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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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AREA STUDY.

K. J. TAYLOR

A. Introduction.

(a) The Kulon-Birar-Tapo-Sulka census Division is the area east of Kokopo and incorporates Cape Gazelle and then goes right down the Warrangoi River. The area is very fertile and as a result it is extensively planted with cash crops of cocoa and coconuts. There are small pockets of Virgin Bush which are mainly located on the sides of steep gully's.

Climate in the area is similar to Rabaul and Kokopo although along the coast and especially at Cape Gazelle much more rain is received. Over the last five years the average rain fall for Kokopo is 72 inches P.A.

(b) The start of this census division is approximately 4 miles on the Eastern side of Kokopo. It has a very extensive road net work which is accessible all the year round. The nearest small ships Warf is at Vanapope Catholic Mission station which is approximately 1 mile east of Kokopo. However there are several suitable sites along the coast where small craft may way anchor and discharge or load cargo if desired. The only available aerodromes are either Vanakanau or Rabaul which would involve at least an hour to two hours drive to reach either. However there are several suitable sites for a Helicopter to land and they are as follows.

1. Bitapaka Hospital or St Josephs School Bitapaka.
2. Tapo Primary T School.
3. Malakuna Primary T School.
4. Kulon Plantation.
5. Rara School Sulka Reserve.

For location see attached map.

(c) Since the 1870's these people have been in contact with Europeans and have been under the influence of three different Administrations, German, Australian, Japanese and Australian. As there have been many books written about the Tolai people I do not intend to comment any further on their history. The people in the area are very suspicious of any government officer who comes into the villages and it takes a long time before these people will accept you completely. At the moment the people are split into the following three groups: Mataungan, Pro Council and Warbeta. These various groups have really split the Tolai people especially the Mataungan Association which has gone beyond the point of just being Anti Multi racial Council and has become an outlet for those that have a grudge against the Government. For further detail see the Situation Report.

As well as the Tolai people in the area we have a group of people known as the Sulkas who occupy the Sulka Reserve. These people left Gouma after a raid by the Malaokals and paddled by canoe to Kaŕagap where they were chased by the Tolais to Bilur and many were killed. After this the survivors paddled to Londip Plantation where Mr. Lum took them in and whilst working for him they lived in the area known as Mope. This took place in German times and over the years with assistance of some Migration from Gouma we now have a current population of 534 who live at the following Villages: Wat Wat, Ganai, Vanabaur.

These people were on council until 1969 when they joined the Gazelle Local Government Council. Today there

K. J. Taylor

are a few supporting the Mataungan Association but the majority are for the council.

B. Population Distribution and Trends.

- (a) See attached village population Register.
- (b) See Patrol Map. All villages have road access.
- (c) The adult males absent at work both inside and outside the district is approximately 4.9% of the 16-45 male age group.

C. Social Grouping.

(a) As there are two different communities in this area, I shall deal with the Tolais firstly and then Sulka's secondly. As much has been written about the Tolai Social structure I shall only comment on it briefly. There are two moieties, Mingulfa and Tarangou with a clan system extending throughout the whole group.

The sulkas are a fragmented community as they have all left their various clans at home and have come and settled on the sulka reserve. Besides the original movement of people from Gouma over the years there has been inter marriage between the Gouma people, and others from all parts of New Britain as well as the main land. Because of this, these people have no real home as they are the start of another community.

Other divisions in the structure of both communities are those formed by the different religious followings.

(b) The functional social unit for the Tolais is the extended family or "opiktarai" having its own Lualua. The opiktarai is virtually autonomous but does come under control of the Lualua (head man) of the Vunatarai should there be any disputes between opiktarai. The Lualua of a Vunatarai is usually an elderly person who is the authority on custom, especially those referring to land matters.

The Sulkas functional social unit is the extended family and everything evolves around the family unit. Because of the various races involved they are all going their separate ways but the family as a unit is all that helps to keep them together. Because there is no land involved it is very difficult for the clan system to function properly.

(c) The Tolai people all speak Kuanua however the villages of Malakuna, Kulou, Makurapau and Birar have another dialect of their own and therefore speak two dialects. The Sulka people have several dialects depending on where they actually come from. However the Gouma dialect is used very frequently however Pidgen is the language which enables the various groups to communicate with each other.

(d) At the moment there are many divisions amongst the Tolais. Today they are divided into three groups, Non-Council, Mataungan and Pro Council. These divisions are very apparent in all social activities and it is only on special occasions and Celebrations ect. that these groups will show signs of affinity as one race. Although on the surface the Mataungan Association appears to be a united body, underneath it is very fragmented and is not united. Co-operation between villages is even worse and it is therefore very difficult to get self help projects going.

Division by religious beliefs are distinct but usually do not cause any friction.

Fortunately the Sulkas are not as fragmented as the Tolais and even though there are two groups Mataungan and Pro Council. They are willing to unite as a community and attend all celebrations and also participate in village activities and self help projects.

(e) The relationship between the Sulkas and Tolais is not good as neither community like each other. One of the reasons for this friction is the fact that the Sulkas are living on ground which the Tolais say belongs to them, as it was never paid for. This last comment is correct as the area was declared waste and vacant by the German Administration.

D. Leadership.

(a,b,c,) Due to the political upheaval during the time of this Patrol I decided not to delve too deeply into the leadership patterns of the various villages. However traditional leaders still have a lot to say about all matters. Below is a list of obvious leaders.

TAUI No.1	-	TOVARAIT
TAUI No.2	-	TOLAU
RAINAU	-	JUBILEE
MALAKUNA	-	TOKAKAP
KULON	-	SIKEL
MAKURAPAU	-	TORUPUE, PENI PITMUR
BIRAR	-	TOLAUN
TABI'NA	-	BERNARD
VUNABAUR	-	ALPHONSE MAGEL
WAT WAT	-	BERNARD SABUA
GANAI	-	LOMOT, OTTO
KAMAKAMAR	-	TOVULVUL
KORAI	-	TONGOROP
BILUR	-	TOKULAP
MENEBOBON	-	TOVINALU
KAMAR	-	PENIE
MAPAWA	-	SAKIUT
MAR MAR	-	ISEREL
BALADA	-	TOVALUE
TOGORO	-	JOSEPH
RALABANG	-	TURPAT
RALABANG	-	TOLIKUN

E. Land Tenure and Use.

(a) The land is held under the Matrilineal inheritance system with the LuaLua controlling disposal of the land. No other significant changes in land tenure are obvious. This does not affect the Sulkas as they are living on a Native Reserve.

(b) Tomeriba Tomakala of Kabakal Village holds a lease from the Administration over Portion 390 and he also holds title to his ground at Kabakal. The above is the only one in this area that has gone ahead with land tenure conversion but very few have applied. One of the reasons for this is the long delay in getting the ground converted. Amongst the Tolai community you have some people wanting customary land ownership whilst others want to have title to their own ground so that the land stays with their family. However at the moment there appears to be no effective way of getting title to ground, quickly. Even the simple process of Registration of land under

Section 15 is very slow and takes many months and in some cases years before the ground is finally registered. However the proposed changes to the land Bill should enable some form of land registration to take place quickly. It is most important that this can take place as land is one of the main problems in this area.

(a) In both communities cash crop plantings are mainly individual efforts. Due to the lack of cohesion between the various groups all community or group projects have failed. Evidence of this can be found in the majority of villages and normally the area has been allowed to revert back to bush without any one showing any concern.

F, Literacy.

(a) Education is very well provided for in this area as there is a total of seven schools, of which 6 are mission and one government. The schools are as follows:-

MALAKUNA Primary "A" School (Administration) NOV 69

<u>STANDARD</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep	25	23	48
Std 1	-	-	-
" 2	22	19	41
" 3	30	10	40
" 4	20	14	34
" 5	21	14	35
" 6	14	8	22
Totals	<u>132</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>220</u>

BIRAR Primary "T" School (Catholic Mission) NOV 69

<u>STANDARD</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep	8	9	17
Std 1	15	14	29
" 2	11	10	21
" 3	9	5	14
Totals	<u>39</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>70</u>

BILUR Primary "T" School (Methodist Mission) NOV 69

<u>STANDARD</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep	-	-	-
Std 1	14	8	22
" 2	9	10	19
" 3	16	13	29
Totals	<u>39</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>70</u>

MOPE Primary "T" School RARA (Catholic Mission) NOV 69

<u>STANDARD</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep	28	16	44
Std 1	14	14	28
" 2	9	10	19
" 3	16	13	29
Totals	<u>39</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>104</u>

TAPO Primary "T" School (Catholic Mission) Nov 69

<u>STANDARD</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep	30	24	54
Std 1	21	15	36
" 2	23	15	38
" 3	20	10	30
" 4	33	29	62
" 5	24	35	59
" 6	16	34	50
Totals	<u>167</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>329</u>

ST JOSEPHS BITAPAKA Primary "T" School (Catholic Mission)

<u>STANDARD</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep	33	24	57
Std 1	37	32	69
" 2	26	23	49
" 3	15	23	38
" 4	9	21	30
" 5	18	14	32
Totals	<u>138</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>275</u>

HOLY GUARDIAN ANGELS Primary "T" School (Catholic Mission)

<u>STANDARD</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep	11	6	17
Std 1	5	-	5
" 2	-	5	5
" 3	3	1	4
" 4	1	5	6
Totals	<u>20</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>37</u>

The English language is taught at all the above schools

(b) Approximately 80% of the population in this area are fluent in the Lengua Franca, but the literacy rate would be much lower, approximately 45% of adult males are literate or some literate in the vernacular lingua franca and English.

(c) Because of the availability of Education in the area there are many people who have received a secondary education and specialized training in various fields.

(e) All the people show great interest in the radio and also in any type of publication that is available. The various publications put out by Department of Information and Extension Services e.g. Nius Bilong yu mi are most sought after. However they are only available in limited quantities which is a pity. News Papers are also widely read by the more educated people. Radio Receivers can be found in the majority of homes.

G. Standard of Living.

(a) The villages and houses are generally in a reasonable state. There are a large number of European styled houses built out of permanent materials. As well

as houses consisting of half native building materials and permanent materials.. The main items being used are sawn timber bearers, corrugated roofing iron and water tanks. European type furniture is limited, tables and chairs and wored food safes.

Sanitation in the villages is of good standard as the majority of houses have covered in pit laterines which are kept reasonably clean. Malaria control units visit the area regularly although lately the people have been keeping their houses locked so that they cant be sprayed.

Items of clothing mainly worn are as follows; Blouses, shorts, shirts, Lap Laps.

(b) The staple food of both communities is similar and consists of Sweet Potato, bannanas, Taro plus a wide selection of leaf plants. However canned foodstuffs plus rice are playing an ever increasing part in their diet.

(c) There are no community centres in the area and the people normally hold their meetings at the various saving and loans buildings which are scattered throughout the area. At the moment the only womens club which is still working is at Malakuna. However everyone else showed great interest in the idea as clubs had been started in most villages but failed when there wasnt sufficient supervisory staff.

H. Missions

(a) CATHOLIC MISSION

TAUI NO.1 VILLAGE
TAUI NO.2 VILLAGE
½ RAINAU VILLAGE
BIRAR VILLAGE
KAMAKAMAR VILLAGE
KORAI VILLAGE
MENEBOBON VILLAGE
KAMAR VILLAGE
MAR MAR VILLAGE.

BALADA VILLAGE
TOGORO VILLAGE
RATAVUE VILLAGE
RALABANG VILLAGE
TABUNA VILLAGE
KATAKATAI VILLAGE
VUNABAUR VILLAGE
WAT WAT VILLAGE
GANAI VILLAGE

UNITED CHURCH (M.O.M.).

½ RAINAU VILLAGE
MALAKUNA VILLAGE
KULON VILLAGE
MAKURAPAU VILLAGE
BILUR VILLAGE
MARAWA VILLAGE
½ MAR MAR VILLAGE

There is no obvious sign of tension between either groups. Although since the Mataungen Association came on the scene you normally find that in a split village the catholic half is Mataungen and the other half remains council.

(b) Both missions provide and maintain six out of seven school that are within the area. As well as this the staff from the catholic mission at Vunapope carry out regular infant welfare patrols visiting each village once a month. The Bitapaka T.B. Hospital is also staffed by catholic mission personell. All the mission schools are staffed by indigenous teachers and the school at the Tapo

Mission Station is the only one with a European head teacher. The hospital has both European and indigenous staff.

(c) At least 95% of the people profess to be followers of the Christian faith. The most influential mission would be the catholic mission. The area is well catered for with churches as both religions have scattered throughout the area.

I. Non-Indigenes.

(a) See attached folio one for detail of all plantations. The only factory in the area is the Ulaveo Dedicated coconut factory which is owned by Island Estates.

(b) The only plantations which employ any of the local people are as follows:-

ULAVEO FACTORY	6	TOLAI
KULON PLANTATION	8	TOLAI
WAT WAT PLANTATION	30	SULKAS
TANUA PLANTATION	10	SULKAS

As you can see from the above figures the local people are just not prepared to work on the plantations which means thousands of foreign natives are employed.

(c) Makurapu Plantation is the only plantation which buys produce from the surrounding villages. They purchase approximately 143 tons of cocoa beans per year depending on the season. Most of the produce from the area is either sold to chinese at Kokopo, Tolai cocoa fermentary's or C.M.B. at Rabaul. All places are linked by road and most villages have several trucks which they can use to transport their produce.

(d) Nil.

J. Communications.

(a) The road net work is extensive and accessible all the year round. The main roads are maintained by Commonwealth Department of Works and have all been topped dressed with river gravel. Besides this the numerous village roads are maintained by the people and the council. All roads are sufficient for conventional two wheel drive vehicles as well as heavy transport.

(b) Sea.

See (b) of Introduction. No new wharf sites.

(c) Air.

See (b) of Introduction. No possible new sites for aerodrome unless some of the developed plantations were purchased.

K. Technical and Clerical Skills.

Because of the length of contact with Europeans and the availability of Education in the area, there are many people with all types of Technical and Clerical skills. Many are employed by various institutions both inside and outside the district.

L. The Stage of Political Development.

These people have been under three different Administrations but it wasn't until after 1945 that progress really took place. In 1951 the first council known as Vunamai was established and later on three others were established. This area was controlled by the Vunamai council and during this time they carried out quite a bit of work. Then in 1963, the four councils amalgamated and

formed the Gazelle Local Government Council. However in this area there still remained villages that were non council and it was not until the formation of the Multi Racial Council in 1969, that these people were brought under council control. However they did not like it and were the first ones to go over to the Mataungen Association. Since then the Mataungen Association has become stronger and is now a thorn in the Government's side. For further details on this matter see the Situation Report.

M. The Economy of the Area.

No accurate figures can be given under this heading as the Department of Agricultural Stock and Fisheries are unable to supply any up to date counts. Besides this the indigenous people were very reluctant to disclose any information about the size of their plantations or their earnings. As well as this the plantings of cash crops are very extensive.

(a) There has been no coconut or cocoa census in the area for a long period of time. Plantings of both cocoa and coconut trees are all very mature and most plantations are poorly maintained.

(b) It is not possible to gain figures of production as the various bodies concerned only maintain district records. The outlets for produce are as follows:-

1. Chinese trade stores
2. C.M.B.
3. Tolai cocoa Project.
4. Plantations.

(c) These figures are not available, however because of disease and lack of care the trees are not producing as they should be.

(d) Approximately a quarter of the villages grow various food stuffs for sale at the Rabaul, and Kokopo markets. As well the villages sell any surplus food to the numerous plantation workers who live in the area.

(e) Very few people work for wages, and those that do work are paid the rates set out under the Native Labour Ordinance. The majority depend on income from agricultural produce but because of the lack of details it is not possible to calculate this income on a per capita basis.

(f) Co-operatives are not functioning properly in this area and the remaining co-operative stores at Bitapaka and Malakuna are experiencing difficulties at the moment. One of the main problems is mis approximation of funds.

(g) There are two outstanding Entrepreneurs, the rest of the people make a reasonable living from primary produce. Many trading enterprises have been started and then they failed because of the following points.

1. Too many stores.
2. Lack of capital.
3. Bad debts.
3. Poor business practices.

The successful entrepreneurs are as follows:-

1. Tomeniba Tomakale of Kabanal who has a plantation and a very successful trade store. He employs 20 labourers and uses mechanical equipment and insecticide

as a means of getting production.

2. John Tovarait who has large land holdings which are fully planted with cash crops. His labour force is mainly the family with assistance of a few help~~ers~~ on casual salaries when the work becomes too much.

(h) It is not possible to gain these figures as the majority of people bank in Rabaul at the various branches. Because of this the banks are unable to supply the required detail as they only keep overall records.

(i) Because of the present upheaval the people are not meeting their tax obligations. For further detail see Situation Report.

(j) Due to lack of information as previously mentioned it is impossible to calculate a realistic per capita income figure. I have been unable to get any information from other departments or the people themselves.

(k) This section has been covered fully in the rest of the report.

N. Possibilities of Expanding the Economy.

(a) Both the Tolais and the Sulkas are extremely short of land and there is very little arable land available for increased plantings of cash crops. The shortage of land in this area is well known and as much has been written about it, I do not intend to delve any further into it. There are landless clans in a number of the villages.

(b) There are markets in Rabaul and Kokopo and these are well and truly catered for. In fact the people at times produce more than what is required. However, the quality of their produce could be improved by the use of better Market gardening practices.

(c) From the census figures one can see that there is a surplus of man power in the villages. However these are mainly standard drop outs who are just not interested in working for a wage. They prefer to just lay about the villages and do as they like.

(d) Because of the uncertainty of prices for cocoa copra and also the various diseases now causing trouble, it is most important that we start thinking of new crops. There have been trial plantings of pepper planted through out the area but they haven't been successful. For further detail see Situation Report.

(e) This section has been covered in the body of the Situation Report and this area study.

O. Attitude Toward Local Government.

Much has been written and stated about the success of Local Government in the Gazelle Peninsula. However during the past year the Local Government system has fallen apart after the change over to Multi Racial and now the people have no interest or desire to support this system. For further detail please see the Situation Report, as this topic is well covered under heading of Political.

Conclusion.

All villages were visited during the course of the patrol and it is hoped that this information plus the Situation Report will give an up to date coverage of the present situation.

For your information please.

K.J. Taylor

(K.J. TAYLOR.)
Assistant Patrol Officer.

NAME OF BUSINESS	OWNERS NAME	MANAGERS NAME	PURCHASE OF LOCAL PRODUCE	TYPE OF BUSINESS	NO OF LOCALS EMPLOYED	PORTION NO.	TYPE LEASE
ULAVEO	Island Estates	David Vance	Kau Kau	Pltn	1	252, 79	F/H
NUWOK	" "	Izaak Contant		Pltn		249	F/H
RAINAU	Theo Thomas P/L	Peter Buckle		Pltn		5, 6	AG/LSE
TOKUA	Tokua Pltns Ltd	Dennis Jones		Pltn		4	F/H
TOKARKAR	F.Y.Y. Chan, P.Chan F.C. & Patrick Chan	Francis Luaan		Pltn		250 lot3 250 lot2	F/H F/H
TOVARUR	Tovarur Pltns Ltd	Frank Wilson	KauKau 3000lb f/n	Pltn		251, 715	F/H
WATTA	Watta Pltns P/L	ART Pasop		Pltn		377, 485	F/H
KAP KAP	Francis Chan	Andrew Lee		Pltn		484, 77	F/H
REIVEN	E.H. Farrell	Arthur Martin		Pltn		378, 375	F/H
"	"	" "		Pltn		376 82	F/H AG/Lse
"	"	" "		Pltn		81 250 Lot1	AG/Lse F/H
TAMALILI	F.Y. Chan	Micheal Tam		Pltn		83, 66	AG/Lse
KULON	Kulon Pltns Ltd.	Ernie Reece		Pltn		65, 64	F/H
"	" " "	" "		Pltn		3	F/H
MAKURAPAU	Makurapau Estates	Han Dia Fong	143ton wet bean villages	Pltn	3	4 94 333	F/H AG/Lse AG/Lse
"	" "	" " "					
KABANGA	Kabanga Pltns Ltd	Dick Dunbar Reid	KauKau	Pltn	2	93, 25	F/H
LONDIF	New Britain Pltns L.	M. Fagg		Pltn		747, 240&2	F/H
WAT WAT	S.K. Foon & others	Run by sepik bossbol		Pltn		14	Ag/lse
VUNABAL	C.P.L.	William Davies		Pltn		13	AG/Lse
RALABANG	C.P.L.	William Davies		Pltn		332, 232, 233	F/H
GILALUM	Bernard Trading Co	Jim Benson		Pltn		234 Lot 4	F/H
TANA	M & L.R. Mansfield	L. Mansfield		Pltn	12Sulka	234 Lot2&3	F/H

NAME OF BUSINESS	OWNERS NAME	MANAGERS NAME	PURCHASE OF LOCAL PRODUCE	TYPE OF BUSINESS	NO OF LOCALS EMPLOYED	PORTION NO.	TYPE LEASE
WARAIM	Bernard Trading Co.	E. Edwards		P1tn		235 Lot1	F/H
LOONG	Seeto Wu Ngok	Seeto Wu Ngok		P1tn		234 Lot 1	F/H
YORK	E. Turner	E. Turner		P1tn		235 Lot2	F/H
WARENWUJA	R.K. Gault	R.K. Gault		P1tn		235 Lot3	F/H
WARAIM	WARAIM (New Guinea)	Ern Edwards		P1tn		325 Lot1	F/H
TABOOKA	Cocunut Products Ltd	M. Waring		P1tn		231	F/H

COPY ONLY

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

(Folio No. 1.)

Birth Rate =per 100

Death Rate =per 100

Year 1969 Month MARCH

Natural Increase =per 100

	VILLAGE	Day of Month	DEATHS								BIRTHS	MIGRATIONS							
			Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years			16-45 Years		46 and over		IN		OUT	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	Balada	29.3.69										10	3	7	11	1			
17	Birar	17.3.69						2				4	1	15	7	3	5		
18	Ganai	19.3.69									1	1	1	20	18	16	16		
19	Karakamar	14.3.69										2	10	16	14	25	8		
20	Karu	12.3.69								1		1	1	12	9	1	3		
21	Katakatai	25.3.69									1	1	1	19	17	3	8		
22	Korai	14.3.69			1						2	1	11	10	8	11			
23	Kulon	12.3.69										1	7	7	3	2			
24	Makurapeu	11.3.69										1	120	18	9	7			
25	Malakuna	10.3.69									2	1	12	24	20	27			
26	Marsawa	18.3.69			1							1	112	9	6	4			
27	Marnar	18.3.69			1							2	310	18	17	17			
28	Menobondon	17.3.69										1	112	9	10	15			
29	Rainau	7.3.69									1	2	117	17	15	18			
30	Ralabang	24.3.69			1	1	2			1		7	21	4	9	10			
TOTALS					4		3	2		1	6	3	26	142	223	134	170		

	VILLAGE	Day of Month	ABSENT WORKERS				ABSENT STUDENTS										
			Inside District		Outside District		Inside the District		Outside the District								
			Government		Mission		Government		Mission								
			Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult					
16	Balada	29.3.69				1	1			1							
17	Birar	17.3.69					2		7	5							
18	Ganai	19.3.69		3			2		3								
19	Karakamar	14.3.69					1		10	10							
20	Karu	12.3.69		2		2	1		3	1							
21	Katakatai	25.3.69															
22	Korai	14.3.69							3	5							
23	Kulon	12.3.69							13	5							
24	Makurapeu	11.3.69		1			2		2	2							
25	Malakuna	10.3.69		1	1		2	2	2	18							2
26	Marsawa	18.3.69															
27	Marnar	18.3.69		1	1				2	6							
28	Menobondon	17.3.69							7	3							
29	Rainau	7.3.69					3	1	19	10							
30	Ralabang	24.3.69					3		1								
TOTALS				7	7	5	1	16	3	18	1			23	14		2

	VILLAGE	Day of Month	POPULATION IN VILLAGE AT TIME OF CENSUS								TOTALS, inc. ABSENTEES		GRAND TOTAL	Average size of Family					
			Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16-45 Years				46 and over				
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F			
16	Balada	29.3.69	3	2	7	5	3	3	1	12	13	8	9	3	15	21	22	96	3.6
17	Birar	17.3.69	4	4	17	8	6	6	2	23	24	14	8	5	3	4	32	179	4.1
18	Ganai	19.3.69	3	1	26	22	8	5	2	35	39	14	1	6	5	8	25	245	2.3
19	Karakamar	14.3.69		8	16	13	7	4	2	32	30	7	4	5	4	7	34	163	3.9
20	Karu	12.3.69	3	4	16	8	1	2		4	3	5	3	4	2	2	20	119	4.00
21	Katakatai	25.3.69	0	7	21	13	8	6	1	23	37	12	9	6	5	7	16	217	3.8
22	Korai	14.3.69	4	2	12	10	2	2	3	2	9	7	7	3	6	3	3	137	3.8
23	Kulon	12.3.69	2	3	6	10	3	10	4	18	20	7	6	3	3	0	25	111	3.6
24	Makurapeu	11.3.69	9	5	18	18	8	8	1	53	28	19	10	7	6	5	6	238	4.0
25	Malakuna	10.3.69	11	8	16	19	7	6	3	34	40	13	9	8	6	4	52	257	3.2
26	Marsawa	18.3.69	3	2	16	16	6	6	1	54	29	18	8	4	3	6	38	183	3.0
27	Marnar	18.3.69	3	8	18	10	4	5	5	63	34	9	12	5	5	2	4	193	3.7
28	Menobondon	17.3.69	3	8	18	10	4	5	5	63	34	9	12	5	5	2	4	193	3.7
29	Rainau	7.3.69	3	1	22	14	3	6	2	33	36	14	12	7	5	5	4	229	2.5
30	Ralabang	24.3.69	3	1	4	2	3	2	4	1	2	18	21	13	7	2	6	141	2.5
TOTALS			83	83	256	262	77	77	44	44	45	502	238	84	137	76	70	320	4.0

COPY ONLY

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

(Folio No. 1.)

ITULON BUREAU CENSUS ^{PHILIPPINE} Birth Rate = 5.27 per 100

Death Rate = 1.88 per 100

Year 1969 Month March Natural Increase = 3.39 per 100

	VILLAGE	Day of Month	DEATHS						BIRTHS	MIGRATIONS											
			Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years			11-15 Years		16-45 Years		46 and over		IN		OUT			
			M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
16	Ratavul	27.3.69				1					2	2	1	17	13	3	6	1	1		
17	Tabuna	26.3.69									1		3	11	12	3	4	1	6		
18	Tauli No. 1	5.3.69										2	1	30	21	17	13	4	12		
19	Tauli No. 2	6.3.69										1	2	38	35	6	14	18	23		
20	Togoro	27.3.69									1	1		23	20	34	17	5	6		
21	Wat Wat	21.3.69									1	2	4	10	10	15	16	1	6		
22	Vunabaur	20.3.69									1	1		11	10	9	9	4	5		
23																					
24																					
25	Total					1					3	3	9	11	140	121	87	79	34	62	
26																					
27																					
28	Folio 1.				4		3	2		1	6	3	26	14	21	220	813	170	100	151	
29																					
30																					
TOTALS					4	1	3	3		1	9	6	35	25	32	392	212	9	13	4	213

	VILLAGE	Day of Month	ABSENT WORKERS				ABSENT STUDENTS														
			Inside District		Outside District		Inside the District		Outside the District												
			Government		Mission		Government		Mission												
			Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
16	Ratavul	27.3.69				2	1			23	26										
17	Tabuna	26.3.69				1				17	9										
18	Tauli No. 1	5.3.69	3	1	8	3	12	5	1	1				4	9	35		2	1		
19	Tauli No. 2	6.3.69			1	3	4	1	3	1				9	17			1			
20	Togoro	27.3.69			2	1			2	1	6			25	20						
21	Wat Wat	21.3.69					1							10	14						
22	Vunabaur	20.3.69			1	2	1							19	13			1			
23																					
24																					
25	Total		5	3	9	6	2	7	7	8			23	74			4	1			
26																					
27																					
28	Folio 1.		7	7	5	1	6	3	12	9			23	214			11	4	2	1	
29																					
30																					
TOTALS			12	10	14	7	4	3	10	5	9			46	240			15	5	2	1

	VILLAGE	Day of Month	POPULATION IN VILLAGE AT TIME OF CENSUS								TOTALS, inc. ABSENTEES		GRAND TOTAL	Average size of Family						
			Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16-45 Years				46 and over					
			Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult			Child	Adult				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
16	Ratavul	27.3.69	6	4	17	13	5	3	2	2	24	27	9	6	51	48	35	33	170	4.4
17	Tabuna	26.3.69	1	6	14	16	7	4	2	3	27	29	5	5	41	38	32	35	146	3.7
18	Tauli No. 1	5.3.69	21	14	24	19	9	6	9	5	56	47	23	19	128	104	94	72	373	3.9
19	Tauli No. 2	6.3.69	13	13	40	21	12	19	3	8	108	87	32	21	163	163	110	110	574	5.5
20	Togoro	27.3.69	8	8	25	20	7	3	4	3	41	40	11	15	70	60	65	57	247	3.7
21	Wat Wat	21.3.69	3	2	10	15	2	1	2		31	21	10	7	27	32	4	22	129	3.5
22	Vunabaur	20.3.69	3	2	15	10	5	5	4	3	25	23	16	12	49	33	4	35	160	3.4
23																				
24																				
25	Total		55	49	145	135	47	41	26	24	306	274	110	85	527	458	444	370	1799	
26																				
27																				
28	Folio 1.		64	53	250	202	64	77	11	15	502	438	184	137	796	718	709	585	2808	
29																				
30																				
TOTALS			119	132	395	357	111	118	70	69	808	712	222	133	1176	1153	955	4607		

COPY ONLY

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

(Folio No. 1.)

ITULON BIRMA CENSUS ^{DIHISTORY} Birth Rate = 5.27 per 100

Death Rate = 1.88 per 100

Year 1969 Month March Natural Increase = 3.39 per 100

VILLAGE	Day of Month	DEATHS								BIRTHS				MIGRATIONS					
		Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16-45 Years		46 and over		IN		OUT			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
16	Ratavul	27.3.69			1					2	2	1	17	13	3	6	1	1	
17	Tabuna	26.3.69								1		3	11	12	3	4	1	6	
18	Tau No. 1	5.3.69									2	1	30	21	12	13	4	15	
19	Tau No. 2	6.3.69									1	2	38	35	6	14	18	23	
20	Togoro	27.3.69								1	1		23	20	34	17	5	6	
21	Wat Wat	21.3.69								1	2	4	10	10	15	16	1	6	
22	Vunabaur	20.3.69								1	1		11	10	9	9	4	5	
23																			
24																			
25	Total				1					3	3	9	11	10	121	87	79	34	62
26																			
27																			
28	Folio 1.				4		3	2	1	6	3	26	14	21	220	813	170	100	151
29																			
30																			
TOTALS					4	1	3	3	1	9	6	35	25	32	322	2124	913	4	213

VILLAGE	Day of Month	ABSENT WORKERS				ABSENT STUDENTS													
		Inside District		Outside District		Inside the District				Outside the District									
		Child		Adult		Government		Mission		Government		Mission							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
16	Ratavul	27.3.69				2	1			23	26								
17	Tabuna	26.3.69				1				17	9								
18	Tau No. 1	5.3.69	3	1	8	3	12	5	1	1	4	35			2	1			
19	Tau No. 2	6.3.69		1	3	4	1	3	1		9	77			1				
20	Togoro	27.3.69	2	1			2	1	1	6		25	20						
21	Wat Wat	21.3.69					1				10	14							
22	Vunabaur	20.3.69			1	2	1				19	13			1				
23																			
24																			
25	Total		5	3	9	6	2	7	7	8	23	194			4	1			
26																			
27																			
28	Folio 1.		7	7	5	1	16	3	12	9	28	214			11	4	2	1	
29																			
30																			
TOTALS			12	10	14	7	40	10	8	59	46	240			15	5	2	1	

VILLAGE	Day of Month	POPULATION IN VILLAGE AT TIME OF CENSUS								TOTALS, inc. ABSENTEES		GRAND TOTAL	Average size of Family								
		Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16-45 Years				46 and over		Child		Adult			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F		
16	Ratavul	27.3.69	6	4	17	13	5	3	2	2	21	27	9	6	51	48	35	33	170	4.4	
17	Tabuna	26.3.69	1	6	14	16	7	4	2	3	27	29	5	5	41	38	32	35	146	3.7	
18	Tau No. 1	5.3.69	21	11	24	19	9	6	9	5	56	47	23	19	123	104	94	72	373	3.9	
19	Tau No. 2	6.3.69	13	13	40	21	12	19	3	8	103	87	32	21	163	163	101	10	574	4.5	
20	Togoro	27.3.69	8	8	25	20	7	3	4	3	41	40	15	15	70	60	65	57	247	3.7	
21	Wat Wat	21.3.69	3	2	10	15	2	1	2		31	21	10	7	27	32	4	22	129	2.5	
22	Vunabaur	20.3.69	3	2	15	10	5	5	4	3	25	23	14	12	49	33	4	33	160	3.4	
23																					
24																					
25	Total		55	49	145	135	47	41	26	24	306	274	110	85	527	459	444	370	1799		
26																					
27																					
28	Folio 1.		64	63	250	202	64	77	10	11	502	438	184	137	796	719	709	585	2808		
29																					
30																					
TOTALS			119	132	337	311	111	118	70	69	808	712	222	133	1176	1153	955		4607		



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-3-21

18

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-3-1
If calling ask for
Mr. TO'D/BIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
KONEDOBU
4 FEB 1971

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATOR
HEADQUARTERS
11 JAN 1971
RABAU
DEPARTMENT DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO. E.N.B.

8th December, 1970

District Commissioner,
Department of the Administrator,
P.O. Box 714,
RABAU.

KOKOPO PATROL No. 3/69-70

CENTRAL BAININGS CENSUS DIVISION

Please find three copies of a report written by Mr. J. Sutton, Assistant Patrol Officer of a patrol to the Central Bainings Census Division. Mr. Sutton accompanied the patrol for part of it and led the latter part of it himself. For the first section, he accompanied Mr. J. Nalau, Assistant District Officer whose job it was to give field training to Mr. Sutton.

The political situation in the Gazelle in the past six months has interfered greatly with planned administration and this patrol's programme was disrupted to the extent that Mr. Nalau accompanied Mr. Sutton for some 5 days of the patrol, then Mr. Nalau did three days of the patrol by himself, and Mr. Sutton finished the patrol by himself.

I apologise for the delay in forwarding this report, since its completion but I discovered it among files here on taking over.

Mr. Sutton has not provided a report in the manner required in the Secretary's 67-1-0 of the 21st of June 1968 and its amendments. This was unfortunate and unavoidable as Mr. Sutton had not been told of the above circular and made aware of its contents, and so he followed the old instructions in Volume one of the Standing Instructions when compiling his report. This has been brought to his attention.

The census was revised and statistics are enclosed.

The payment of redemption of investments made by the Bainings people has not been completed. Mr. Nalau is handling this matter and at the present time only he knows and has records of this matter. It is essential that Mr. Nalau come back to Kokopo and complete this on his return from his United Nations trip and prior to him going on to take up whatever duties he has had planned for him.

The Mining Warden will be hearing the application for Prospecting Authority 222 on the 11th of January. There is opposition to prospecting in this area and an officer, Mr. Brown is in the field doing some education of the

A.D.C.

fwdd
to
BOSCO
1/2/71

cc Dept. of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU

Bainings people in this regard and ensuring a number of representatives are present to voice their opinions and objections at the Mining Wards Court. 17.

Money is available in the Works Programme for work to be done on the Warongoi South Road and Ilugi - Riet road. Mr. Brown from the Commonwealth Department of Works has I believe, written reports to your office on the best means of expending the money allocated. I have not a copy of these reports as yet but I believe plans are in hand to carry out the proposed work, if approved, around Easter. Mr. Brown has visited both these areas since Mr. Sutton wrote this report.

The tractor and trailer will be again available for work on this road in a few weeks time as it has been arranged through Public Works for the tractor to be repaired.



(T. O'Donnell.)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

16
#

Telegrams—

Telephone

Our Reference..... 67-2-1.....

If calling ask for JPS/LR

Mr.....



Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO.

20th November, 1970.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 1969-1970.

Herewith the above Patrol Report for the Central
Bainings Census Division including:-

1. Patrol Instruction.
2. Patrol Diary.
3. Patrol Report.
4. Report on Police.
5. Revised Census Figures.
6. Patrol Map.
7. Appendix 1 and 2.

(J.P. SUTTON.)

Assistant Patrol Officer.

→ ADC

COPY.

18, 20
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO.

67-2-1

9th June, 1970.

RDMC/LR

Mr. J.K. Nalau,
Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS
CENTRAL BAININGS CENSUS DIVISION.

Because of the commitment of an already short staff, a normal patrol to the Central Baining Census Division will not be possible this year. Instead, I want you to cover the area in 4 stages which will enable you to keep up with your Tolai-area responsibilities, as well as complete the Central Baining Patrol.

I regard this patrol as particularly important at this time because we must keep in touch with these people - living as they are on the edge of the divided Tolai people.

The 4 stages I mentioned, and the approximate timing of these stages will be:-

1. Commencing 10th June, 1970, visit Sinbum and Marambu villages, sleeping anight in each one.
2. Commencing about 16th June, 1970, visit Maranagi, Lamengi and Kiligia, sleeping one night in each village. (This will get you back to Kokopo in plenty of time to make arrangements for the absentee polling for the Chimbu Regional by-Election).
3. About 30th June - 1st July, 1970 visit Sunum, Riet, Dadul and Arabum, sleeping at Arabum.
4. About 13th July, visit by vehicle and speed-boat, the coastal villages of Karong, Ili, Neral, Urai, Gar and Lat; this section would probably take 5 days.

One of the objects of this patrol is to give Assistant Patrol Officer Mr. J.P. Sutton, field experience. He needs this badly and I have every confidence in your ability to pass on to him much of your patrolling knowledge. Mr. Sutton should take notes at every opportunity and be encouraged to make his own patrol report. He is then to write the patrol report under your guidance.

Other objects of this patrol will be:-

1. To revise the census.

14
24

2. To complete the payments of redemption of the investments made by the Bainings people.
3. To publicise the application for Prospecting Authority No 222 by Broken Hill Propriety Ltd. Because word of the last hearing by the Mining Warden was not properly disseminated, he has agreed to alternative method of hearing. On your patrol, after having explained the application and answered questions, you can take signed statements from several leaders as to their opinions. At the completion of the patrol, you should sign a Statutory Declaration that you explained the application and the relevant law and that your assessment of the peoples reaction is so-and-so. Please see me for further explanation of this before you leave.
4. To pay special attention to the political situation in the area with the Tolai political situation in mind. This is something you will have to approach carefully, tactfully and indirectly. Opinions and ideas expressed spontaneously in casual conversation will probably have to be your guide.
5. To investigate and report upon a suitable route for the extension of the road past Dadul towards Arabum and Maranagi.
6. To undertake all other normal patrol duties.

I have asked the officer-in-Charge of Kokopo Police station, for a constable to accompany you.

You know this area very well by now, so I expect you to conduct a useful patrol. It will not be convenient having to break it so much, but circumstances dictate this. You will have to ensure that Mr. Sutton keeps adequate notes.

I wish you a successful patrol.

(R.D.M. CLELAND.)
Assistant District Commissioner.

cc: District Commissioner,
Department of the Administrator,
P.O. Box 714,
RABAUL.

Minute: Mr. J.P. Sutton,
Assistant Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO.

The above will explain this patrol to you. You are to write the Patrol Report under the general guidance of Mr. Nalau. Ensure that the report follows relevant Headquarters instructions. I take it that you have read Volume 1 of the Departmental Standing Instruction "General Field Administration". Take this with you and consult it often.

It is unfortunate that your first patrol has to be broken as this; nevertheless I know you will learn much from Mr. Nalau. I wish you a successful and informative patrol.

B. 22

PATROL DIARY.

Wednesday 10/6/70

Met A.D.O. Nalau at Warangoi River. Proceeded by tractor to Marambu River. Recruited carriers and proceeded by foot to Sinbum. Arrived Sinbum 1710 hours. Census amended copper Prospecting explained slept Sinbum.

Thursday 11/6/70

Departed Sinbum by foot arrived Marambu 1000 hours (2 hours walk). Census amended. Explained Copper Prospecting. Discussed political situation. Slept Marambu.

Friday 12/6/70

Departed Marambu 0800 by foot arrived Yamas Plantation 1400. From Yamas Plantation by car arrived Kokopo 1830.

Thursday 25/6/70

Departed Kokopo by car to Illugi Plantation. Then by foot to Riet (1 hours walk). Arrived 1000 hours. Amended Census, explained Copper Prospecting. Returned Kokopo 1600.

Friday 26/6/70

Departed Kokopo by vehicle to Dadul, arrived 0930 hours. Census amended. Explained prospecting made investment payout. Departed Dadul by vehicle to Sunum. Arrived 1230 hours. Amended Census and collected money overpaid from investments redemption. Departed Sunum 1500 arrived Kokopo 1600 hours.

Wednesday 2/9/70

Vehicle to Dadul and then 2 hours walk to Arabum. Census amended and Prospecting Authority discussed. Slept Arabum.

Thursday 3/9/70

Depart Arabum to Maranagi 2½ hours by foot. Census amended and Prospecting Authority explained. To Lamirgi 1 hour by foot Census and Prospecting Authority. Slept Arabum.

Friday 4/9/70

To Kiligia 1 hour foot census amended and Prospecting Authority explained. Returned to Dadul by foot 6 hours at 1615 hours, then Kokopo by vehicle 1730 hours.

Tuesday 29/9/70

Departed Kokopo 0700 for Warangoi River. Transport delayed till 1000 hours. Speedboat to PutPut Harbour. Vehicle to SumSum Plantation 1500. Too late to travel to Karong. Overnight at SumSum.

Wednesday 30/9/70

Departed Sum Sum 0700 to Karong by speedboat. Arrived Karong 1030 hours. Census amended. Heard complaints of people. Slept Karong.

Thursday 1/10/70

Departed Karong 0600 hours, by foot, arrived Ili 1100 hours. Amended Census Discussed problems with people. Departed Ili by foot 1300 hours, arrived Merai 1430 hours. Amended Census spoke with people about road and crop problems and Kaline land dispute. Slept Merai.

21 #

Friday 2/10/70

Departed Merai by foot 0730 hours to SumSum
Plantation. Tractor to Gar Village 1030
Amended census explained P.A. 222.
Discussed local problems. To Lat village
by tractor. Arrived 1300. Amended Census,
explained P.A. 222, discussed crop
problems. Departed Lat 1600 to Yamas
Plantation.

Saturday and
Sunday 3-4/10/70

Weekend at Yamas Plantation.

Monday 5/10/70

Inspected road from Talilis to Lat River.
Departed Yamas by car 1300. Arrived
Kokopo 1500.

END OF PATROL.

11/20

KOKOPO PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1969/1970.

CENTRAL BAININGS CENSUS DIVISION.

1. INTRODUCTION:

This was my first patrol and was conducted under the guidance of Mr. J. Nalau during the first 3 stages. The last section I conducted alone.

The Central Bainings topography varies from low coastal land to steep mountainous country and is sparsely populated.

The people in the area are not as sophisticated as their nearby Tolai neighbours and one of the objectives of the patrol was to pay special attention to the political feelings with the Tolai situation in mind. These people are at a stage of development where rapid economic advancement can be made if funds are made available to help them get their crops to markets.

All the patrol objectives have been fulfilled except No.5. Due to the pressure of work in the Sub-District, insufficient time could be allocated for investigation of the road past Dadul.

2. VILLAGES:

Houses are all made of bush materials and in most of the villages have earthen floors. Attempts are being made to get houses built on stilts to improve standards. All villages are well sited except those built on mountain tops where water supply is a problem. Recently the people in some of these places have made approaches to the M.S.C. Mission to lease land in the PutPut area. This would alleviate their water shortages and place them closer to selling outlets for their produce. If the plan goes ahead it would take 5 to 7 years, before they could move down to the coast permanently.

In the low coastal areas sanitation is a problem because there is not sufficient gradient to allow effluent to drain away and water supplies become contaminated.

3. Political Situation:

Generally throughout the Census Division the current Tolai demands for Independence are viewed with apprehension. People realise that they are way behind the Tolais in education, economic growth and most other aspects of development. They fear that if Independence comes too early their land will be taken over by Tolais who are their traditional enemies.

They do not want surveyors on their land because they fear their ground will be divided up and given to Tolais.

In Ili and Gar and Riet Villages I was asked what could be done to have ground surveyed and registered in the names of individual owners. I got the impression that this may be a move to substantiate their ownership.

The attitude towards the Administration is somewhat apathetic. This is mainly because of lack of development in the area. Although the Administration has helped and

10/29

encouraged these people to grow cocoa, coffee and coconuts, very little has been done to assist them to market crops.

Mining Prospecting was discussed and explained to the people and is the subject of a separate report. See Appendix 1.

Recent D.A.S.F. patrols into the area have been trying to get these people to sell their cocoa to the newly formed Tolai Cocoa Company. One of the main objections to this is that they think they would be helping Tolais. When told that they would realise almost twice as much income this way, than by selling to the plantations, they persisted in their objections.

4. AGRICULTURE.

People in the area do not suffer from lack of food. Their gardens give them a good supply of taro and other native foods. This is supplemented by rice and tinned food bought from Plantations and trade stores. The coastal people catch fish occasionally but there is a lack of high protein food in the diet.

All villages have planted cash crops. Families have their own small planted blocks and larger areas are owned communally by the whole village.

Cocoa and coconuts are planted on the coast, coffee is planted in the mountain and Dadul, Riet and Sunum (near Warangoi Resettlement Area) have planted cocoa.

Because of the difficulty in marketing crops no new plantings have been made, except at Dadul and Riet, where about 800 new cocoa trees have been planted. Therefore total plantings are virtually the same as those recorded in Patrol Report No. 1-1969/70

Marketing problems are mainly due to lack of roads in the area. Dadul and Riet Villages are served by roads, but all the other inland villages are not. People at these inland villages must carry their crops 10 to 20 miles to selling points. The coastal villagers at Karong and Ili have a similar problem, but they can sell to the coastal plantations although at a low price. Merai, Gar and Lat villages do sell regularly to the nearby plantations but as with Ili and Karong, often find that while transporting wet cocoa beans heavy rain floods rivers and they can't get their crops to the driers before it becomes unsuitable for drying. At present most of these villagers only harvest enough crops to supply their immediate needs, the rest of the crop rots on the trees.

One outstanding person, Male, a Sulka man from Merai village, has about 5 acres of bearing cocoa and 10 acres of almost mature coconut. He has a permanent material house and a copra dryer and employs 2 New Guinean workers (from Wain). He also has a small licensed trade store. His ground and trees are always well cared for and are an example of what can be achieved if we can get the other villages interested enough to change from their old ways. I am of the opinion that the people at Merai, Gar, Lat and possibly Ili could do a lot better if we could spend more time in the area and get them to use some initiative to advance themselves.

A cocoa fermentary has been built at Lat village and the Luluai and 2 other men are at present receiving instruction on its use at Taliligan D.A.S.F. Station. Although the fermentary is small it should give the people a greater income, especially if they dry and then sell to the Tolai Cocoa Company

9.8

However as such a job will have to be done on a community basis, difficulties are sure to arise when individual family groups want to dry their small crop all at once. They will not be able to dry more than one family's crop at once and this will prove costly and slow.

5. LIVESTOCK:

All villages except those under S.D.A. influence, keep pigs. This is the only livestock in the native owned area. PutPut Catholic Mission has a herd of about 500 buffalo and a small dairy herd (Jersey cows). The meat and dairy products are used mainly to supply the needs of Vunapope Mission.

6. COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The only trade store in the area is that owned by Male (see Agriculture). Apart from this, commercial and Industrial undertakings are sadly lacking.

7. LAND.

There is no land shortage in this area, although much of it is unsuitable for Agricultural. One large tract known as PutPut Virgin Lands or Kambubu is the subject of an Appeal to the Supreme Court against a Final Order giving title to Sacred Heart Mission. If this land goes the Mission it could be bought by the Administration. However if title is granted to the Baining people it is unlikely that they would sell as they do not want settlers on their land. Some of the people in the mountains, Sinbum and Arabum, have asked the Mission whether they can lease some of this ground to give them access to roads and markets. No definite action can be taken till a Supreme Court decision is made, but the Mission seems willing to comply with the request.

8. REST HOUSES:

There are rest houses in all villages, distances between are as marked on the attached map. All are in fairly good condition except at Ili where a new one is under construction.

Carriers:

Carriers are engaged on a village to village basis. Cash is used for payment although twist tobacco can be used as well. Generally carriers are easy to hire if given notice before the patrol starts. It was observed that carriers from S.D.A. villages were very much stronger and fitter than those from Catholic villages. This is presumably due to prohibitions on smoking and betel nut chewing.

Transport:

On this patrol a speed boat was hired from Saragas Plantation to Karong village. It is a slow and expensive way to travel I consider that unless time is extremely short, the most convenient way to travel is by foot. It takes almost a full day to reach Karong from Kokopo by vehicle and boat whereas it is only an extra five hours if the patrol goes by land all the way.

Health:

Medical Aid Posts are at Sunum, Marambu and Merai. Karong villagers attend the Post at M runga in the Pemio Sub-District while Gar and Lat people seek medical attention

at nearby plantations. During the patrol I found that people were in generally good health. Unfortunately the Post at Merai had not been manned for two months. Since the completion of the patrol I have approached the Health Department and this post is once again staffed. Because of the recent outbreaks of Influenza in the Territory, I was especially watchful for this disease. None of the symptoms described in medical circulars was evident although minor colds, especially in children were noticed.

The Aid Posts at Sunum and Marambu are manned by particularly conscientious Orderlies. These two posts are kept in the cleanest condition possible and are at all times staffed.

Education:

The only schools in the area are Catholic Mission establishments at Arabum, Merai and Lat and the S.D.A. Mission school at Kambubu. Approximate Numbers of Students and grades are:-

School	Prep	Std I	Std II	Std III	Std IV
Merai	23	10	14	17	-
Arabum	27	13	12	24	23
Lat	12	7	6	-	-

Children from Karong attend the Mission school at Marunga, those from Ili attend Merai. About 45 children are receiving higher education at Vuvu, Vunakanau and Sonoma. Many S.D.A. parents send their children to the school at Kambubu and some United Church children attend the Gaulim Primary T School.

Most of the children receive only a small degree of education. The need for High School Education can be seen, but because of the low population and population density it is impossible to justify a High School in the Area.

Roads and Bridges:

A report on condition and progress of the Warangoi to Merai Road is attached, see Appendix 2. Due to lack of time, investigation of the road past Dadul to Arabum and Maranagi could not be done.

The work on the road to Riet is at a stand still, but the Illugi road is completed to within one mile of Riet and can be used by the Riet people.

The Dadul Road is nearly always passable but is not very well maintained by the people, probably due to the fact that they have no vehicles of their own.

MISSIONS:

The Census Division is influenced by Catholic, United Church and Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

1. Catholic.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|----------|
| Karong | Gar | Maranagi |
| Ili | Lat | Lamengi |
| Merai | Arabum | Kiligia. |

7. 04

2. United Church.

Sinbum
Riet
Sunum (including Dadul).

3. Seventh Day Adventist.

Marambu
Urai.

The Seventh Day Adventist have a very big establishment at Kambubu, where they conduct a trade school and High School. They also have a ship repair workshop at Rugen Harbour, where boys are trained in ship building and carpentry.

The Catholic Mission has large plantations at PutPut and Induna, but provide no education facilities.

Labour.

The coastal villagers have often been offered work at the nearby plantations but they mostly prefer to work for Tolais and at Rabaul. No explanation could be found for this except that some of the young men expressed the opinion that they were badly treated at the plantations. This is understandable as most Plantation Companies do nothing to raise the standard of living of the people they employ or to alleviate the problems which inevitably arise when large groups of men find themselves living together.

J. Sutton
(J. SUTTON.)

Assistant Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 1.

6/10

MINING PROSPECTING APPLICATIONS.

During my recent Patrol (No. 2-69/70 Keweenaw) I inspected the condition and some suggestions for the

During the Patrol Prospecting Authorities No. 113 and 222 were explained in all villages concerned. In Gar Village people showed an immediate reaction against anyone coming into the area, as soon as I mentioned the application. I went on and explained the good points of prospecting but they maintained their stand against it.

2. This was the only village where people objected strongly. The Luluai at Riet stated that he was tired of people coming on to Riet land and not finding anything. Although this man and other village leaders from Arabum and Kiligia did raise slight objections it was evident that they would allow prospectors in provided they were consulted prior to any one going on to their land. In fact a geologist from B.H.P. has since gone in and is meeting no resistance.

3. Because of the Baining's Land Tenure system, I consider it a mistake to explain P.A.'s only to people within the boundaries of the P.A. Villagers outside the boundary have land within the prospecting area and could later object on the grounds that they had not been consulted.

4. As prospecting is becoming more widespread in the area, it would be a good thing for all concerned, if we started an education programme for the whole Baining's area to explain the whole idea of prospecting and the peoples rights under the mining ordinance.

5. Hand River
There are some very good sections which have been explored after higher ground is reached. Seeds stores are also found in this River is very good.

6. Hand River
General conditions are good. The drainage is good. Two concrete structures have been built.

7. Hand River
General conditions are good. The drainage is good. The weather is better. The soil is better. The drainage is better.

8. Hand River
Except for the weather conditions, this section is a good one. The drainage is good. The weather is better.

9. Hand River
The first 2 miles of this section are good. It ends about 4 miles. This last section can be

Appendix 2.

REPORT WARANGOI SOUTH ROAD.

During my recent Patrol (No. 1-69/70 Kokopo) I inspected this road. Hereunder is a report on its condition and some suggestions for its upgrading.

1. Warangoi River to Southern Boundary of Talilis Plantation.

Once Warangoi River is crossed by canoe, a very good single yard all weather road exists. Flooding of the Marambu River during heavy rain makes this section impassable.

2. Southern Boundary of Talilis Plantation to Lat River.

This section is in poor condition but is passable in dry weather to 4 Wheel Drive vehicles. Requires a great deal of gravel and secondary regrowth clearing. The Ginim Bridge and bridge before Lat River are in need of repairs.

3. Lat River to Water Bottle South.

By far the worst section of road. Graveling and relocation of culverts is urgently required as this road becomes impassable to all vehicles except unladen tractors even after light showers. Low lying ground holds water and the road never dries out completely. The ford at Lat River has been relocated and is in very good condition.

4. Water Bottle South to Mongo River.

Road is in poor condition but passable in dry weather. Requires gravel, scrub clearing and culverts. There are some very bad short stretches on this section which make it almost impassable to 4 Wheel Drive vehicles after light showers. Road can be relocated on higher ground in some places. The ford at Mongo River needs stones and gravel on approaches. A bridge over this River is required.

5. Mongo River to Gar River.

Generally in poor condition except for higher well drained sections. The whole road needs tree, log and grass clearing and graveling. Numerous culverts are required. Two concrete and pipe fords constructed in June this year have been very successful.

6. Gar River to Saragas River.

Road is in poor condition but passable in most weather conditions. The higher terrain in this area allows better draining. Culverting and graveling required. Bridge on the Saragas River is to be replaced.

7. Saragas River to Southern Boundary of SumSum Plantation.

Except for the first 300 yards to Saragas homestead, this section is a good all weather road. There are two fords in this section.

8. SumSum Plantation to Merai Village.

The first 2 miles of this road is good gravelled road. It ends about ½ an hours walk (1½ miles) from Merai. This last section can be made into a good road fairly quickly

as it is high well drained Terrain. Some steep sections would require cutting and filling and other sections would have to be blasted to remove coronice. There are only 2 small creeks which present no fording problems.

GENERAL:

1. Attitude of Native People.

People have lost interest in the road for a number of reasons.

- (a) They can see no immediate benefit for themselves from their efforts:-
- (b) The tractor and trailer provided by the Government has not been available to them for the past 4 months.
- (c) Work has been in progress since July, 1969 and the only constructions of a permanent nature are 3 timber bridges, a few pipe culverts and 2 concrete and pipe fords. Working with a tractor and trailer to cover this road with coronice and gravel is a hopeless task with such a small workforce. Either the covering is light and lasts only as long as dry weather prevails or a good covering is given and work proceeds at a snails pace.

2. Attitude of Plantation Managers.

Most of these people are still hopeful that work will proceed and the job can be finished in a reasonable time. They are all disappointed that so much time has elapsed since a D.D.A. Officer was in the area. The Chairman of the Warangi South Roads Advisory Committee, previously very active and energetic in his efforts to keep the job moving, has lost interest and will withdraw his support unless we act quickly to show signs of progress in the area.

CONCLUSION.

In order to regain the interest and support of people in the area it is imperative that we act immediately to implement a plan of action which will bring the road to a reasonable all weather standard. An estimate of the cost of such a plan, based on hiring a tip truck and front end loader, is attached for your consideration. If you could approve this action, we would be best advised to start as soon as practicable while dry weather conditions prevail.

(J.P. SUTTON.)
Assistant Patrol Officer.

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4

TALILIS TO MERAI ROAD.

1. Time Estimate: (conservative but a great deal of lost time is anticipated).

Tip Truck 25 yds/load at 12 loads/day = 300 yds/day
Trailer 15 yds/load at 8 loads/day = 120 yds/day.

Total covered/day = 420 yds = 2500 yds/wk (day).

From Talilis Southern Boundary to Gar River, is 8 miles.
9 miles at 2500 yds or $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles per week.
= 6 weeks + 20% allowance for Repairs and Rain = 7 weeks.

2. Cost Estimate:

Tip Truck + \$10 labour + \$6 fuel = \$100/week.
Front End Loader (All included) = \$144/week.

Total per week = \$244 + 10% (cost not accounted for)
= approximately \$270 per week.

Total cost from Talilis to Gar River.
= 7 x \$270 = \$1890.

3. Road from South Boundary SumSum to Merai is as yet unformed. It could be cleared before the other road is completed the work could go on at a slower pace and would cost approximately half as much as the Talilis Gar Road. Distance from SumSum to Merai is approximately 4 miles.
4. Taking round figures, we could get the road from Talilis to Merai with the \$3,500 vote but would have very little left. However, it would not cost a great deal to keep the tractor and trailer going to patch up bad spots in the road.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA ²¹

Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO.

20th November, 1970.

Telegrams—

Telephone

Our Reference 67-2-1

If calling ask for JPS/LR

Mr.....

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO.

REPORT ON PATROL POLICE.

Reg. No. 1471

Comments:-

Corporal Puraw.

Good worker, very helpful and good at organising camp and carriers.

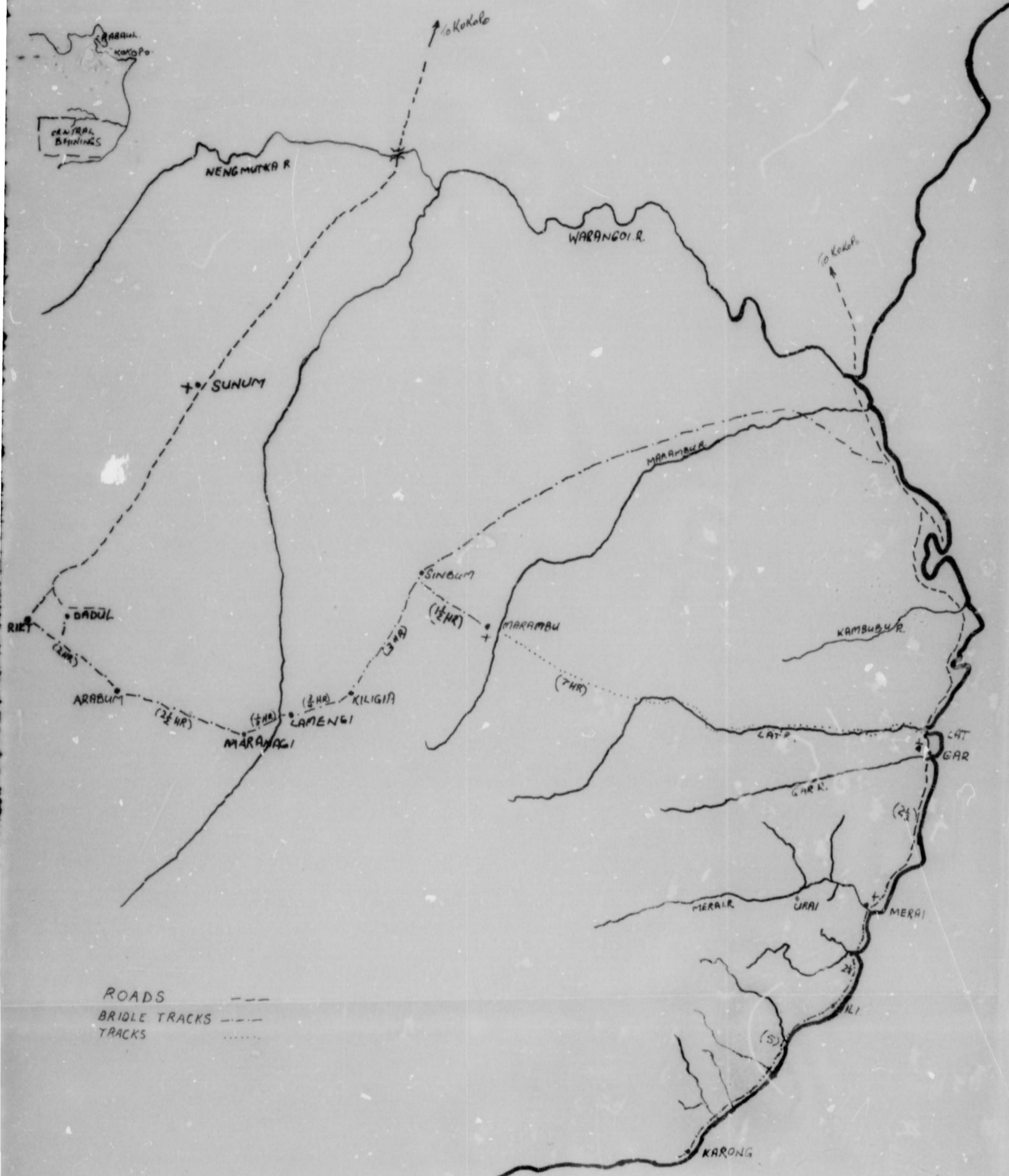
Reg No. 3576

Constable Javin.

Willing worker, lacks knowledge of Patrol procedures. Becomes very bored if not kept busy.

J. P. Sutton

(J. P. SUTTON.)
Assistant Patrol Officer.



ROADS - - -
BRIDLE TRACKS - - -
TRACKS . . .

KJH:JB

67-3-21

KONEDOBU, PAPUA

23rd March, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

KOKOPO PATROL NO. 3 OF 1969/70

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. J. Sutton, Assistant Patrol Officer, to Central Baining's Census Division.

It is noted that the report is some six months old.

Perhaps the road from Warangoi River to Dadul, Arabum and Maranagi can be given some priority in the District Rural Development Programme.

Mr. Sutton has performed well on his first patrol. He has written an interesting report.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 5 of 69/70	Objects of patrol: CENSUS REVISION AND GENERAL FIELD DUTIES.
District: EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT	Station:
Patrol conducted by: R. E. DARGIE	Subdistrict:
Area patrolled: VUNADIDIR CENSUS DIVISION	Designation:
Duration of patrol: 29/10/69 to 2/2/70.	Personnel accompanying:
Last D.D.A. patrol:	Number of days: 37
Last O.L.G. patrol:	Total population of area:
Map reference: FOURMIL RABAU, MILINCH KOKOPO, NORTH WEST	Council area:
	House of Assembly Electorate:

The District Commissioner,
District,

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,	()

DATE: / / 19 .

Assistant District Commissioner

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

Send as per memo

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.....	Average
	Below average

Date: / / 19 .

District Commissioner

COPY J

Ref: 67-2-16

Dept of District Administration,
Rabaul Subdistrict Office,
MATUPIT, E.N.B.

3rd April, 1970

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

RABAUL PATROL REPORT NO.5 of 1969/70

Please find enclosed a Patrol Report submitted by Mr R. Dargie, Assistant District Officer, covering his patrol to the Vunadidir Census Division.

The Patrol was conducted in three parts, instead of two in as originally planned. The major interruption came at the time of the disturbances on the 7th December 1969 and the third section of the Patrol was conducted under extremely difficult circumstances with many villages refusing to appear for the Census.

SITUATION REPORT

Mr Dargie's comments on the use of fear by the Mataungan Association and their trend towards the use of magic to get supporters for the Association have been confirmed in other reports.

LAND AND ECONOMIC

Subsequent to Mr Dargie's patrol an Assistant Field Officer spent some time in the Wairiki area with Assistant Patrol Officer, Mr P. Mambu. (See Patrol Report No.9 of 1969/70) a considerable number of surveys have been carried out.

The Director of Agriculture has had discussions with the Napapar people re the Kerevat Agricultural Stations. A surveyor is currently working on boundaries and it is hoped that a compromise may be reached next week when the Director is due to make another visit.

The delay in hearing the many applications under Section 15 of the Land Titles Commission Ordinance is causing considerable and unfavourable comment. Not only are the people with land disputes affected but also those people wishing to apply for loans.

SOCIAL

The Community Centre at Wairiki is still being discussed. It is hoped that under the OIC Toma's guidance the matter will be taken up by the Ward Committee for the area.

CENSUS

The problems facing us with regard to the census have been reported elsewhere. It is disappointing the census could not be completed and was frustrating to the individual officers concerned in the revision. However, the figures and amendments that were obtained are useful.

CONCLUSION

Mr Dargie carried out his patrol in a competent manner under what were, towards the end, extremely trying conditions.

For your information, please.

sgd. (A.D. PITT)
Assistant District Commissioner

PATROL REPORT

Report number: RABAU 7/69-70	Objects of patrol: CENSUS REVISION
District: EAST NEW BRITAIN	Station:
Patrol conducted by: ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN	Subdistrict:
Area patrolled: RABAU CENSUS DIVISION A.D.O.	Designation:
Duration of patrol: 12/22/69 to 5/12/70 and 7/1/70 to 23/1/70	Personnel accompanying:
Last D.D.A. patrol:	Number of days:
Last O.L.G. patrol:	Total population of area:
Map reference:	Council area:
	House of Assembly Electorate:

The District Commissioner,
District,

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,	()

DATE: / / 19 .

Assistant District Commissioner

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

Area Study

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.....	Average
	Below average

Date: / / 19 .

District Commissioner

COPY ONLY.

DISTROFF

67-2-16

ADP/LL

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

13th March, 1970

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

RABAU PATROL REPORT NO. 7 OF 1969/70

Please find attached copies of a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. R. Chamberlain, Assistant District Officer, covering his patrol to the Rabaul Census Division.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was carried out in two stages due to the disturbances on the 7th December, 1969. The second half of the patrol met with extreme difficulties and was unable to achieve effectively any of its aims.

CENSUS.

There are twenty villages in the Division. Of these ten failed or refused to attend for the revision. (See my 14-1-1 of the 4th February 1970). At no time, as has been reported elsewhere, did Mr. Chamberlain, or for that matter any officer conducting the census in any part of the Sub-District, demand the complete village to "line".

Information sheets were distributed beforehand explaining that only one or two members of each family need appear so as to record births, deaths and marriages etc.

POLITICAL.

Not only are there very many "fence sitters" in the Gazelle over the Council - Mataungan split, I feel as Mr. Chamberlain has reported that many people are afraid to go against the Mataungan because of pressures that could be brought to bear upon them.

One of the most frustrating aspects of trying to deal with Mataungan supporters is their complete refusal to have any discussions at all. As happened frequently people ran into the bush when the Officer approached. Now that the three new posts have been established the people are becoming more used to seeing us out and about but even so it is difficult to have any drawn out discussions.

Mr. Chamberlain had the most difficult area in which to conduct the census. I believe the Mataungan Association, despite their offers of assistance had no intention of advising their supporters to attend. They pressed the matter to the point where we either had to take a stand or withdraw. I pressed for the Census to be revised mainly in an endeavour to amend the Council Tax Records which are approximately four years out of date. This however, was not explained to the people so that they could not claim the Census was a Council project.

ECONOMIC.

Sales of wet cocoa bean to the Volavolo fermentery have dropped off again no doubt due to the fall in price. There is no doubt that there is a considerable amount of money in the Gazelle however, just by looking at the churches and permanent material buildings that are being constructed throughout the area. I feel it is a pity that a large expensive church has become a status symbol.

SOCIAL.

Amenities provided in the Gazelle are as good if not better than those found anywhere else in the Territory.

CONCLUSION.

As reported by Mr. Chamberlain the Patrol was successful in as much as the villages were visited. I believe Mataungan tactics will be an attempt to block normal administration functions, for which they can see no reason, to show the Pro-Council faction their superiority.

Mr. Chamberlain has submitted his usual well written high standard report.

For your information, please.

(A.D. PITT)
Assistant District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

<u>PATROL NO.</u>	Rabaul 7/69-70
<u>SUB-DISTRICT</u>	Rabaul.
<u>DISTRICT</u>	East New Britain.
<u>COUNCIL AREA</u>	Gazelle Peninsula Local Government Council.
<u>PATROL CONDUCTED BY</u>	R. Chamberlain.
<u>DESIGNATION</u>	Assistant District Officer.
<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>	Rabaul Census Division.
<u>PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL</u>	Nil
<u>DURATION OF PATROL</u>	12/11/69 to 5/12/69 Suspended temporarily due to Mataungan activities. 7/1/70 to 23/1/70 - 31 days.
<u>DATE & DURATION OF LAST D.D.A. PATROL</u>	14/10/68 to 21/11/68 29 days.
<u>OBJECTS OF PATROL</u>	Census Revision
<u>TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED</u>	13,500 (approx.) (unable complete Census).
<u>MAP REFERENCE</u>	Fourmil Rabaul, Milinch Blanche.
<u>VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER</u>	Not attached.

PATROL DIARY.

- 12/11/69 Established camp Davaon Aid Post - census Nguvalien - discussions re land, cement markers and Council. P.M. discussions with Councillor Tomanikot - slept Davaon.
- 13/11/69 Census Davaon and Rabarua - Ward Committee meeting - Slept Davaon.
- 14/11/69 Discussions with Cr. Tomanikot - To Rabaul briefed on duties for duration Mataungan march and demonstration - at Queen Elizabeth Park noting behaviour of demonstrators.
-
- 17/11/69 To Keravia No. 1 - Tanti only person in village advised that people refuse to be censused - reported Rabaul - duplicated Circulars explaining census - 1900 to 2100 calling on householders at Keravia No. 1 but intrusion resented. - Slept Davaon.
- 18/11/69 To Tavana - told by Group of 5 that people refuse to be censused and all on way to erect Mataungan market at Malay Town - Distributing Commission of Enquiry reports throughout Census Division - Discussion at Rapolo with Ward Committee member. Slept Davaon.
- 19/11/69 To Rapolo - 6 males appeared insufficient to carry out census. - called on householders but resented. - issuing Circulars explaining purpose of census. - Keravia No. 1, Malaguna No. 3 and No. 2 people used to accept circular. Slept Rabaul.
- 20/11/69 To Malaguna No. 3. Advised by Cr. Tuat people unwilling be censused. Walked length village asking people to come to census - At Malaguna Catholic Mission primary school, assisted by Sister Gessepe gave talk to pupils on reasons for census and distributed circulars - children said that parents aware of date, time and venue of census - remained at venue till 11 a.m. - p.m. calling on householders. Matupit No. 1 and 2 delivering further copies of patrol programme and circular explaining reasons for census. Slept Rabaul.
- 21/11/69 To Malaguna No. 2 Village - met by delegation led by Tiriman, an elderly hunch-backed Mataungan supporter. - Tiriman claimed that people would refuse to be censused until Council dispute settled. - Attempt made to speak to others in village who took flight at my approach. To Ratavul, Nonga, Tabui, Rakunat, Nodup, Bai. Matalau issuing explanatory circulars.

- 24/11/69 To Malaguna No. 1 - walked through village to advise people of my arrival. - spoke with Koliass, ex luluai and ex Councillor who informed me that ex-Councillor Tito Tamaturua, had collected all copies of programme and explanatory circular and hidden them. Koliass claimed that Tito and Tiriman ordered people not to attend census. - people withdrew when approached. 11 a.m. returned S.D.O. reported - p.m. to North Coast villages - Discussions with Councillors and Ward Committee member.
- 25/11/69 0900 to Matupit No. 1 village for census - informed by Wesley Touradok that people unwilling attend census - nil attendance - Touradok suggested census books be given to Daniel Rumet who would return them on completion of census. P.M. delivering letters to interested parties in land dispute.
- 26/11/69 To Matupit No. 2 - walked through village to advertise presence but nil attendance for census. - P.M. to Tabuiliu - discussions with Tokristop Tomagau re offer of sale of land near Malaytown.
- 27/11/69 To Talwat village - met by Committee Member, Kaminiel ToBaul, who advised that people frightened of Mataungans and would not come for census. - Census completed with assistance of 6 villagers. Slept at Talwat.
- 28/11/69 To Iawakaka - Good attendance for census.
-
- 1/12/69 To Ratung village - census carried out with full co-operation of people. - discussions with Councillor and Ward Committee re sale Pila Pila school land to Admin., Council matters.
- 2/12/69 Census successfully carried out at Pila Pila - discussions re Commission of Enquiry and purchase of Pila Pila school land.
- 3/12/69 To Karavia village - met by Tominio, Mataungan Rep. and Ward Committee member. - Tominio stated people would not appear for census without Daniel Rumet's direction. - Tominio agreed to bring matter up with Mataungan Executive at meeting on 6/12/69. - advised me return 8/12/69
- 4/12/69 To Ratavul - Successfully completed census with co-operation of Councillor Tobili and people. P.M. attended sports at Pila Pila primary "T" School.

5/12/69 To Volavolo village - No males in village. Iapaula only woman who would converse. Iapaula advised that people not willing to be censused.

On 7th December the Mataungan Association supporters attacked members of the Gazelle Council. Patrols were temporarily suspended.

7/1/70 A.M. Census carried out at Tavui No. 1 with assistance of Councillor Koniel Alar. - Discussions with villagers.

8/1/70 0800 to Tavui No. 2, met by Councillor Koniel Alar who advised that people unwilling attend census. Took names of 12 and threatened court action - Census successfully carried out. P.M. census successfully carried out at Nonga village.

9/1/70 0745 to Korere where people unwilling to be censused. Took names of 7 and ordered them appear. Sent for Koniel Alar who persuaded people to be censused - Census successfully carried out at Rabuana village but with small attendance.

12/1/70 0800 to Bai village - census successfully carried out. P.M. to Karavia No. 1, Tavana, Malaguna and Rapolo advising timetable for return visits.

13/1/70 0745 to Matalau census completed with attendance of 50 persons. - To Rakunat where census completed with 15 people present. - P.M. to Nodup where census completed with 20 people present.

14/1/70 0800 to Keravia No. 1 village on return visit - village empty apart from Mataungan representative TAMTI. - agreed return to talk to people. P.M. returned Keravia - well attendance at meeting. With Mr. Medaris calling at houses. Mr. Medaris ordered 6 men to appear for census on 19/1/70 at 1900.

15/1/70 To Rapolo with Mr. Medaris. - Nil attendance. - Mr. Medaris ordered 2 men to be present for census on 22/1/70. P.M. to Malaguna No. 3 accompanied by Mr. Medaris. - Nil attendance - Mr. Medaris ordered 2 men to attend census 23/1/70. Many people refusing to give names when asked.

16/1/70 To Malaguna No. 2. - Nil attendance - returned S.D.O. P.M. to Malaguna No. 1 - Nil attendance - returned S.D.O.

- 19/1/70 A.M. to Matupit No. 1 for census - Nil attendance.
Night - To Keravia No. 1. Villagers who had been ordered, appeared for census, gave own particulars and departed.
- 20/1/70 To Matupit No. 2. - Nil attendance.
- 21/1/70 To Keravia village - 2 families presented themselves for census, rest of village absent. P.M. to Volavolo - nil attendance - village empty.
- 22/1/70 0800 to Latlat for purpose of censusing Tavana people - nil attendance.
1300 to Rapolo, waited $\frac{1}{2}$ hour for people who had been ordered to attend - Nil attendance - Returned S.D.O. reported matter.
- 23/1/70 0830 to Malaguna No. 3, waited $\frac{1}{2}$ hour for people who had been ordered to appear - Nil appearance - Returned S.D.O. and reported matter.
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST NEW BRITAIN Report No. POMIO No. 9 of 1969/70
 Patrol Conducted by ROBERT FROST, Patrol Officer.
 Area Patrolled Mansing, Coastal and Inland Melkoi, Mamusi No's 1 & 2 C/D's.
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Trevor Bulsing, Assistant Patrol Officer.

Natives 3 members R.P. & N.G.C. Village Population Registers included
 Coastal Melkoi 1924
 Inland Melkoi 1706
 Duration--From 28/4/1970 to 14/6/70
 Number of Days Forty-eight (48) Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No
 Last Patrol to Area by--District Services 18/4/1969 to 30/5/69.

Mamusi No. 1	1894
Mamusi No. 2	2299
<u>Mansing</u>	<u>343</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>8166</u>

Medical 13/4/1970 to 21/5/70 (part only)
 Map Reference D.D.A. Fournil Pomio Sub-District.
 Objects of Patrol a) Annual Census Revision b) Area Study c) Political Education d) Political and Social Assessment e) Routine Administration.

Director of District Administration,
 PORT MORESBY.

Robert Frost

Forwarded, please.

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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

Department of the Administrator,

Sub-District Office,
POMIO.
East New Britain.

18 April 1970.

Telegrams—

Telephone

Our Reference.....67-1-4.....

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Mr. R. Frost,
Patrol Officer,
POMIO.

POMIO PATROL No. 9 OF 1969/70.

Please make all necessary preparations to carry out an Annual Census patrol to the following Census Divisions:-

- MAMUSI No. 1
- MAMUSI No. 2
- COASTAL MELKOI
- INLAND MELKOI
- MANSING

The M.V. PAM will be available to transport your patrol to Bairaman Village on 28 April 1970. Supplies not required in the Mamusi can be left by boat at Meingi and Uvol.

Mr T. J. Busing, A.P.O., will accompany your patrol, as well as three members of R.P.N.G.C.:-

- Const. 1/C Bega
- Const. 1/C Yagun
- Const. ~~KIKKI~~ Koivi

It will be your responsibility to ensure that proper police discipline is maintained throughout and that they carry out their allotted tasks in keeping with the traditions of the Constabulary. Ensure that they provision themselves adequately before departure.

Your patrol should not be hurried; I anticipate the duration to be in the region of 6 to 7 weeks although adverse weather may have a bearing on this. You should keep in mind that the workboat is due to do the Uvol service on 12 June - you could eventually let me know through Rano Radio if that date is suitable for your return.

Objects of your patrol are as follows:-

(a) Annual Census Revision. To be conducted in accordance with standing instructions. I insist that the census should be carried out actually IN every village, and this instruction is to be adhered to at all times. Take a supply of new Village Books to replace any that have been lost or damaged. Individual village totals should be reconciled with the previous year's figures.

(b) Area Study. To be compiled in accordance with standing instructions.

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(c) Political Education. I refer you to my instructions in regard to this matter in my 67-1-4 of 27/11/69. Those instructions apply for this patrol also.

(d) Political and Social Assessments. I refer you to past Patrol Reports of the Political and Social situations in the area you are to patrol. From your discussions with the people I want you to make assessments of the current situation of their thought trends.

(e) Routine Administration. Check file 35-8-1 and familiarise yourself with details of current Prospecting authorities issued over the area of your patrol. Discuss aspects of mining activities with the people and seek their views.

Make a close inspection of the vehicular road being constructed between Rano and Au'una. The people should be encouraged to continue working on this road. It is likely that Rural Development funds will be allocated to this project in the new financial year - discuss this with Fr Hartmann and work out an expenditure needs list in consultation with him.

Both yourself and Mr Buising have patrolled these areas in past years and this, your second visit, gives you a rare opportunity to judge the situation of the area in some perspective, and in particular it will enable you to note any changes in their attitudes - if any. I wish you both an enjoyable and successful patrol.

(W. H. Muskens)
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-4-18



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Department of the Administrator.

Sub-District Office,
POMIO.
East New Britain.

14 July 1970.

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Telegrams—

Telephone

Our Reference... ALPR 69/70

If calling ask for

Mr.....

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain,
RABAU.

POMIO PATROL No. 9 OF 1969/70.

Under cover of this memorandum are three copies of the above report covering the 1970 Annual Census patrol to the Mamusi No. 1, Mamusi No. 2, Coastal Melkoi, Inland Melkoi and Mansing Census Divisions of the Pomio Subdistrict, and submitted by Patrol Officer R. Frost and Assistant Patrol Officer T. Buising. The patrol was a long one and unhurried, allowing the officers to devote considerable time to discussions with people in the villages. It was unfortunate that Mr Frost twisted his ankle early in the patrol causing him to be laid up for a week, however I am pleased that he showed determination and completed the patrol.

Both the Situation Report (compiled by Mr Frost) and the Area Study (written by Mr Buising) are lengthy and quite comprehensive; my comments on certain matters raised in the report are as follows:-

Political.

With cultism remaining uppermost in the minds of the people it is obvious that they continue to be completely ignorant of the functions of government and its institutions. It is therefore very pleasing that the Patrol concentrated on political education to rectify this situation. The contrast revealed in the various attitudes expressed by these people towards local government has particular interest: the Mamusi Nol 1 people want local government because they see it as a means to attaining wealth, by including a Council within their sphere of cult activities - as do the Mengen groups; on the other hand are other groups like the Melkois who, also in complete ignorance, oppose local government because they fear it will oppress them and interfere in their way of life. Both these viewpoints are diametrically opposite, yet they both stem from ignorance.

Notwithstanding the serious effort made by this patrol to give political education to the people, it is apparent that this has very little effect whatsoever on removing ignorance. We are dealing here with people who live in an isolated situation, away and far removed from contact with urban areas, lacking entirely in any cash economy activities, visited only occasionally by outsiders, and generally following a way of life not differing greatly from the life of their primitive ancestors. Certain external aspects of their lives have been altered as a result of contact with our civilisation, but to a large extent their minds and thought processes remain primitive, and it is this fact which I feel poses the major obstacle to an achievement of real understanding, and will continue to thwart our efforts in this direction for many many years to come.

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Although it is extremely difficult to find any real solution to this problem, I nevertheless feel that more can be done to assist officers in the field in the conduct of political education programmes. It is one thing to say that political education should be increased and intensified, but it is quite another to carry this out without either adequate guidance from Headquarters and materials and facilities. Just as a teacher at a primary school cannot do his job properly without a curriculum and teaching aids, our field officers cannot be expected to achieve a great deal without these things when embarking on a political education campaign - yet this has been the case to date.

Whilst it would in many ways be desirable to combine these Census Divisions into a Council unit now, I am now inclined to think that this is not a practical step. With the inland areas lacking any sort of economic activity, it is doubtful that, even with Administration subsidies, such a Council would succeed and indeed failure could easily result. Any extension of local government to even the coastal regions in the Melkoi would necessitate the establishment of a permanently staffed Base Camp and this cannot be done within the present staff establishment, from Pomio.

The question of a Base Camp in the Uvol area has been raised on a number of occasions in the past, but without any firm decision being made. The people in the Uvol area claim they are short of land and cannot spare any for a Base Camp; the Catholic Church at Uvol is also not in favour of sharing their area with the Administration. On the assumption though that local government development will ultimately take place in these areas I propose that we look for a suitable site for a Base Camp cum Council complex somewhere along the Coastal Melkoi strip. Population of this region of the Subdistrict is distributed very awkwardly and it will be very difficult to find a suitable centrally situated spot.

I recommend that the establishment of a Base Camp to cover these five Census Divisions, at a site to be selected, be planned for during 1971. Total population for these areas is 8,166 and the positioning of an officer on a permanent basis will allow us to not only decentralise administration but also to concentrate closer attention on possible development of these areas. This includes the Mission-sponsored Rano - Au'una Road and possibly construction of coastal roads and an airstrip. It will also enable us to proceed in a regular and orderly manner with the possible formation of a local government Council over some or all of this region. On this basis I envisage the establishment of a Council to take place sometime in 1972 or 1973. This will allow ample time for the preliminary education work which is obviously an essential prerequisite.

Your views on these plans would be appreciated.

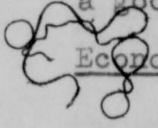
As is the case in the rest of the Subdistrict, the people in the areas patrolled have suffered in a lack of awareness of national politics as a direct result of the ineffectiveness of their Member of the House of Assembly. Mr Urekit spent a few hours at Pomio last May, in company with District Inspector Mr W. Johnston, but displayed no interest in local matters. Certainly the Kandrian-Pomio electorate would probably be rated as one of the most diverse in the Territory and communications within it are poor. Nevertheless, Mr Urekit makes little attempt to

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come to grips with the real problems and demands of his electorate. His failure to play the part normally carried out by M.H.A.'s in the development of electorates has meant that the people cannot visualise the real role of M.H.A.'s, nor of their national parliament. What this amounts to is that areas elsewhere in the Territory which prior to 1964 were on a par with this Subdistrict in the field of political awareness and development, have since that time left this Subdistrict for dead. Obviously our efforts in the field of political education cannot bridge the widening gap.

Cult activities in the areas covered by this patrol are reported to be on the wane and this is a gratifying trend; it is, however, too early to jump to the conclusion that activities will cease altogether in the Mamusi No. 2 area. Nevertheless, the fact that they have cut their ties with the Mengen leaders of the cult indicates that they resent being influenced by these leaders, and that's a good thing.



Economic.

The overall economic picture in the inland areas of this Subdistrict continues to be very very bleak. And what is worse, there is little prospect for improvement in sight. I agree with Mr Frost's observation that the problem is not entirely beyond solution - something can be done, if only D.A.S.F. would turn to these inland areas and devote a little attention to this problem. But while the people remain apathetic, D.A.S.F. are not prepared to devote its limited resources to such a large problem area. Perhaps the road from Rano to Au'una will eventually open up a potential for some economic development in the inland, and it is to be hoped that D.A.S.F.'s planners will examine this question when the road is completed.

Ideally what is required for the whole of the Pomio Subdistrict is a full scale economic survey of all areas by technical officers, providing details of the potentialities of the various regions, and serving as a basis for the drafting of a detailed economic development plan. Such action would at least forestall any further unfounded speculation concerning the possible introduction of cash crops in the undeveloped regions of this Subdistrict.

Social.

As mentioned earlier, the cult activities are relatively quiet and it can be said that on the whole the cult is fairly harmless in these areas and causing little concern. The exercise of law and order by cult officers, as reported, is not new and indeed is not exclusive to cult villages. It is quite a natural thing for village communities to settle minor disputes and offences to person and property without reference to the central government, and I don't think it is bad - certainly it would be impossible to replace it with central government agencies.

Efforts of the Catholic Church in the five Census Divisions continue to be extremely constructive, providing essential education and health services and giving assistance and direction to the people in their development. Much of what has been achieved in these areas has been a direct result of the work of the Church.

Miscellaneous.

Enthusiasm from the people about mineral prospecting activities is gratifying and it is to be hoped that these activities will result in some worthwhile discoveries.

Refusal by landowners at Au'una to sell land on which the Church station is sited is very disappointing. In many ways the Church has itself to blame for failing to apply for the purchase of this land when the station was first being established, in 1959. The situation now is quite serious and I intend to visit Au'una later this week to discuss the matter further with the people and to seek a solution.

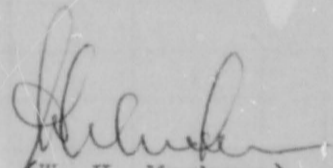
Mr Frost's remarks concerning an airstrip site have been noted and, as mentioned earlier, I intend to instigate further investigation for possible airstrip sites in the Cape Beechey region in due course.

The Viosapuna Aid Post is now staffed again though the Health Department is experiencing difficulty in finding staff for the Mapuna Aid Post.

Summary.

Both the Situation Report, and the accompanying Area Study (which requires no elaboration) make very interesting reading and are, in my view, of high standard. Mr Frost and Mr Buising have spent a great deal of time in the last six months on patrol (89 days and 96 days respectively) and have built up some worthwhile field experience. The quality of this work has been of a high standard and I am very pleased with their performance.

F.O.S.'s and claims for Camping Allowance are attached.


(W. H. Muskens)
Assistant District Commissioner.

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