 0930. Issuing summonses 0930-1130. 1130 to TIMOENAI, arriving 1200 - issuing summonses 1300-1400. 1500 left TIMOENAI for PATU - motor broke down on the way. Hired a village canoe and went to LOI Village - arriving 1800. Issuing [illegible] 1900. Night at LOI Village.
29/5/70 FRIDAY	Departed LOI on D.A.S.F. speed boat at 0900, arriving M'BUNAI 1000 - issuing summonses. Left for Lorengau 1030, arriving 1200. 1300-1600, Sub District Office.
MONDAY 1/6/70	0745-1100 Sub District Office. 1100 departed Lorengau with the District Commissioner, on the trawler, M.V. "TAMI" for TILIANU Island - arriving at 1700. 1700-1800 delivering summonses. Night at TILIANU on "TAMI".
TUESDAY 2/6/70	0800 left TILIANU for LENGENDROWA and LENKAU - arriving 0930 and issued summonses. 1030-1045 to PENCHAL on speed boat - delivering summonses at 1200. 1230-1300 on speed boat to LUILUI - issuing summonses 1330-1430. 1500 at BUNDRO - issuing summonses. 1600 at LOAMAT issuing summonses. 1700 with District Commissioner to POPEO - issuing summonses. Returned "TAMI" 1700. Night at LOAMAT on "TAMI".
WEDNESDAY 3/6/70	0600-1030 to NAUNA Island. Accompanied by District Commissioner to the village and issued summonses. 1130 left NAUNA - onthe way visited three small islands (between TONG and NAUNA). Returned to LOAMAT, arriving 1800 and spent the night.
THURSDAY 4/6/70	0800 to TONG, arriving 0930. Accompanied by District Commissioner to the village and issued summonses. 1000 on speed boat to HAHAI (PAK Island), issued summonses. 1100 to MULERES (PAK) with the District Commissioner and issued summonses. Departed PAK 1245- arriving Lorengau 1550.

****

(1)

SPECIAL REPORT - SITUATION

The failure for most of the people summoned to meet the obligation derived from the fact that they were not sure whether they should go to the Council Office and pay their tax, or should the Council Clerk come around and collect their tax. This was said to the patrol quite a number of times. However, they were explained that it was at their own discretion to go and pay their council tax keeping in mind that tax is compulsory.

The other factor arose from most aged men and women. The council quite rightly summoned them, as according to the Tax Register Books, most of the aged men and women had nothing indicating them being exempted for those particular periods for which they were summoned. Apparently, most old people thought once they were exempted that would release them from paying tax for the rest of their lives. This was clearly explained to them that every year they must obtain exemption from the council.

Throughout the patrol the people did not show signs of hostility as an objection to the council issuing summonses to the people. In fact most of the people turned up for the court and paid their tax as well as the court fine.

.....

(JOSEPH BORI)
PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Manus Report No. 9/69-70.

Patrol Conducted by L.B. JOHNSON (A.P.O.)

Area Patrolled Part of Baluan Bunai Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans nil

Natives nil

Duration—From 7/3/1970 to 17/3/1970

Number of Days 10

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

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

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

Map Reference fourmil Los Negros.

Objects of Patrol Complete land investigations.

.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

23/4/1970 .....
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 ....

.....

.....

.....

GFB/JT.

67-12-6

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU, Papua.

19th May, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

PATROL NO. LORENGAU 9-69/70.

Your reference 67-2-1 of 29th April, 1970.

I acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of Special Report by Mr. L.B. Johnson, Assistant Patrol Officer, of part Baluan - M'Bunai Census Division.

This short patrol appears to have been conducted quite efficiently.

The accompanying patrol map is a fine piece of work.

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

cc: Mr. L.B. Johnson,
District Office,
LORENGAU, Manus District.

67-12-6

(6)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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AFG:C.

Department of the Administrator.
Division of District
Administration,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

29th April, 1970.

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

PATROL REPORT No. 9/69-70.

I forward herewith the above mentioned Patrol Report and comments thereon submitted to me by the Acting Deputy District Commissioner, Mr. G. R. Burfoot.

These comments appear to be pertinent and I do not think any further comment is necessary.

.....
(A. F. GOW.)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(5)

Telephone
Telegrams
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If calling ask for
Mr

Division
Department of District Administration.
Department of the Administrator,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

29th April, 1970.

GRR:OU.

District Commissioner,
LORENGAU.

PATROL REPORT No. 9/69-70

Herewith the above mentioned Patrol Report for your information and on forwarding to Headquarters. I have the following comments to make.

The patrol was of a special nature specifically to deal with land applications and generally calls for little comment. In respect of the Baluan Health Centre a meeting between Mr. Paliau Maloat, M.H.A., and the Lipan and Mouk peoples will be necessary. I have briefly discussed this with Mr. Maloat who suggested that the matter be left until after the June sittings of the House. As yet instructions to survey the land at Bolang have not been received from the Director of Lands, but the investigation was done in anticipation of same. The complaints re survey equipment could have been more detailed.

.....
(G. R. BURFOOT.)
DEPUTY DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(4)

Department of the Administrator.
Division of District Administration,
Manus District
LORENGAU.

Telegrams—
Telephone:
Our Reference 67-1-C
If calling ask for
Mr.

24th March, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT - LORENGAU NO. 9-69/70

As per verbal instructions, the patrol was mounted specifically to complete two land surveys and investigations :-

(a) Manus Local Government Council land application - PATANGONG - District Office file No. 35-10-3, Lands Department file No. 69/1139.

(b) Manus Local Government Council land application - CHALALEPI- District Office file No. 35-10-14, Lands Department file No. 69/1142 and complete a preliminary investigation of Manus Local Government Council land application for the building of a cocoa fermentary at LOU Island - District Office file No. 35-10-13.

The unavailability of Administration shipping necessitated the patrolling officer obtaining passage to and from RAMBUTYO Island per M.V."KANAU" which is owned and operated by the people of MOUKLEN village. The remainder of the patrol to Baluan Island and back was done on the Administration vessels "TAMO" and"HABOB". From BALUAN Island to LOU Island and back was done on a canoe.

PATROL DIARY.

Saturday 7/3/70	Departed Hyane Harbour per M.V."Kanau" for PENCHAL [illegible] in the afternoon.
Sunday 8/3/70	At 0800 held meeting of all interested persons to portion of land surveyed. At 1200 attended meeting of Penchal Parents and Citizens Association. At 1630 departed Penchal by foot and then canoe for Lenkau arriving at 1800. Obtained signatures for land investigation and proceeded to Mouklen. Night at Mouklen.
Monday 9/3/70	At 0700 departed for Liuliu arriving at 0900. Obtained signatures for land investigation and returned via Penchal to Mouklen arriving at 1200. Departed Mouklen at 1400 for Lorengau. Night spent at Hyane Harbour as bad weather prevented continuation of journey to Lorengau.
Tuesday 10/3/70	Departed Hyane Harbour at 0630 for Lorengau - arriving at 0830.
Thursday 12/3/70	Departed Hyane Harbour at 0700 per trawler M.V. "TAMI" for Baluan Island arriving 1200. Held discussion with land owners in the afternoon.
Friday 13/3/70	Completed survey of land involved. Remainder of day spent awaiting arrival of interested persons from the far side of Baluan.
Saturday 14/3/70	Held meeting of land owners in the morning.
Sunday 15/3/70	Departed Baluan at 0700 for Lou Island arriving at Solang village at 1030. Completed survey and investigation, inspected road between Solang and Paun and returned to Baluan arriving at 0800.
Monday 16/3/70	Awaited arrival of M.V. "Hahob". Arbitrated some domestic disputes.
Tuesday 17/3/70	Departed Baluan at 0700 for Lorengau arriving at 1400.

(2)

SPECIAL REPORT

(a) The land at Penchal was surveyed and the investigation completed. The people were advised of having the lease expire concurrently with the adjacent Education lease N.L.D. 1352. In order to facilitate this, the clan executive, KUNAMON, made it quite clear his desire for the lease to be for a period of 47 years only.

(b) The land on which the Baluan Health Centre is situated was surveyed but some difficulty was experienced in ascertaining exactly who has proprietary rights to this land. It would appear that in approximately 1952 with the inception of the Baluan Council, the leading men of Lipan village, on the recommendation of the now Member of the House of Assembly, Mr. Paliau Moloat, gave this portion of land to the Mouk people. The difficulty arises in determining whether the land was given outright, as the Mouks claim, or whether merely usufructuary rights given as the descendants of the original Lipan owners now claim. Both parties insisted that Paliau Maloat must be present before any further talks take place. Should the land be found to still remain in the hands of the Lipans, there is no dispute as to the ownership within this group and signatures have already been obtained on a Declaration of Custom. However, should the land rest with the Mouks some difficulty could be experienced in purchase proceedings as this group has split into three, Mouklen, Tiliano, Mouk of Baluan, and considerable friction over land matters already exists.

(c) Preliminary investigation of the cocoa fermentary site adjacent to Solang Village was carried out. There is no dispute over ownership of this very suitable parcel of land.

CONCLUSION:

The surveying equipment used did not always enable the degree of accuracy desired, to be obtained and the various peoples involved in the areas of land investigated could have been more co-operative in respect to attending meetings etc. Despite these minor drawbacks the investigation reports have been completed and will be submitted separately from this report.

L B Johnson

.....

(L. B. JOHNSON.)
ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER.

N.

PACIFIC OCEAN

Andra Is.

Hus Is.

Peglu Is.

Hauwei Is.

Nanio Is.

Nomanai Is.

LORENGAU

Los Negros Is.

Las Reyes Is.

Towi Is.

Tong Is.

Rak Is.

Nauna Is.

Horna Is.

Rambutyo Is.

Manus

San Miguel Is.

Ndrova Is.

Johnston Is.

Fedaro Is.

St. Andrew Is.

Pam Is.

Baluan Is.

BISMARK SEA

REPORT - LORENGAU NO 9/69-70	
CONDUCTED BY	L.B. JOHNSON
CENSUS DIVISION	BALUAN-BUNAI
NO OF DAYS	10
MAP REFERENCE	FOURMIL LOS NEGROS

5 0 5 10 15 20 MILES

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MANUS Report No. 10 / 69-70

Patrol Conducted by L. B. JOHNSON - ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled BALUAN / MURIAL CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans .....

Natives NIL

Duration—From 5 /5 /19 70 to 7 /5 /19 70 and 11/5/70 to 26/5/70

Number of Days 19 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 24 /1 /19 70

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

Map Reference ADMIRALTY CHARTS

Objects of Patrol ANNUAL CENSUS and POLITICAL EDUCATION

...

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 7 / 1970

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 ....

...

...

...

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67-12-8

Division of District Administration,
KOMEDOBU. - PAPUA.

22th [illegible], 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Manus District.
LORENGAU.

LORENGAU PATROL NO. 10-69/70.

Your reference 67-2-1 of 1st July, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census, Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. L.B. Johnson, Assistant Patrol Officer of the Baluan/M'Bunai Census Division.

The census figures will be further commented on under separate memorandum. Changes to the Village Directory should be made by you under separate memorandum as correspondence arising from the report. The question of full-time magistrates should also be covered in a like manner.

Mr. Johnson is to be commended for his informative and well presented report documenting local problems, attitudes and progress in the area. It is pleasing to note the interest shown in the recent visit of the Constitutional Development Committee.

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

c.c.
Mr. L.B. Johnson,
District Office,
LORENGAU.
Manus District.

28

Conclusion.

It is proposed that Mr. Poga complete the island Section of this patrol and Mr. Blyth the mainland Section.

For your information please.

.....
(A. F. GOW.)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

-27

at Baluan compounds the situation. Whilst politically his attitude is comprehensible I do feel that he could well give a little more attention to his Ward.

With respect to Council Rule Breaches I shall ask the Council to have Mr. Metpi pay a visit to Baluan.

(c) House of Assembly.

The situation is very healthy and ripe for intensive political education.

(f) Preferential Voting.

I suspect the people were bored with the "Theory" as in practice they are quite at home.

(B) Economic (a) General Rural Development.

The District Rural Development Officer will be asked to have a look at the Pepper suggestions.

(b) Activities of Developing Departments.

The remarks will be passed to the District Rural Development Officer.

(c) Processing and Marketing.

I suspect some undue bias in complaints about the Co-Operative Officer, but will forward the remarks to him.

(C) Social (b) Health.

The District Medical Officer will be advised of the complaints re Malaria Spraying.

(c) Law and Order.

The general sophistication of these people is such that formal legal decisions are necessary. Decisions given by Kiaps, Councillors, Committee men etc that are "extra Legal" are of no avail. The work involved and needed requires a full time Magistrate.

(d) Community Education - Womens' Clubs.

Womens' Clubs have fallen off in the last year or so due mainly to lack of Welfare Staff and lack of attention. The position will improve now that the Department of Social Development and Home Affairs has stationed a Welfare Officer here and the Council has two trained girls. The next Womens Course to be run by the Welfare Staff is for the Baluan/M'Bunai Census Division.

(D) Miscellaneous.

I have briefly spoken to Commander Malley re the reef passages and he requested that he be formily informed in writing. However, I suggest that we have a further look at the "real need" before formally approaching the Navy.

The Village Directory should be amended as suggested.

Area Study.

This has been well done and contains much useful data. It is interesting to note the number of people from the three islands patrolled who are at tertiary educational institutions.

67-12-8.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(26)

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

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-2-1

GRB:ON.

Department of the Administrator.
Division of District Administration,
Manus District
LORENGAU.

1st July, 1970.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 10/69-70.

Herewith the above mentioned Patrol Report for your information. I have the following comments to make:-

(1) The patrol was far from completed due to the necessity to recall Mr. Johnson from patrol to attend a Patrol Officer's Training Course in Port Moresby. As the probability of Mr. Johnson having to attend the Course was known at the start of the patrol, Mr. Johnson was directed to complete the islands of M'Buke, Pam and Baluan before proceeding further. Time available enabled this to be done but left very little time for compilation of the Report which was written and typed in three days. This speed is evident in the report but should not be held against Mr. Johnson. The Report is well done and most informative.

(2) Situation Report (A) Political (a) Local Government.

A generally healthy situation but the recommendation re prosecution for breaches of Council Rules depends on the availability of uninvolved Magistrates and underlines the Councils' demand for a full time Local Court Magistrate. Council is aware that additional Inspectors are needed but men of the calibre and reputation of Mr. William Metpi O.B.E.M. are rare, and finance is a problem.

M'Buke Assistance in moving the logs has been given.

Perelik)
Parioi)
Soni) Council's Works Superviser will be advised.
Pam)
Lipan)

(b) Local Government Councillors.

This is Poliap Kisolau's first term as a Councillor. He was previously Chairman of the Manus Co-Operative Association and is now Portfolio Member for Welfare and Vice Chairman of Council's Finance/Executive Committee.

Kuam Awai is a negative ineffectual character and I imagine his popularity at Baluan is due to his lack of drive.

There is no doubt that Paliau Maloat, M.H.A. O.B.E. has tended to neglect his duties and obligations under Council Rules and leave most of these onerous tasks to his Committee Men and also his virtual non residence

(24)

STATION	LORENGAU
DISTRICT	MANUS
PATROL NUMBER	LORENGAU NO. 10-69/70
AREA PATROLLED	BALUAN / BUNAI CENSUS DIVISION
DURATION OF PATROL	
LAST PATROL TO AREA	21/1/70 PATROL LORENGAU NO. 1-69/70
OBJECTS OF PATROL	CENSUS COMPILATION AND POLITICAL EDUCATION
MAP REFERENCE	ADMIRALTY CHARTS

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(24)

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-1-1

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Division

Department of District Administration,

Department of the Administration,

Manus District,

LORENGAU.

29th May, 1970.

LBJ:CH

The District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

PATROL REPORT LORENGAU NO. 10 - 69/70.

ANNUAL CENSUS - PE

INTRODUCTION:

As stated in patrol instructions appended hereto, the main purpose of this patrol was the compilation of the census as outlined in Headquarters memorandum 14-10 of 13th March, 1963, and Political Education.

Other duties in connection with the council and the Returning Officer, Manus Open Electorate have been completed and the information required has been given to the parties concerned.

The Patrol was to have covered the entire Baluan / Lunai census division but was recalled when the writer was required to attend the Patrol Officers course in Port Moresby, beginning on the 1st June, 1970.

Transport for the portion of the census division covered was in the form of the trawler M.V. "SALI" for the most part and the M.V."HABOM" for the return from Pam Island to Lorengau.

(23)

PATROL DIARY

5/5/70 Departed Lorengau at 1040 hours for Lonin where Mr. R. Dettman, Labour Inspector was met. Thence to Hyene Harbour departing for Komuli at 1825 hours, arriving at 1550 hours.

Departed Komuli at 1750 hours and night spent on Trawler M.V. "TAMT", anchored at Solan.

6/5/70 Departed Solang at 0550 hours for Purdy Islands, arriving at 1430 hours.

Inspected islands.

7/5/70 Departed Purdy Islands at 0600 hours arriving Hyene Harbour at 2010 hours.

Office work completed

11/5/70 Departed Hyene Harbour at 1000 hours arriving M'Buke at 1630 hours. Night spent at M'Buke.

12/5/70 Began census 0700 hours completing same at 1630 hours. Village inspected and finishing for day at 1835 hours.

13/5/70 Completed inspection of the village from previous day. Held political education talks from 0830 to 1200 hours. Inspected settlements on outer islands finishing at 1700 hours.

14/5/70 Departed M'Buke per "TAMT" 0600 hours arriving Alim Island 1100 hours. Inspected village and held discussions. Departed for Baluan at 1300 arriving at 1800 hours.

15/5/70 Completed statistics for M'Buke

16/5/70 Inspected villages of Mouk and Lipan in the morning as these villages are Catholic and today is a Saturday.

17/5/70 Inspected villages of Perelik, Parioi, Soni, and Manuai as these are S.D.A. and could not be inspected on the 16th, a Saturday.

18/5/70 Began census of Mouk at 0800 hours finishing 1230 hours. Served summons on people of Mouk and Lipan. Completed census of Lipan at 1930 hours.

19/5/70 Began political education and area study of Lipan and Mouk finishing at 1300 hours.

Departed by motor boat for Bunbanin on the far side of Baluan Island. Bunbanin inspected and returned to Manuai at 1600 hours finishing census of this village at 1835 hours.

20/5/70 Began census of Soni at 0830 hours - completed at 1200 hours. Immediately began political education and area study - finishing at 1600 hours.

21/5/70 As the writer was suffering from an attack of influenza, the census of Parioi and Perelik began at 0815 hours, finishing 1400 hours. Due to loss of voice - returned to house and no political education given to these two villages. At 2000 hours began to mediate disputes over women and debts - finishing 2130 hours.

22/5/70 Held political education talks with Parioi and Perelik at 0900 finishing at 1200 hours. Afternoon spent collecting census general lists and inspecting tradestores.

23/5/70 Day spent working on census statistics.

(22)

24/5/70 Worked on statistics and report in morning and attended Meeting held by Paliau Maleat, M.H.A. in the afternoon. Departed Baluan by motor boat for Pam at 1600 hours, arriving 1700 hours.

25/5/70 Began census of Pam 0700 hours finishing at 1000 hours. Commenced Political education and area study finishing at 1330 hours. At 1400 hours began to inspect two villages on Pam - Buiat and Ngambaoi, finishing 1700 hours.

26/5/70 M.V. "HARBOR" arrived Pam at 1030 hours and transported patrol to Lorengau - arriving at 1630 hours.

END OF PATROL.

(21)

SANITATION REPORT.

(2) POLITICAL

(a) Local Government

The attitude towards the Manus Local Government Council in the Villages visited is one of involvement. The people feel they are deriving considerable benefit from the Council and have accepted it as part of their way of life. In comparison with the attitude at the time of the last census patrol most people, both men and women, seem well informed of the majority of the rules now in force and showed interest to have those rules which are not clear to them, explained fully.

The rules which were concentrated upon in talks were (1) The Births, Deaths and Marriages Rule, (2) The Sanitation and Hygiene Rule, (3) Agricultural Hygiene Rule, (4) The School and Aid Posts Maintenance Rule. (5) The Pig Rule (in those areas which have pigs), (6) The Land Use Record Rule, (7) The Truancy Rule and (8) The Taxation Registration Rule.

A function of this patrol was the issuing of summons to tax defaulters and this, it is felt, has had the effect of bringing the people to a realization that they cannot continue to dodge their responsibilities to the Council. The majority of villagers showed concern that they had not conformed to other rules, particularly the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Rule and the Sanitation and Hygiene Rule. As a result of the above it is felt a policy of certainty of prosecution in event of failure to comply with rules, should be adopted.

Numerous orders were given under the Sanitation and Hygiene Rule to clean houses and their immediate grounds and the village "Committee Men" requested Mr. William Metpi the inspector under this rule should make more regular visits. There was also a request for Council to appoint more inspectors as they realised the difficulty Mr. Metpi had in regularly inspecting the entire council area.

The following are requests and complaints made by persons in the villages named:-

M'Buke: A request was made that the Council should assist the M'Buke people tow approximately 24 logs, 12 ft by 3 ft in diameter from the Likum area to M'Buke to be used in constructing a new wharf. Apparently the logs have already been cut and the people areaawaiting further advice on the matter.

Perelik: A round tank at Perelik is still leaking and a pontoon used as a tank needs to be covered by concrete as it also is beginning to leak. The catchment cover for these tanks is rusting and the people requested paint to cover the galvanised iron.

Parioi: The people of Parioi requested paint to cover the inside of a pontoon, used as a tank, as it is rusting badly and they feel that the water is almost undrinkable.

Soni: The tank at Soni is leaking and needs to be repaired.

Lipan: The people of Baluan requested advice as to where the new wharf is to be constructed, at the present site or on the Health Centre point.

Pam: The Tank at Pam has been poorly constructed and is leaking badly.

The people of Pam have now formed 2 separate villages some 15 minutes walk apart and the break-away group have requested a tank. Assistance has also been sought from the Council to help pay for the hire of a vessel to transport sago leaf from Likum to Pam to be used in constructing a new teachers house.

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The above complaints regarding tanks were investigated but as there had been little rain in the area for some time the leaks were not as apparent as they become when the tanks are full. Similarly the water from the tanks had a little red colouring but not just content, the people claim is in the water after heavy rain when the water in the tank is churned up.

(b) [illegible]

The Councillor from M'Buke, Poliap Kisokau, was present at the time of the patrol. The people seem to be very pleased with his performance as Councillor and had no complaints against him. The man himself is a good example to the village and has a semi permanent material house which is very impressive.

The Councillor for the villages of Parioi, Perelik, Soni and Manuai, Kuam Awai, holds a deal of respect from the villagers in his ward. Unfortunately the houses in the villages under his supervision are not in a very good state of repair. A thorough inspection was carried out and he was advised to institute action against the owners under the Sanitation and Hygiene Rule. A report on these houses has been forwarded to the Council centre for further action.

Paliau Maloat, the Member of the House of Assembly for the Manus Open Electorate is also the Councillor for the villages of Lipan, Mouk and Pam. He holds a particular standing in so much as he is held more as an institution than a Councillor on Baluan. He is ever popular and the only complaint raised against him is that he is almost permanently resident at M'Bunai on the mainland. Unfortunately his absense shows in the poor state of repair of the houses and the degree in which the council rules are not being followed in the villages under his supervision. His constant absense has forced Kuam to take responsibility for policing the work under the Sanitation and Hygiene Rule and the Schools and Aid Post Maintenance Rule in Paliau's villages in which, in fact, Kuam has no jurisdiction, under these rules.

Paliau was not present at the time of the patrol so Kuam and the "Committee men" from Pam and all the villages on Baluan were advised of what was expected of the people under the above Council Rule. (i) The road that runs between all these villages on Baluan needs to be repaired and redrained. (ii) The gutters around the Health Centre need to be redug and the grass cut. (iii) The grass needs to be cut at both the Administration school at Lipan and the Seventh Day Adventist school at Perelik. With Paliau's absense and Kuam appearing to be afraid to institute court proceedings against offenders under the council rules, it is felt an officer of this division, with court powers, could profitably spend two weeks on this island ensuring that the council rules are followed.

At present the council work day is little more than a half hour of cutting grass, sometimes. It is further felt that should the blatent offenders be prosecuted, the majority of people would quickly fall into line with the council rules.

Baluan is ripe with petty quarrels over women and debts with which the Councillors and "Committee men" seem unable to cope with. This is another reason for the stationing of an officer with court powers on the island for a short period. These disputes and quarrels, many of which are over a year old, could be settled by court action and thus relieve the Councillors and "Committee men" from this constant bombardment, free to carry out their other Council tasks.

(c) House of Assembly:

The House of Assembly has taken on a new meaning with the recent visit of the Committee for Constitutional Development and the people realise it is not just a story they are being fed while the "Government" still reigns the supreme power in the Territory.

The degree of interest in the House of Assembly and its workings has quadrupled since the last census patrol to the area. The people have

(19)

taken it as a vote of confidence in their ability to someday become a fully independent nation. In addition to what direct results the Committee obtained by its visit, its side effect as a stimulus to the majority of village people is overwhelming. Before where the people complacently listened, which was to them, some meaningless "speal", out of consideration for the patrolling officer, they now give opinions and question the information presented.

There was almost a hundred percent request for self-government in 1972. Unfortunately when questioned as to why they wanted self government in 1972, the majority seemed to be strongly influenced by a vocal minority, by the speeches made by Mr. Whitlam on his recent visit and by the Member of the House, Mr. Paliau Maloat. But still there remains the interest which should be projected towards understanding and reasoning of the issues involved.

A thorough political education programme, to present to these people as much information as they can consume, should be instituted immediately to give them some political understanding with which to appraise the values of views the younger people are bringing back from the larger centres.

The majority of people want a change in the electoral boundaries. They are not satisfied that they are receiving enough attention from Mr. Wally Lussick, the present Regional Member, and want a separate Regional Electorate for Manus.

(d) House of Assembly Member.

Mr. Paliau Maloat, the Open Member for Manus holds a very secure position with these people, a large proportion of whom belong to his church.

There is a feeling that he should travel more to the north coast and inland people.

The only mention of Mr. Wally Lussick, M.H.A. was that the people of this area don't see enough of him.

(e) Political Education:

Political education was carried out by means of question and answer. Where it was evident all people were not fully knowledgeable of the subject, a full explanation was given.

The following matters were discussed:-

(i) The House of Assembly and its workings
(ii) The speaker of the House and his duties
(iii) The duties of both the open and regional Member of the House
(iv) Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members and their duties. Even after full explanations, it is felt the majority of people still did not understand the reasons for having Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members.
(v) The difference between the House of Assembly and the Administration. This difference is still difficult for the older group to comprehend.
(vi) The Local Government Council and its workings and aims. Taxes and their use.
(vii) Political Parties and their functions. Here it was explained that Mr. Whitlam was a party leader and expressing the policy of his party; not the infallable leader of Australia as many believed. Unfortunately this view is not an isolated one.
(viii) Independence and Self-Government. The difference between the two was fully explained and also the possible outcomes with inception of either.
(ix) Economic Development as a prerequisite to Independence. Talk by one young man of "action" if their request for self govern-

(18)

ment is not granted was answered by giving Australia's stated policy of self determination and this satisfied the people in this regard.

(c) Preferential Voting:

The system of preferential voting was explained by means of blackboard and initiation of ballot papers but was not comprehended fully by many. There was a fear [illegible] in the form of the ballot paper, with no prevailing attitude being "as long as we each have a vote in secret the details don't really matter."

(D) ECONOMICS

(a) General Rural Development:

In the area being surveyed the soil is conducive to the growing of very little more than coconuts and native vegetables. Any development would have to be in the form of a fishing industry or perhaps a crop that could grow in between the lines of coconuts.

M'Buke

This plantation consists of a group of islands, originally planted by the Germans. The only land not under coconuts consists of a number of rocky outcrops not suitable to any crop or else small areas set aside for village gardens.

Alim

This coral atoll has a small area under coconuts, approximately 12 acres, the remainder of the island being mangrove swamp.

Baluan Island

This island has fertile soil but unfortunately has an equal amount of basalt rock interdispersed with it making the planting of crops very difficult in some areas and impossible in others. The major part of Baluan at all suitable to planting is under coconuts and there is a small quantity of cocoa still just in the experimental stage. Market gardening could be developed if consistent markets could be found for the fruit and vegetables.

Pam

Pam consists of two small islands which have been completely planted ~~under~~ with coconuts.

The overall development of economic crops in the area will depend on the introduction of such plants as pepper which could perhaps be planted between the coconut lines. This then will necessitate the use of fertilizer which is already badly needed in Pam and would increase production in all areas. With the completion of the installation of the freezer in Lorengau [illegible] most of the people of this area are interested in beginning a fishing industry.

(b) Activities of Developing Departments:

The people of M'Buke claimed that the last visit by an Officer of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries was in 1958, at which time he took samples of soil but nothing further was ever heard of the results of the tests. Those people requested more visits by officers of that department to advise them on new methods of production and any new developments in plantation management. They are in a position to buy fertilizer and have asked for more advice on this matter.

The Baluan people did not show any interest in having a visit by an officer of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and said that if in future they felt they needed advice they would seek it. The people of Pam however, strongly requested that an officer of that

(17)

Department come to give them advice as soon as possible.

(c) Processing and Marketing:

Copra, the only product of the area of any significance, is dried in rough driers constructed of old galvanised iron and timber. Despite their means of construction they serve their purpose and common [illegible]. [illegible] the society and the price paid per bag is $4.00. There was some ill feeling towards the society since societies from other areas are allegedly paying $5.00 per bag for copra.

The Co-operatives Officer came under considerable criticism for not having held a general meeting and for not having produced a balance sheet after each stocktake at the M'Buke Society store. There was a general feeling among stock holders that the co-operatives Officer does not take as much interest in the efficient running of the society as could be expected of him.

At Lipen and Nouk villages there were the same complaints directed against the Co-operatives Officer as were registered at M'Buke.

The members of the other villages on Baluan sell their copra directly to the Copra Marketing Board at Lorengau or through agents working under copra traders licences. The copra is transported to Lorengau by the M.V. "PEU" or by canoe. The copra from Pam Island is sold and transported by the same means as Baluan copra. The price per bag of copra paid by the Baluan Society is $5.00 and the native copra traders usually buy dry coconuts at the rate of 7 for 10 cents.

The only other money earned at present is the selling of fruit and vegetables to both the Stores and Supply Branch at Lorengau and the Navy at Losbrum, although the navy have been buying very little of late. The food sold to the Stores and Supply Branch, Lorengau, is brought for use by the High School, the Hospital and as pig food for the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

(d) Village Cash Crop Extension:

As stated in section (a) there is very little scope for extension of crops in this island area. It was explained to the people in accompaniment with economic development talks that pepper may be a suitable crop for the area but enquiries should be made to the Rural Development Officer, Lorengau. The suggestion created some interest and it is felt that it would be profitable for an officer of that Department to make a visit to this area.

(e) Non-Indigenous Development:

The only Non-indigenous development in the area is at the Purdy Islands.

Mr. K. Millington has leased these four islands from the administration and is making copra on them. He had at the time of the patrol, only two labourers on Bat Island and his two sons were in charge.

Mr. Millington is in the process of buying a vessel to transport his copra from these islands approximately 140 miles from Lorengau. A separate report on the findings of the Labour Inspector, Mr. Battren has already been submitted.

(C) SOCIAL

(a) Education:

There is almost a hundred percent enrollment of children of school age in the four primary schools in the area surveyed. At [illegible] there were no complaints about the teachers or the Education Department. [illegible]

(16)

only complaint at Baluan was regarding the Manus High School's roster of villages for the supply of fresh food. The Baluans claim that certain North Coast Areas do not supply food during rostered times and that the roster should be re adjusted periodically to give greater opportunity to those who can and will supply the fresh food. The newly appointed truancy officer for Baluan Primary T School is Kalvin Wapampaun Wapampaun.

The Primary "T" school at Pam Island has only 15 pupils and the District Inspector has issued an ultimation to the villagers of Pam that if they have not reconstructed the school house and office within three months the school will be closed.

(b) Health.

At M'Buke the Aid Post Orderly stated that medical supplies were short and that not enough supplies were received to last for the period for which they were intended.

The only other complaint was by all groups visited and was directed against the malaria spraying team.

The main cause of concern was that salt water is being mixed with the D.D.T. and this reduces the life of the sago leaf on the houses by half. Secondly, the spraying teams have taken it upon themselves to open locked houses and spray inside, spray on food and eating utensils and spray around drinking water. There were complaints that spraying is killing all the cats in the village which has in turn led to the increase in the number of rats on these islands. This misunderstanding has snowballed and everything from bed bugs to common cold is blamed on the D.D.T.

It is felt that more care on the part of the spraying teams and a thorough explanation of the reasons for the use of the D.D.T. by the team will halt this ill feeling before it develops any further.

(c) Law and Order:

The only lawlessness in the area at present is an attempt to evade council rules as long as possible without being punished and some minor instances of people stealing dry coconuts from other peoples plantings.

The whole area is rife with petty quarrels over women and unrepaid debts. As this area is a considerable distance from Lorengau the people are reluctant to come in to the Local Court and have the quarrels settled. Thus they keep being brought before the village "Committee men" and Councillors who have little or no success in settling many of these disputes.

(d) Missions:

The Missions in the area have drawn their members and the individual mission influences remain basically stationary except for minor influences by members of the Bahai faith returning home to Baluan from Rabaul.

At M'Buke the predominant church is the Paliau church.

[illegible] - Mouk village group are predominantly Paliau church, with an [illegible] number of Catholics. The Seventh Day Adventist and Bahai [illegible] an equal number of adherents, approximately 10 each.

The Manuai, Soni, Parioi and Perelik group are predominantly Seventh Day Adventist with the next largest following being Catholic. Both the Paliau and Bahai adherences are very small.

Pam is split equally between Paliau and Seventh Day Adventists.

(15)

and the two groups have now formed separate villages. The peoples of both villages have assured the patrol that there is no ill feeling between the groups but it is felt that resentment of the Seventh Day Adventist section (mostly younger people) who have formed the new village, does exist in the minds of the older Paliau followers.

[redacted]

a year for a week and the Seventh Day Adventists Missionary visits the island every quarter for a few days. Both missions have indigenous missionaries on the island and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission has a small school with one teacher at Perelik.

(c) Community Education e.g. Womens' Clubs:

The M'Puke Women's Club has almost become defunct with only the occasional cooking being carried out. The proposed clubhouse foundations have been laid and the women are awaiting John Mohe, a council carpenter to estimate the amounts of timber and galvanized iron needed for its construction.

The Baluan Women's Club is also almost defunct and Mrs. Aumbon, the headteachers wife, occasionally conducts cooking classes but interest seems to wax and wane and at present is almost non existant.

Some adults on Baluan asked if an adult education programme could be started and the teachers were asked if they would be willing to undertake this project. Discussions were to be initiated between the teachers and interested persons to decide if adult education would be practical and a lasting thing if started.

(f) Youth Activities:

There is little or no youth activity in these villages except the playing of basketball. As there are quite a number of young people in the village of form 6 and High School educational background it is felt there is plenty of scope here for the institution of some form of welfare work.

(D) MISCELLANEOUS.

The people of both Baluan and Pam Islands have requested that the Navy be approached to blow passages through the reefs surrounding the various islands. Requests were from Soni. Lipan and the village of Ngambaoi on Pam Island.

Another request was that notice of all Administration actions and tenders be announced in pidgin over the district sked. Many villagers, not close to outstations who cannot speak English do not hear administration assets up for auction or tender until well after the closing date.

The following changes to the Village Directory are suggested:-

The village of Manuai has split into Manuai which will continue to be spelt the same and Bumbanin on the southern side of Baluan Island.

The village of Pam has split into the two villages, Buiat and Ngambaoi.

AREA STUDY.

(14)

(A) INTRODUCTION:

The area underv Study consists of the Purdy islands, M'Buke islands, Baluan island, Alim island and Pam islands.

[illegible] with M'Buke and the surrounding islands appearing to form the cone of a volcano. Baluan is the cone of a volcano and has an extremely large depression in the centre of the island almost a mile in diameter. Baluan, Pam and M'Buke have a considerable amount of rock mixed with soil and all heavily wooded. Baluan has hot springs. Alim and the Purdy islands are coral quays covered with poor quality wood and coconuts.

This whole area is subject to monsoonal wind influence for almost the entire year apart from two periods of doldrums of approximately 2 months duration each. These winds northwest and south east whip up the seas and can make travel between individual islands and between islands and the mainland of Manus extremely hazardous. The area receives regular rainfall throughout the year of approximately 150 inches.

(b) Access to District Headquarters at Lorengau is by sea. The travelling times for a work boat from M'Buke to Lorengau is 10 hours, from Baluan - 6 hours, and from the Purdy Islands to Lorengau - 16 hours.

These times depend to a large degree upon the weather. The people of the area are in the custom of coming by canoe or privately owned workboat to Loniu bridge and then hiring a passenger motor vehicle for the journey to Lorengau.

(c) A brief background sketch detailing duration of administration contact, degree of Administration influence, general attitude or predominant characteristics of the people, cargo cults or other movements.

The area has had a long migration of cultist type activity and migrations. The people have had ample opportunity to become acquainted with the Administration with an officer of this department having been permanently stationed on a patrol post at Baluan since its inception until 1966.

These people are well aware of the value of money and many aspiring business men are constantly in the search for some new and easier means of income.

They have a good relationship with the Administration, are well aware of the laws of the Territory and tend to abide by them as closely as possible.

(B) POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) The village population register is attached as is the neo-natal mortality rate.

(b) These small islands have no roads trafficable to four wheel vehicles and all villages on each island are linked by walking tracks of varying standards.

(c) In this area the degree of absenteeism appears not to be as high as the Manus District as a whole. This is mainly because many semi-professional and skilled persons leave the area while the labouring class remain at home to work their own plantations.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPING:

(a) There are 6 distinct social groups in the area -

grouped according to proximity and religion.

(b) The social grouping in this area is the extended family, but the lineage still plays an important role in land ownership.

(c) The basic language groups are as follows:-

(i) Anyon U Tawi - spoken by the Titan Manus people of M'Buke and Mouk.

(ii) Baluan Language - spoken in Lipan, Parioi, Soni, Perelik, Manuai and also Pam island.

Pidgin has impregnated the languages and only the older generation can speak the pure language.

(d) There is a good deal of intermarriage between members of the island groups. The M'Buke people ~~are~~ HAVE several villages combined to run the plantation which their society has purchased. The Mouk people have split into three groups, Tiliano, Mouk and Mouklen, with no signs of reconciliation at present.

The remainder of the people live in harmony with only quarrels between individuals.

(e) There is at present friction over land matters between the M'Buke group and the people of Likum.

Other than this all relationships with outside groups are amicable.

(D) LEADERSHIP.

(a) The leadership still falls mainly on the shoulders of the traditional group leaders. The councillors and "committee men" are recognised as representatives of the people in the Council and unless the councillor and traditional leader is one and the same person, he is rather impotent in leading the village in spheres other than those dominated by the Council.

Mr. Paliau Maloat, M.H.A. for the Manus Open electorate is still the mentor of most of these island people and stands detached from his people leading with an iron hand. He is however an aging man and it is felt he could soon announce his retirement from the House to rule from behind the scenes.

(b) Mr. Paliau Maloat is approximately fifty five years of age. He has had a very colourful career since the second world war being in and out of favour with the administration. He has very little education and speaks mostly pidgin, of which, he has an excellent command.

He is an extremely skilled and powerful orator and an astute politician. He is at present influencing the whole area under study with his call for self government in 1972. Even after the injustices he has suffered he is still very pro-Administration in most of his thinking and above all pro-Manus.

(c) A new leader is likely to be Molat Aumbou, the Baluan Primary School, headteacher. He is a very well educated man and reasonably conservative in his views, but it is still felt Paliau will maintain much of his influence even after new men take his place.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) The general form of land inheritance is from the father to the eldest son. The other members of the family then seek usufructuary rights to portions of the land from the eldest son. There are however, times when land can be inherited from the mothers line.

(b) There are no persons in the area under study who hold land leased from the Administration.

The only persons interested in land tenure conversion are those people from Soni and Manuai villages.

(c) All plantings of cash crops are on an individual basis except Alim Island which is run on a commercial basis.

(d)

Name	Place	Standard
Kelepak Kanamon	University	
Poinchalau Pomat	Lorengau	Form 4
Abeke Chakumai	"	" 2
Shila Asumkian	"	" 1
Kanavi Kilangis	"	" 4
Tuain Pongi	University	
Kusunan Pongi	Lorengau	" 2
Tapas Pongi	"	" 1
Moiap Manoi	Inst. Tech. Lae	
Liaiawen Manoi	Lorengau	" 4
Niulu Porbau	"	" 3
Kas Kutan	Inst. Tech. Lae	
Paliau Kutan	Lorengau	" 2
Selan Pambuai	"	" 3
Tom Paukila	"	" 2
Manoi Kiali	"	" 2
Pometo Pongat	Wewak	" 3
Selan Oto	Lorengau	" 2
Paliau Bernad	"	" 3
Poiep Malikes	"	" 3
Sis Chakumai	"	" 3
Chauka Chakuma	Rabaul	" 1
Lavneamat Sabuo	Kambubu	" 2
Nawali Chowelyp	"	" 4
Buamon Choweyp	"	" 1
Keket Sakumai	"	" 4
Polom Silkara	"	" 2
Asup Kiap	Brisbane University	
Michael Kiap	P.N.G. University	
Mekulen Silip	Segeri	" 5
Lipi Silip	Lorengau	" 2
Alup-Sabue Ngat-Solok	Bomana	" 6
Lipamui Iokoei	Papitalai	" 2
Saboma Paliau	Lorengau	" 2
Polongou Misa	P.N.G. University	
Icho Kisabai	Lorengau	" 2
Kusanan Kisaba	"	" 2
Poindele Buliau	"	" 4
Mialowen Kuluep	"	" 3
Jek Chowanin	P.N.G. University	
Sosongan Cholai	Lorengau	" 3
Molong Tapas	"	" 3
Lomot Tapas	"	" 2
Bonoan Porsilak	"	" 2
Selan Porsilak	"	" 2
Kusunan Kaluwin	"	" 2
Paliau Kailou	"	" 3
Hiap Charaboi	P.N.G. University	
Nelson Charaboi	Lorengau	" 4
Meilalo Aiwai	"	" 1
Manawi Aiwai	"	" 2
Molong Aiwai	"	" 1
Wamun Kaluwin	Kambubu	" 1
Kirilkup Moiembup	Papitalai	" 4
Ipou Moiembup	"	" 3
Ninou Papankei	Kambubu	" 1
Sike Moliam	Lorengau	" 2
Lipiau Bohut	Kambubu	" 2

NAME	PLACE	STANDARD
Trevor Moran	Lorengau	Form 1
Priti Moran	"	Form 2.
Bebi Kondai	"	Form 3
Kasiah Palio	"	Form 2
Soropwe Palio	"	Form 1
Sordis Bari	"	[illegible]
Kani Bapi	Papitalai	Form 1
Ngat Kuam	Malanguna	Form 1
Toro Paiang	Lorengau	Form 4
Buai Siiikara	"	Form 3
Kelo Halavesiam	"	———
Kala Popeou	Lae	———
Emelak Popeou	Lorengau	Form 3
Komdai Paliau	University	———
Alup-Kan Komdal	Lorengau	Form 2
Bomi Isika	"	Form 2
Pomat Isika	"	Form 2
Kanali Imou	Mongop	Form 2
Soanin Ngat	University	.....
Ngi Pano Ngat	Lorengau	Form 2
Ngat Molian	Mongop	Form 2
Maiou Molian	Papitalai	Form 1
Pangop Porombei	Wewak	Form 3
Simon Malai	H.I.T. Lae	.....
Bele Malai	Lorengau	Form 1
Mikail Malai	"	Form 3
Maiau Buai	"	Form 4
Ngason Buai	"	Form 1
Longol Kekesan	"	Form 1
Poruan Sapulai	"	Form 4
Boni Kawas	"	Form 4
Makanat Bapi	Lorengau	Form 1
Kalamun Porkau	Papitalai	Form 1
Mari Ngason	Lorengau	Form 3
Simoking Ngason	"	Form 1
Tekman Kanaui	Kambubu	Form 3
Nialel Polin	Lorengau	Form 1
Lokes Kusunan	"	Form 4
Niatiku Kusunan	"	Form 3
Nialel Pomat	University	.....
Nialangi Poliap	Lorengau	Form 2
Niatuan Popei	"	Form 1
Kusunan Pokaio	"	Form 4
Wep Chapau	Sogeri	Form 5
Nialau Chapau	Lorengau	Form 1
Pankiau Chapau	"	Form 1
Kimowin Kanaui	Madang	Form 1
Paliau Pondrilei	Lorengau	Form 1.
Popau Kusunan	"	Form 1
Ipak Kunan	"	Form 1
Pochelon Kametan	"	Form 3

(e) There are 61 radios in the area and the following numbers of papers and periodicals. 33 religious magazines, 1 Signs of the Times, 2 Time magazines and 1 South Pacific Post all read regularly.

(F) LITERACY

(a)

Mission - Administration District Manus.

Name and Type of School	Grade	Pupils M	F	Total	File No.	Teachers Name	Designation Admin. only.
BALUAN PRIMARY "T" GRADE 3	P	13	16	29	L 461	AUMBOU	T3
	II	12	22	24	L 340	PERIL, M.	T
	III	18	13	31	L 112	KUMURAI, M.	T
	IVA	12	10	22	L 4065	KULAPO, K. (Miss)	EO1 (L)
	IVB	13	9	22	L.606	AUMBOU, M. (Mrs.)	T
	VI	15	19	34	L 872	KILEPAK, R.	T
	T	83	79	162			
PAM PRIMARY "T" GRADE 1	III	5	3	8	L/1087	MALAI B.	T
	IV	6	1	7			
	T	11	4	15			
M'BUKE PRIMARY "T" GRADE 3	P	7	9	16	L/1989	SEVUA S.	T2
	III	13	10	23	L/459	POMITCH L.	T
	IV	6	12	18	L/1087	PHILIP S	T
	V	16	7	23	L/1956	PHILIP P. (Mrs.)	T
	VI	13	8	21	L/867	TAFI. L.	T
	T	55	46	101			

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST M/20

BALUAN P[illegible]103 (55)	I	5	4	9	L/12493	LEVI KELUNIN	
	II	8	4	12	"	"	"
		13	8	21			

(b) There are approximately 50 adults of both sexes literate in English and approximately 400 adults literate in the lingua franca, pidgin.

(c) It was impossible to elicit this information in the time available.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) The housing on these islands is mostly of leaf and other native materials obtained from the mainland of Manus. Galvanised iron is becoming more and more popular as a building material but produces a construction less pleasing athetically. There is talk of forming a brick works at Baluan run by LAPUN SANUAI, to construct all brick houses on the island. From

previous experience with these people it is not anticipated this project will begin to take effect for some time.

There are 12 stoves, 57 sewing machines, 4 outboard motors and 10 shot guns in the area.

Most people have at least one set of good tradestore type clothing for special occasions and cheap shorts and shirts for everyday wear.

(b) The food of the people varies with the type of soil on individual islands. The Baluan and Pam people eat mostly vegetables such as taro, sweet potatoes, tapioca, fish and fruits. The other places eat mostly sago and fish.

There is at least one tradestore in every village, selling tobacco, kerosene, sugar, rice and tinned food. At M'Buke and Baluan, Society stores carry a range of clothing, tinned food and luxuries such as biscuits, milk, coffee, sweets. Unchilled beer is sold at Baluan.

(c) The Women's Clubs of Baluan and M'Buke are almost defunct and only spasmodic cooking classes are run by women teachers.

(H) MISSIONS.

(a) PALIAU	S.D.A.	CATHOLIC	LAIAT.
M'Buke	Baluan	M'Buke	Baluan
Baluan	(all villages)	Baluan	(all villages)
(all villages)	Pam	(all villages)	
Pam		Mouk	
Mouk			

There appears to be some conflict between the Seventh Day Adventist and Paliau followers on Pam, but neither section will openly admit to it.

(b) There is an indigenous Seventh Day Adventist Missionary at Baluan and an indigenous school teacher.

There is a Catholic catechists on Baluan.

(c) There is no mission or religion which could be classed as the most influential.

The Paliau, Seventh Day Adventists and Catholic are all on a par with regards influence on the people.

There were some complaints about missions, but these are mostly brought about by the missions policy not to completely finance all the educational facilities given to the people.

(I) NON-INDIGENES.

(a) The only non-indigenes enterprise in the area is the Purdy Islands, plantation run by Mr. R. Millington. This plantation is not under full production as yet.

(b) Unable to answer until this plantation comes under production.

(c) Unable to answer this question at the present time.

(d) No further comments.

(J). COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Roads: This area of islands has very little need for roads. There is a walking track on Baluan Island approximately 1 mile long and 12 feet wide. This serves all the villages on the foreshore.

(b) Sea: There are wharves at M'Buke and two at Baluan. The people of Soni and Ngambaei are at present building wharves. There are anchorages at Sulat on Pam and at Alin and the Pendy Islands.

(c) Air: There is no possible chance of an aerodrome being built in the area under survey.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS:

The area contains the following numbers of skilled workers.

22 boatscrew, 1 small shipmaster with a 50 ton ticket, 6 Carpenters, 1 mechanic, 3 clerks, 3 drivers.

These are all men of some experience and mostly Administration trained.

(L) STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

Just as these people feel completely separate from the Manus Mainland, so they feel Manus is a separate entity from the remainder of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. These people have been in contact with Local Government since the early post war years and seem to be fully involved in it.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA:

(a) The exact number of economic trees in this area is not known.

(b) The exact production is not known.

(c) The figure is not available from the agricultural officer for the area in question.

(d) The Market gardening in the area is small and confined to Baluan. The vegetables and fruit are sold to the Stores and Supply Branch, Lorengau, and to the Manus High School.

(e) Figures for this question are unobtainable.

(f) Co-operatives are functioning in the area. The people are quite satisfied with their co-operatives and have no major complaints with the policy and the system.

The total share capital invested in societies is as followed:-

M'Buke	21,[illegible].00
Baluan	7,314.00
	29,314.00

(g) There are no outstanding entrepreneurs in the area.

(h) This figure is not available.

(i) There is no difficulty meeting Council tax obligations in this area.

(j) The average per capita income figure for this island area is impossible to calculate with any accuracy but a rough estimation would be $20.00.

(k) The people market copra by sending it direct to the Copra Marketing board at Lorengau, by selling it to indigenous copra traders in their villages or by selling it to their Co-operative Society.

Individuals selling copra direct through their own Marketing Board number transport the copra by canoe or on the M.V. Peu, which is communally owned by these island people.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING ECONOMY.

(a) There is very little land, not under dispute, that has not been fully planted with coconuts.

That which has not been fully planted is usually not suitable for coconuts and another cash crop will have to be introduced.

(b) Market gardening could be increased. If markets could be found, there is a large amount of tropical fruit that is available to be sold.

The Manus High School, with the introduction of school fees, has approximately $6,000 to be spent on fresh food within the district. Unfortunately only a small amount of this money is being spent because the quality and type of food being brought to the school is not always suitable. The type of vegetables required by the school should be given to the people who could, with increased plantings of the right vegetables, earn a major portion of the money to be spent by the High School.

(c) This section is not applicable to the area under study at present.

(d) The people are basically not interested in increased affluence if it required increased work on their part, and they freely admit this.

The Tiban groups of Mouk and M'Buke are very interested in participating in a fishing industry.

(e) At present these people are living a life of reasonable affluence, as can be seen from section (d), without any over exertion on their part. It is felt that projects involving work will receive slight interest.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The attitude towards Local Government varies between the informed and the uninformed. The informed being those younger educated men and those such as Councillors who have been involved in council activities. These people understand the system of taxation and allocation of funds to specific projects when funds become available.

The uninformed still tend to see the council Chambers as little more than a horn of plenty giving forth capital works projects such as wells, tanks etc., and the duty of a Councillor is to try as hard as possible to ensure these things come to his own ward.

With greater involvement and the passing of time the number of uninformed will decrease through death and involvement in council affairs and the council will become fully integrated into the peoples way of life.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The majority of people can not comprehend the organisation of the legislature and the administration as two separate bodies.

There is however, an increasing realisation that the local member of the House has the power to carry their views and opinions and institute changes in the law. Nevertheless the Government, the House of Assembly and Administration combined, remains a distant body looking after the welfare of the country and can always be relied upon for assistance when required.

(Q) ACCOMMODATION, RESTOCK, FACILITIES:

There is a rest house at M'Buke, and an Administration house at Baluan. There is no rest house at Alin or Pam.

COMMUNICATIONS:

It is unfortunate that the patrol was so short as the area study has suffered, with the area under survey being so small. The patrol report was of necessity rushed and consequently many subjects did not receive the amount of

(6)

attention they deserve.

For your information please.

A. B. Johnson

(A. B. JOHNSON.)
ASSISTANT CHIEF CUSTOMS OFFICER.

(6)

attention they deserved.

For your information please.

V.B. Johnson

(V. B. JOHNSON.)
ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER.

APPENDIX A.

NEO - NATAL MORTALITY

NAME	LIVE	STILL	DIED WITHIN 1 MONTH
SILIS GABRIEL	1		
POILEP CHAPAU	1		
NALAWET NAWWA	1		
NAKANAT YOKOEI	1		
PALMAI KISOKAU	1		
NARENG SISAN	1		
NABAI YOKOWEI	1		
MARAMBAU PALIAU		1	
KOMDAL SAVOU	1		
DORKAS SAKUMAI	1		
NAWA BUAI	1		
NOPNOP YIP	1		
MAIAU KAINANTU	1		
	12	1	

NEO - NATAL MORTALITY = $\frac{1}{13}$ = 7.7%

APPENDIX B

The following men who had formerly been Tultuls and Luluais were found to be still resident in the area patrolled.

Village	Name	Date took Office	Date finished	Appointed From
M'Buke	NADO POKUU (Luluai)	1946	1952	Not known
	LITAU POKOMAS (Tultul)	1951	1952	" "
	CHARAPET LAIA (Tultul)	1945	1951	" "
Mouk	POKOSO MOLTAN (Luluai)	1939	1952	" "
Soni	SANGOL NALANGEI (Tultul)	1936	1952	LEMAI
Mamai	WELU GALEMIOT (Tultul)	1946	1952	MCCARTHY
	JUATN SAPAT (Luluai)	1930	1952	WEINHORP
	ATMAI CHANMAI (Tultul)	1930	1939	LEMAI
Ferelik	SOLOK KORUP (Luluai)	1933	1952	KOS KNOWN
	MASINGIAU HELM (Medical Tultul)	1933	1955	" "
Parioi	SANGOU KALOK (Tultul)	1930	1952	" "
	PANGOP MOLBALOU (Medical Tultul)	1939	1952	" "

(3)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

In Reply
Please Quote
No.

GRR:CH

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

5th May, 1970.

Mr. L. B. Johnson,
Assistant Patrol Officer,
LORENGAU.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - LORENGAU 10/69-70

Please be prepared to depart on Monday, 11th May, 1970, to conduct a census revision and Area Survey Patrol of the Baluan/M'Bunai Census Division.

(i) As discussed the M.V."Tami" will take you to M'Buke and on completion of your work there, transport you to Baluan via Alim Island. The Tami will return to Lorengau from Baluan. You will use local transport from Baluan to Paun and thence to Lou Island. When you have completed work at Lou Island you are to advise me by radio from Pisik and I will arrange your movement to Komuli and Mouklen. From Mouklen you will use local transport to Loamat then advise me by radio from Loamat and I will arrange your movement to Naune and Tong. From Tong to Pak and back to Lorengau you will use local transport unless other arrangements are made. From Lorengau you will patrol the south coast by speedboat.

(ii) Attend to the following Land matters:- LIKUM (File 35-10-7) PAK (File 35-10-15), ALIM (File 35-9-9) and N'DROIA (File 35-3-19).

(iii) Draw a patrol advance of $100 and such other monies as may be necessary to pay any outstanding N.M.T.A.'s in the area. Check with Mrs. Lopes in this respect.

(iv) Advise the people of your visit and itinerary.

(v) Obtain from the Licensing Authority a list of all Trade Stores in the Census Division and carry out an inspection of each store and report thereon to the Licensing Authority. You should report on deficiencies of currently licensed stores viz a viz the Ordinance and regulations and on all stores operating without ever having had a license or operating on expired licences. Your report should be thorough as in the event of prosecutions you will be the main witness for the prosecution.

(vi) Carry out an Area Survey as per standing Instructions and discussions. This survey is under no circumstances to be rushed. I do not think you will be able to adequately do same as well as census without spending at least two days in each village. In your study report on the feasibility of a road from Solang to Rei and Lago on Lou Island. Discussions with Mr. Burfoot, refer.

(vii) Peruse the last patrol reports of the area and take any necessary follow up action. Read comments on patrols on File 67-2-1.

(viii) Study the Political Education File 51-2-2 and take action in accord with directions. Discuss political education with Mr. Burfoot before you depart.

(ix) Peruse file 42-1-3 Council Rules and make certain you are au fait with your powers thereunder. Where it is evident that Councillors and authorised "Committee Men" are not using their legal powers, you should

(2)

draw their attention to their responsibilities and advise them to take necessary action. You should keep a record of such matters for subsequent advice to the Council.

(x) You will not attempt to mediate or deal in any way with land disputes. All concerned should be advised to take action under Council's Land Use Record Rule.

(xi) Any serious criminal offences discovered are to be reported immediately to me. Forward any matters requiring magisterial action to Lorengau.

(xii) (a) The census is to be fully revised. Where "general lists" have not been compiled in respect of non village residents these will be compiled in duplicate. Refer file 14-1-1 HQ. Circular 14-1-0 of 18/3/68 paras. 6 and 7.

(b) Village population Register will be compiled in accord with standing instructions - vide also file 14-1-1 HQ. Circular 14-2-0 of 14/10/69 - at each village immediately on completion of the census revision and before the patrol leaves the village.

(xiii) As discussed information in respect of Births, Deaths, Marriages, Migration and Absentees as per pro formas attached will be compiled in duplicate in each village on completion of the census revision. On completion of the patrol the original pro forma will be sent to the Returning Officer, Manus Open Electorate and the duplicate to the President, Manus Local Government Council.

(xiv) Please obtain the following data in respect of ex Luluais and Tultuls still alive.

(a) Name in full.
(b) Date appointed and if known by whom.
(c) Date terminated and if known by whom.
(d) Reason for termination.

(xv) Read memo 67-1-1 of 9/3/70 to Messrs. Poga and Blyth re Fishing Rights/Reef Disputes.

(xvi) Under no circumstances will you put to sea in the speed boat in rough seas. At all times the motor is to be secured to the speed boat according to standing instructions and life jackets are to be carried.

(xvii) The general situation in the Metawari area is to be fully investigated, reported on and remedial action instituted. Refer my comments on Patrol Report 4/69-70 P.3 - Cult and Unrest.

(xviii) Take with you such Army or Lands Department Milinch or 1:25000 maps as are available and fix by triangulation where necessary all existing village and hamlet sites giving six figure grid references for each site as an Appendix in your report.

(xix) Your camping allowance claim and acquittal of advance are to be processed immediately on your return.

(xx) You will visit the isolated Purdy Islands on the M.V."Tami" in company with Mr. Battram, Labour Inspector, on the 8th May, returning via Komuli on the 10th instant. This will enable you to obtain census details of residents and general data for your area study.

I wish you a successful and enjoyable patrol. Sufficient copies of this instruction are attached to enable you to include one with each copy of your report which should be submitted within two weeks of the completion of the patrol.

If you have any queries see Mr. Burfoot before you depart.

.....
(A. A. GOY.)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

MANUS

MOUSE

BAT. IS.

MOLE IS.

MOUSE IS

RAT IS.

MANUS

LORENGAU

LOS NEGROS IS

HYENE HABOUR

PAK IS.

SAN MIGUEL IS

LL. Is.

FEDARB IS.

JOHNSTON Is

ST. ANDREW

PAM Is.

BALUAN Is

PAPIALOU Is

PATROL LORE
CONDUCTED BY
BALUAN-BUN
TRAWLER
TRAWLER
SPEED BO
M.V. HABOB

LORENGAU

LO. NEGROS IS

HYENE HABOUR

PAK IS.

TONG IS

LOS REYES Is.

KANUA Is

HORNO Is.

RAMBUTYO IS.

SAN MIGUEL Is

LOU Is.

ST. ANDREW

PAM Is.

BALUAN Is

PAPIALOU Is

ALIM Is.

PATROL LORENGAU NO. 10/69-70.
CONDUCTED BY - B. JOHNSON A.P.O.
BALUAN-BUNAI CENSUS DIVISION
TRAWLER TAMI FIRST TRIP
TRAWLER TAMI SECOND TRIP
SPEED BOAT
M.V. HABOB

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Mumus Report No. 11/69-70

Patrol Conducted by J.K. BLYTH. Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Lorengau Sau Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 1 Member RPNGAC

Duration—From 3 /3 /1970 to 29/4 /1970 Not Continuous

Number of Days 59

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1 /10 /1970

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

Map Reference Admiralty Chart.

Objects of Patrol Census Colation, Political Education.

Routine Administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

(42)

GTB:EMP

67-12-10

Division of District Administration,
KOKEDOBU. Papua.

17th August, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

LORENGAU PATROL NO. 11/69-70

Your reference 67-2-1 of 6th August, 1970.

I acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. J.R. Blyth, Patrol Officer, of LORENGAU-SAU Census Division.

This well written report provides a very detailed picture of the existing situation in the LORENGAU-SAU.

The proposed amendments to the Village Directory will be covered in separate correspondence.

As three copies of this report were received here, I am returning one copy for your records.

A good report of a very useful patrol.

(T.E. Ellis)
Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.

C.C.
Mr. J.R. Blyth,
District Office,
LORENGAU.
Manus District.

deal with Council Prosecutions when lodged.

The investigation of the old track from Badlok to Tingau II was done to check present condition and feasibility of a road should same be warranted either through the activities of Exoil or for timber development. The investigation of the Bundralia - Badlok route was checked to ascertain present condition and feasibility with a view to long term planning.

(vi) Cult and Unrest.

The question of payment for carriers has been raised in Manus Council.

The Council referred the issue to its Finance/Executive Committee for consideration. However, the Committee deferred the matter to await the result of the Commission of Inquiry into Rural Wages. Council pays rural unskilled labour one dollar per day.

I do not know where Mr. Blyth obtained the rate of 15 cents per day.

Traditional "medicus" operate throughout the district and in view of developments in pyschosomatic medicine should not necessarily be discouraged.

There is an urgent need for a "no covenant" housing scheme in Lorengau. The Council has a "Low Cost" covenant ($400) scheme but this is generally beyond the means of the labouring classes. I understand Council is considering a "no covenent" scheme.

The attention of the Police Officer will be drawn to the necessity of speed signs at Naringel school.

(D) MISCELLANEOUS.

I have asked Mr. Smith to obtain a complete list of available films and he will liaise with Mr. Burbot in the selections for the District.

Marketing of carvings would be best handled by private enterprise, as Council is heavily committed and likely to be more so with the proposed extension of Council activities in line with latest policy decisions.

The Village Directory should be amended as recommended.

Appendix A has been sent to the Council and Returning Officer as directed in the patrol instructions and does not accompany the Report.

Appendix C has also been sent to the Council and does not accompany the Report.

AREA STUDY.

This has been well done and contains much useful data.

For your information please.

.....
(A. F. CCM.)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Many people were not clear that the offence was not non payment of tax but non payment before the due date.

(ii) Local Government Councillors and Committeemen.

The general quality of North Coast Councillors leaves much to be desired. It is hoped that better quality candidates will stand for elections in December.

(iii) House of Assembly.

A pleasing situation which it is hoped will result in solving the problem of non entity councillors.

(iv) House of Assembly Members.

Speeches and questions by both the Open and Regional Members as printed in Hansard are regularly read at Council Meetings.

(v) Political Education.

General position is satisfactory and when the full programme gets under way I think we can expect quite rapid progress.

(B) ECONOMIC (i).

The position reveals slow but steady improvement. Coffee is not being fostered. Trochus should be used in preference to the pidgin Lai lai. The Fisheries Technology Block despite power reticulation remains inoperative apparantly due to the fact that the equipment although on hand has not been installed.

(ii) Activities of Developing Departments.

Main delays on the Rossun road have been caused by excessive rains plus breakdowns of Public Works Department equipment during fine spells. Mr. Blyth does not take account of the many inland people currently living on the coast particularly in the M'Bunai complex. The road is also opening up known timber areas which will supply logs to the local saw mill which has largely cut out timber at present accessible. I concur that much greater effort should be devoted to economic development along the road.

I will ask the District Works Officer to investigate the possibility of action on the Mokerang road.

(iii) Processing and Marketing.

The Rossun road will eventually assist the inland people in marketing produce.

(C) SOCIAL (ii) Health.

Tinea lubricata should be used instead of the pidgin "Grilli". The question of supplies to Aid Posts will be referred to the District Medical Officer as will the Marobi complaint re Infant Welfare Patrols.

The Andra Aid Post is the responsibility of the Andra people as it has not yet been taken over by Council.

(iii) Law and Order.

The Education Department will be asked as a matter of urgency to state their actual requirements in the Gali Bay Virgin Land.

(v) Roads and Tracks.

It is to be hoped that patrolling by the Portfolio Councillor for Roads and Bridges will result in an improvement to the reported position. However, a lot will depend on the availability of Magistrates to quickly

.....3

67-12-10 (41)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
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Department of the Administrator.
Division of District Administration,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

6th August, 1970.

GRB:OH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
1 AUG 1970
KONEDOBU

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT - LORENGAU NO. 11/69-70.

1. The abovementioned Patrol Report is forwarded herewith. Mr. Blyth has submitted a most informative report of an arduous patrol thoroughly carried out.

The following place names have been wrongly spelt in the report.

KORONIAT	incorrectly	spelt	KORUNIAT	in	Report
HAUWEI	"	"	HAWEI	"	"
BADLOK	"	"	BADLOCK	"	"

There is no village named Kari - vide Diary page 2 - the village is Badlok. Kari is an area name covering the villages of Badlok, Pundru, Waimundru, Mundrau and Mundiburio.

The reference to Drumak village - vide Diary page 2 - is confusing and should not have been used. Tingau 1 is the correct name.

I have the following comments to make.

2. Situation Report - "A" Political (i) Local Government.

The attitude to Council legislation has been largely due to Council's inability to have cases heard. Refer my comments on this matter in my 67-2-1 of 8th April on Patrol Report No. 4/69-70. The recent blitz on tax defaulters should leave no doubts as to the validity of Council Rules.

There is need for improvement of communication between Councillors and their constituents in many instances. The political education programme will highlight these deficiences and it is hoped the electors will take same into account at the next Council elections.

Recent tax defaulter prosecutions have enlightened the "KARI" people as to the law.

If necessary Public Works Department pumps can be obtained to assist with Council wells.

The Mokerangs generally have been law abiding although somewhat on the negative side of neutral in relation to the Council. Enforcement of Council legislation is imperative.

The anomolies of census divisions and ward boundaries have been known for some time. I fully concur with the suggestion that the statistical census unit be the Council Ward. It is time to re think our approach to census work as this would well become a local government function.

Only a small percentage of tax defaulters were summonsed in error.

...../2

Many people were not clear that the offence was not non payment of tax but non payment before the due date.

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The general quality of North Coast Councillors leaves much to be desired. It is hoped that better quality candidates will stand for elections in December.

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.../3

deal with Council Prosecutions when lodged.

The investigation of the old track from Badlok to Tingau II was done to check present condition and feasibility of a road should same be warranted either through the activities of Exoil or for timber development. Similarly the investigation [illegible] - Bacon route was checked to ascertain present condition and feasibility with a view to long term planning.

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(D) MISCELLANEOUS.

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The Village Directory should be amended as recommended.

Appendix A has been sent to the Council and Returning Officer as directed in the patrol instructions and does not accompany the Report.

Appendix C has also been sent to the Council and does not accompany the Report.

AREA STUDY.

This has been well done and contains much useful data.

For your information please.

.....
(A.E. GOH.)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

(38)

STATION	LORENGAU
DISTRICT	MANUS
PATROL NUMBER	LORENGAU NO. 11 69/70
AREA PATROLLED	LORENGAU / SAU CENSUS DIVISION
DURATION OF PATROL	59 DAYS
LAST PATROL TO AREA	1/10/69 PATROL LORENGAU NO. 2 6?/70
OBJECT OF PATROL	CENSUS COLATION POLITICAL EDUCATION ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION
MAP REFFRENCE	ADMIRALTY CHARTS.

(31)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
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Mr.....

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Please Quote
No. 67-1-1

Department of the Administrator
District Administration,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

23rd February, 1970.

GRP:OH.

Mr. J. Blyth,
Patrol Officer,
LORENGAU.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS -
LORENGAU 7/69-70

Please be prepared to depart on Tuesday 3rd March, 1970, to conduct a census division and Area Survey Patrol of the LORENGAU/SAU Census Division.

(i) As discussed you will commence the patrol at Koreniat Island and thence along the off-shore island chain to Andra Island, thence to Sau and the mainland portion of the Division. The M.V. Habob will be available on the 3rd and 4th but is required for the M.V. SIRRA from the 5th - 8th approximately after which it will be available to you until you arrive at Sau, where it is to return to Lorengau.

(ii) Attend to the following Land Application Polu... (File 35-10-6) Sau (File 35-10-12) and Pityilu (35-10-13).

(iii) Draw a patrol advance of $50 and such other monies as may be necessary to pay any outstanding N.M.T.A.'s in the area. Check with Mr. Johnston in respect of the latter.

(iv) Advise the people of your visit and itinerary.

(v) Obtain from the Licensing Authority a list of all Trade Stores in the Census Division and carry out an inspection of each store and report thereon to the Licensing Authority. You should report on deficiencies of currently licensed stores vis a vis the Ordinance and regulations and on all stores operating without ever having had a license or operating on expired licenses. Your report should be thorough as in the event of prosecutions you will be the main witness for the prosecution.

(vi) Carry out an Area Survey as per standing Instructions and discussions. This survey is under no circumstances to be rushed. I do not think you will be able to adequately do same as well as census without spending at least two days in each village. In your study I want you to report on the feasibility of a road from Kari area to Bundralis and from Kari to Bingan to link up with the M'Bunai road. I understand the local people have already done some work on the former road.

(vii) Peruse the last patrol report of the area and take any necessary follow up action.

(viii) Study the Politi... Education File 51-2-2 and take action on this matter in accord with directions. Discuss Political Education with Mr. Cunni...

(ix) Perus... file 42-1-3 Council Rules and make certain you are au fait

...../2

with your powers thereunder. Where it is evident that Councillors and authorised "Committee Men" are not using their legal powers you should draw their attention to their responsibilities and advise them to take necessary action. You should keep a record of such matters and subsequent advice to the Council.

(x) You will not attempt to mediate or deal in any way with land disputes. All concerned should be [illegible] under Council's Land Use Record Rule.

(xi) Any serious criminal offences discovered are to be reported immediately to me. Forward any matters requiring magisterial action to Lorengau.

(xii) (a) The census is to be fully revised, where "general lists" have not been compiled in respect of non-village residents these will be compiled in duplicate. Refer file 14-1-1 HQ Circular 14-1-0 of 18/3/68 paras. 6 and 7. This will be particularly relevant in respect of Re-Settlement areas of Domolmol, Koroniai, M'Drillo, Mauwai, Pityilu, Salasia, Lorengau and Momote as discussed.

(b) Village population Register will be compiled in accord with standing instructions - vide also file 14-1-1 HQ Circular [illegible]-2-6 of 14/10/69 - at each village immediately on completion of the census revision and before the patrol leaves the village.

(c) As discussed information in respect of Births, Deaths, Marriages, Migration and Absentees as per pro formas attached will be compiled in duplicate in each village on completion of the census revision. On completion of the patrol the original pro forma will be sent to the Returning Officer, Manus Open Electorate and the duplicate to the President, Manus Local Government Council.

(xiii) On the Council Works Programme for this year, wells are scheduled for installation at Warobi, Liap, Derimbat and Dulibat/Sabon. Sites have been selected at Liap and Derimbat and I want you to liaise with Public Health Department in respect of sites at Warobi and Dulibat/Sabon. There has been some reluctance in the area to accept wells in lieu of tanks. This is largely due to ignorance and I want you to endeavour to "sell wells" as a sound water supply and get the people concerned, engaged in digging the holes ready for installation of the fibre glass liners etc.

(xiv) Your camping allowance claim and acquittal of advance are to be processed immediately on your return.

I wish you a successful and enjoyable patrol. The Inspector of Police is being requested to make one constable available to you for the patrol. Sufficient copies of this instruction are attached to enable you to include one with each copy of your report which should be submitted within two weeks of the completion of the patrol.

If you have any queries see Mr. Bartlett before you depart.

.....
(A. [illegible])
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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JAB:CH.

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Kunus District,
LORENGAU.

13th May, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
LORENGAU.

PATROL REPORT LORENGAU No.11 69/70 AREA STUDY

Introduction:

The objects of the patrol are clearly outlined in Patrol Instructions appended hereto.

Initially transport for the patrol was provided by the T.V. Rebel, which returned to Lorengau on the 12th March, 1970, thence the patrol was effected by canoe and on foot.

Upon return to Lorengau from the inland area on the 8th April, 1970, the patrol contacted areas adjacent to the town and Los Negros Island by vehicle.

The remaining sector of the North Coast from Labalan Bay to Wuvulap was effected by speedboat.

PATROL DIARY

3/3/70 Departed Lorengau 1100 hours per M.V. Habob and proceeded Koruniat arriving 11[illegible] hours. Colation of Census, inspection of village, trade stores and leasehold blocks and general compilation of Area Study material. Departed K[illegible] 1600 hours and proceeded N'Drillo arriving 1630 hours. Political education talks and discussions 1900 - 2030 hours. DIES Projection. Slept N'Drillo.

4/3/70 Colation of census to 1030 hours. Compilation general information Area Study material. Inspection of village, trade Stores and economic blocks to 1530 hours. Departed N'Drillo and proceeded Hawei arriving 1700 hours. Information to Committeeman re patrol activity Colation of Area Study material to 2000 hours. Slept Hawei.

5/3/70 Colation of census and political education talks and discussions, inspection of leasehold blocks and trade store licensing inspection to 1600 hours. Departed Hawei and proceeded Pityilu. Information to Committeeman and investigation of land ownership Aid Post site - 35-10-13. D.I.E.S. Projection. Slept Pityilu.

6/3/70 Colation of Census and political education talks and discussions to 1400 hours. Inspection of economic blocks. Colation of Area Study information and statistics to 2000 hours. Slept Pityilu.

7/3/70 Survey of Aid Post site D.O. ref. 35-10-13. Inspection of villages and discussions, complaints and arbitrations to 1630 hours. Slept Pityilu.

8/3/70 Sunday observed Pityilu.

9/3/70 Departed Pityilu at 1200 hours after delays caused by both weather and transport (M.V. Habob returned to Lorengau re stevedoring activity). Proceeded to Hus arriving 1530 hours. Colation of Area Study information and liaison Councillor and village Committeemen. Slept Hus.

10/3/70 Colation of census and political education talks and discussions, inspections of trade stores and village hygiene, instructions issued, [illegible]. Complaints, arbitrations to 2000 hours. Slept Hus.

11/3/70 Departed Hus 0900 hours and proceeded Andra, arriving 1200 hours. Colation of census and Area Study information. Complaints and arbitrations to 2200 hours. Slept Andra.

12/3/70 Inspection of village, trade stores and instructions issued accordingly. Departed Andra 1300 hours and arrived Sau 1400 hours. Colation of census and investigation into alleged poaching on reef belonging to Andra group. Statements taken etc. Additional dispute heard and information taken. Area Study material colated to 2000 hours. Slept Sau.

13/3/70 Political education talks and discussions, inspection of village and trade stores, colation of Area Study information and survey of Aid Post site D.O. ref. 35-10-12 to 1430 hours. Departed Sau and proceeded Loemoi, arriving 1530 hours. Colation of census and Area Study information to 2000 hours. Slept Loemoi.

14/3/70 Political educationtalks and discussions, inspection of village and trade stores to 1200 hours. Departed Loemoi and proceeded Derimbat arriving 1430 hours. Inspection of village and trade stores, colation of Area Study information to 1800 hours. Slept Derimbat.

15/3/70 To Liap and return Derimbat re information Headteacher, Vocational School re impending patrol activity. Slept Derimbat.

16/3/70 Colation of census and political education talks and discussions to 1330 hours. Departed Derimbat 1400 hours and proceeded Liap, arriving 1500 hours. Colation of census to 1815 hours. Slept Liap.

17/3/70 Inspection of village and trade stores, political education talks

(33)

and discussions and preliminary talks on investigation and survey of Section 84 declaration Gali Bay Virgin Lands. Departed Liap and proceeded Lorengau per canoe, arriving 1500 hours. Liaison Deputy District Commissioner and District Inspector re Gali Bay Section 84 declaration. Departed Lorengau 1715 hours and arrived Liap 1848 hours. Slept Liap.

18/3/70 Colation of Area Study information, liaison Councillor and Committeeman re Gali Bay Virgin Lands. Instructions issued re village hygiene and colation of census statistics. Departed Liap 1300 hours and proceeded Lowa in heavy rain, arriving 1430 hours. Information to Committeeman and villagers re patrol activity. Colation of Area Study material. Slept Lowa.

19/3/70 Colation of census and political education talks and discussions to 1200 hours. Departed Lowa per canoe and proceeded Mavriman, arriving 1530 hours. Colation of census and inspection of village. Slept Mavriman.

20/3/70 Departed Mavriman 0830 hours and proceeded Lowa per canoe 1200 hours. Discussions Committeeman and Councillor, thence departed per canoe arriving Derimbat 14[illegible] hours. Colation of Area Study material. Slept Derimbat.

21/3/70 Departed Derimbat and proceeded Kari arriving 1130 hours. Information to Councillor and Committeemen. Colation of census Badlock. Complaints and arbitrations. Slept Kari.

22/3/70 Sunday observed Kari - Rest House.

23/3/70 Political education talks and discussions and colation of census, Pundru, Waimundra, Mundrau, Mundiburio. To adjacent high area Badlock village re siting Kari village to 1900 hours. Complaints and arbitrations to 2100 hours. Slept Kari.

24/3/70 Departed Kari 0730 hours and proceeded Bundralis Mission station via intended road cut by Kari group 1962, arrived Bundralis 1230 hours Liaison Father Scheafer. Slept Bundralis.

25/3/70 Departed Bundralis per "Martin" and proceeded Sau arriving 0900 hours. Departed Sau and proceeded Kari arriving 1300 hours. Colation of Area Study information and discussions to 2200 hours. Slept Kari.

26/3/70 Departed Kari 0700 hours and proceeded Pelehendran (Buyang) village arriving 1300 hours. Awaited Lonnel group. Colation Area Study information, colation of census Buyang/Lonnel to 2100 hours. Slept Buyang.

27/3/70 Departed Buyang and proceeded Tingau 1 (Drumak village) arriving 1230 hours. Slept Drumak.

28/3/70 Easter Saturday.

29/3/70 Easter Sunday.

30/3/70 Easter Monday. - Population absent at church.

31/3/70 Colation of census Tingau 1 & 11, political education talks and discussions, inspection of trade stores and villages. Departed Tingau 1 1430 hours and proceeded Drano arriving 1530 hours. Discussions Committee and villagers. Slept Drano.

1/4/70 Colation of census and inspection of village (torrential rain). Departed Drano 1500 hours and proceeded Bowat 1 arriving 1530 hours. Colation of Area Study information and information to Committeeman re patrol activity. Slept Bowat 1.

2/4/70 Colation of census and political education talks and discussions, inspection of villages and trade stores to 1400 hours. Departed Bowat 1 and proceeded Sonilu arriving 1600 hours. Liaison

(30)

Committeemen Sonilu and Bulihan and colation of Area Study information. Slept Sonilu.

3/4/70 Colation of census Sonilu and Bulihan, political education talks and discussions to 1200 hours. Inspection of village and trade stores to 1530 hours. Departed Sonilu and proceeded Kapor arriving 1730 hours. Slept Kapor.

4/4/70 Colation of census Drabito 1 and Kapor political education talks and discussions, inspection of village and trade stores, complaints and arbitrations to 1600 hours. Departed Kapor and proceeded Sirra arriving 1715 hours. Slept Sirra.

5/4/70 Sunday observed Sirra Rest House.

6/4/70 Colation of census, political education talks and discussions, inspection of trade stores and village. Departed Sirra 1215 hours and proceeded Karon 1. Colation of census and Area Study information, inspection of village to 1545 hours. Departed Karon 1 and proceeded Lundret arriving 1745 hours. Slept Lundret.

7/4/70 Colation of census Lundret and Karon 11, political education talks and discussions, inspection of village and trade stores, colation of Area Study information. Slept Lundret.

8/4/70 Departed Lundret 0800 hours and proceeded Rossun, inspecting Warembu and Sabon 11 en route. Colation of census and Area Study information, inspection of trade stores. Departed Rossun and reported District Office, Lorengau.

9/4/70 District Office.

10/4/70 District Office.

11/4/70 Saturday.

12/4/70 Sunday.

13/4/70 To Mokerang 0800 hours per Toyota. Colation of census and inspection of village and trade stores and roads throughout the Salami/Mokerang complex. Colation of Area Study material. Political education talks and discussions to 1930 hours. Slept Mokerang.

14/4/70 Departed Mokerang 0700 hours per LandRover and arrived Momote 0730 hours. Revised D.C.A. ,Momote census and proceeded Maringel 0815 hours. Inspection of village and trade stores. Colation of census to 1200 hours. Political education talks and discussions to 1500 hours. Colation of Area Study information. To Papitalai, Catholic Mission, Lopokot and Mutt Point re information as to patrol activity. Slept Maringel.

15/4/70 Departed Maringel 0730 hours per Land Rover and proceeded Mutt Point thence Papitalai arriving 0815 hours. Colation of census, inspection of village and trade stores and colation of Area Study information. Departed Papitalai and proceeded Catholic Mission where revised census thence to Mutt Point. Colation of census Mutt Point and Lopokot and inspection of village and preparation census statistics. Slept Mutt Point.

16/4/70 Departed Mutt Point at 0730 hours per LandRover and proceeded Lolak. Colation of census and inspection of village and trade stores. Thence departed Lolak and proceeded Lonlu, arriving 0930 hours. Inspection of village and trade stores, colation of census, liaison Lutheran Missionary, political education talks and discussions, complaints and arbitrations, colation and Area Study information to 1700 hours. Departed Lonlu for Lorengau. Reported District Office. Slept Lorengau.

17/4/70 District Office.

18/4/70 Saturday.

19/4/70 Sunday.

20/4/70 Departed Lorengau per Toyota and proceeded Pondeles 0800 hours. Colation of census and thence departed Pondeles and proceeded Tingo. Inspection of village and colation of census. Thence departed for Bagos Mission station and revised census. Departed Bagos and returned Pondeles and inspected villages and colated Area Study information. Returned to Lorengau 1500 hours. Slept Lorengau.

21/4/70 District office.

22/4/70 Departed Lorengau 0900 hours per 'Trade Wind' and proceeded Lahahan arriving 1030 hours. Awaited Lahahan group who were absent from village. Inspection of village and trade stores, colation of Area Study information and statistics to 1400 hours. Colation of census and political education talks and discussions to 1645 hours. Complaints and arbitrations. Slept Lahahan.

23/4/70 Departed Lahahan 0630 hours and proceeded Bowat 11 0715 hours. Inspection of village and trade stores. Colation of census and political education to 1200 hours. Departed Bowat 11 and proceeded Malabang. arriving 1300 hours. Liaison Committeeman and thence departed Malabang and proceeded Warobi arriving 1430 hours. Inspection of village and colation of census thence returned to Malabang arriving 1900 hours. Slept Malabang.

24/4/70 Colation of census Supeu, Malabang, Horan. Inspection of villages and trade stores, political education talks and discussions to 1600 hours. Complaints and arbitrations to 1800 hours. Slept Malabang.

25/4/70 Departed Malabang 0645 hours and proceeded Poluso, arriving 0730 hours. Inspection of village and trade stores and colation of Census. Thence departed for Pundrou. Colation of census and liaison Committee. Heavy rain. Thus returned Lorengau arriving 1000 hours. Slept Lorengau.

26/4/70 Sunday observed.

27/4/70 Departed Lorengau 0830 hours and proceeded Bundrou. Survey at Aid Post site D.C. ref. 35-10-6 and investigation. Inspection of village to 1350 hours. Departed Bundrou and proceeded Tomerigo arriving 1425 hours. Inspection of village and colation of census to 1515 hours. Departed Tomerigo and proceeded N'Delap, arriving 1030 hours. Colation of census and inspection of village to 1730 hours. Departed N'Delap and proceeded Lorengau, arriving 1800 hours. Slept Lorengau.

28/4/70 Departed Lorengau 0930 hours proceeded Butyso-Markar Islands, thence Hatzfeldhafen plantation, Bear Point, Salasia plantation re appraisal of separated groups and resident population. Returned Lorengau 1300 hours. Slept Lorengau.

29/4/70 Colation of census Salasia resettlement area and subsequent extraction of entries in home village books, to 1600 hours. Slept Lorengau.

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SITUATION REPORT.

(A) POLITICAL

(i) Local Government:

Throughout the duration of the patrol the overall differentiation held by local members in respect of 'Council Law' and 'Government Law' was apparent. [illegible] legislation is one of indifference, disrespect and general public apathy as to the validity of such legislation. This situation has come about due to the ineffective and inefficient enforcement and prosecution of the innumberable council rule defaulters. For example the Agricultural Hygiene Rule; I cannot recall one instance in the recent past where a Local Government Councillor has lodged a complaint to the Local Court re such a defaulter and it is quite unreasonable to expect the sole rules, Inspector Mr. W. Metpi, to have any great results in the overall Council District and Lorengau/Sau Census Division in particular. This typifies a situation where the Councillors, the elected ward representatives are responsible for the establishment of Council legislation, however, are for the most part completely ineffective in respect of the maintenance and enforcement of Council Rules. The concept of registration of deaths, births and marriages is practically ignored by the vast majority of local people throughout the census division. Of the numerous registrations of the latter Council legislation colated throughout this patrol approximately 2% have been registered as provided under this rule and even within this credible figure the internal percentage who have registered such births, deaths and marriages within the 30 days as provided under the rule would be possibly nil.

I see little point in the establishment of Council rules if (i) the members of the Council lack any true conviction as the rightfulness and strength of such rules and (ii) blatantly ignore and in some cases condone breaches of Council legislation within their ward areas.

As Local Government is an important concept of Administration throughout the District and in the near future is likely to take on additional agency functions of central government it is essential that incumbent Local Government Councillors drastically improve their effectiveness in communication with their constituents and with the Council body and secondly actively improve the efficiency of Council legislation through enforcement of individual rules and the prosecution of defaulters.

The level of awareness as to the functions and responsibilities of the Local Government Council show definite signs of improvement. The Land Use Record Rule is largely comprehended by the majority of people throughout the census division and greater use of this facility is being made. The Sanitation and Hygiene Rule is fully understood and feigning ignorance of such legislation is a typical Manus prevarication. The registration of deaths, births and marriages presents an interesting situation where local members allege ignorance of the rule and their respective Councillors claim they have fully advised them of their responsibilities in respect of the latter rule. I suspect somewhere between the both claims would be the general situation of awareness. This situation obviously points to a distinct lack of communication and lingering public apathy toward this particular Council rule.

The tax rate operative at the time of the patrol is a controversial subject in many areas of this census division. The Kari group over recent years have 'judged themselves' to be capable of paying $4.00 tax for males and 0.50 for females and stubbornly refuse to pay the full rate. This situation does 'not go over well' with adjacent coastal groups who strongly critisize the Kari group and more importantly have lost considerable faith in the Council as it is only now that any direct court action has been levied against this group.

Representatives of coastal groups throughout the census division frequently expounded their views on the local tax rate and claimed a new rate of at least ten dollars per annum for males should be levied, whereas such inland groups as the Kari's are loath to pay the existing tax rate and claim a rate of $4.00 only for males should be charged. The discrepancies in economic production from the coastal areas to that of the hinterland pose a difficult situation in assessing and estimating on tax rates and tax revenue.

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However, I see little justification for inland able males to be issued tax exemptions due solely to their immediate home areas restricted economy.

On many occasions throughout the duration of the patrol during political education talks and discussions on the perennial controversy over Council estimating and in particular on that of Capital Works Expenditure was raised. Upon explanation of the system wherein Council revenue is collected in a General Fund and thus allocated to individual projects according to the Council's estimation of priorities throughout the whole Local Government area; many people wholeheartedly agreed that the system was a good one to develop the Manus District, however, at grass roots level I feel their deeper feelings in most cases are parochially - orientated toward the home village and not that of overall steady development of the District.

Contrary to comments under Local Government in Patrol Report No. 2/69-70 by Assistant Patrol Officer Bartlett, I found that there was not any criticism of the Council allocation of wells. After talks and discussions on the advantages of the well system over that of tanks, the Liap, Derisabat, Tomerigo and Waroki groups claimed they shall begin work on excavation in readiness for supply of fibre-glass liners from the Council immediately. I would suggest that due to the high water table at Liap, this group have experienced difficulty in digging the hole for the well as it immediately fills with water. Perhaps Public Works could lend a pump to the Council to help on this job.

The Mokerang group on Los Negros Island generally reject the Council and Local Government Instructions issued under Section 4 of the Sanitation and Hygiene Rule re the repair and construction of houses and kitchens have been largely ignored to date, however, if they are not complied with within the time specified the Council shall instigate Court action against such defaulters. No amount of improvements to their area by the Council and/or Political Education as to the role of local government shall change the Mokerangs attitude towards the Council. This latter situation is only one aspect of the strife which this group find themselves in. See (III) Law and Order.

Other villages on Los Negros, namely Naringel and Loniu, were also issued with numerous instructions under Section 4 of the Sanitation and Hygiene rule re village housing and to date have made a start on the task of repairing and renewing houses. Unlike the Mokerang, their group have an equable relationship with their Councillor and have a reasonable sense of involvement in Council activity.

The anomalous situation where central administration census division boundaries in some instances overlap that of the Council Ward area is definitely not conducive to effective administration and possibly the better system would be that of the Council Ward area as the census unit.

The latter situation occurs in Ward 28 and Ward 23. Councillor Bokapin is the incumbent Ward representative for Lindret, Sabon II, Rossun Salasia, Tamat and Marembu - all in the Lorengau/Bau Census Division, and Lauis in the Baluan/Pak Bunai area, thus the overlapping situation where Administration patrols generally work on the division boundary. Councillor Kehei is the elected representative for Ward 23 which includes Bohai I, Droia, Taui, Metauari in the Baluan/Pak Bunai area and also Tingau I and II in the Lorengau/Bau Census Division.

Under the present system of collation of annual census it would appear that not only the above overlapping occurs but additionally a large proportion of duplication of census/tax records between the Council and the Administration.

The standard of Local Government records in relation of census/tax registers leaves scope for improvement. This has been obvious of late from the number of tax payers summonsed to the Court for default on payment of tax, these persons having tax receipts. This complaint was heard whilst the writer was still on patrol adjacent to the Lorengau township.

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The aspect of the district and the encompassing area and population and the stage of economic development all tend to add to the problems which occur with regard to local government and in particular the capital works programme and its practical application to areas of this census division. The general run of members within this area have little appreciation and comprehension of [illegible] not being familiar with the aims and responsibilities of local government in the scheme of things. However, at grass roots level the general attitude toward local government is good and local government continues to flourish in areas where members have readily accepted it. The council and its maintenance of equable relations with members and the overall development of the capital works programme throughout the area, assert Local Government as an integral and developing part of the local scene.

(ii) Local Government Councillors and Committeemen:

As mentioned previously under (i) Local Government; the overall situation with regard to the enforcement of council legislation leaves scope for improvement. The majority of Councillors throughout the census division and more particularly the north-coast area are weak and ineffective in their role of elected ward representatives. Councillor Korowai of Andra, holds little respect from his constituents and is blatantly defeated by many of the latter members. This may be due partly to his alleged failure to convince the council body to renew the Aid Post at Andra. Essentially the measure of an incumbent Councillor's popularity and effectiveness is, in the minds of the local people, the proportion of tax payments collected from the village which are allocated to capital works projects and return to the village. Councillor Jo Marusai from Ihu is equally as useless as his above-mentioned colleague. In a recent episode with the Headteacher of Liap National School our astute elected representative borrowed 1cwt of rice and claimed the Ihu group were marooned, due to heavy seas and starving. At the time the patrol visited the area not only had he not re-imbursed Mr. Seegard but additionally he himself had consumed all the rice. Councillor Marusai is at present in the process of paying back the money for the rice. Apart from this incident (which is a typical Marusai act) his general attitude towards his responsibilities as Councillor is undesirable. Councillor Teriri from Sau presents much the same situation as the above two examples. Loemi village within his ward area would possibly be the worst village sited in respect of Village Hygiene and Housing throughout the duration of the patrol.

In general Councillors and Committeemen throughout the census division vary widely in standing, authority and effectiveness within their ward areas. Above-mentioned are the lesser ward representatives, however, with in the area such Local Government Councillors as Kehei from ward 23 and Pokio from ward 9 afford nothing but good reports as to their efficiency and effectiveness in their ward areas. Both are widely experienced in Local Government and have a good appreciation of the role of local government in the development of the council district. Councillor Thomas of Maringel finds himself in a different situation, both he and the council itself are rejected by the Mokeradge group as a whole and thus if he fulfills his responsibilities in visiting the area it is just as likely that the Mokeradge will completely ignore him and perhaps remove him from the village.

Committeemen throughout the area are generally impressive, however in some instances have been allocated too much authority by their respective ward councillor's, this concept is certainly favourable to a degree, however there must be a balance of duties between the Committee and Councillor.

(iii) House of Assembly:

It was pleasing to note that the attitude towards the House of Assembly is rapidly changing from that of indifference and casual interest to one of involvement especially on the part of the more astute and younger members of village groups. Although internal village politics and local government are still the general sphere of political interest of the 'average villager, the steady extension in interests possibly due to active political

education through administration patrols, general village discussions and the medium of radio is obvious. Talks and discussions were held in the majority of villages where the House of Assembly, its functions and responsibilities, parliamentary committees, Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial members and Official members were explained in detail. These were generally with considerable success especially with the younger more educated members of the audience who tend to grasp concepts of parliamentary institutions better than the older groups. Questions about the Ministerial member system, the role of the House of Assembly and the concepts of Self-determination were often asked which gave additional incentive to other members of the audience and showed the active interest of relevant groups.

(iv) House of Assembly Members:

Most local people throughout the area are familiar with both the Open and Regional Electorate members. The system of Open and Regional electorates was explained at length and was easily comprehended by the majority of groups particularly the Lonki people who in my opinion are the most politically aware group in the census division. The responsibilities of the elected members to the people and vice-versa was reiterated which furnished another viewpoint to the perennial complaint being that the Open member Mr. Peliau Maloat and in a number of instances additionally that the Regional member Mr. Wally Lussick do not visit many ward areas throughout the electorate. It was pointed out that in the case of the Open member Mr. Maloat that it was up to them to advise the open member that they wished his attendance to hear what he had to say and advise and discuss with him the individual needs and problems of their areas in the light of his capacity as their elected representative in the House of Assembly. Local people were advised that the Regional member Mr. Lussick, is responsible additionally for both Namatanai and Kavieng. Open electorates and people who wish to liaise with the Regional member should feel free to do so when the member is on one of his frequent trips to Lorengau when he attends the District Advisory Council meetings.

Although the local people are aware of the electorate system the actual functions and duties of members when the House is sitting still remain unknown. Most groups were interested to hear examples of questions asked by both Open and Regional members both to Ministerial and Official members.

(v) Political Education:

As mentioned under Section (iii) talks and discussions on the aims and functions of government, local government and the responsibilities and workings of the House of Assembly were given to the people.

The Ministerial Member system of government as incorporated in Papua New Guinea was spoken of, however, although many people were familiar with individual names and in several cases the bare rudiments of the system, the general running works and objectives of the Ministerial member system were largely unknown. The Official member system is a lesser known concept that of Ministerial members, possibly due to the volume of publicity through news and radio medias which Ministerial members and associates have received.

The general feeling of separateness between the 'average villager' and central government and the House of Assembly would appear to be diminishing and the sense of involvement particularly on the part of the younger, more astute villages was obvious. The general immediate scope of interests both traditional and introduced is steadily being extended to include concepts of central government and parliamentary bodies.

Statements re the date of self- government and independence were often heard and deep discussions were held on this subject. The general attitude of the 'average villager' toward self-determination is rather wary and unsure. Self-determination and all concepts related to the

administration of an independent nation is a completely unknown quantity. Extensive political education is needed in this sphere.

(vi) Preferential Voting:

The Preferential voting system was in all instances explained in detail and all groups seemed to fully [illegible] although [illegible] older members found such a system hard to understand. A mock Council election was held where a number of candidates stood and a majority was recorded on both first and second preferences thus showing the use of preferences on the ballot paper. It was pointed out that the preferencial system is applicable both in Local Government and the House of Assembly Elections. These explanatory talks were, I think highly successful and should be actively followed up on future patrols. The Loniu group were perhaps the only group throughout the census division who apparently were previously fairly conversant with the system. I would imagine Joe Miaih who stood for the last House of Assembly elections has been addressing this group, and perhaps others, on this system, along with general concepts of government and parliamentary institutions.

(B) ECONOMIC.

(i) Copra-production remains the main income earning rural industry through the census division, and is carried out mainly by coastal and off shore island groups. Leasehold blocks situated on Koroniat, N'Drillo, Hawei and Pityilu produce large amounts of copra, however, the two small adjacent islands of Hus and Andra produce copra mainly for home consumption.

Throughout the area particularly in areas adjacent to the coast or within easy access of a market the extension of copra as a cash-crop continues. This is obvious in such areas as Lundret, Rossun and Malabang as well as the Salasia resettlement area. Inland villages between Drano and the Kari group grow little copra due to transport difficulties and poor soil. See AREA STUDY - Prospects of Extending the Economy.

Cocoa is grown only at Inrim plantation, Poluso, Bowat II, Supeu (Inrim River) and N'Delap. At Inrim plantation the number of trees is approximately 10,000 an increase of 1,200 over last years figures, approximately 300 of this number now bearing. The same system of production as described in Patrol Report No. 2. 69/70 still exists. So far this year the plantation has produced eight (8) hundred wt. of processed cocoa from the fermentary an increase of six (6) hundred weight over last year.

The overseer Monien Gabin now buys locally grown cocoa from Supeu (Inrim River) and Poluso at 0.8c. per wet bean pound weight.

At Poluso, 700 cocoa trees have been planted and are now beginning to produce a reasonable bean. The Bowat II group have a total of 500 trees which are now producing well. Similarly, the Supeu (Inrim River) group have a total of 100 trees which are coming into economic production and the N'Delap area 500.

Rubber is being extensively encouraged and the number of plantings throughout the area is increasing. Perhaps the largest concentration of plantings would be in the inland Kari area where 8,000 trees are under cultivation and should begin to produce in early 1972. Rubber is also grown at Tirgau I and II, Drano, Sonilu, Bulihan, Lundret, Rossun, Pondeles, Tomerigo and N'Delap. No processing facilities are as yet constructed. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries will shortly be required to visit areas where the trees shall be shortly coming into production to advise and instruct on processing requirements and marketing procedures.

Coffee is being grown at Marimui and Lowa in Lobahar Bay where a total of 800 trees are established.

The sale of subsistance crops and vegetables provides a large percentage of the total annual income, particularly in the inland such as Kari,

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Tingau I and II and Drano. Sago, sweet potato, taro and various other vegetables are sold at the adjacent coastal villages or Lorengau Market or traded for fish with the off-shore island groups such as Hus and Andra.

Many coastal and off-shore island groups regularly swim for lii lai shell which is either sold [illegible] co-operative Societies or forwarded to Wholesaler's in Rabaul and provides a good subsidiary income.

The inland group particularly in the Drano - Sonilu - Kapor area sell green snail shell to local agents at the handsome price of 10 cents for two shells. Buyers regularly spend up to $100 in a month on the purchase of the shell which is sold to overseas collectors.

Fishing has not yet reached the proportion of a major income - earning industry, however, when the refrigeration unit is fully operative local fishermen will have a steady market for any fish they catch. At present catches are sold at the Lorengau market, to government stores and occasionally to Manus High School.

(ii) Activities of Developing Departments:

The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries regularly sends officers to all areas of the census division for the purpose of extension and maintenance of cash crops. Field workers patrol the census division and aid villagers in the practical aspects of planting, marking out and establishing nurseries. The Fisheries section have of late been instructing local villagers in the use of nets and assembling a refrigeration unit in Lorengau which is at present inoperative as the installation of power has still not been completed. The refrigeration unit should lead the way for the development of a sizeable local fishing industry which shall initially cater for the local market and perhaps later on supply other territory centres.

Progress on the Rossun road is at present hampered by a multiplicity of problems, weather, soil, surfacing material and general finance being to the fore. The road is at present surfaced to a point between Rossun and Warembu, and is being extended using a bulldozer and grader and fifty casual labourers.

To extend the road to Tingau I, a distance of approximately eight miles at the present rate of progress would according to a hasty conservative estimate made by a Public Works Engineer, cost approximately $7,000 per mile, this about $56,000.

The total adult male population aged between 16 and 45 years in Tingau I and II, Yiringo, Drano, Bowat I, Sonilu, Bulihay, Kapor, Drabito, Sirra, Karon I and II and Lundret, numbers 150. This group of males are resident in these villages and for the most part are the able bodied male economic producers of today and years to come who in the majority of cases have full rights to land throughout the area.

Such a road taking into account these approximate figures would cost at least 360 dollars per adult male (as noted).

The total number of rubber trees established in the villages as mentioned in my previous paragraph is 4177. No tabulation of the number of coconut trees were carried out, however, concentration of plantings at Lundret and Yiringo were noted. Copra production is not being actively encouraged in this area primarily due to the poor soil composition, which is far better suited for rubber. Therefore the only economically viable plantings would largely be that of rubber and not more than 20% of the total number of able bodied males are actively engaged in this industry.

Annual contributions toward construction of the road remain at $6,000 from the Manus Local Government Council and an additional subsidy on a dollar for dollar basis from the Rural Development Fund.

The general economic feasibility on todays economic figures can hard-

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ly justify the tremendous cost of such a project and it is obvious that all possible efforts on the part of developing departments should be channelled toward the inland area in an attempt to increase the number of economic trees and actively extend and maintain existing plantings.

[illegible] that area by Public Works. Recently the latter department re-graded the Mokerang road to the end of the airstrip, however, the remaining section which leads off to the left and extends to the village itself has not been touched. As this carriageway is a gazetted trunk road, it is the responsibility of Public Works Department to re-grade and maintain this section.

It was noted that Land Settlement, as yet have not marked the respective numbers on leasehold blocks at Kalasi Plantation, which were on tender when the patrol visited the area. This has caused some confusion in respect of local people making applications for specific blocks and could cause additional trouble when leaseholders begin developing their respective leasehold areas.

There are several development bank loans to economic developers throughout the area, namely at Kaiwei and Kalasia. In all instances the facilities available through the bank were explained and several individuals stated that they wished to gain development bank loans for the development of their respective leasehold blocks or privately owned plantation areas.

The Liap Boy's Vocational School has extended its range of business to that of cattle raising and at the time the patrol visited the area approximately 2 acres of virgin jungle had been cleared for this purpose with a larger area to be developed in the future once a [illegible] scheme is under way.

(iii) Processing and Marketing:

The processing of copra presents few problems in this census division. The success of the four co-operative societies in the area has wained a bit of late due to the fact that the majority of producers prefer to sell their copra direct to the Copra Marketing Board at a better price.

Cocoa produced at Bowat, Peluso and Supeu (Inland River) is processed at the Edgell and Whiteley fermentary on Imrin plantation.

The marketing of vegetables and sago from inland areas presents a problem to the individual growers as the return that can be had for each full load carried per producer to the available markets such as Liap and Lorengau is very small and 'hardly worth the effort'.

(iv) Village Cash Crop Extension:

Manus High School will buy any edible vegetables and fruit available, however, local villagers to date have failed to take advantage of this outlet. Part of the total monies paid by parents for school fees was to be for the purchase of such fresh food and thus return to the local economy. Perhaps the Local Government Council could be of assistance in this direction.

Local villagers are gradually increasing the number of plantings of their economic crops particularly on leasehold blocks adjacent to this centre where title to the land is in no doubt. Cocoa plantings could be extended on the north coast area and perhaps in the hinterland, however, extension advice and direction from the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries would be required.

The Ronsun group have a total of 6017 rubber trees established, and these shall provide an important source of income upon reaching maturity.

(v) Non-Indigenous Development:

As per patrol report No. 12/68-69 under the above sub-heading. Other developments in the district are as follows:-

Mr. K. Hiscox has sold his sawmilling business to Mr. I. S. Penny of B.A.V. who now operates on the leasehold and continues to supply much of the timber requirements of the town and various Departments. He is at present removing trees from the Lohiu area under a Native Timber Authority.

Mr. J. Croat of the Department of Education, Lorengau has established a small pepper plantation near Pelahendran (Buyang) village in the inland area of the census division. To date he has planted 70 trees (cuttings) and plans to actively increase the number. This industry may prove successful in this area and due to the high price-to-weight ratio of the crop may be suitable as a cash crop for inland villagers.

(C) SOCIAL:

(i) Education:

Throughout the area the Administration operates a Co-educational High School, 2 Vocational Boarding Schools, 2 Primary "A" Schools and 6 Primary "T" Schools. The Roman Catholic Mission has 1 Girls' High School and 3 Primary "T" Schools. The Evangelical Mission have 3 Primary "T" Schools while the Seventh Day Adventist operates 4 Primary "T" Schools.

The standard taught by each primary school vary widely from Standards I and II. Several Seventh Day Adventist Schools to Standards I to V or VI in Administration and some Roman Catholic Schools. In these villages where only lower grades are taught by a particular mission school, students often go to a school run by a different mission in an effort to gain education to a higher level.

In the case of Evangelical Mission schools, children generally finish off their Primary education to standard VI by attending Boarding Schools at Patu, Bundrelis and Lugod and continue on to Secondary School at either the High Schools situated within the district or Mission Schools in Rabaul or Kavieng.

Construction of a school building at Pelahendran (Buyang) was nearing completion when the patrol visited the area. Villagers from Lounel are moving back inland to this area and a school teacher is already resident in the area intending to teach Standards I and II.

The rate of truancy of children from Lahahan and Lowa attending both Bowat II and Liap Primary "T" Schools continues. With the gazettal and enforcement of the Council Trusmo rule this situation should improve.

The Andra group have no complaints re monies for the use of land on which the Catholic Mission is constructing a permanent material school building. This is a contrary situation to that reported by Assistant Patrol Officer Bardlett, in his Report No. 2 of 69/70.

(ii) Health:

There are five locally built and five Council constructed Aid Posts - staffed by full or part-time Orderlies in addition to the Central Lorengau Hospital, a Dispensary at Papitalai Catholic Mission and a clinic at Lugos Mission.

The general health of most coastal groups would appear to be better than that of the adjacent inland people who have a higher incidence of yaws and associated skin ailments in addition to a high rate of pneumonia and bronchitis and several cases of tuberculosis.

A clash of personalities was noted between the incumbent councillorman from Kaper and several local people. The latter committed recently lodged a complaint to the Local Court re threatening behaviour by the above group which was dismissed as of a trivial and vexatious nature.

Approximately twenty cases pertaining to breaches of Council legislation were brought forward to the writer whilst on patrol. These shall be processed through the Local Court shortly.

Innumerable arbitrations and complainus were heard whilst in the area. Any land disputes were referred to the Council Centre to lodge an application under the Land Use Record Rule.

Of the three Investigations and Surveys re Council applications for Aid Post sites at Pityilu, Sau and Pelipo, all were found to be in a state of disputed ownership of land and were directed to make application under the Manus Local Government Council Land Use Record Rule.

All paternity and child welfare cases were referred to the Welfare Officer now stationed at Lorengau.

(iv) Missions:

Missions are active throughout the area and provide a necessary and essential service to the local populace, in the fields of education and evangelical services.

(v) Roads and Tracks:

The general condition of roads and tracks throughout the entirety of the census division is poor due to the combination of soil composition, rainfall and lack of maintenance. Most hinterland tracks are given only token maintenance i.e. removing the fallen tree, laying a log or two over an exceptionally bad quagmire and the like and anything even resembling organized maintenance is completely abstained from.

The proposed route of the Rossun road to reach Tingau II is overgrown and ill-maintained with areas of mud which make even walking difficult. Councillors and people show no interest in maintaining their respective areas of road and track.

The old No. I road from Kari to Tingau II was walked, with the view to an assessment of the feasibility of a continuation of the M'Bumai road between the two areas.

The section of the road from Kari to Pundu bears resemblance to a benched carriageway and construction of a road between these two points would be no physical problems, however, between Pundru village and the point where the No.I road meets the turn-off to Pelehendran (Duyang) village the route falls away to that of a partly overgrown bush track with grade on yellow and red clay surface to 1 in 10 and perhaps steeper . There are no major bridging problems in this area and all water-courses could be traversed utilizing clip lock corrugated iron culverts.

From the above-mentioned point on the No. I road to Tingau II the original track is completely overgrown as when the patrol walked through the area was impenetrable without the use of a bush-knife; the gradient of the road is much the same as the previous section of the road and extensive bench and grade work by mechanical equipment would be required if the road was to be opened up again. No great problem was noticed in relation to bridging.

The above mentioned facts briefly cover the physical aspects of the road site. However, the feasibility of such a route and such a road in general is non-existent, both to the inadequate population of the area and the complete lack of any present economically viable operation being undertaken between the two points. The cost per mile for construction would be approximately double that of the existing Rossun road due to more

The incidence of Grilli throughout the census division presents the anomalous situation where Aid Post Orderlies are 'provided' with a limited amount of 'grilli paint' which is sufficient only to heal a patient at the projected course. Children suffering from this skin disease are noticeably anaemic and their general health is generally much poorer than other children who are not suffering from the disease. When the co- to go around, the incidence of this skin disease could be greatly decreased. Extensive efforts to educate local groups to wash regularly and correctly are needed which would additionally reduce the frequency of this complaint.

The standard of latrines in inland villages is generally [illegible] and instructions to renew the same were given on occasions. Latrines attached to various Primary "B" Schools were often noticed to be sub-standard, and these also are to be renewed. Coastal latrines are generally adequate and few health hazards were noticed in their direction.

Complaints re Infant Welfare Patrols were only heard at Warobi on the North coast. Apparently Infant Welfare do not travel to this area. I see no reason for this situation.

The Aid Post at Andra is in an appalling condition and is in need of replacement.

The Aid Post Orderly stationed at Derimbat does not reside in the Council attached residence provided, but returns to the adjacent village Liap after completing the mornings work. The Derimbat group are not particularly impressed with this situation.

The Sonilu, Bullibau, Kapor, Drabito I, Karon I and Sirra groups were advised to complete the construction of the Aid Post Orderlies residence at Sonilu.

After permission from individual owners was obtained, badly diseased dogs were destroyed.

(iii) Law and Order:

The instances of crime in the census division are few. The majority of troubles stem from disputed ownership of land or reef area.

At Mokerang on Los Negros Island trouble has been caused by a member of the group POPILU KILCL removing coconuts off areas of land upon which other villagers are working and collecting coconuts. This total area is Salami Plantation which has recently been gazetted for applications for leasehold blocks have been submitted. An interim arrangement has been made in which the seven (7) members of the group who have cleared sections of the plantation shall continue to keep to their respective areas. The remainder (the majority) of the group who have not cleared any specific area are to keep away from the cleared areas and only to collect coconuts from the uncleared portion of the plantation. This situation will resolve itself shortly when the Land Board determines the successful applicants for the blocks and leasehold title is established in each individual names.

Gali Bay Virgin Lands was investigated during the patrol with a view to survey and processing of a Section 74 Declaration in favour of the Mus group. Due to difficulties encountered re amount of land required by the Department of Education for the purposes of the extension of the Vocational School at Liap the matter was referred to the Education Department for their action. There is certainly some ill-feeling in that this land is to be given back to the Mus group who according to the Liap group are not the traditional landowners. However, it was pointed out that the fact of traditional ownership of such administration lands is immaterial in a Section 74 Declaration.

...../10.

extensive bench and grade work and the shortage of gravelling materials in the immediate vicinity.

There is unfortunately little reason in favour of the construction of such a road, however, should Ex-oil No. Liability find the copper mineral on the North-coast [illegible] ous such a route may become an economically viable prospect.

The track from Kari to Bundralis was walked in 5 ½ hours - the condition of which is as follows:- From Bundralis Plantation to the Anu river below the main ridge at the rear of Seha village, no road has been cut at all. According to the Catholic Father at Bundralis this section was documented in 1962 as the Seha and Koko groups responsibility and as yet no action has been taken by these two groups. The bulk of the length of intended road runs from the point at the Anu river along the main ridge to Bundrau village adjacent to Badlock. This area having been cut in 1962 is now fully overgrown and only passable on foot. The track for the most part is a succession of quagmires and tree rooted entanglements. The soil is of the usual red and yellow clays and gradients as the road has been cut - run to 1 in 6 and extensive bench and table work would be required to construct suitable grades. There are approximately 8 areas in which grades as at present are too steep. The grade on both sides of the N'Drandenasah river are completely unsuitable and much mechanical excavation would be required in this area.

At the rear of Bundrau village lie extensive gravel and stone deposits suitable for the surfacing of such a road, however, in the middle of the track and toward the coastal section surfacing material cannot be found and most likely would have to be transported from the above mentioned inland source.

This road although heavy cost would encountered presents far better feasibility than that of a trunk road between Kari and Tingau II. The inland Kari villagers to date have approximately 3000 rubber trees and additional trees are being planted, and the immediate population of the Kari-Bundralis area would be sufficient to maintain such a trunk route under appropriate Council Legislation.

(vi) Cult and Unrest:

Discrepancies in the hire rate paid for both carriers and canoes by patrolling administration personnel has created undesirable precedents in many areas of the census division. This situation makes the hire of canoes and carriers an unpleasant task and complaints re the rate of payment for services rendered was heard on several occasions throughout the duration of the patrol and more particularly after the completion of the patrol when the writer himself had returned to District Headquarters.

The present rate of 15 cents per hour for carriers and the same rate for canoe paddlers and the canoe itself is in this day and age entirely unrealistic and in almost every case casual labour whilst on patrol cannot be hired at these rates. I would suggest representations are made through the appropriate channels for a more realistic rate to be fixed and secondly that all administration personnel whilst in the field stringently abide by such direction.

The traditional systems of witchdoctory still linger on in several areas of the census division. This practice known as 'papaite' is carried out generally on persons extremely ill or aged and close to death. Reports that exponents of this practice have a set rate of five dollars for services rendered were heard whilst in the Serimbat - Sau - Andra area.

Leaders in the Bungong - Tingau I and II area are conscious about the numbers of their individual groups resident in Lorengau 'Squatter' settlements, claiming great numbers of dwellers were not gainfully employed. Further investigation has revealed that the vast majority of this number are employed in and around Lorengau and as such provide a considerable per-

centage of the local workforce. Several aged women and one elderly man were noted to be living adjacent to the town and not employed. These persons were from the Tingau area.

Most [illegible] resident in the squatter camp adjacent to Lorengau High School in Ward 9 are employed . Only two young men of their number claimed to be out of work.

Following is a list of adult persons living in the squatter settlements inside the town boundary.

Squatter settlement at the rear of Residence No. 28.

1. PIKO SAHO M/A
   SIWAI NARI F/A
2. POPAI SIOWOUN M/A
3. PU'U EPI M/A
4. BASI F/A
4. POTO MOIH M/A
   ELUH KAHAYO F/A
   ELUH POTO F/A
   N'DRINO DRAKUM F/A
5. MARK MANGAIYO M/A
   ELUH KULIWAI F/A
   ELEHEU SO'O M/A
6. KAP SALI M/A
   ELUH YANYAU F/A
   ELUH MALAI F/A
   MALAI PAYAI M/A
   KOKI SILIH M/A
7. PNALAIYO KANA M/A
8. N'DRINEI NAMEN M/A
   ELUH WAKAI F/A
9. BEIMET POKO M/A
   IYAKI MENEI F/A
10. POPAIH PASAI M/A
11. TUWAM TUNDIU M/A
    MAMEK SIMA F/A
12. PAHOUN EHET M/A
    KURUM MAKOIY F/A
13. MOIH ESI M/A
    N'DELAN NAGUNAS F/A

Squatter Settlement below Tamat Agricultural Station.

1. WABE M/A
2. NAMA [illegible]AKAM F/A
   MENUWAI PEPIN F/A

Squatter Settlement at the rear of Kim Foon Pty Ltd.

1. [illegible]EN M/A
   MARIA DRENOK F/A
   [illegible]MAN SAWI M/A
2. PILOU POKA F/A

Squatter Settlement area adjacent to P.H.D.

1. JOHN NANU M/A
   NOKEI KAKU F/A
2. ALOIS NANGET M/A
   SEWA CHAEON F/A
3. PO[illegible]TO M/A
   PIY[illegible]KIA F/A

The Naringel group are concerned about the failure of the Department of Police to erect traffic signs in the vicinity of Naringel Primary "[illegible] School. This situation was reported on Patrol Report No. 2/69-70 by Assistant Patrol Officer Bartlett. Having observed the speed at which motor traffic negotiate the area I think this complaint is quite reasonable.

There are no cult movements in the census division.

(vii) Community Education:

The Administration has now stationed a Welfare Assistant, Miss Cecilia Karol to this district. Working with her are two Council employed Welfare Assistant Trainees. Miss Karol is responsible for running Community education courses and organizing Women's Clubs throughout the

District.

(viii) Youth Activities:

Basketball and soccer are popular sports amongst young people in the area who often organize matches between neighbouring villages.

Within the Lorengau town both the above-mentioned sports are played by organized teams who compete with other local teams and those from Lombrum.

(D) Miscellaneous.

(i) The D.I.E.S. projectionist Mr. S. Smith accompanied the patrol from Koruniat to Andra then returned to Lorengau, More suitable up to date educational films would be much more conducive to political and community education, rather than the usual barely post-war ineffective material generally screened.

(ii) The local government Council could perhaps organize overseas markets for local carvers very high standard artifacts.

(iii) Nutt Point was colated as a village population and is recorded on the attached Village Population Registers. Previously this group were recorded only in Council Records and no census colation by this office had been effected.

Similarly the leaseholders on Salasia Plantation were colated on the village population Registers as attached. The village group is now known as Salasia Resettlement area. No census or tax records were in existence prior to this patrol.

A Sector of the Warobi group on the North Coast of this census division have broken away and are now resident on the Inrim river. The group is now known as Supeu and have been recorded as such in the village population Registers.

Lolak, as recorded on attached records, was previously incorporated into the Loniu Register, however, as this group have their own distinct separate village and social unit they have been re-colated as a separate village unit.

The situation with regard to the Lonnel/Buyang group is one of confusion. Numbers of the Lonnel group from the village area of the same name have migrated down to Mariman and some further inland to 'Pelehendran' village close to the site of the old Buyang village which was for all intents and purpose the combination of the now Lonnel and Pelehendran villages. Most people from both the Pelehendran and Lonnel areas are absent from their respective village either working at Lorengau or outside the district. Census for both the Pelehendran and Lonnel groups was due to the small numbers resident and their present nomadic habits colated as in the past, as Lonnel, and recorded on the Village Population Register as such.

Koron village is now non-existent, all members from this group have in the past been recorded in the adjacent Derimbat, Loemoi and Sau villages.

I refer to Patrol Report No. 12 68/69 by Assistant Patrol Officer, Johnson and this suggested ammendments to the Village Directory and furthermore advise that the Village Directory for the Lorengau/Sau Census Division should be ammended to read as follows:-

(17)

ANDRA
BADLOCK
BOWAT I
BOWAT II
BULTRAN
BUNDROU
DERUMBAT
DRANO
HAWEI
HORAN
HUS
KAPOR
KARON I
KARON II
KORUNIAT
LABAHAN
LIAP
LOEMOI
LOLAK *
LONIU
LONNEL
LOWA
LUNDRET
MALABANG
MARIMAN
MOKERANG
MUNDIBURIO
MUNDRAU
NARINGEL
N'DELAP
N'DRILLO
NUTT POINT *
PAPITALAI
PITYILU
POLUSO
PONDELES
PUNDRU
ROSSUN
SABON II
SALASIA RESETTLEMENT AREA *
SAU
SUPSU *
TINGAU I
TINGAI II
TINGO
TOMERIGO
WAIMUNDRA
WAREMBU
WAROBI
WINGO

* 69/70 additions.

(iv) Please find attached schedules:-

Appendix A - Migrations in and out
- Absentees
- Births and Deaths
- Marriages

Appendix B - Census Statistics

Appendix C - Trade Store Licensing Inspection Report.

Appendix D - Council Capital Works Programme Inspection.

Appendix E - Map.

Conclusion:

This was the writers initial patrol into the Lorengau/Sau census and as such proved interesting and gave a good insight into the mainland sector of this district, its development and problems.

Submitted for your information, please sir.

.....
(J. R. BLYTH.)
PATROL OFFICER

(16)

AREA STUDY.

(A) Introduction: (a) The topography of the Census Division varies from the deeply - dissected hinterland landscape to the narrow fringe of uplifted coral reef which forms the coastal area similar to the low lying off-shore islands.

The rainfall is generally [illegible] per annum which is evenly distributed throughout the year apart from the interim period between the north-west and south-east monsoons. The temperature is generally in the eighties and the humidity generally remains in the seventies.

Vegetation in the inland area is predominently rain-forest jungle with sporadic areas of grassland and small scrub; generally growing where the land has previously been cleared. The high saline water table on the off-shore islands and coastal fringes limit vegetation and economic crops.

Constant leaching of the inland areas developing top-soils renders the area basically infertile and the action of decomposing coral on the coastal fringe precludes intensive tree crop cultivation.

(b) Inland access is effected by means of inter-village walking tracks all of which are in a poorly maintained state. The old No. 1 road between Lorengau and Tingau 11 is reduced completely to that of a walking track although four-wheel drive vehicles have in the past ventured as far as Bowat 1. Today Lundret would be the possible vehicular extremety on this carriageway as the condition of the track has depreciated in areas further inland.

The coastal areas can all be contacted by sea as can off-shore islands The five villages on Los Negros island all have road access and are linked by a trunk road from the mainland to the island, the passage having been bridged at Loniu.

All vehicular roads are located in this census division, extending inland from Lorengau to Rossun and from Lugos to Lorengau and connecting Los Negros island - Momote, Mokerang, Lombrum and Papitalai on the island trunk system. Shipping and port facilities are available at Lorengau and Lombrum, the latter more specifically for the supply of the Naval establishment.

(c) The district has experienced a succession of Administrations namely German, Japanese, American and Australian, the latter being the ultimate government since the establishment of the original mandated and later trust territory of New Guinea. The influence of the Second World War and the fantastic shipments of equipment and supplies which entered the island at the hand of the Americans has left the majority of Manus people in awe and bewilderment. Local people generally seem little impressed by conscientious efforts on the part of the Administration, Local Government Councils and Missions to develop the district possibly due to the tremendous amounts of capital expenditure they have seen supplied to the district during the war, and thus subsequent peacetime efforts appear 'small time'.

(B) Population Distribution and Trends:

(a) Attached please find village population Registers for 1969/70, colated during this patrol. The neo-natal mortality rate is extremely low in this census division and district in general.

(b) The five Los Negros Island villages are linked to Lorengau by vehicular road, as is Tingo, Pondelis, Lugos Mission, Tamat and Rossun Village. All inland villages are connected by inter-village roads, some not direct but of a circuitous nature.

(c) The outward flow of labour both male and female to other territory centres and throughout the district itself is a considerable percentage of the total adult population in each village, some more particularly than others.

(C) Social Groupings:

(a) The detection of distinct social groups within the census division and the district in general is largely precluded due to the complicated system of inheritance that prevails and by the incidence of extensive intermarriage within the populace of the present times. Although the inheritance of land and [illegible] is patrilineally based, females are permitted to inherit if there are no other males within the family group when the father dies. The rights of transferance of land go to the husband of the girl who passes such rights or goods to his sons. Through this system often distant villages are socially related through marriage and inheritance of property through females.

The overall classification of the three general tribal groups (i) 'Usiai'or 'bush' people, (ii) 'Manus' or coastal dwellers, (iii) 'Matankor' or 'Island groups' can be related to the census division where in areas such social units can be broadly termed as such although today they are greatly inter- mixed and divergent in structure.

The situation in the penultimate paragraph is a factor coupled with the general lack of evidence of radically different cultural patterns between villages and areas, which would appear to negate the possibility of classifying the people into a number of social groups or into some other large component term.

(b) The functional social unit, with regard to work or activity appears to be the extended family. Residential social groupings are mostly either a collection of extended families belonging to one lineage or a number of families belonging to two or more lineages. Place of residence after marriage presents no hard and fast rule be it patri- or matri- local.

(c) The language pattern throughout the division appears to be as follows:-

(i) Loniu dialect, spoken in Loniu but closely related to the KOKO language of Naringel and Papitalai.

(ii) Lae Dialect, spoken at Pityilu and on adjacent island where exponents of the dialect have leasehold blocks.

(iii) Dio Dialect, spoken on Andra and Mus.

(iv) Aka Dialect, closely related to the Aksra dialect is spoken in Rossun, Warembu, Sabon II, Lundret, Tingo, Pondeles, Tomerago, Bowat I, Poluso, Bundrou, N'Delap and Warobi.

(v) Aksra Dialect, spoken in Drano, Sonilu, Sirra, Drabito I, Karon I and II, Bulthan, Yiringo and Kapor.

(vi) Kuruti dialect, very closely related to the Kele dialect and spoken in Derimbat, Sau, Liap, Loemoi and the Kari group of villages.

(vii) Kele Dialect, spoken in Lonnel, Tingau I and II by Tingau group on leasehold blocks on Koruniat island.

(viii) Elu or Ele Dialect, spoken in Lowa and Marinan and also Lonnel.

(ix) Kara Dialect, spoken in Horan, Papitalai, Labahan, Bowat II, Naringel, Papitalai and part of Mokerang.

(x) Pidgin English, spoken as the sole language of the Malabang group, who are descendants of Buka indentured labourers.

(d) Social affiliations are largely developed through inter marriage between component social group, the marriage in itself is complicated in that land inheritance may in many instances be synonomous with the marriage. Relationship between social groups are generally favourable which, of course, largely depends on the number of land disputes between inter-village disputants.

(e) Social affiliations are not bound by divisional boundaries. Situations re previous paragraph are common place.

(D) Leadership.

(a) There are unfortunately few influential leaders throughout the census division. By far the most impressive men are:-

William Metpi of Malabang
Pokio Palko of Poluso and
Peter Pomat of Rossun - all having acquired status as influential leaders.

(b) Peter Pomat:- was born in 1929 and educated at a mission school. He is literate only in Pidgin. He is self-employed on two separate copra plantations, one under leasehold. He is the owner of 2 x 2 ton trucks which he operates on a contract system. Is a member of the District Land Board, Education Committee, District Advisory Council, National Parks and Gardens Committee and Council Road Committee. He was a Luluai from 1958-62. He stood for the House of Assembly elections in both 1964 and 1968. He has no convictions for offences. His extent of influence is wide and particularly in the inland area of this census division and is enthusiastic about developing the inland Manus area.

Pokio Palko:- was born in 1915 and educated at a mission school for 3 years only. Speaks piagin only. Is self-employed with a coconut, rubber and cocoa plantation. He is the President of the Manus Local Government Council at present and is a member of the District Advisory Council. He was a hospital supervisor in Rabaul from 1936-41 and a Luluai from 1951-58 and a member for Manus District in the previous legislative Council. He has no convictions for offences. As president of the Council he has made influence over the Council district and is anxious for the development of the overall Manus District.

William Metpi:- was born in 1920 and educated at a mission school for 4 years only. Literate in pidgin only. He works a leasehold block and also a privately owned copra stand. He is employed as the Districts Agricultural and Health Inspector for the Manus Local Government Council. He is a member of the District Advisory Council, Council Road Committee, and Council Health and Agricultural Committee. He has previously held the positions of Councillor and Vice-President of the Council. He has no previous convictions. His sphere of influence is not as wide as the previous two men, however his inspectorial duties has made him well known throughout the division and district in general.

(c) The appears to be no radical change in the leadership patterns throughout the division. Councillors as a general rule are not the traditional leaders and in many cases are elected as they may be the only person who was prepared to take on the responsibility. Elected representative are generally as likely to be old luluais as younger educated men.

(E) Land Tenure and Use:

(a) Within the division land is generally held by various extended families. The eldest male heir of the preceding owner of land becomes the controlling authority for distribution to the various blood and affinal relations; portions of the land according to the traditional lines of division of land, the use of produce and cultivation.

Land is generally transmitted by inheritance.

(b) The following persons were the holders of Administration Agricultural leases in the Lorengau/Sau Census Division when the patrol visited the area.

LEASEHOLD :	KORUNIAT ISLAND	BLOCK NUMBER
	NAMOI SOGO	61
	PAIOR NETRAM	65
	MOLONG MAHUK	60

(13)

LEASEHOLD :	KORUNIAT ISLAND	BLOCK NUMBER
	BULEI SULUN	68
	NGAI WATO	62
	DRUWAN LOMOI	64
	WILLIAM METPI	66
	GAHAI & MATER	63
	PONDROS SELAN	67
	N'DRILLO ISLAND	
	SAPAU DRINGYAION	47
	JCHANG TORWAN	48
	MOKERA MOH	49
	KELEHU MOH	52
	POHWAN POMOH	50
	POIKES MOH	51
	NADAU MULEU	53
	NUHELAU POLU	54
	PUTUN KIOWE	55
	POKUBIN POSILIAU	58
	PAHAMUN NEI'I	57
	MENOL LIBEN	59
	HAWEI ISLAND	
	JOSEPH NOWE	43
	SALIAU SIKANON	44
	NOWE PANANIU	45
	NOHOWAN PONAMETEU	46
	PIPYILU ISLAND	
	POMELU MOULI	31
	KISOBET PALO	32
	AREGOU KAHOR	33
	LINDE'UI PAPAI	34
	POKAS KAYA SORIA	35
	PUTJO-LIU and PUTJO-MAKAU ISLANDS	
	PAULUS POLEI	
	DONALMAL	
	KOROWI KALO	77
	KELTUN NAMAI	76
	KIREP PWAMDRAU	75
	KINDRILI TITAI	74
	AHET KIE	73
	MICHEAL KAKUL	72
	SALASIA	
	FRANCIS PALIAU CHOLAI	70
	MATAWAI POKATON	72
	DOLOPOI PONI	74
	MATEUS PONOWAN	69
	MATHIAS SORI POYO	77
	GABRIEL POKAKES PONOWAN	75
	PETER KAMAT POMAT	76
	JOSEPH TAPAS KALOI	65
	FRANCIS PAKOP POSELAUT	64
	LUKAS BAKUS TAPAS	68
	RAPHAEL MANUAI POLO (Deceased) worked by Son POMAT	67
	JOHN MATAWAI POKANAU	80
	JOHN LOKES CHAMAN	73

(12)

(Cont.)

SALASIA

PETRUS KIAP SELAN	71
SILI KOWAN (deceased)	84
POKAPIN POLEI	83
[illegible]	[illegible]
KAIS N'DROMUDIU	81

Security of tenure and the comparitive availability of finance for development are viewed as definite advantages of the leasehold system. Tenure conversion, due to the frequency of ensuing land disputes is not feasible at this stage and in addition local people have limited knowledge of this concept.

(c) Cash crops such as coconuts, cocoa, rubber and coffee are grown both on an individual and communal basis. Leasehold blocks are generally worked on an individual basis - the basic simple family with additional labour being bought in to help from time to time, such workers being paid cash or a share of the profit and additionally in some instances being recompensed at the cost of a feast put on by the lease or landholder.

(F) Literacy:

(a) The following schools function in the Division:-

(i) Administration Schools

Manus High School, Lorengau

Form	:I	II	III	IV
Students - male	101	71	77	33
female	55	41	31	16

Boy's Vocational Centre, Lorengau.

25 Students.

Boy's Vocational Training School, Liap.

20 Students.

Primary 'T' Derimbat.

Standards	: Prep.	II	IV	V	VI
Students - male	9	15	10	4	15
female	16	9	9	4	10

Primary 'T' Liap.

Standards	: I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Students - male	7	9	9	10	7	4
female	10	6	6	0	1	6

Primary 'T' Loemoi.

Standards	:	II	III	IV	V
Students - male		5	6	10	8
female		12	8	1	5

Primary 'T' Lorengau.

Standards	: Prep	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Students - male	19	24	18	30	29	20	24
female	15	10	14	14	17	20	18

Primary 'T' Maringel.

Standards	III	IV	VI
Students - male	11	7	3
female	10	9	9

Primary 'A' Lorengau.

Standards	: Prep	I	II	III	IV	V
Students - male	1	2	2	4	1	0
female	1	2	2	2	2	2

Primary 'A' Lombrum.

Standards	: Prep	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Students - male	15	16	18	18	18	3	16
female	21	15	17	11	12	2	1

(ii) Roman Catholic Schools.

Girl's High School, Papitalai.

Form	: I	II	III	IV
Students	42	39	25	15

Primary 'T' Hus.

Standards	: I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Students - male	12	6	3	13	7	7
female	16	6	6	3	10	15

Primary 'T' Andra.

Standards	: I	II	III	IV
Students - male	7	4	7	6
female	7	10	5	5

Primary 'T' Kari.

Standards	: Prep	I	II	III	IV
Students - male	8	5	2	6	9
female	7	8	2	4	6

Primary 'T' Mokerang.

Standards	: I	II	III	IV
Students - male	5	2	6	6
female	8	2	4	2

Primary 'T' Pitvilu.

Standards	: Prep	I	II	III	IV
Students - male	8	6	4	5	3
female	7	11	6	7	6

Primary 'T' Bowat II.

Standards	: I	II	III	IV
Students - male	10	8	3	10
female	6	1	2	6

Primary 'T' Sonilu.

Standards	: I	II	III	IV
Students - male	11	8	6	7
female	1	3	1	2

(iii) Evangelical Schools.

Primary 'T' Lugos.

Standards	: I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Students - male	13	8	10	14	38	52
female	14	7	5	10	31	33

(10)

Primary 'T' Bowat I.

Standards	: I	II	III	IV
Students - male	11	8	8	5
female	6	4	4	6

Primary 'T' Poluso.

Standards	: I	III
Students - male	6	10
female	10	9

Primary 'T' Loniu.

Standards	: I	II	III	IV
Students - male	8	10	9	4
female	4	4	6	6

Primary 'T' Lundret.

Standards	: I	II	III	IV
Students - male	4	10	3	4
female	4	2	8	4

Primary 'T' N'Drillo.

Standards	: II
students - male	7
female	8

Primary 'T' Sirra.

Standards	: II	III
Students - male	5	3
female	3	6

Primary 'T' Warobi.

Standards	: Prep	II	III	IV
Students - male	4	2	5	9
female	9	5	3	1

(iv) Seventh Day Adventist Schools.

Primary 'T' Nuwok

Standards	: I	II	IV
Students - male	1	5	1
female	2	3	

Primary 'T' Rossun.

Standards	: II	III	IV
Students - male	8	4	6
female	11	2	3

Primary 'T' Bulihan.

Standards	: I	II	III
Students - male	2	1	4
female	3	2	5

Primary 'T' Mariman.

Standards	: I	II
Students - male	4	3
female	3	2

(b) There are approximately fifty (50) local village residents permanently inhabitant in the census division who are literate in English and an additional 150 who could be termed semi-literate. Approximately sixty five (65) percent of adult persons are literate in pidgin English.

(c) A list of village members who have attained higher education was not made. To the writer's knowledge only a small number of local teachers resident in various villages throughout the division would be in this category.

(d) The following is a list of students receiving higher education elsewhere in the Territory or in Australia.

NAME	SEX	VILLAGE	FORM OF EDUCATION AND PLACE.
Kulol Paliau	M	Pityilu	F/1 High School, Mongop
Kolai Hulongai	M	"	Malaguna Technical College, Rabaul
Porkubui'ei N'Drepolo	M	"	" " " "
Kisopet Boselaiu			F/2 High School, Mongop
Sale Changohan	M	Hus	F/4 " " "
Pokanonu Cholouw	M	"	F/3 " " "
Palambat Chelut	M	"	F/3 " " "
Laso "	M	"	F/2 " " "
Chepak Ponhelan	M	"	F/3 " " "
Sunasen "	F	"	F/1 " " "
Yohang Kohai	M	"	F/1 " " "
Molet Mawa	M	"	F/2 " " "
N'Dret Solai	M	"	F/3 " " "
Chili Pondo	F	"	F/1 " " "
Sowali Polambut	M	"	F/3 " " "
Maksi Lak	M	Sau	F/3 " " "
Malis Cholei	M	Andra	F/3 " " "
Bob Petru'i	M	Sau	F/3 " " "
Sandy Dramai	M	"	F/2 " " "
Keli Kowon	F	"	F/1 " " "
Webb Buka	M	Loemoi	F/2 " " "
Saba Kewin	M	"	F/2 Malaguna Technical College, Rabaul
Piso Popen	M	Derimbat	Pre/year P.N.G. University, Wagani
Pilon Drambura	M	Badlock	F/1 High School Mongop
Menei Kowin	M	"	F/1 " " "
Londron Pika	M	"	F/3 " " "
Kubwai Menei	M	Waimundra	Higher Inst. Technical Education, Lae.
Wayan Sakili	M	"	F/3 High School Mongop
Monahun Poiyo	M	"	Malaguna Technical College, Rabaul.
poiyoho Waliu	M	Mundrau	F/3 High School Mongop.
Sabe Kowin	M	"	Malaguna Technical College, Rabaul.
Wamoi Nolo	M	Pundru	F/1 High School Mongop
Watu Munguas	F	Tingau I	Catholic Mission High School. P.M.
Wanpis Polone	M	Drano	Madang Technical College
Wanahai John	M	"	Konedobu Technical College
Pilai Ponowas	M	"	F/3 High School Mongop
Kaka Kais	M	"	1st Year P.N.G. University, Waigani
Pangai Pokowas	M	"	F/1 High School Mongop
Moib Kanat	M	Bowat I	Prel. Year P.N.G. University, Waigani
Gabriel Wai	M	Sonilu	F/3 High School Mongop
Anthony Puyahamas	M	Bulihan	F/3 " " "
Stephen Pepi	M	Sonilu	F/2 " " "
Baltasar Wai	M	"	F/1 " " "
Stephen Drawi	M	"	F/3 " " "
Michael Tapo	M	Bulihan	F/5 High School Sogeri
Barakai Sayor	M	Kapor	F/4 " " Mongop
Wanpis Papor	M	"	F/1 " " "
Bebe Popas	M	"	F/1 " " "
Kubwai Munai	M	Drabito I	F/4 " " "
Sapan Tabo	M	"	Higher Institute Technical Education, Lae
Pomali Pororwas	M	Karon I	Malaguna Technical College, Rabaul
Papa Kiwa	M	Karon II	2nd Yr. P.N.G. University, Waigani
Mana Kibeia	F	" "	F/4 High School, Waigani, Port Moresby
Kosi Maisar	M	" "	Malaguna Technical College, Rabaul
Bokalau Munan Po	F	" "	F/3 Goroka High School

Pokipi Pomat	M	Lundret	Madang Technical School
Leo Bokapin	M	Rossu	F/1 Kambubu S.D.A.
June Bokapin	F	"	F/3 " S.D.A.
Poniyouw Posanai	F	"	F/2 " "
Robert Pomalayo	M	"	F/2 " "
Robert Moih	M	"	F/2 " "
[illegible] Pok[illegible]	M	Kokerang	Prel. Yr. PNG University, Waigani
Kanor Lokawa	M	"	F/4 High School Mongop
Kiapen Kieli	M	"	Higher Institute Tech. Educ. Lae.
Kaibai Waka	M	"	F/2 High School Mongop
Oley Manus	M	"	F/2 " " "
Harry Kieli	M	"	F/2 " " "
Papi Kaihai	M	"	F/1 " " "
He'alu Wakai	M	"	F/3 Vunapope Catholic Mission High School, Rabaul.
Ben Mespai	M	Naringel	Malaguna Technical College, Rabaul.
Niki Po'oh	M	"	" " " "
Sion Polo	M	"	" " " "
Charles Kiarho	M	"	" " " "
Moiap Mat	M	Loniu	Prel. Yr. PNG University, Waigani
Pokoto Handen	M	"	" " " " "
Oblen Kalawin	F	"	High School Awabu, Daru.
Chokeni Pilai	F	"	" " " "
Hipitulu Paget	F	"	" " " "
Gema Tomokot	M	"	Malaguna Technical College, Rabaul
Hikolai Taitan	F	"	Taui Girls High School, Rabaul
Ichola Kisahai	F	"	Girls Technical College, Lae
Ben Pakalon	M	"	F/4 High School Mongop
Polonhau Pokawin	M	"	Prel. Yr. P.N.G. University, Waigani
Pomaki Mana	M	Tingo	Malaguna Technical College, Rabaul
Nison Pondru	M	"	Madang Technical College
Ponami Posoiyai	M	Bowat II	F/2 High School Mongop
Cholai Pokanai	M	" "	F/2 " " "
Bosu Bokes	F	Warobi	F/4 " " Awaba, Daru
Bokupen Poimen	M	"	Madang Technical College
Joe Kup	M	"	F/4 High School Rabaul.

(e) Radio Wewak is probably the most popular station of those available. There are at least two or three radios in each village.

(G) Standard of Living.

(a) Coastal villages adjacent to Lorengau and Lombrum generally have houses constructed, using scrap materials such as flat and corrugated iron; whilst most houses in inland villages are constructed solely of local materials such as sago leaf and bush timbers.

(b) The average family throughout the division have a staple diet consisting of sago and fish on the coast, while sago, sweet potato and taro are dominant in the isolated inland villages. Tinned meat and fish are eaten regularly in the more economically fortunate coastal villages, while such foods are still luxuries in most of the inland areas.

(c) There are twelve-operating Women's Clubs throughout the division some functioning better than others. The Welfare Assistant stationed in Lorengau is gainfully employed developing the effectiveness of such clubs throughout the district and organizing community education courses and attending to individual welfare cases.

(H) Missions:

(a) Village adherance by Mission.

(i) Evangelical: Bundrau, Warobi, Komerigo, N'Delap, Poluso, Tingo, Karon I, and II, Sirra, Bowat I, Lundrei, N'Drillo, Loniu and Pondeles.

(ii) Roman Catholic: Papitalai, Hus, Andra, Mokerang, Pityilu, Bowat II,

Sau, Drabito I. Sonilu, Labahan, Lowa, Liap, Kapor, Mundrau, Mundiburio, Badlak, Maimundra and Pundru.

(iii) Seventh Day Adventist: Malabang, Horan, Mariman, Bulihan and Rossun.

(iv) Paliau: Manigel

(v) Paliau and Catholic: Derimbat and Loemoi

(vi) Catholic and Evangelical: Drano

(vii) Mixed Beliefs : Lonnel

(b) All missions provide evangelical services in the specific villages. Schools operated by Missions are enumerated under Section F (a). There is a Girls medical dispensary operated by the Roman Catholic Mission at Papitalai and a clinic at the Lugos Evangelical Mission.

Employment by Missions throughout the Division.

Perscnnel	Roman Catholic	Evangelical	Seventh Day Adventist
Indigenous :	7	4	1
Non-indigenous	39	31	9

(c) Good relations exist between the missions and people and adherants to differing faith appear to get along well with no evident tensions between them.

In terms of influence over the majority of the populace the Roman Catholic Mission would probably come first.

(I) Non-Indigenous:

(a) Edgell and Whiteley and Company operate a copra and cocoa plantation at Inrim on the north coast and a business lease in Lorengau along with Michael Wing You and Company and Kim Foons and Sons. General stores are operated by these three companies on their respective business leases. Croyden and Viggers, Scrap merchants possess a commercial lease in Lorengau as does the Manus Transport Service. Vaccum Oil and the Shell Company have leasehold sites and plant in Lorengau, run by Michael Wing You and Edgell and Whiteley respectively. Mr. K. Millington operates a trade store at Lopokot.

(b) Bush-cutting contracts are regularly let to the Warobi and Malabang groups adjacent to Inrim Plantation operated by Edgell and Whiteley. The company employs 26 local workers in its Lorengau establishment, Kim Foons 12, Manus Transport 14, and Michael Wing You 10. The limited aspect of commercial undertaking in the town precludes any increase in the local labour force.

(c) Edgell and Whiteley are agents for the Copra Marketing Board and also organise the freight of cocoa from Inrim to Rabaul. The company is linked to outlying islands by the use of the company vessels and native owned canoes, The Lorengau-Momote road connects Los Negros island to the Copra Marketing Board in Lorengau.

(J) Communications:

(a) Roads: The Lorengau-Momote road is 18 miles of coronous -covered trunk road, with a general width of 18'. The road further extends from Momote to Mokerang a distance of 7 miles, constructed of coronous and sand of a width of between 8' and 12'. A branch from Lolak on the Lorengau - Momote road links Lombrum Naval Base with these places by means of 3 miles of 18' in width coronous route and from Lombrum to Papitalai with 2½ miles of similar carriageway.

Lorengau is connected to Lugos Mission by approximately 2 miles of 18' in width corronous road and to War mbu on the proposed Rossun-M'Banai road constructed to this point by roughly 7 miles of 12' to 15' wide access road.

(b) Sea: Overseas wharves are located at Lorengau and Lombrum (the latter for Naval use generally). Small anchorages are [illegible] Lonlu passage. The old wharf at Lorengau is still used for general handling due to technical difficulties experienced by large ships when attempting to use the new overseas Nabu site.

(c) A two-way airstrip at Momote, 6000' long and 30' wide is operating at present and is capable of taking all general commercial aircrafts operating within the Territory. ANSETT - MAL and TAA run twelve flights between them per week, connecting Manus to Rabaul, Lae, Port Moresby and Australia.

Old war-time airstrip on N'Drillo, Mokerang and Pityilu could possibly be reconstructed and put into use again if need be.

(K) Technical Skills and Clerical Skills:

The attached Appendix to the Situation Report on Absentees gives an adequate indication of the Technical and Clerical skills of local people from this division.

(L) The Stage of Political Development:

Although political knowledge throughout the census division is limited there are signs that the situation is improving. The 'average Villager' is becoming more conscious of the concepts of central government and parliamentary institutions. The general spheres of interest namely village politics and local government are showing signs that they are extended to includes such comparatively new themes.

The younger more astute educated villager generally portrays evidence of this trend and often when political education talks and discussions were held such young men often asked what could be termed 'intelligent questions' on aspects of administration, the works and running of the House of Assembly and self-government and independence.

The general attitude toward local government is good, although criticism of the Capital Works Programme was often heard. The local people have little concept of the overall development of the Council district, but are more parochially orientated to the development of their home village. This situation is typical Manus thinking and is a major set-back to the development of local government throughout the district.

The general attitude toward the Administration is good, however, the semi-cult inspired misapprehension that the government is 'Papa bilong all' and as such should act as some form of benevalent society is held by many of the local groups. See comments under (A) Introduction, Section (c).

(M) The Economy of the Area:

(a) The total number of coconuts trees throughout the division as per the last census is 72,000, with an additional 58,000 immature palms. At Inrim plantation Edgell and Whitely have 15,800 bearing trees.

The total number of rubber trees now growing in the division is approximately 17,600, all less than five years old.

The largest concentration of rubber would be in the Kari area where approximately 8,000 have been planted. The area between Lundret and Tingau II, in the other inland sectors of the division, namely Tingau I and II, Drano, Sonilu, Balihan, and Lundret have approximately 4,177 plantings between them. An unknown figure have been planted in the Rossun,

Sabon II, Warembu area whilst, Tomerigo, Bundrou, Poluso, N'Delap, Pondeles and Warobi have about 4,000 trees between them. Rubber is also grown at Liap and Derimbat.

Cocao plantings stand now at approximately 11,800 trees throughout the division, 10,000 growing at Inrim plantation and the remainder [illegible] adjacent villages of Inrim, N'Delap, Sapeu and Bowat II. Only 450 trees have to date reached maturity.

There are 800 coffee trees in the Mariman and Lowa areas adjacent to Labahan Bay.

(b) Total annual copra production for the division was 400 tons. Rubber - nil; cocao, a total production of 8 cwt and coffee production a token figure only of 91 lbs.

(c) The present annual tonnage produced from mature coconut palms throughout the division could be vastly improved through the implementation of efficient agricultural and processing techniques and reprganisation of management and plantation labour. Cocao production could be increased through the use of fertilizer on trees and improved farming practices.

(d) No reasonable figure for the amount of market gardening produce and the income derived from the same can be given at this stage. Market gardening produce namely, sweet potato, taro, sago and betel nuts are regularly sold at Lorengau and Lombrum markets. The supply basically from the inland sector of the division is irregular to say the least.

(e) The total cash wages earned by inhabitants of the Lorengau-Sau Census Division employed in Lorengau and adjacent commercial enterprises by the Administration, Missions and private enterprise is approximately $68,000 per annum. Figures for rural cash wages paid to wage earners of the area are not included.

The local labour force draws a high percentage of foreign workers mainly from the mainland area of the Territory.

There is generally little income from other sources derived by wage earners.

(f) There is evidence that the number of growers desiring to obtain Copra Marketing Board numbers is increased and thus is a major factor for the decreasing success of the individual Co-operative Societies.

Total share capital invested in the four Societies is as follows:

Los Negros Co-operative Society	:	$5,697
Lei Co-operative Society	:	16,793
Pawih Co-operative Society	:	1,913
Sau Co-operative Society	:	6,308

(g) Peter Pomat of Rossum village is the most successful entrepreneur in the division. He holds a leasehold block at Salasia plantation, and has native land at Rossum planted with rubber and coconuts. He now owns two 3 ton tipper trucks and employs a driver.

Monien Sabin, the overseer at Inrim plantation is an enterprising man of capable ability in respect of business knowledge and managerial experience. He and the other members of the mixed race Buka group at Malabang are genuinelly interested in purchasing Inrim plantation and operating it themselves.

(h) A list of Commonwealth Bank Saving accounts was not colated.

(i) As mentioned under (i) Local Government of the Situation Report, the inland Kari group allege that they have difficulty in meeting their tax obligations. It is true that this is not a rich area and as such a number of the inhabitants would genuinally have some difficulty in meeting tax pay-

ments, however the vast majority have fast taken up the cry and as such a normal Manus prevarication.

(j) An average per capita income for the Manus coastal adult male would be in the order of $65 per annum, whereas in the inland areas and particularly the more isolated ones, such income may be as low as $15 to $20.

(k) Marketing facilities for cocac and copra are adequate within the district at the present rate of development of the two crops.

There are no facilities for the marketing and processing of rubber which will have to be followed up by the Department of Agriculture in the near future.

(N) Possibilities of Expanding the Economy:

(a) There is sufficient coastal land available for the expansion of plantings of permanent tree crops, however much of this land remains idle due to the incidence of inter and intra- village land ownership disputes. The inland areas could be developed through the extension of rubber plantings and re-afforestation with commercial timbers.

(b) There is I think no prospects at present for increasing market gardening throughout the district.

(c) A wage increase of perhaps fifty cents per week may be justified within the division. Any major increase in wages would detracted from the already barely adequate labour availability in the inland sector of the census division.

(d) Mr. J. Groat of Lorengau, is establishing with the help of the local residents, a pepper plantation at Peleh[illegible]dran (Buwang) village inland from Derimbat on the north-coast. He has approximately 700 trees established to date. This plant may be adaptable to local conditions and could prove a feasible cash crop for local growers.

There may be prospects for developing a cattle industry for the supply of fresh meat to commercial establishments in Lorengau and Lombrum.

A fishing industry of large proportions shall be established shortly when the refrigeration unit at Lorengau comes into operation.

The limited road access to inland areas namely Kari and villages in the Drabito I. Tingau II, Drano area largely precludes any active development due to restricted transportation of economic crops.

Pack animals, for example, Mules, may be the answer to the inland transport problems at present. Perhaps the Department of Agriculture could follow this up. Such means of transport have been used in areas of similar topography in the Territory and have been reasonably successful as a means of conveyance of goods and cash crops.

(e) The people are not afraid of hard work on short-term economic ventures, however such cash crops as grown in this Division do not represent such a concept and people invariably lose interest in working hard for [illegible]rn which may not come for five or more years.

Attitude Towards Local Government:

Although criticism of the Councils Capital Works Programme was heard on several occasions (see Situation Report (a) Local Government). It was quite obvious that Local Government is continuing to develop amongst those groups who have readily accepted it and the idea of the elected Ward representative and the Council as a voice of the people is a deeply felt conception in the greater number of villages. The Local Government Council is an integral part of village life and a developing concept

amongst the scheme of things.

(P) Attitude Towards Government:

The attitude of local Manus people is parochially-orientated towards the home district and the fact that this centre is the smallest of all eighteen districts seems to be [illegible]. In this light the majority of people view the administration and central government authority. The knowledge of the House of Assembly is limited although signs that there is an improvement towards political awareness have been noted. (See Situation Report (A) Political).

(Q) Accommodation, Services and Facilities:

The division and the district as a whole has no hotels or quest houses. Accommodation is provided for travelling officers and civilian personnel, in the majority of villages by native materials rest houses.

Transport between Lorengau and Loubrum/Momote is provided by a bus service and privately-owned Public Motor Vehicles. Edgell and Whiteley have two copra carrying vessels, the 'KARUA' and 'MELISSA'. The wholesaler's Co-operative Society operate a similar vessel the 'SUNAM'. Individual missions have workboats and smaller crafts.

Conclusion:

The writer's first patrol to many areas of the census division and as such proved interesting and informative, affording a thorough background.

Submitted for your information, please Sir.

J.R.Blyth.
.....
(J. R. BLYTH.)
PATROL OFFICER.

(7)

APPENDIX D

Rural Capital Works Programme

Inspection Report.

N'DRILLO TANK	-	Good condition
PITYILU TANK	-	" "
" AID POST	-	" "
ANDRA TANK	-	" "
" AID POST	-	Unserviceable
SAU AID POST	-	Good condition
LOEMOI TANK	-	Good condition
DERIMBAT AID POST	-	" "
" Tank	-	" "
BOWAT II TANK	-	" "
POLUSO AID POST (Not staffed)	-	" "
POLUSO TANK	-	" "
KARI AID POST	-	Reasonable condition
" TANK	-	Good condition
LONIU TANK	-	Good condition
MOKERANG TANK	-	" "
NAPINGEL TANK	-	" "

LORENGAU
11/69-70

Lorengau - Sau 2

ANDRA
SAU
LOENGOI
DERRIMBAT
LIAP
HUS
LONA
LABAHAN
BOWAT II
WARUS
TOMERICO
PETYLU
HANUEI
NIORILLO
KORUNIAT
MORERANG
BUNDERLIS
MUNDRAU
BADLOK
MUNDIBURRO
WAIMUNDRA
PUNDRU
BUTRANG
TINGAU II
TINGAU I
YARINGO
DRANO
BOWAT I
SONILU
BULIMAN
KARONI I
KARONI II
LUNDRET
RAGITO I
KAPOK
SIKELA

LEGEND
LORENGAU - SAU C
WORK BOAT
DINGHY
CANOE
SPEED BOAT
MOTOR VEHICLE

FROM 3-3-70
29-4-70

J.R. BLYTH. PO.

LEGEND
LORENGAU - SAU C.D
WORK BOAT
FOOT
CANOE
SPEED BOAT
MOTOR VEHICLE
CAMP. 3.7.70
28.4.70
J.R. BLYTH. PO.

Lorengau - Sau 2

LORENGAU
11/6.70

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

LORENGAU A [redacted] 71

District of MANUS Report No. 12 - 69/70

Patrol Conducted by MR. B.W.WREN - (ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER)

Area Patrolled PART BALUAN/M'BUNAI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1

Natives 1

Duration—From 17 /8 /1970 to 25 /9 /1970

Number of Days 40

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 14 /7 /1969

Medical ..../...../19..... DURING PATROL

Map Reference ADMIRALTY CHARTS

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION, AREA SURVEY AND ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

27/10/1970

R W Bowers ADC
for 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 ....

STATION	- LORENGAU
DISTRICT	- MANUS
PATROL NO.	- LORENGAU NO 12-69/70
AREA PATROLLED	- [illegible]
PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY	- MR. JOHNSON A.P.O. (17/8/70 to 20/9/70) - Mr. POGA P.O. (21/8/70 to 25/9/70)
DURATION OF PATROL	- 17/8/70 to 25/9/70
LAST PATROL IN AREA	- 14/7/69
OBJECTS OF PATROL	- CENSUS REVISION, AREA SURVEY AND ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION
MAP REFERENCE	- ADMIRALTY CHART

PATROL DIARY

17/8/70 Departed Lorengau 0615 by dinghy arriving Londru 1130. Refilled fuel departed for Meenai arriving 1530. No rest house camped in school.

18/8/70 Heard disputes at 0730. Began census 0830, completed 1800. Discussions with village leaders.

19/8/70 Began census statistics for Meenai and Kunana at 0800. Began political education at 1000 to 1400. Situation and area study 1400 to 1630. Inspection of villages 1630 to 1830. Further political discussions 1930 to 2300.

20/8/70 Heard disputes from 0800. Transport woman with suspected broken back 1030. Arrive Londru 1200 to refuel. Arrive M'Dunai 1330 unsuccessfully attempt to contact Lorengau, depart 1445. Arrive 1730. Arrange transport to hospital. Reported Mr. Born. Stopped Lorengau.

21/8/70 Obtained extra fuel. Departed Lorengau 0930 arrived Pelikawa 1500. Aided with census.

22/8/70 Saturday observed.

23/8/70 Census of Ex Oil people 0930-1300. Political education 1400-1800. Political discussions 1930-2300.

24/8/70 Political education Peli 0800 - 1130. Heard disputes 1130-1230, 1300-1330 Situation and area study 1330 -1600. Inspect villages 1600-1730. Discussion with various men 1900-2100.

25/8/70 Discussions with various men 0730-0900. Check trade stores. Depart Pelikawa for Patu at 1600 arriving 1730.

26/8/70 Worked on statistics and report.

27/8/70 Census of Loi at 0800 to 1230. Political education 1400 to 1730. Informal political discussions from 1900 to 2200.

28/8/70 Situation report and area study from 0800 to 1200. Worked on statistics 1300 to 1700.

29/8/70 Observed at Loi.

30/8/70 Inspected village and at 1400 departed for Matawari.

31/8/70 Census of Matawari, Piterait and Drabito 2 from 0800 to 1300. Political education and situation report 1400 to 1800. Political discussions from 1900 to 2300.

1/9/70 Inspection of village to 1345. Departed Matawari arriving N'Droia 1715.

2.9.70 Worked on statistics as people from N'Droia went to Patu for x-rays.

3/9/70 Census statistics and report

4/9/70 Inspected cocoa plantation and fermentary 0800 to 1300 Census statistics 1400 to 1700.

5/9/70 Observed at N'Droia

6/9/70 Brought beat operator to Lorengau hospital with appendicitis arriving 1730. Stopped overnight at Lorengau.

7/9/70 Departed Lorengau 0900 after refuelling arriving N'Droia 1600.

8/9/70 Inspected village. Departed N'Droia 0930 arriving Taui 1030. Began census completed 1230. Commenced political education 1230 to1630. Political discussions from 1900 to 2330.

9/9/70 Departed Taui 0900 arriving Undrau at 1000. Inspected village and arrived Drabato 2 at 1030. Census completed 1230. Political education till 1600. Departed for Matawari arriving 1700. Departed Matawari for Londru arriving 1830.

10/9/70 Census of Londru and Loicha from 0800 to 1400. Political education at Loicha till 1700. Political discussions from 1900 to 2200.

11/9/70 Political education at Londru and inspection of village to 1700.

12/9/70 Observed Saturday

13/9/70 Observed Sunday

14/9/70 Departed Londru for Nohang. Observed.

15/9/70 Completed census of Nohang by 1130. Had political discussions between 1300 and 2200.

16/9/70 Departed for Pau 0800 arriving 0900. Completed census 1200. Political education 1300 to 1600 arriving Nohang 1700.

17/9/70 Departed Nohang 0830 arriving Pere 1030. Worked on census statistics. Political discussions 2000 to 2400.

18/9/70 Carried out census of Pere, Ponchal, and Patuse from 0800 to 1700.

19/9/70 Observed.

20/9/70 Observed.

21/9/70 Inspected village from 0800 to 1200. Worked on statistics till 1600.
Departed for M'Bunai arriving 1700.

22/9/70 Carried out census of M'Bunai and Maieai from 0800 to 1600. Worked on statistics.

23/9/70 [illegible]

24/9/70 Inspected village 0800 to 1400. Discussions on village problems to 1800.

25/9/70 Departed for Lawes at 0800 arriving 0930. Carried out census and village inspection till 1300.
Departed for Lorengau, arriving 1430.

END OF PATROL

67/1/1

Manus District,
LORENGAU.

8th October, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

PATROL REPORT LORENGAU NO 11-69/70
ANNUAL CENSUS TYPE

INTRODUCTION

As stated in patrol instructions I was to accompany Mr. Johnson, Assistant Patrol Officer, on this patrol in order to gain training and knowledge in conducting of patrols.

As this was a training patrol I was not given particular instructions, but was subject to directions from Mr. Johnson, who was the officer in charge of the patrol.

The patrol covered all coastal and inland villages on the mainland in the Baluan-M'Bunai census division. In the main transport was provided by 14ft. speed-boat. Walking comprised only eight hours of the patrol. On two occasions canoes were hired to navigate inland waters. The final stage of the patrol from Pere to Lorengau was conducted by hired motor canoe.

SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL. A.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The attitude towards the Manus Local Government Council varied to a great extent in this area from one of complete involvement to that of apathy and disenchantment. This variation could generally be caused by the [illegible] and resultant productivity of each village and also by the ability of each council member and committee member.

In some areas there was a feeling that the people were not getting enough for their taxes. The people of Metawari in particular were most vehement on this point as the village had received nothing from the council. They did not consider such services as aid posts at N'Drein and Londru as council aid to them. Unfortunately they do not appear to consider themselves as part of a ward, but as a separate entity.

There was also some discontent in the area over the fact that some councillors had not visited them or sought their opinions.

The attitude to council rules varied for example many villages considered housing and plantation rules of great aid to the community, whereas others thought they should have been consulted before such rules were made.

The following council rules were explained in detail in each village visited.

1) The Births, Deaths and Marriages Rule
2) The Sanitation and Hygiene Rule
3) Agricultural Hygiene Rule
4) School and Aid Posts Maintenance Rule
5) The Pig Rule

Numerous orders concerning the sanitation and hygiene rule given out previously by Mr. W. Metpi were examined and names of those who had not followed these orders were taken with the intention of handing them over to the council for prosecution.

The following are requests and complaints made by persons in the villages named.

Meenai A request was made for the council to supply a tank as the water from the well which is already present is too salty to drink.
Kunane, Peli, Bohuai Due to a rock ledge under the sand the well supplied has not been installed.
Loi One of the tanks is leaking and is in need of repair. The other has no catchment area.
Londru. A request was made for a tank for the school. The catchment area for the existing tank is not large enough.
Nohang. The tank at Nohang is leaking at its base and is in need of repair.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Throughout the area the people seemed to have knowledge of the functions of the House of Assembly. However, they were far from clear on the mechanics of government. There was also much confusion in the differences between the gov- [illegible]

The people in general appeared worried by the closeness of self-government and their lack of understanding in government matters. Some people stated that this situation was the fault of the government for not providing an intense political education programme at an earlier stage. When advised that political educations had been provided for some time through radio and the publication "Our News" they stated that this was not enough. In fact through discussion it appeared that very little notice had been taken of these sources of information.

There was also the realisation that the people have a choice in the form of government but showed little understanding in the forms of government from which they can choose.

Some discontent was also shown over the position of the House of Assembly. It was generally agreed that the House of Assembly should be in a more central position for example Goroka.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS.

Mr. Paliau Maloat, the open member for Manus holds a very secure position with these people, a large proportion being members of his church. There were some complaints on the fact that the people in some areas were not visited regularly by Mr. Maloat and that matters relating to the House of Assembly were not discussed. Suggestions were made by quite a number of people that as Mr. Maloat was an elderly man he should be supplied with an employee who would travel through the district explaining what Mr. Maloat is doing in the House of Assembly and hearing complaints and other matters to be brought to the notice of Mr. Maloat.

Whilst this officer was at M'Bunai, Mr. Maloat returned from the House of Assembly and conducted a meeting lasting ten hours in which he discussed matters brought up in the House of Assembly.

There was a general feeling in the area that Mr. Wally Lussick, the Regional Member was not devoting enoughtime to the Manus District and that a change in electoral boundaries should be made so as to make a separate Regional electorate for Manus.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

Political education was carried out in all villages visited. In the earlier part of the patrol which was carried out at a much more leisurely pace this was divided into two sections.

a) A formal meeting with all people in which the following matters were discussed.
II) The House of Assembly and its workings
11) The Speaker of the House and his duties.
111) The duties of open and regional members of the House.
IV) Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members and their duties.
V) The difference between the House of Assembly and the Administration.
VI) The Local Government Council and its workings and aims. Taxes and their use.
VII) Political Parties and their functions.
VIII) Independence and self government.
IX) The two House system.
X) Economic Development as a prerequisite to independence.
This meeting generally lasted from three to four hours.

b) A second informal meeting to which any people interested were invited was held at night. This meeting generally lasted for four hours. At this meeting any further questions arising from the formal meeting were discussed as well as any other political matters they desired. Examples of points brought up were

other forms of government, a discussion on how other emerging countries had handled their problems, the political situation in Australia, discussion on the merits and demerits of a third level of government, Communism, the balance of trade, a possible new site for a capital.

It is unfortunate that Assistant Patrol Officer Johnson did not have time to more fully prepare a programme and that although this officer had the forewarning he did not have much idea of what would be required. However despite these facts it is felt that the programme was successful.

Crayon sketches and a tape recorder belonging to this officer were used to great advantage in illustrating points and in promoting discussion.

It was also unfortunate that because of the transfer of Assistant Patrol Officer Johnson the latter stages of the patrol had to be hastened, thus limiting the political education to the one formal session.

Complaints were received from various people on the fact that less time was being spent in their villages than in previous villages on the patrol. The desire was also expressed in all villages for more political education to be given.

Because of the number of similar points raised in different areas this officer feels that there has been a certain amount of discussion amongst the various groups concerning the possible problems to be faced in the future.

PREFERENTIAL VOTING.

The system of preferential voting was explained in some detail and seemed to be generally understood. It was also explained that although preferential voting was desired it was not compulsory and other forms of acceptable voting were shown with the aid of sketches.

B ECONOMIC

GENERAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT

As with all areas in the Manus District coconuts are the main cash crop. New plantings have been carried out in most villages although these plantings have generally been small in number.

The main sources of food in the area continue to be fish, and sago. Introduced foods such as rice and tinned food play an increasing part in dietary habits but still constitute only a small part of the food intake.

ACTIVITIES OF DEVELOPING DEPARTMENTS

Officers from the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, patrol the area regularly and give valuable aid and information to people in all villages in the area.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING

Copra is dried in the villages in small copra dryers which are either owned by individuals or small groups. In most cases the copra is sold directly to the agent for the Copra Marketing Board at Lorengau, after being transported from the villages by canoe. At M'Bunai copra is sold through the M'Bunai Co-operative Society.

The small amount of cocoa which is at present in production is being processed in fermentaries supplied by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and the Local Government Council. The cocoa is transported to Lorengau by canoe and sold to the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

CASH CROP EXTENSION

Cash crop extension in this area is generally of a low standard except in some areas for example, N'Droia.

There are five main reasons for this situation.

a) Poor quality soil, for example Taui.
b) Lack of land.
c) Lack of man-power as many of the younger more eddcated men move away from the villages.
d) Lack of incentive. This is particularly noticeable at Metawari.
e) Arguments over land ownership, for example Londru.

COCONUTS

New plantings of coconuts continue to take place throughout the area.

COCOA

Little interest has been shown in the planting of cocoa except at N'Droia, Nohang, and Pelikawa and Timoenai. At N'Droia over a thousand plantings have been made. It is unfortunate that river erosion has washed some of the mature plantings away. Whilst at N'Droia the patrol was approached by several men who desired a simple book-keeping system which could be applied to cocoa sales. Such a system was shown to them but they were also advised to seek help from an officer of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. Large numbers of new plantings continue to take place at N'Droia. Plantings on a smaller scale are also taking place at Nohang, Timoenai and Pelikawa.

FISHING

As the new freezer at Lorengau is almost completed a great deal of interest was shown by all coastal villages as to the possible extension of the fishing industry. There was a desire on the part of most coastal villages, especially Timoenai for a visit by an officer from the Department of Agriculture, Stock and fisheries to explain the most suitable nets to use and instruction in their proper use.

MARKET GARDENING

There is a possibility in the near future of a market for fruit and vegetables becoming available with Exoil N.L. at Pelikawa.

NON - INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT

There is a non -indigenous owned plantation in the area, the property of Mr. B. Campbell at N'Drova Island. This plantation is not at present in full production.

The Catholic Mission at Patu runsa small plantation which is staffed by men of the neighbouring villages.

The Exoil N.L. project at Pelikawa continues to employ many people from the area.

G SOCIAL

EDUCATION

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS	VILLAGES
Loi	Loi
Londru	Londru Loisha Nohang Pau
M'Bunai	M'Bunai Lahan Lowaia Malai Yiru
N'Droia	N'Droia

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS	VILLAGES
Pere	Pere Patusi Penchal
Timoenai	Timoenai Kupano (M) Kupano (P)

MISSION SCHOOLS	
Patu	Patu Behuai 2
Lauos	Lauin
Metawari	Metawari Drabito 2 Piterait Undrau
Peli	Peli Behuai 1

GOVERNMENT VOCATIONAL SCHOOL	
M'Bunai	All villages

NOTE: There are no school age children at Tawi.

As can be seen from the table all children have access to schools and most children of school age attend. The following complaints concerning education were received from members of the mentioned villages.
Timoenai. It was stated that Mr. Hunter and Mr. Paleus of the Education Department had promised new permanent buildings and a radio in 1970. The people have had no further word on these items as yet.
Metawari. The teachers complained of lack of co-operation by the village people in helping the running of the school. This situation is more fully described in the section on cult and unrest.
Londru. A request was made for the installation of a radio as the nearest radios at M'Bunai and N'Drola were four hours away. Requests were also made for a tank for the school and a permanent teacher's house. Complaints were also made against the people of Metawari who it was alleged were not supplying their children who were attending the school at Londru with food.

HEALTH

The following aid posts are operating in the area and provide service to the mentioned areas.

GOVERNMENT/COUNCIL AID POSTS	VILLAGES	
Londru	Londru	Nohang
	Drabito 2	Pau
	Loi	Piterait
	Loicha	Undrau
	Metawari	

GOVERNMENT /COUNCIL AID POSTS	VILLAGES
M'Bunai	M'Bunai Lahan Lauis [illegible] Malei Yirm
N'Droia	N'Droia Taui
Pere	Pere Patusi Penchal
Timoenai	Timoenai Kupano M Kupano P
MISSION HOSPITAL	
Patu	Patu Behuai 1 Behuai 2 Peli Tawi

Generally the health of the people in the census division is good. Medical services are provided by the council and administration on a fifty-fifty basis and no village is more than three hours from medical attention.

The officer in charge of Exoil N.L. at Pelikawa stated that he intends to employ an aid post orderly or medical assistant when he found one. One man was recommended for the position and it is believed that he has subsequently been employed.

Infant Welfare Clinic Sisters from Lorengau often patrol the villages keeping the health standard at a high level.

During the patrol many complaints were received concerning the malaria eradication programme. These concerned the infestation of bed bugs following spraying and the rapid deterioration of housing which the people contribute to spraying. The people of Taui also complained that the malaria team broke into locked houses.

It is felt that more care on the part of the spraying teams and a thorough explanation of the reasons for the use of D.D.T. by the team will halt ill feeling before it develops any further.

The Tuberculosis team was also active in the area during the course of the patrol. Whilst at N'Droia a request came asking the people to report to Lei for x-rays. Due to lack of water transport the people of the village moved to Patu after sending a message to the T.B. Team. After three days without having received any reply from the x-ray team they returned to N'Droia.

LAW AND ORDER

During the patrol no major breaches of law were brought to the notice of the officers. Family disputes constituted the main problems brought forth. As there was no magistrate on the patrol no court cases could be heard.

Two cases of assault were sent to Lorengau to be heard. In general the area appeared to be crime free. Family arguments seemed to be the main cause of disputes. It appeared that elders, councillors and committee men have less control over these minor matters than they had previously.

ACTIVITIES OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.

As stated in the section on Community Development the Department of Information and Extension Services conducts regular patrols in the area giving valuable aid in community education and development.

The Manus Local Government Council does much for the development of the area. Its duties cover a large scope and the effects can be seen in all villages. Some of the valuable services which it provides include aid to schools and aid posts, provision of tanks, and wells, the provision of cocoa fermentaries and the services of a female welfare officer.

MISSIONS

One Roman Catholic Mission Station is in existence in the area, situated at Patu. This mission provides a school and medical service as well as fulfilling its religious functions.

Two other Roman Catholic Schools are situated at Peli and Metawari. An Evangelical Mission school is situated at Lenis.

The Paliau and Roman Catholic churches are the most influential in the area although the Evangelical church has a number of followers.

All missions work together in harmony.

CULT AND UNREST

There are at present no cult activities in the area. However there is a situation which could be classed as unrest existing in the Metawari area. The village of Metawari has split up into several sections situated along the Metawari River. The life of the people consists of a continuous round of parties approximately one every fortnight, lasting for several days. The time in between these parties seems to be spent either recovering from the last or preparing for the next.

Because of this situation many houses have fallen into a state of disrepair, far below the standards set by the local government council. The same situation applies to coconut plantings. These have not in general been cleared and as a result, production seems to be dropping. Very few new plantings have been made in the area. The people in general seem to have no desire to improve themselves.

There is a feeling of dissatisfaction with the local government council and its rules in the area. Not only are the housing and plantation rules not adhered to but also very little aid is given to the school and none to the aid posts at Londru and N'Droia. Council work days are virtually non-existent in the area. The people stated that the council was doing nothing for the village people but spending most of the taxes in Lorengau.

This general attitude has spread to Pitowait, Undrau and Drabito 2 and to a lesser extent to Loi and Tani.

The Assistant Patrol Officer explained the council rules to the people and also gave the reasons for the rules. He also explained how their tax money was used either directly or indirectly benefit the people. It was also explained that if the people were unhappy with their councillor it was up to them to change to change him and to find someone who would follow their wishes.

Although the people appeared to take an interest in what was said, this officer feels that very few changes will take place in the existing pattern. Names of those who had not followed council rules were taken and given to the local Government Council.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING WOMENS' CLUBS

The Department of Information and Extension Services carries out regular patrols in the area, performing a valuable task in community education.

In most villages visited the people desired the female welfare officer from the Local Government Council to visit them to [illegible] the running of the Womens' Clubs. At present these clubs do not appear active although there is a desire to get them running again. This desire was especially evident at Timoenai, Metawari, Londru and Nohang.

The women of M'Bunai have no desire to re-start their club as they are still upset about the former financial troubles.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

Basket-ball is the main game played by both sexes in this area and courts can be found in almost all villages. Soccer is also very popular in the area and both sports attract a great number of spectators.

D. MISCELLANEOUS

REST HOUSES

Rest houses were situated at the following villages: Bohbai 2, Lauis, Loi, Londru, Metawari, M'Bunai, N'Droia, Nohang, Peli, Pere and Taui.

All other villages except Timoenai were in close proximity to a rest house. At Timoenai the patrol was accommodated in a class-room.

TRADE STORES

All trade stores in the area were inspected. The rules relating to trade stores were explained to owners and breaches of these rules were reported to the Manus Local Government Council.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

LORENGAU

District of MANUS Report No. 12 OF 1969/70

Patrol Conducted by MR. L.B.JOHNSON (ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER)

Area Patrolled PART PALUAN/M'BUNAI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1

Natives 1

Duration—From 17 /8 /19 70 to 20 /9 /19 70

Number of Days 35

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 14 /7 /1969

Medical ..../...../19..... DURING PATROL

Map Reference ADMIRALTY CHARTS

Objects of Patrol REVISION OF CENSUS, COMPILATION OF AREA STUDY AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DUTIES

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

27/10/1970

for 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 ....

67-12-1

KONEDOBU.

1st December, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

LORENGAU PATROL NO.2 70/71.

Your reference 67-2-1 of 17th October, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census/Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. L.B. Johnson, APO of part Baluan/M'Bunai Census Division.

Mr. Johnson has demonstrated his ability to write a thoughtful account of the present situation in the area. Your comments adequately cover the points of interest raised by the report. The census figures will be further commented on under separate memorandum. Mr. Wren's report is informative and well presented and I am sure proved a worthwhile training exercise.

(T. W. ELLIS)
Departmental Head.

c.c. Mr. L.B. Johnson, APO.,
C/- District Office,
LORENGAU, Manus District.

67-12-13

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-2-1
If calling ask for
Mr.

RWB:RP

In Reply
Please Quote
No.

Department of the Administrator
Division of District Administration,
Manus District.
LORENGAU.

27th October, 1970.

The Departmental Head,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

LORENGAU PATROL REPORT NO 12/69-70

Enclosed herewith, in duplicate, is the above Report submitted by Mr. L.B. Johnson, Patrol Officer, together with supporting patrol map and census statistics, also Mr. B. Wren's report. Mr. Wren, APO, accompanied Mr. Johnson on this patrol.

The reports contain no information that warrants comment except that I do not agree with Mr. Johnson's contention that he could not carry out all his instructions fully due to lack of time. It is considered that the 35 days spent on the patrol, covering a total population of only 3,970 was ample. I also do not agree with many of the criticisms and statements made in the report.

Mr. Johnson, on the day he submitted the report, proceeded on leave and transfer, so was not available to correct the grammatical and spelling errors contained in the report.

Sections of the report have been brought to the notice of the relevant departmental officers in Lorengau, in particular to the Manus Local Government Council Adviser.

Mr. Wren's report is well compiled and presented and is a creditable effort for a first attempt.

R.W. Brown
.....
(A.F. GOW)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

26th September, 1970.

67-1-1

The District Commissioner,
Manus District,
LORENGAU.

PATROL REPORT LORENGAU NO 12/69-70

ANNUAL CENSUS TYPE

INTRODUCTION.

As stated in patrol instructions appended hereto, the main purposes of this patrol were the revision of the census, as outlined in Headquarters memorandum 14-10 of 13th March, 1968, and the compilation of an Area Study for the South Coast mainland area of the Baluan/M'Bunai Census Division.

Other matters for attention were:-

1) A land matter at M'Broia.
2) Inspection of Trade Stores in the area.
3) Carrying out of political education in accordance with directions and suggestions given verbally by Mr. Burfoot.
4) Advising and assisting councillors and "committee men" in the implementation of council rules.
5) Compilation of lists of Births, Deaths, Marriages, Migrations and Absentees for onforwarding to the Manus Local Government Council and the Returning Officer, Manus Open Electorate.
6) Investigation of the general situation in the Metawari and implementation of remedial action.
7) Exact positioning of all villages, by triangulation, on milinch or 1:25000 maps.

All matters, except the following, were attended to and completed.
(a) The fixing of exact sites of villages was not completed, due to the unavailability of a compass at the time of the patrol.
(b) The Area Study is not as comprehensive and searching as that required in the Departmental Standing Instructions, due to the lack of time available.

Paragraph (VI) of the patrol instructions stated, "this survey is under no circumstances to be rushed." "I do not think you will be able to adequately do same as well as census without spending at least two days in each village." It was unfortunate that after only 21 days out, it was found necessary for the patrol to be given instructions to complete the work assigned and return to Lorengau within 14 days. This was necessary as the writer was due to proceed on leave on 1st October. However the suddeness of the change and this contradiction in instructions was most confusing and the people in the area being patrolled were extremely disappointed when the patrol could not spend the same amount of time in their villages as it had spent in those villages already surveyed.

Word had spread before the patrol as it moved and the people were anxious to be given political education and to undertake discussions on the numerous matters, as they had heard had been done by the patrol in other villages.

(26)

Because Mr. Wren, the Assistant Patrol Officer accompanying the writer is not yet fluent in the lingua franca, he was unable to complete all the work required in any one village and it was necessary for us to work together in each village for the entire length of the patrol. Bearing this in mind, the patrol was forced to largely neglect both informal political discussions which are the very necessary consolidation of what has been taught and to sacrifice the detail and thoroughness required in the area study in order to complete the patrol in the time instructed. Even with these cuts in the work-load, it was still necessary for Mr. Wren to extend to patrol for one week in order to complete the census of the last two groups of villages.

The patrol travelled by dinghy along most of this coast line and a short distance up two of the larger rivers.

There was only approximately 8 hours of walking time during the entire patrol. The dinghy was a very convenient form of transport and at no time did the sea become rough enough to delay the patrol. There were however two instances when the outboard motor suffered minor breakdowns and had to be returned to Lorengau. The breakdowns were due in both instances to worn parts.

PATROL DIARY

17/8/70
Monday — Departed Lorengau at 0615 by dinghy arriving at Londru at 1130. Refueled from fuel depot and departed for Timoenai arriving at 1530.

18/8/70
Tuesday — Began hearing a dispute at 0730 finishing at 0830. Began census immediately finishing at 1800. Held discussions with the leading men in the evening.

19/8/70
Wednesday — Began census statistics of Timoenai and Kupano (M) at 0800, finishing at 1000. Immediately began political education finishing at 1400. Situation report and area study investigation held from 1400 to 1630. Inspection of village 1630 to 1830. Further political discussions for interested persons from 1935 to2300.

20/8/70
Thursday — Heard dispute from 0800. Mr. Wren to Lorengau with injured woman. Meanwhile census statistics and report brought up to date. Departed Timoenai at 1500 arriving Pelikawa at 1840.

21/8/70
Friday — Began census of Pelikawa, Kupano and Bohuai 2, at 0800 finishing at 1500. Began statistics finishing at 1630.

22/8/70
Saturday — Observed.

23/8/70
Sunday — Began census of Bohuai 1 people working fro Exoil between 0930-1300. Political Education meeting from 1400 to 1800. Political discussions from 1930-2300.

24/8/70
Monday — Political Education at Pelikawa from 0800-1130. Disputes heard from 1130-to 1230 and from 1300 to 1330. Situation Report and Area Study investigations from 1330 to 1600. Inspected village from 1600 to 1730. Discussions on politics from 1900 to 2100.

25/8/70
Tuesday — Discussions from 0730 to 0900. Check trade stores. Departed for Pau Mission arriving at 1030. Discussion with the priest and census of mission staff. Departed for Bohuai 1 at 1200 arriving 1330. Inspected the village. Completed census and departed for Patu at 1600 arriving at 1730. Departed for Loi arriving at 1830.

26/8/70
Wednesday — Worked on census statistics and reports all day.

27/8/70
Thursday — Census of Loi at 0800 to 1230. Political Education from 1400 to 1730. Informal political discussions from 1900 to 2200.

28/8/70
Friday — Situation Report and Area Study discussions from 0800 to 1200. Departed for Lorengau arriving at 1545. Had medical check up and returned to Loi arriving at 0200 on 29/8/70.

29/8/70
Saturday — Observed at Loi.

30/8/70
Sunday — Inspected village and at 1400 departed for Metawari.

31/8/70
Monday — Morning spent on census of Metawari, Pitarait, Drabuto 11.

Political Education and situation Report Area Study from 1400 to 1800.
Political discussions from 1900 to 2300.

1/9/70
Tuesday — Began Area Study and Situation Report investigations finishing at 1100. Inspected village and departed Metawari at 1345 arriving N'Droi at 1715.

2/9/70
Wednesday — A letter reached me requesting the people of N'Droia to go to Loi to be x-rayed. Sent people to be x-rayed and worked on census statistics.

3/9/70
Thursday — Continued census statistics and report.

4/9/70
Friday — Inspected cocoa plantation and fermentary.

5/9/70
Saturday — Observed.

6/9/70
Sunday — Observed.

7/9/70
Monday — Completed census by 1400. Began Political Education from 1500 to 1800. Informal political discussion from 2000 to 2330.

8/9/70
Tuesday — Inspected village. Departed N'Droia at 0930 arriving at Taui at 1030. Began census, completion at 1200. Held Political Education meeting until 0430. Political discussions from 1900 to 2330.

9/9/70
Wednesday — Departed Taui at 0900 arriving at Andrau at 1000. Inspected village and arrived at Drabito 2, at 1030. Began census finishing at 1230. Began Political Education finishing at 1600. Departed for Metawari arriving at 1700. Departed Metawari for Londru arriving at 1830.

10/9/70
Thursday — Began census of Londru and Loicha at 0800 finishing at 1400. Held Political Education at Loicha finishing at 1700. Informal discussions from 1900 to 2200.

11/9/70
Friday — Political Education for Londru. At 1400 began inspection of the village and then worked on compilation of report.

12/9/70
Saturday — Observed.

13/9/70
SUNDAY — Observed.

14/9/70
Monday — Departed Londru for Bohang.
Observed.

15/9/70
Tuesday — Completed census of Bohang by 1130. Held Political Education and discussions between 1300 and 2200.

16/9/70
Wednesday — Inspected village and departed for Pau village. When completed the census while Johnson inspected the village and conducted Political Education. Arrived at Bohang at 1730.

17/9/70
Thursday — Departed Nohang at 0830. Arrived at Pere at 1030. Very few people present so worked on census statistics. Held informal discussions from 2000 until 2400.

18/9/70
Friday — Johnson proceeded to M'Bunai and held Political Education while Wren completed the census of Pere, Penchal and Patusi.

19/9/70
Saturday — Observed.

20/9/70
Sunday — Held Political Education at Lauis. Returned to Lorengau at 1530. Wren continued to compile census of M'Bunai and Lauis.

END OF PATROL

SITUATION REPORT

(72)

A. POLITICAL

(a) Local Government.

The attitude towards Local Government in this area varies from group to group and virtually from village to village.

In each village talkswereGiven on the following council rules.

1. The Births, Deaths and Marriages Rule.
2. The Sanitation and Hygiene Rule.
3. Agricultural Hygiene Rule.
4. The School and Aid Posts Maintenance Rule.
5. The Pig Rule.
6. The Land Use Record Rule.
7. The Truancy Rule.
8. The Taxation Registration Rule.

The details and purpose of each rule were explained thoroughly and individuals were questioned to test his knowledge.

It is felt that for the time being at least, all persons are au fait with the council rules relating to them.

With the aid of large sheets of paper and crayon, the council budget was set forth in pictorial form to accompany the explanation. This began from the collection of tax by the council clerk to the issue of receipts, the way in which receipts are used to account for money, and the keeping of money in the bank.

The explanation then centred on the election of councillors, their duty to act as a spokesman for the people; the manner in which they meet and the types of laws they are empowered to make. If councillors were present, they were asked to explain the purpose and manner in which the finance executive committee functions. Their explanation invariably amounted to a plea of how difficult it was to balance the Council income with the impatient demands of the people.

The work of the executive finance committee was then explained in detail with the aid of the diagram. A mock estimate was done showing the amount of work the council undertakes, other than direct capital works in the village. There was a universal complaint that the councillors do not inform the people of the inner workings of the council or the manner in which their money is divided and spent. Even if these councillors could be motivated it is doubtful if many of the ones spoken to are at all clear themselves on the workings of the council. When asked to explain the function of any particular committee or rule, they could reel off terms such as "estimates", "standing orders," "advisor," "chairman", "executive finance committee," and conclude with a self satisfied smile having completely confounded everyone including themselves.

After a thorough explanation with the aid of diagrams, the people see and accept that they are deriving benefit from their council and that a large increase in capital works will not be forthcoming without an equally large rise in taxes. But before this explanation there was confusion in the minds of many and resentment at the rise of council tax to $8 without their councillors having sought their opinion on the matter. Some groups took the attitude that they have been paying council tax for nearly twenty years and as yet have not received anything tangible from the council for their village. This has been accepted as part of life; an annual loss of $6.00 to the council in exchange for the overall prosperity with which, they feel, the central government rewards them for their obedience to the council's whims. But with the increase in tax this is not so easy to accept.

The logical answer, if the councillors will not educate the people, is for officers of this department to carry out this role. At present this is only being done in a superficial manner, if the lack of knowledge of the villagers and their plea of being neglected are any indication.

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A very limited "problem census" was carried out but was effective only in providing material to demonstrate the effectiveness of parties in politics even at local government level.

An example was a man from Timcenai who complained that the [illegible] people wanted a house at Loniu Passage where they could store their copra and cocoa etc. until such time as the council truck could carry it to Lorengau.

He explained that on the north coast between Loniu and Lorengau it was very difficult to paddle their canoes when the North West winds were blowing. He was asked why he had not requested his councillor to bring this matter up in a council meeting. He replied that he had but the council had rejected the idea, as it could have meant sacrificing other capital works in order to make money available for the project. The idea of the majority vote was explained and how it could be applied here if all the south coast councillors unified on this point. They would then be a party.

Great pains were taken to ensure that everyone understood that no attempt was being made by the Administration or the writer, to create a rift between any sections of Manus or her people and especially that these various issues discussed were purely explanatory and not meant to sway the people on any political issue, only to educate them in the use of the system by which their Local Government Council runs.

There was a small percentage of people in every village who understood everything that had been explained before the patrol left.

The proposed discontinuence of the District Advisory Council and the takeover of many of its functions by the Manus Local Government Council and its resultart need for a better more capable type of councillor was explained. This made quite an impact on many and they reluctantly admitted that social pressure in the society presented many barriers to the use of the council as an effective administering body. They showed by their questions that they understand the responsibility that they are accepting. They are divided as to whether they are ready to accept the responsibility but at least now they are clear on what exactly they are accepting and what they must do to make effective use of it.

The following are brief comments on the situation in each village.

Timcenai. The majority of people in this village felt that the council rules are necessary and the Local Government Council is a definite asset. They explained that individuals in their village become lazy and should be prosecuted to bring them back to the straight and narrow path.

Kunano, Pelikawa, Bohuai 2. This group have a concrete well case which is lying idle in the village. It has not been installed because the people claim there is a hard coronous ledge just under the surface of the ground which prevents them from sinking the well to the proper depth. They have asked that the council take the case to some village where it can be of use. The cocoa fermentary, the materials for which were purchased by the council, is in the final stages of construction.

Loi. This village has two tanks. One has not been well encased in concrete and only ever half fills to a line of continuous seepage. This could be mended by putting a thicker concrete coating on top. The other tank has no catchment.

Metawari. These people are very disenchanted with the council. They feel that the tax is too high for them. They feel that too much money is spent on the council centre and related things and not enough on capital works at the village level. This village has a weak village "committeeman" and the people are not cleaning the village or abiding by other council rules dealing with maintenance. The village had obviously just been cleaned for the patrol's visit.

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Taui, Drabuto 2, Undrau. The villages are closely associated with Metawari but not quite as anti-council or as backward.
Mohang. The tank in this village is leaking at its base and needs an artisan to inspect it. The people of this village are quite pro-council but are not satisfied with the performance of their councillor.
Pere, M'Bonai, Lauru. The people are all under the constant influence of Paliau Maloat and are strong council supporters. They are in favour of having the tax raised.
M'Droia. The fermentary has been partially constructed but the people are awaiting the remainder of the galvanised iron, supposedly promised by the council.

Mr. William Metpi, the council Agricultural Inspector, had been on a patrol of this area during June, 1970. He has given orders to almost every villager in this area to clean their economic trees. He has also given written orders to rebuild houses, clean houses, build latrines and clean villages of grass and undergrowth. These last mentioned four types of instruction appear to be useless as under the Sanitation and Hygiene Rule, he has no authority to issue such instructions. Only a councillor when advised by a District Officer, Assistant District Officer, Medical Officer, Medical Assistant or Health Inspector can issue these instructions to his ward members.

There is a disregard for council rules in many villages and councillors are losing respect in the eyes of their people. Officers of this department are held in low estimation. There has been a long record of threats of prosecution by both the council and our department for failure to carry out the requirements of the council rules, but very few persons have been prosecuted.

This patrol observed that almost every villager had broken one or several council rules. William Metpi has given instructions to individuals and this patrol has followed up and collected names of those who have failed to obey the instructions. Now it appears that these people can not be prosecuted for the reasons as explained above.

This makes educating the people to accept the council impossible, when the council, on issues in the village, its most obvious manifestation, is a complete joke. The rules should be changed to allow for assistant patrol officers and patrol officers to advise councillors to instruct people in these rules or alternatively district officers and assistant district officers should occasionally patrol this area to advise councillors. At present if a councillor or patrol officer gives an instruction the villager says "yes sir" with a knowing grin of complete disregard. This patrol was in a position to check on instructions given by William Metpi regarding the cleaning of economic crops and follow up with prosecutions, but to effectively do this would necessitate at least another 2 to 3 days being spent in each village.

(b) House Of Assembly.

The House of Assembly had taken on new meaning with the visit of the Committee for Constitutional Development and the people realize it is not just a story they are being fed while the "government" still reigns the supreme power in the Territory.

The people have been listening to political reports on the radio and have some knowledge, however it is very sketchy. A solid education on politics was given and a large percentage of the people in each village have a basic understanding of the House and the meaning of the terms, "Speaker", "Party", "Ministerial member", "Regional Electorate", and "Open Electorate", etc.

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They were reluctant to give opinions on the House as how they understand the meanings and ramifications of some of the terms that they had previously given lip service to, they wish to discuss them further with their member, Paliau Maloat. There were several numerous requests that the house should be in a more central position in the Territory. Suggestions were Madang or Goroka.

(c) House Of Assembly Member.

Mr. Paliau Maloat, the Open Member for Manus holds a very secure position with these people, a large proportion of whom belong to his church.

Mr. Wally Lussick, the Regional Member, came in for some criticisms, for his lack of interest in Manus, but the criticisms were rather petty and insular.

(d) Political Education.

Political Education was dealt with very thoroughly. The officer originally appointed to carry out this patrol took ill and unfortunately the writer had only a weekend to prepare for the patrol. This prevented the making of visual aids as had been taught in the recent Patrol Officers' course. However large sheets of paper and crayon and a privately owned tape recorder were used to good effect.

In each village a meeting of all persons was held and on an average this ran for three hours in which the following things were presented in detail.

(1) The differences between open and Regional electorates and the reason for each.
(2) The speaker of the House and his duties.
(3) Ministerial and Assistant ministerial members and the outcome of Mr. Gorton's visit with regard to their duties.
(4) The difference between the administration and the House of Assembly and their working relationships.
(5) Political parties, how and why they originate and their functions. The difference between political parties in Papua and New Guinea and Australia.
(6) Self government and what it entails. The relationships of Australia to Papua and New Guinea after self government.
(7) Independence and the difference between it and self government.
(8) Economic development as a prequisite to Independence.
(9) An explanation of the speech by the Minister for External Territories, Mr. Barnes, at Port Moresby on 6th July, 1970.

This was then followed by an informal meeting at night for (2 or 3) hours with interested persons who usually consisted of males only. Here the subjects mentioned at the meeting were consolidated and an answer was attempted to questions on subjects ranging from the Mataungan Association, politics in Australia, the outcome of other emerging nations in Africa and the Pacific, communism, international trade and many others.

The tape recorder was then used and a recording of a recent programme on the A.B.C. radio station at Port Moresby called "This week in the House of Assembly", was played. The matters mentioned were:-

(1) The public order bill. Very few people had even heard of the bill. When it was explained all agreed it was a good thing. We then discussed why their children in the university were vitally opposed to the bill and after we discussed the subject at length, they were divided on the issue.
(2) The card playing law. They were divided on this.
(3) The allocation of electoral allowances to members of the House of Assembly. They were divided on this issue also.

The object of the exercise as was explained to them, was, to make clear to them, that they are ignorant of the issues in the House of Assembly. The House's members could pass any law with out their knowledge and after self government they could have no recourse to a higher authority than the House.

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Some progress was made in educating these people, but there is a long way to go. The rewarding signs were the unsolicited, almost universal requests for more political education patrols. These people were also exhorted to make regular use of the radio but they complain that the pidgin programmes on the A.B.C. radio stations at Port Moresby have [illegible] English in them that they are almost unintelligible to the average village listener.

(e) Preferential Voting.

It was early realized that an understandable explanation of the reasons behind preferential voting would be difficult to project to these people. The mechanics therefore were explained but seemed to be already well understood.

(B) ECONOMIC.

(a) General Rural Development.

Rural development in the area is confined to the production of copra and cocoa. The Timoenai people are working copra on the Johnson Islands and have begun to plant small numbers of coconuts on their block at Timoenai. They claim they are saltwater people and are very reluctant to work on the land.

The Peli, Bohuai 2, Kupeno group have large coconut plantations and are developing cocoa. They have just completed a fermentary with assistance from the council. Since the migration of the Kawaliaps to N'Droia some years back much of the joint coconut plantings have been lying idle awaiting an equitable settlement of interests in the joint Peli-Kawa plantings.

Almost 90% of the males from Bohuai 1 village are working at Exxon N.L., the exploration company at Pelikawa. This has left the cocoa plantings to revert to bush and only one man is building the council-subsidized fermentary, with no prospect of the situation improving while the company remains in the area. The people of Loi do not appear to have enough arable land to make significant plantings. They derive an income by selling sago to people of other villages in the area. The Metawari, Drabuto 2, Taui group are in a state of permanent migration.

Migration of individuals, continually takes place between villages and of villages from one area to another. Plantings of coconuts are thus lying idle and very few new plantings have been begun. These people are not interested in increasing their cocoa plantings or producing from the trees that are already mature. They are not interested in development in general.

At N'Droia there are three lots of plantings already in production with one fermentary working and another under construction. Many of these people are planting vast areas under cocoa and coconuts.

At Londru there is a limited area that can become productive and this is already under coconuts.

This too was a joint planting and since half the owners have migrated to other villages in the Metawari-Taui area the plantation has not been worked.

The peoples involved, divided the interests in the plantation at the time of the patrol and production will start again immediately.

The N'Bunai complex consists of saltwater people and inland people. There have been individuals moving back inland to start new plantings of coconuts and rubber in the Lorengau-Sau Census Division, but the majority still remain at N'Bunai and have a limited area in which to plant coconuts.

The Mohang-Pau group have confined themselves to coconut plantings, as the small number of cocoa trees planted have not produced well in this soil.

With the refrigeration unit at Lorengau, the saltwater people of Timoenai, Tawi, Loicha, N'Bunai and Pere are anxious to begin a fishing industry which would greatly help the economy of the area.

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(b) Activities Of Developing Departments.

The people of Timoenai want to be shown how to make the best use of fishing nets. They have two in the village and anticipate buying more. Officers of the Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries have just completed a patrol through this whole area and the people seem very satisfied with this Department's help. However at N'Droia, the three men at present producing cocoa sought assistance to find a simple bookkeeping system to keep track of their income and production expenses. A system was organised for them but they were advised to approach the District Rural Development Officer for his advice on the matter. It seems pointless to foster a cocoa or any other industry without showing the individuals involved how to run the financial side of it.

A simple bookkeeping system would help enormously to ease the difficulty these men have with income tax returns. At present they have very little knowledge of what they can claim as productions costs and then if they do know they have absolutely no tangible records of these costs. The taxation department supplies a service once a year but this is mostly for individuals who have already been producing for several years.

Also at N'Droia there was some concern over the communal use of council and Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries fermenteries and this patrol was asked about the possible establishment of a cocoa growers society to regulate the use and construction of all the fermentaries at N'Droia. These people were referred to the co-ops officer at Lorengau.

(c) Processing and Marketing.

Copra the major product of the area is dried in rough driers constructed of old galvanized iron and timber. Despite their means of construction they serve their purpose and are common to all the villages surveyed. The only co-operative society in the area is at M'Bunai. This society has a trade store at M'Bunai and is in the process of constructing a new building. Producers in all other areas sell directly to the Copra Marketing Board at Lorengau. Unlike other areas in the census division there are very few copra traders. The copra is transported to Lorengau by canoe. The cocoa producers ferment their cocoa in fermentaries to date paid for and constructed by a joint Council-Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries effort. These producers small in number, transport their cocoa to Lorengau by canoe and sell it to the Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries.

(d) Village Cash Crop Extension.

Cash crop extension is confined to the N'Droia and Peli area for cocoa and the Mohang and Moenai area for coconuts.

(e) Non-Indigenous Development.

The only non-indigenous agricultural enterprise in the area is at Drova Island. This plantation was recently acquired from Edgell and Whiteley Ltd., by Mr. B. Campbell.

The exploration company, Exoil N.L. are based at Pelikawa and are at present constructing a road to the ridge behind Pelikawa to commence exploratory drilling operations. There are several field parties collecting samples and chain and compassing the rivers in the area. The teams have at present surveyed all the rivers from Pelikawa to Mohang village.

(C) SOCIAL.

(a) Education.

There is almost 100% enrollment of children of school age from the following villages: Timoenai, Peli, Bohuai2, Londru, Loicha, Loi, Metawari, N'Droia, Pere and M'Bunai, Mohang and Sau.
At Taui, Drabuto 2 and Bohuai only a small percentage of the children are receiving education.

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The parents claim they have no way to look after children at the schools in other villages. It is felt there is no basis for this claim and this is just another manifestation of the backward trend of these people. The Metawari's have a Catholic mission school but the teachers complained of complete lack of co-operation by parents to clean and [illegible] school and grounds. There were no complaints lodged against the education department in this area.

(b) Health.

The people in the area are well catered for health wise with aid posts at Timoenai, M'Droia, Londru, M'Bunai and Pere. There is a Catholic health centre at Patu. There were no complaints lodged against the aid post personnel or the hospital at Lorengau.

The Malaria Eradication programme however came under universal criticism. The villagers maintain that the spraying causes bed bug invasions and causes the sago leaf on houses to decay prematurely. Any attempt to justify the spraying failed as the majority of villagers maintain they would rather have an occasional bout of malaria than put up with the constant annoyance of the bed bugs which make sleep impossible for lengthy periods of time, after each spraying.

The T.B. Control team were encountered once on the patrol. They sent word to M'Droia for the people to move to Loi within 2 days. This was impossible when the river rose that afternoon. The people walked instead to Patu and sent word to the team. The team agreed to come to Patu but after four days waiting the people returned to M'Droia without having been x-rayed. No explanation was given for the failure to appear at Patu or even to send a message.

(c) Law and Order.

The only lawlessness in the area at present is an attempt to evade council rules as long as possible without being punished. At this, most people have been highly successful.

The area is rife with petty quarrels over women. As this area is a considerable distance from Lorengau, the people are reluctant to come into the local court and have the quarrels settled. Thus they keep coming before the village "committee men" and councillors who are having less and less success in finding solutions.

(d) Missions.

The missions in the area have drawn their members and the individual mission influences remain stationary. The following is a list of mission influences in the various villages.

CATHOLIC	EVANGELICAL	PALIAU	SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST
Pau	Pau	Pau	
Mohang		Mohang	
Londru	Londru	Londru	
Drabuto 2			
Metawari			
Loi	Loi	Loi	

CATH	EVANGELICAL	PALIAU	SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST
Bohuai 2		Bohuai 2	
		Peli	
		Noenai	
	Lauis	Lauis	Lauis

There is a catholic priest at Patu mission and Evangelical missionaries make occasional visits to their member villages.

(e) Community education.

The overall acceptance of women's clubs has declined in the area. Many villages have stoves and houses for women's activities but a driving force is lacking. This area needs many more patrols by welfare assistants and the welfare officer. The M'Bunai womens club isstill up in arms over the loss of their club funds, some years ago, and refuse to have anything more to do with clubs until their money is returned or they are compensated by the government.

There are at present courses being run by the welfare section of the Manus Local Government Council. These courses held at the council centre, train young village girls in child care, cooking, sewing and other social activities.

(f) Cult and Unrest.

Paragraph xvii of the patrol instructions states that "the general situation in the Metawari area is to be fully investigated, reported upon and remedial action instituted." Refer my comments on Patrol Report 4/69-70 P3. - Cult and Unrest.

The "Metawari area" includes Loi, Londru, Metawari, Piterait, Undrau, Drabuto 2 and M'Droia. These villages in company with others outside the area, are in practice of having elaborate parties to mark marriages or deaths. These parties move up and down the river from village to village with usually a fortnight to a month between parties. There is very little cash crop extension being done in the area, with the exception of the people of M'Droia, who consider themselves to be apart from the other villages. In the other villages, the cocoa and coconuts that are mature and producing are being neglected. The people do not maintain the villages as is expected under the council rules for sanitation and maintenance. There is a constant stream of migrations from village to village and even individual villages are breaking up into hamlets.

There is considerable ill feeling towards the council and resentment at being subject to its rules. William Metpi the council agricultural inspector had patrolled the area in June and issued orders to almost everyone in each village. The situation described in the section on Local Government, with respect to Mr. Metpi usurping authority under a number of council rules, prevailed here and little could be done to remedy the situation. As explained in the same section, the council rules should be changed or a senior officer authorized under these rules should patrol this area.

When urged to build houses and clean the village, the people complained of lack of manpower. They claim most of the young men are away from the village, and those who remain are constantly at work building houses for the numerous elderly people in the village.

The ages of persons in the villages of Metawari, Taui, Drabuto 2, Undrau and Piterait are shown below.

	IN THE VILLAGE		AT SCHOOL IN VILLAGE	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
70 69	2	4		
68 64	7			
63 59	6	4	8	7
58 54	1	4	3	8
53 48	2			1
47 43	1	3		
42 38	1			
37 33	2	5		
32 28	4	3		

IN THE VILLAGE		
	Male	Female
27 23	8	3
22 18	3	3
17 13	1	-
12	3	1

The excuse seems a reasonable one when the ages and numbers above are taken into account. But it is also felt that this could be overcom if the people had more determination..

The patrol gave very concentrated political education in the area and achieved some success. The people remarked that they feel neglected by the administration and asked that they be given two political education patrols a year. They further wanted all administration personnel to spend a greater length of time in the district before being transferred. The basic problems then are: (1) A lack of young people in the village. This cannot be helped by the administration, but these people are remedying this situation themselves by preventing a percentage of their children from attending school. (2) A lack of effective administration of the area. These people have been serviced by too few patrols and then they are conducted by Assistant Patrol Officers and junior Patrol Officers. The lack of more senior men has led the people to feel neglected. It is a simple step in local logic to develop an attitude of disinterest in their well-being by the people themselves. It is felt that is what has happened in the Metawari.