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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: EWASSE, 1972 -1973

Original documents bound with reports
for: Kandrian, volume 20.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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No of folios
188

20

PATROL REPORT OF: KANDRIAN Hoskins, Ewasse
 ACCESSION No. 496
 VOL. No: 1972-73 NUMBER OF REPORTS: cont/

No of maps
3

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1-72/73	1-5	HODGSON M.S. A.P.O.	GIMI X PASSISMANUA	-	11/7/72 - 15/7/72
[2] 2-72/73	6-32	BUNTING A.S. P.O.	GIMI X RAUTO C/D	1 map	15/7/72 - 26/7/72
[3] 2A-72/73	33-34	BUNTING A.S. P.O.	GIMI X RAUTO C/D	-	15/7/72 - 26/7/72
[4] 3-72/73	35-40	BUNTING A.S. P.O.	GIMI CENSUS DIVISION	1 map	14/8/72 - 18/8/72
[5] 4-72/73	41-44	MORBEY A.S. A.P.O.	COAST. ARAWE C/D	-	29/8/72 - 30/8/72
[6] 5-72/73	45-77	MORBEY A.S. A.P.O.	PASSISMANUA	1 map	30/10/72 - 17/11/72
[7] 6-72/73	78-80	CIASKOWSKI C.P. P.O.	PASSISMANUA X GIMI X RAUTO	-	24/10/72 - 30/10/72 22/11/72
[8] 7-72/73	81-83	TURAN A. A.F.O.	GASMATA CENSUS DIVISION	-	29/11/72 - 15/12/72
[9] 8-72/73	84-86	MORBEY A.S. A.P.O.	GIMI - RAUTO C/D	-	4/12/72 - 22/12/72
[10] 9-72/73	87-89	CIASKOWSKI C.P. P.O.	GIMI - RAUTO C/D	-	8/1/73 - 28/3/73
[11] 9A-72/73	90-92	CIASKOWSKI C.P. P.O.	GIMI - RAUTO C/D	-	8/1/73 - 21/1/73
[12] 10-72/73	93-96	HODGSON M.S. A.P.O.	GASMATA CENSUS DIVISION	-	9/1/73 - 12/2/73
[13] 11-72/73	97-99	TOMON E.J. P.O.	COASTAL ARAWE GASMATA	-	5/2/73 - 10/2/73 12/2/73 - 17/2/73
[14] 12-72/73	100-102	MORBEY A.S. A.P.O.	ALIMBIT RIVER	-	12/2/73 - 15/4/73
[15] 13-72/73	103-105	SISLEY P.N. A.D.C.	PASSISMANUA, GIMI - RAUTO C/D	-	21/2/73 - 2/3/73
[16] 14-72/73	106-108	BOYD J.A. P.O.	ARAWE CENSUS DIVISION	-	21/3/73 - 15/4/73
[17] 15-72/73	109-111	FLEET VAN P.N. A.P.O.	GIMI - RAUTO, PASSISMANUA C/D	-	9/4/73 - 1/6/73
[18] 16-72/73	112-114	TURAN A. A.F.O.	GASMATA CENSUS DIVISION	-	7/5/73 - 1/6/73
[19] 17-72/73	115-117	BOYD J.A. P.O.	PASSISMANUA X GIMI RAUTO C/D	-	8/5/73 - 15/6/73
[20] 18-72/73	118-120	MORBEY A.S. A.P.O.	COASTAL KANDRIAN	-	21/5/73 - 12/6/73
[21] 19-72/73	121-123	YOFERA M.B. T.P.O.	KANDRIAN COASTAL	-	29/5/73 - 8/6/73
[22] 19A-72/73	124-126	RAWLINGS C.J.	ARAWE CENSUS DIVISION	-	29/5/73 - 13/6/73
[23] 20-72/73	127-129	BUNTING A.W.L. P.O.	GASMATA CENSUS DIVISION	-	3/6/73 - 20/7/73
[24] 21-72/73	130-132	FLEET VAN P.N. A.P.O.	GASMATA CENSUS DIVISION	-	20/6/73 - 6/7/73

WEST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1972 - 73

KANDRIAN

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
1-72-73	M.S. Hodgson	GIMI & PASSISMANUA (jacket
2-72-73	A.W.L. Bunting	GIMI / RAUTO C.D.
2A-72-73	A.W.L. Bunting	GIMI / RAUTO C.D. "
3-72-73	A.W.L. Bunting	GIMI C.D.
4-72-73	A.S. Morbey	COAST / ARAWE C.D. "
5-72-73	A.S. Morbey	PASSISMANUA
6-72-73	C.P. Ciastkowski	PASSISMANUA & GIMI & RAUTO "
7-72-73	A. Turan	GASMATA C.D. "
8-72-73	A.S. Morbey	GIMI / RAUTO C.D. "
9-72-73	C.P. Ciastkowski	GIMI / RAUTO C.D. "
9A-72-73	C.P. Ciastowski	GIMI / RAUTO C.D. "
10-72-73	M.S. Hodgson	GASMATA C.D. "
11-72-73	E.J. Tomon	COASTAL, ARAWE, GASMATA
12-72-73	A.S. Morbey	ALIMBIT River "
13-72-73	P.N. Sisley	PASSISMANUA, GIMI / RAUTO C.D. "
14-72-73	D.A. Boyd	ARAWA C.D. "
15-72-73	P.W. Van Fleet	GIMI, RAUTO, PASSISMANUA C.D. "
16-72-73	A. Turan	GASMATA C.D. "
17-72-73	D.A. Boyd	PASSISMANUA & GIMI / RAUTO C.D. "
18-72-73	A.S. Morbey	COASTAL "
18A-72-73	M.B. Yofera	KANDRIAN COASTAL "
19-72-73	C.J. Rawlings	ARAWA C.D. "
20-72-73	A.W.L. Bunting	GASMATA C.D. "
21-72-73	P.W. Van Fleet	GASMATA C.D. "

HOSKINS

1-72-73	Y. Uyassi	WEST NAKANAI C.D.
1A-72-73	Y. Uyassi	WEST NAKANAI C.D. (jacket
1B-72-73	Y. Uyassi	WEST NAKANAI C.D. "

EWASSE

1-72-73	A.B. Tavalokol	EAST NAKANAI "
2-72-73	A.J. Tweedie	CENTRAL NAKANAI
3-72-73	J.N. Moore	EAST NAKANAI "

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 14f 72/73	Objects of patrol: Land Investigation 'BOLO'
District: West New Britain	Station: Ewasse
Patrol conducted by: A. Bernard Tavalakol	Subdistrict: Hoskins
Area patrolled: East Nakanai (part)	Designation: Assistant Field Officer
Duration of patrol: 3-8-72 to 17-8-72	Personnel accompanying: Nil
Last D.D.A. patrol:	Number of days: 14 days
Last O.L.G. patrol:	Total population of area: 2716
Map reference: See attached	Council area: Nakanai L.G.C.
	House of Assembly Electorate: Talasea Open

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

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

CLAIM FOR CAMPING ALLOWANCE

DATE: 19/10 1972.

J. O'Hanlon
Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1-	()
.....	()
.....	()

District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report <u>EWASSE NO 1/72-73</u>	Average
	Below average

Date: 21/11/1972.

H. W. Brough
District Commissioner

WNL:SU

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU

67-17-10

6th February, 1973

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

EWASSE PATROL NO. 1 of 1972/73.

Reference your 67-1-6 of 24th January, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Report Cover only arising out of the above patrol of part East Nakanai Census Division, as submitted by Mr. A.B. Tavalakol, Assistant Field Officer.

C.G. Littler
C.G. LITTLER
a/Secretary

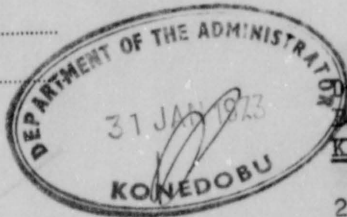
67-17-10
②



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams DISCOM
Telephone 4 & 26
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-1-6



District Office,
Box 78 P.O.
KIMBE W.N.B.

24th January, 1973

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

EWASSE PATROL No. 1 and 3 - 72/73

... Attached find the above for your information.

The report cover only for Patrol Report No. 1-72/73 is being sent for your records as no Situation Report was written on the land investigation at "BOLO".

M.W. Brightwell
M.W. BRIGHTWELL
District Commissioner.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
HOSKINS

Officer in Charge
Patrol Post,
EWASSE

NISCOM
4 & 26

67-1-6

WHV.PMB

District Office,
Box 78 P.O.
KIMBE W.N.B.

24th January, 1973

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

SWASSE PATROL No. 1 and 3 - 72/73

... Attached find the above for your information.

The report cover only for Patrol Report No. 1-72/73 is being sent
for your records as no Situation Report was written on the land
investigation "EOLIO".

M.W. Brightwell
M.W. BRIGHTWELL
District Commissioner.

→ c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
HOSKINS

Officer in Charge
Patrol Post,
SWASSE

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 2 - 1972/73	Objects of patrol: ANNUAL CENSUS PATROL
District: WEST NEW BRITAIN	Station: EWASSE PATROL POST
Patrol conducted by: A.J. TWEEDIE	Subdistrict: ROSKINS
Area patrolled: CENTRAL NAKANAI	Designation: ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER
Duration of patrol: THIRTY NINE DAYS	Personnel accompanying: CONSTABLE LAMAN
Last D.D.A. patrol: JUNE, xxxx 1971	Number of days: FORTY.
Last O.L.G. patrol: AUGUST 1972	Total population area: 4 3 71
Map reference: TALASEA FOURMIL	Council area: NAKANAI COUNCIL
	House of Assembly Electorate: TALASEA LOCAL.

The District Commissioner,
 WEST NEW BRITAIN District,
 KIMBE

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 15 To 20	(✓)
Patrol Instructions,	(✓)
The Report and my comments,	(✓)
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	(✓)
Situation Reports No's 1-5,	(✓)
Patrol map,	()
Claim for Camping Allowance	
Claim for Boat Allowance	

DATE: 19/1/1973.

W. Hanson
 Assistant District Commissioner

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

M. S. O. O.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	(✓)
Situation Report No's. 1-6	(✓)
Assessment Situation Reports	(✓)
	()

District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report EWASSE No 2-72/73.

	Above average
	Average
	Below average

Date: 8/2/1973.

M. W. Brightwell
 District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
10/11/72	EISLJVE	31	30	25	27	-	-	16	1	130
	LIGTE	54	38	27	37	6	1	36	7	208
13/11/72	GAIK EG	18	24	11	19	4	-	9	2	87
	ERK	18	24	11	19	4	-	9	2	87
	LOA	40	36	18	35	3	1	21	3	158
	LUGS	21	18	17	26	3	3	11	4	103
14/11	kotou	57	53	52	69	1	-	26	6	254
15/11	KILOLO KATISIK	35	32	21	26	3	1	12	4	134
	KAILJEA	17	24	18	20	1	1	4	2	87
16/11	BABATA	69	64	45	89	5	3	39	8	318
26/11	niya SIPA	44	33	24	33	2	1	10	-	147
	URU	39	47	38	42	1	-	5	-	172
27/11	YAUZAU	16	19	21	17	-	-	2	-	71
	SAVUGI	20	24	15	16	1	-	3	-	79
	KALIKU	31	41	26	39	1	1	11	-	150
	KUKULU	15	20	9	20	2	4	6	-	72
	TI	7	6	10	6	2	3	2	2	38
	MULUGI	32	24	32	37	-	-	1	-	126
28/11	UASILAU	61	55	48	51	-	-	13	1	229
29/11	PAGELA	11	15	18	18	-	-	7	-	69
	BIBISI	13	9	11	17	1	-	6	1	56
	NOVAI	10	15	20	24	2	-	13	1	85
1/12	ELOBE	23	24	20	25	-	-	3	1	96
2/12	SEGE	14	13	13	11	2	1	6	4	64

P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

67-17-17

J.J.T.
CK.

8th March 1973

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
KIMBE.

EWASSE PATROL NO.2- 1972/73

Reference your 67-17-5 of 2/2/73.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 6 arising out of the above patrol of Central Nakanai Census Divisions together with the appropriate assessments and also the Area Study amendments, as submitted by Mr. A.J. Tweedie - Assistant Patrol Officer.

Mr. Tweedie's attempt to explain Income and Sales taxes in Situation Report 4 should have been avoided. At this stage it would be somewhat beyond the people's comprehension if the people are experiencing difficulty in understanding the increases in head tax, "its significance and direct relationship with Council activities" (Situation Report 2), then confusion would only arise from the explanation of the above.

I agree the report on Area Study is incomplete, despite Mr. Tweedie's interest.

C.C. LITTLER,
a/Secretary.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegram DISCOM
Telephone 4 & 26
Our Reference
If calling ask for WTW.PMB
Mr.....

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-1-6



67-1-17 (40)
District Office,
Box 78 P.O.
KIMBE W.N.B.
2nd February, 1973

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

EWASSE PATROL NO.2-72/73

... Attached find one copy of updating an Area Study into the Central Nakanai Census Division, Situation Reports 1 to 6 and comments by the Assistant District Commissioner at Hoskins. Insufficient copies of the report were received at this office and therefore only one copy is being forwarded.

Comments made by the Assistant District Commissioner, Hoskins sufficiently cover the Report, however, under Political Development the Council Advisor should, when conducting tax payer's meetings, have the President of the Council and certain members of the Finance Committee to explain matters of the Council to the people.

No information was gathered by Mr. Tweedie on the following :-

1. Technical and Clerical Skills
2. The economy in the area
3. Attitudes towards Central Government

More information should have been gathered under the heading "Literacy", e.g. persons presently attending High School and persons who have received higher education. Departmental Standing Instructions show clearly what information is required in an Area Study.

Apart from the above the report was an informative one and showed Mr. Tweedie's interest.

M.W. Brightwell
M.W. BRIGHTWELL
District Commissioner.

c.c. A.D.C. HOSKINS
O.I.C. EWASSE

Distroff
57-1-1

67-1-1

BWFB:SG

Sub-District Office,
HOSKINS,
WEST NEW BRITAIN.

26th January, 1973.

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

EWASSE PATROL NO. 2 - 1972/73

Attached please find copies of Mr. Tweedie's Report and the Assistant District Commissioner's comments.

The patrol map will be forwarded upon receipt from Ewasse.

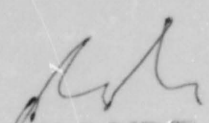
Further to Mr. Hanson's comments, the alleged cargo cult in the BEREME area will be investigated by Mr. Yuanggao Uyassi, Assistant District Officer who is at present on patrol in the West Nakanai.

Mr. Tweedie notes a general malaise and indifference that affects the people of the area and appears to attribute this to a lack of communication (referring to visual aids as opposed to verbal communication) resulting in a lack of understanding.

I feel that it would be unwise to assume that communication is the sole answer.

Even though Mr. Tweedie notes that the area is developing more quickly from an economic aspect than socially or politically, this economic development is still too slight to overcome the effects of the many years of endeavours which to date has only produced a series of failures or at the best, some small successes out of proportion to the effort expended.

For your information please.


B.W.P. BURGE,
Assistant District Commissioner.

C.C. Officer-in-Charge,
EWASSE PATROL POST.

Distroff
67-1-1

LH:SG

67-1-1

Sub-District Office,
HOSKINS,
WEST NEW BRITAIN.

19th January, 1973.

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

COMMENTS ON EWASSE PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 72/73
CENTRAL NAKANAI - MR. A.J. TWEEDIE, A.P.O.

The problem of absentee settlers neglecting their blocks is important. Continued encouragement and advice from patrolling officers is to be maintained.

Comments by the Assistant District Officer, Mr. Moore concerning Mr. Maneke's liquor licence should have included an assessment of opinions by more of the responsible people of that area, particularly from the villages where there is an alleged excessive amount of drunkenness. The Assistant District Officer is to be asked for a more detailed report.

Mr. Tweedie's updating of the area study is good. In general, with the exception of numerous spelling mistakes and obviously unchecked typing errors, Mr. Tweedie has reported well. He has shown a keen attitude towards his patrol, particularly for such a junior officer.

L. Hanson
L. HANSON
Assistant District Commissioner.

AREA STUDY

EWASSE PATROL NO. 2 - 1972/73.

CENTRAL NAKANAI CENSUS DIV. (15)

HOSKINS SUB-DISTRICT

A. J. TWEEDIE.

This report updates Ewasse Patrol 1 - 1971/72 Area Study.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

The settlers from Yauyau, Lavugi, Kaiku, Kukulu and Ti and their families are having difficulties settling down permanently at Uasilau. This is evident from the number of blockholders from these villages who were absent from their blocks at the time of the patrol. There is, Administratively, very little that can be done to help during this period of transition but re-assure these people and try to dispel unfounded ideas.

There are many factors aggravating the situation. These must be dealt with by the people concerned. For example, the people from the villages up in the hills have expressed open distrust of the Uasilau people, causing 'shame' for the Uasilau, who want these people to be united, economically, at least with the other settlers at Uasilau.

Contrary to Mr. Brown's report, now the people from on top feel they want to settle at Uasilau. From an economic point of view the people are committed towards permanent settlement at Uasilau.

Although not mentioned in Mr. Brown's report, the Village called Kupi (or Paraga) has moved, along the ridge, towards the coast. It is now situated closer to the coast - but on a different ridge - than Roko. (See Map)

The people from Movai stated their intention to move closer to Uasilau in 1973 or '74. This is a result of continued troubles with their neighbours, Bagela and Bibisi over land.

Almost the entire area could be contacted in a day if the roads (walking tracks) were slightly improved to facilitate motorcycle traffic. The exceptions are all villages up in the Whiteman Ranges.

EWASSE PATROL NO. 2 - 1972/73

CENTRAL MAKANAI CENSUS DIV. (14)

HOSKINS SUB-DISTRICT

A.J. TWEEDIE.

LEADERSHIP

Paul Toluana is no longer in the area. He has moved to Kimbe and is teaching there.

John Maneke's popularity was noted, during the patrol of the area, as being at a very low level. The main reason for this seems to be that he said he would patrol around and visit the people if they elected him. However he has not visited anyone since his election and further there is a widespread feeling he should have consulted them on the date for Self Government issue. It is possible that he may not get elected next elections.

It is significant to note the number of changes in the men who have been elected as Councillors. The number of changes with two term Councillors is indicative more of a change in attitude towards the Council rather than a change in the attitude towards leaders.

EWASSE PATROL NO. 2 - 1972/73

CENTRAL NAKANAI CENSUS DIVISION

13

HOSKINS SUB-DISTRICT

A.J. TWEEDIE.

11

LAND TENURE AND USE

With regards to agricultural blocks, the people are now accustomed to a patrilineal primogeniture system of inheritance. This is in direct opposition to the traditional system of matrilineal inheritance.

The area of Government land around Mirapu has still to be sub-divided.

about a special kind of land tenure system and it will be realized.

All people reported a lack of support from the Councilors and villagers of their respective areas.

Often by the people expressed very little interest in formal education. However during discussions in every village it was suggested to the people that they view school as a 'business' that helps their children earn better money when they grow up.

The teachers at Duglas and Silman expressed what amounted to job-frustration at the reaction of parents when they are confronted with sending their children to high school. They state there is little point in educating a child for six or seven years only to have a successful effort turned to failure by the child's parents.

development of a more independent and self-reliant community.

EWASSE PATROL NO. 2 - 1972/73
HOSKINS SUB-DISTRICT
STANDARD OF LIVING

CENTRAL NAKANAI CENSUS DIVISION
A.J. TWEEDIE.

11

The two trade stores at Silanga and the other at Uasilau have such a large turnover of goods that it is reasonable to state that there are very few families in these two areas that don't supplement their diet at least once a week with store goods like rice, tinned fish and biscuits.

The number of obviously new corrugated iron roofs in the Silanga area indicates the standard of living is increasing relatively quickly. That is, economically, the area is developing quicker than it is politically or changing socially.

There is one store with a Liquor Licence. It belongs to the Regional member and is well patronised by the men from the area.

The further away from these two areas, the lower the standard of living. This does not mean that there are any truly subsistence people; there aren't.

Due to a prolonged dry season, some of the villages have resorted to preparing sago as their gardens have been less productive than usual. All gardens that were observed on the patrol were in excellent stages of development and showed little sign of dying from lack of water.

EWASSE PATROL NO. 2 - 1972/73

CENTRAL NAKANAI CENSUS DIVISION

HOSKINS SUB-DISTRICT

A.J. TWEEDIE.

10

MISSIONS.

There is a new priest at Silanga Mission. He replaces Fr. Wagner. His name is Father Meinhard Wittwer M.S.C. He arrived in Papua New Guinea in March 1969. from Germany. He started at Papatatava Mission, near Rabaul. After eleven months there he was transferred to Silanga. He has been at Silanga now for nine months.

Silanga Mission consists of :- four Indigenous Sisters; (two teachers; one trained nurse and one cook.) and the only non Government expatriate in the area.

The United Church Mission at Uasilau is headed by Reverend Sivikli Kokilala. He is from the Gazelle Peninsula. He was a teacher for eleven years before resigning to take up preaching. He has been with the Church for five years, three of them at Uasilau. This man is very co-operative and next to Sea Ubia, could be the most helpful man in the area with his knowledge of the people and his ready assistance with answering questions.

EWASSE PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1972/73

CENTRAL NAKANAI CENSUS DIVISION. (9)

HOSKINS SUB-DISTRICT

A.J. TWEEDIE.

NON-INDIGENES

At the Department Of Agriculture Stocks and Fisheries station Salelubu, the European staff consists of John Seeto and Bruce Hill. Mr. Seeto is the Officer-In-Charge at Salelubu. He will be leaving the area in February 1973. Mr. Hill is Project Manager. He is currently unsure about how much longer he will be in the area.

The only other European in the area is the Father at Silanga Mission. He stated that the duration of his stay in the area depends entirely on the attitude of the people at Silanga.

EWASSE PATROL NO. 2 - 1972/73

CENTRAL NAKANAI CENSUS DIVISION

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HOSKINS SUB-DISTRICT

A.J. TWEEDIE.

COMMUNICATIONS

. ROADS

All major roads in the Silanga Uasilau area have been gravelled.

Very little interest in road maintenance was expressed anywhere in the area. However during discussions with each village the need for a major road to Biiala Oil Palm Project and Ewasse was pointed out. Two reasons were offered for this; to increase the demand for a highschool at Ewasse and to facilitate trade with the people settling on Oil Palm Blocks.

Virtually the entire area may be reached by motorcycle.

The movement of Paraga (Kupi) village closer to the coast has caused a change in the road system to and from this village. Future patrols should go to Paraga (Kupi) first. Travel from Paraga to Roko by a new and potentially dangerous track. From Roko to Mirapu by the original old trail. (See Map)

People who will be going to the Silanga Uasilau or Sale Malasi areas are hereby advised to take a motorcycle if possible in order to maintain some independence from the D.A.S.F. transport.

HOSKINS SUB-DISTRICT

A. J. TWEEDIE.

STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

The rate of political development has been slow in the past and is predicted to be even slower in the future. The people displayed an attitude (throughout the area) that seems to indicate that they believe what they don't know about will be forced on them.

The feeling that the people don't want to be interested in politics is a depressing feature of all talks held in the area. When questioned about this the people indicated that they felt that Self Government would be like Local Government and they were not very impressed with the Council.

The people resent the fact that the date for Self Government has been set and they weren't consulted.

Of the three groupings, Political, Economic and Social, the Political group is the most underdeveloped.

A stroke of good fortune during the patrol was the Australian elections coinciding. The absolute indifference to these very important developments that occurred during the patrol is indicative of the general attitude throughout the area.

The only successful method that seemed to help was the use of visual aids. The most successful was a drawing of a time scale with various historic dates to show that the current situation is one of development and not, as the people stated, one of decline.

HOSKINS SUB-DISTRICT

A.J. TWEEDIE.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

The following were investigated as ways to expand the economies of the areas.

- The people of the village Yauyau have stated their willingness to attempt to grow bigger gardens with the view to selling to settlers at Biiala Oil Palm Project. The situation was left at; when the people are serious enough to clear a block of ground to the satisfaction of one of the staff at Salelubu, then steps will be taken to obtain certain crops for planting.
- Meetings were held in the various centres about reducing two diseases that affect cocoa production. They are Vascular Streak Dieback (see attached photostat) and the Panthorhytes Weevil. The meetings at Uasilau and Silanga were attended by R.D.O. Seete who assisted by supplying specimens and his own knowledge at them. The project was left in the hands of the various Councillors and at the December meeting the Council agreed to devote a full week to eradicating, as far as possible, both of these diseases.

Name of the District

The Disease and its Symptoms

"Dieback" alone is an unsatisfactory name for the disease as it is often used to describe a general condition with a number of different causes. In general a form of dieback could be caused by such factors as root damage, exposure, salt damage, drought, water-logging, nutrient deficiencies, or attack by micro-organisms or insects. There are problems of dying back of cocoa in various areas of Papua New Guinea which appear to be due to one or other of these different environmental factors. These problems, however, are minor compared with the very serious and widespread dieback disease discussed below.

This destructive form of "dieback" can be recognised by the symptoms listed below: these symptoms are illustrated in the accompanying photographs.

1. The first indication of the disease on a branch on an older tree, or on the main shoot of a young seedling, is a characteristic yellowing in one or perhaps two leaves on the second or third flush behind the growing tip. Thus in most cases the leaves first showing symptoms may be up to a yard behind the tip; tip leaves show the symptoms first only in young seedlings or in slow-growing seedlings or branches. The pattern on the diseased leaves develops into small, sharply-defined green spots scattered over a yellow background. Diseased leaves fall within a few days of turning yellow. Leaves above, and below the first diseased leaf soon begin to show the yellow-green pattern and they also fall, leaving a bare length of shoot. This yellow-green pattern and subsequent leaf fall is a very good aid to diagnosis of the disease.
2. Lenticels (small groups of cells in the bark through which air can penetrate into the stem) in the vicinity of the first yellowed leaves become enlarged and corky, giving a rough appearance and feel to the bark. Other factors can also cause

this effect on lenticels and so it is not a good diagnostic character by itself.

3. As more leaves yellow and fall on one shoot, the buds in the leaf axils swell and produce short lateral shoots along the length of the diseased stem.
4. The unhardened leaves in the young flush of a diseased shoot may show an unusual pattern due to the death of tissue between their lateral veins. This "onkleaf" pattern is the same as that caused by calcium deficiency in cocoa.
5. Occasionally leaf scars left by the fall of diseased leaves may be covered by a white fungal growth which has been identified as the spore-producing structure of the fungus *Oncobasidium theobromae*. This occurs only when environmental conditions are suitable for its development.
6. If the dry surface layer is sliced off a leaf scar formed after the fall of a diseased leaf, three dark brown or black areas may be seen. These regions are discoloured vascular traces which passed into the diseased leaf before it fell and are very helpful for diagnosing the disease.
7. When the bark of a diseased stem is peeled off, both the inside of the bark and the surface of the woody vascular tissue turn brown very rapidly. With healthy stems this browning process occurs relatively slowly.
8. If the affected shoot is split lengthwise there is always a characteristic brown streaking of the woody tissue extending well beyond the region with yellowed leaves. This is typical of the disease and is a very good diagnostic character.
9. The disease eventually kills the whole shoot or seedling. If unchecked, it may extend back into the main branch resulting in progressive death first of the branch and then of the whole tree.

Name of the Disease

"Dieback" is an unsatisfactory name for the reasons given above. The streaking of the woody or vascular tissue is a very characteristic symptom which is well known to cocoa growers. It is there-

fore proposed that the name "vascular-streak dieback" be used in future to identify this particular disease.

Microscopic Examination of Diseased Tissues

Thin sections of diseased stem and leaf tissue were cut, stained to reveal any fungal hyphae or threads, and examined under a microscope. Fungal hyphae which appeared to be of the one type with a characteristic diameter, appearance and branching habit were found in association with the disease and grow exclusively in tubular, water-conducting cells (xylem vessels) in the diseased region of the stem and in the diseased leaves (fig. 15). Xylem vessels occur in leaf veins and in the woody vascular tissue

of the stem. A proportion of the infected xylem vessels were discoloured and blocked by gum-like deposits which account for the brown-black streaks seen with the naked eye. However, fungal hyphae were often located up to 10cm beyond the streaked region, indicating that fungal infection can precede symptom development. In cases where only one leaf was showing the very earliest sign of yellowing, hyphae were often found, not only throughout the leaf, but also in the stem for up to 30cm above and

below the leaf axil. The growth of the fungus exclusively in xylem vessels and ahead of symptom development are strong indications that the fungus is a primary pathogen and not simply a secondary invader of weakened or wounded stems. The stems showing the earliest signs of disease appeared to be perfectly health except for the yellowing of the first affected leaf. Occasionally when very early stages of the disease were examined the fungus was

found only in the first affected leaf, suggesting that fungal penetration can occur through a leaf.

The fungus was not found in the young flush leaves showing "oakleaf" symptoms, indicating that this could be a secondary symptom following the blockage of xylem vessels further down the stem, restricting the upflow of mineral salts to the tip leaves (figs. 5 & 6.).

Isolation of Fungus

One particular fungus, whose hyphal diameter, appearance and branching habit were identical to that of the fungus seen in diseased xylem, grew consistently from freshly cut diseased stems and leaves held at high humidity in a moisture chamber or culture tubes. Microscopic examination showed that this fungus was emerging from the cut ends of xylem vessels. The fungus grew slowly in culture tubes when transferred away from diseased cocoa stem and did not produce spores in culture.

When diseased leaves were broken from a stem and the stem and leaf held at high humidity, this same fungus grew prolifically from vascular tissue exposed on the leaf scar in the stem and on the butt of the leaf (fig. 14). This growth was also

noticed in the field when diseased leaves fell during moist conditions, either in damp weather or early in the evening. Under drier conditions this emerged fungal growth settled down on the leaf scar and surrounding bark and, over a period of several days, formed the white, compact layer which is the spore-producing structure or fruitbody of the fungus. From this structure the fungus was described and named *Oncobasidium theobromae*. This fungus, which is not to be confused with *Botryodiplodia theobromae*, has not been found on the healthy parts of cocoa nor on any other plant. The close association of this fungus with diseased cocoa is another indication that it is a primary pathogen rather than a secondary invader.

Sporulation and Pathogenicity of Fungus

Fruitbodies of the fungus occurred most commonly after prolonged periods of moist weather as very humid conditions are necessary for the fungus to emerge from diseased leaf scars. Fruitbodies have remained fertile for up to a month before drying up or being washed away. When the branch bearing them dies the fruitbodies also die and dry up. *Oncobasidium theobromae* (unlike its close relative, *Corticium salmonicolor*, the cause of pink disease of cocoa which sporulates on dead or living cocoa tissue) sporulates only on living, though diseased, cocoa stems. This is a further sign that *Oncobasidium* is a well-adapted primary pathogen of cocoa.

Oncobasidium theobromae produces and sheds its spores mostly at night, after late afternoon or early evening rain sufficient to wet the fruitbodies. Dry fruitbodies do not shed spores. Maximum spore shed usually occurs between midnight and 4am. Fruitbodies on pieces of stem cut from diseased branches shed spores for up to three successive nights if wetted sufficiently and held at high humidity.

By shedding spores of *Oncobasidium theobromae* from pieces of stem on to healthy cocoa seedlings

held under plastic bags it was possible to induce the symptoms of vascular-streak dieback in the seedlings. Seedlings treated similarly, except that they did not have spores shed on to them, did not become diseased. Symptoms first appeared in the field 2-3 months after spores were shed on them. This corresponded with an expected incubation period calculated from the rate of fungal growth in branches. The first symptoms were yellowing of leaves (which had been unhardened at the time of spore shedding) and enlargement of lenticels in the vicinity of these leaves. It thus appears that fungal infection occurs through the unhardened leaves or the stem of the young flush. The fungus was re-isolated from the seedlings in which the disease had been induced and fruitbodies of *Oncobasidium theobromae* were formed on a few of the leaf scars on the diseased seedlings.

On the basis of this preliminary pathogenicity test and the previously mentioned evidence it was concluded that *Oncobasidium theobromae* is the cause vascular-streak dieback of cocoa.

Disease Spread

The disease is spread by the spores of this fungus which are produced on diseased branches only at night under special climatic conditions and are carried by the wind. Spores deposited on the young flush of cocoa trees, whether these trees are already diseased or not, may produce new infections. Thus the level of disease builds up in an infected block of cocoa and is particularly noticeable and

damaging on replants. The disease spreads from older diseased blocks into adjacent, newly planted blocks of cocoa, with the incidence of disease in the newly planted blocks decreasing with distance from the old cocoa. The distance over which spores are carried is limited by the lack of strong winds at night and probably also by the high humidity at night causing condensation on the spores and increa-

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sing their weight. In addition the thin-walled, colourless spores are rapidly killed by the low humidity and high intensity of ultra-violet light encountered during the day. This limits the time during which they can be dispersed in a viable state to the few hours of darkness immediately after they are

shed, and hence the distance they can be dispersed is also limited. This may well explain why vascular-streak dieback has not spread from New Britain and mainland of Papua New Guinea to New Ireland and Bougainville.

Control of the Disease

The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries has developed clonal cocoa with varying degrees of resistance to the disease. Now that the causal organism is known it may be possible to test these clones more rapidly. It is hoped that it will be possible to determine the nature of this resistance and to take steps to prevent the fungus overcoming it. The D.A.S.F. recommendation that cocoa be

pruned of diseased branches on a regular basis is strengthened by knowledge that such pruning is removing the source of further infection. The removal of suckers on or near the trunk is important if the fungus is to be denied easy access to the trunk through the unhardened leaves on these suckers.

It is apparent that cocoa nurseries should not be located under old, potentially diseased trees.



1. Branch showing earliest symptom of vascular-streak dieback; one yellowing leaf on second flush behind the growing tip. Note green spots on the yellow leaf.

2. Seedling showing the first yellowing leaf on the second or third flush behind tips. Note green spots on yellow leaf.

EWASSE PATROL NO. 2 - 1972/73

CENTRAL NAKANAI CENSUS DIVISION

HOSKINS SUB-DISTRICT

A.J. TWEEDIE.

APPENDIX 1 UPDATING APPENDIX 6 OF PATROL REPORT 1 - 1971/72

EDUCATION

TEACHER QUALIFICATION	STD. TAUGHT	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
<u>Silanga Catholic Mission Primary T School</u>				
B2	6	23	30	39
B2	5	28	23	51
B1	4	20	13	33
B2	3	30	45	75
A	2	19	14	33
A	1	26	23	49
		<u>146</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>294</u>

<u>Uasilau United Church Primary T School</u>				
B2	5	13	12	25
C	4	18	10	28
A2	3	17	10	27
A1	2	18	9	27
A	1	20	8	28
		<u>76</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>125</u>

<u>Sale-Malasi Primary T School</u>				
B1	3	13	5	18
B	2	20	19	39
A	1	25	15	40
		<u>58</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>97</u>

There are four more schools, with a fifth partially completed.
 There are also two more schools being built.
 There are two more schools being built per the contract.

APPENDIX 2 UPDATING APPENDIX 44 of REPORT 1 - 1971/72Crop Statistics.

Cocoa:-	Trees	NEW PLANTINGS	TOTAL TO DATE
VILLAGE			
Mirapu		658	7,046
Paraga (Kupi)		294	8,950
Roko		367	367
Umu		2,654	11,868
Sipa		397	11,208
Tarobi		Nil Since 1970	2,530
Uasilau Community Block		" " 1965	18,291
Babata	"	" " "	3,264
Loa	"	" " "	1,786
KOTOU	"	" " "	5,460

Uasilau Sub-Division	275,200
Silanga Sub-Division	319,200
Sale Malasi Sub-Division & Community Blocks	Unavailable

662,171

Production

Sumu Co-Operative	174 tons
Loa Ubia	13 tons
Soa Ubia	3 tons
Toluga	5/8 tons

190 5/8 tons

There are four Cocoa Driers, with a fifth partially completed. Three of the operational driers belong to Sumu.

Sumu have been offered \$600.00 per ton for cocoa on a contract basis for 1973. This was declined.

609 67-17-11

POPULATION

Govt. Print.—1946/20,000.—5.72.

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12	SALE	33	22	23	24	-	-	9	-	111
	KORVASI	29	28	26	32	1	2	8	1	127
12	MALASI	44	43	50		-	-	4	-	176
	SULU	9	10	8	7	-	1	1	1	37
12	KAIANG	38	40	27	25	-	-	7	-	137
12	TARABI	44	28	35	41	15	6	20	11	200
	PASUBI	6	8	13	15	6	1	10	5	64
12	SISIMI	11	8	12	10	1	2	4	1	49
	KAI	21	13	13	22	-	-	4	-	73
0/12	MIRAPU	23	28	24	24	-	-	6		105
	SOSOLI	16	13	16	13	-	-	4	-	62
2/12	PARAGA (KUPI)	23	15	20	25	-	-	5	-	93
3/12	ROKO	51	48	43	53	-	-	7	-	202
										<u>4371</u>

Date: 23/1/1973

M. W. Brightwell
District Commissioner

WNL:SU

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU

67-17-11

6th February, 1973

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

EWASSE PATROL NO. 3 of 1972/73.

Reference your 67-1-6 of 24th January, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 5 arising out of the above patrol of East Nakanai Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. J.N. Moore, Assistant District Officer.

A very good set of situation reports, concise and to the point.

C.G. Little
C.G. LITTLE
a/Secretary

609 67-17-11

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DISCOM
4 & 26

67-1-6

WIV.FMB



District Office,
Box 78 P.O.
KIMBE W.N.B.

24th January, 1973

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

EWASSE PATROL No. 1 and 3 - 72/73

... Attached find the above for your information.

The report cover only for Patrol Report No. 1-72/73 is being sent for your records as no Situation Report was written on the land investigation at "BOLO".

M.W. Brightwell
M.W. BRIGHTWELL
District Commissioner.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
HOSKINS

Officer in Charge
Patrol Post,
EWASSE