

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: East New Britain

STATION: Kokopo

VOLUME No: 16

ACCESSION No: 496.

1968 - 1969

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: KOKOPO

ACCESSION No. 496

VOL. No: ~~45~~: 1968-1969 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 7

16

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1-68/70	1-8	R J KELLY DO	PART NISERBAY C/DIVISION		9-11.7/68
[2] 2-68/70	9-23	J H HAZAD PO	CENTRAL BANNINGS C/DIVISION	IMAP	12-26.8/68
[3] 3-68/70	24-62	M J BRINGTON PO	SOKE OF ISLANDS C/DIVISION	IMAP	17.7-8.10/68
[4] 4-68/70	62-75	K J TAYLOR CPO	VUNAMAMI C/DIVISION	IMAP	20.1-14.2/69
[5] 5-68/70	76-82	R E SARGIE PO	PART VUNAMAMI C/DIVISION	IMAP	20-29.1/69
[6] 6-68/70	83-91	W. H. BLIXAM PO	RALUANA CENSUS DIVISION	-	18-26.3/69
[7] 7-68/70	92-103	K J TAYLOR CPO	MULOH-BIRAK C/DIVISION	IMAP	5-28.3/69
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103 pages

EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1968-1969

K O K O P O

<u>Report no.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-68-69	R.J. Kelly	Part Wide Bay Census Div.
2-68-69	J.K. Nalau	Central Bainings C.D.
3-68-69	M.J. Brereton	Duke of York Is. C.D.
4-68-69	K.J. Taylor	Vunamami C.D.
5-68-69	R.E. Dargie	Part Vunamami C.D.
6-68-69	W.H. Bloxam	Raluana C.D.
7-68-69	K.J. Taylor	Kulon, Birar, C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of East New Britain Report No. KOKOPO No. 1 - 1968/68

Patrol Conducted by R. J. KELLY - District Officer.

Area Patrolled Part WIDE BAY CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives.....

Duration—From 9/7/1968 to 11/7/1968

Number of Days 3

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/1968

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Refer page 1 of Report.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-10-1

Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. Papua.

30th August, 1968.

District Commissioner,
EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT,
RABAUL.

PATROL NO. KOKOPO 1-68/69

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of ~~Memorandum~~
* ~~Patrol~~/Patrol Report covering patrol by.....
to..... Census Divisions.

It was pleasing to note that the people are developing
from their own resources in this area and that the overall
situation is good.

The text of the report did not indicate if Mr. Kelly
considered the proposed vehicular ferry across the WAKANGI
River was feasible or not.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

* Delete as necessary.

Mr. R. J. Kelly,
C/- Sub District Office,
KOKOPO,
East New Britain District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 10 #1 (6)

Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-3-19
If calling ask for WJK/BS
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,
RABAUL.

19th August, 1968.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

KOKOPO PATROL REPORT No.1 1968/69

.....
Herewith Patrol Report No.1 1968/69 covering a short three day patrol to the South Coast of the Kokopo Sub District.

It is pleasing to see that the self-help philosophy has been accepted with such enthusiasm by both the Plantation Managers and the native people in this area. It is expected that the road from the mouth of the Warangoi to Merai village will be through before the end of the year. This road will have cost the Administration a minimum in cash and equipment grants, and undoubtedly will be a source of considerable satisfaction to the private citizens involved in the venture.

The matter of appointment of a member, from this area, to the District Advisory Council is now being investigated. If a suitable person is found, the recommendations for the appointment will be made.

The sale of native produced cocoa beans to a local plantation Manager is the most efficient means of marketing in this area, and it is not considered that the Administration should endeavour to establish separate marketing machinery.

A. W. West

(A.W. WEST)
District Commissioner
East New Britain District.

Patrol Report KOKOPO No. 1 - 1968/69.

KOKOPO Sub-District.

EAST NEW BRITAIN District.

Non-Council Area.

Patrol Conducted by: R.J.KELLY.

Designation: A.D.C. KOKOPO

Area Patrolled: Part only (Warangoi River to Sumsum Pltn)
of Wide Bay Census Division
(Non-Council)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol: Nil.

Duration of Patrol: 9/7/68 - 11/7/68. 3 Days.

Date and Duration Last D.D.A. Patrol: January 1968 - 13 Days.

- Objects of Patrol:
- 1) Visit coastal section of Division between Warangoi River and Sumsum Plantation to check road development;
 - 2) To ascertain rate of economic development in the area;
 - 3) Visit private plantations in area;

Total Population: Village 345. Plantation 992. Total 1337.

Map Reference: -

Village Population Register ~~enclosed~~/ not enclosed.

TOTAL
F F

5

2

Local rumour reported that an unspecified number of Madang people at Gar (they are married to Gar women) have just arranged to purchase of a new FE 35 tractor and trailer, mainly for carrying produce. As none of these men were available, I could not prove this rumour, but am certain it is correct.

Improvement to the existing road is necessary, as already indicated, to provide access for these crops. Again, during the wet season when shipping is marginal, the improved road should permit transport overland at most times of the year.

Thus, I foresee large increases in revenue for these people over the next few years, with the upgrading of social conditions which ordinarily follow economic improvements.

Health

The patrol did not closely check this aspect, but most of the people seen were in good health. Although there are no Aid Posts in the area, plantation managers provide assistance where necessary and fully co-operate in evacuating emergency cases.

Public Health Department supplies drugs and dressings to these plantations close to villages, and these are always used to the best possible advantage.

Political Education

Informal discussions were held with groups of people from GAR and LAT and with Village Officials from all three villages to check their political awareness. Although these findings could never be called sophisticated, nevertheless they do have a reasonably sound basic understanding of the House of Assembly and its elections.

Several questions were asked of me which showed that the people are aware that electoral procedures are to be re-investigated and that the present preferential system may be altered. These matters were explained to their satisfaction, in a completely non-committal manner.

District Advisory Council

The matter of representation for these South Warangoi people on the District Advisory Council was raised during the patrol.

At present, apart from members living north of the Warangoi River, the nearest D.A.C. member to the South Warangoi group resides at KILALUM in Wide Bay. Thus this group is virtually isolated as regards local representation, and it is now suggested that a member should be appointed from this area.

Unfortunately, it would be very difficult to appoint an efficient native member and I feel that a Mixed-Race or European member would be necessary. The whole area co-operates very well and such a member would adequately look after the interests of all races.

TOTAL
F F

(1)

Conclusion

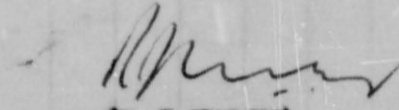
Even though brief, I found this visit particularly rewarding in that it gave me a first hand glimpse of mutual co-operative effort which is gradually developing the area.

It was the high degree of trust and understanding which surprised and encouraged me.

Any Administration assistance is certain to be utilized to the full and it is for this reason that I unequivocally support such aid.

There is little doubt in my mind that this area will bloom over the next few years, thus removing the 'depressed area' stigma associated with it for so long.

A full follow up patrol is planned for late August or early September.


(R.J. KELLY)
Assistant District Commissioner.

TOTAL
+ F



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of East New Britain Report No. 2. 3-68/69 ✓

Patrol Conducted by Jerry Kasip Nalau, P.O.

Area Patrolled Central Baining's Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives One Member of RPNGC

Duration - From 12/ 7 /1968 to 26/ 7 /1968

Number of Days 15 16 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Nil

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services 16/ 1 /1968

Medical ... /10 /1967

Map Reference AS attached.

Objects of Patrol 1. Checked on economic developments 2. Political Campaign House of Assembly 3. Road work 'Talilia - Merai' Extension 4. Lands & L.T.C 5. Routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19 .

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

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67-10-3

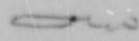
4th March, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

PATROL KOKOPO NO. 2/68-69.

Your reference 67-3-19 of 4th November, 1968.

- 2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. J.K. Nalau, P.O. to Central Baining Census Division.
- 3. A routine patrol which has been well reported.
- 4. I regret the delay in processing this report. Same occurred owing to a filing error which is unlikely to re-occur again.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

cc: Mr. J.K. Nalau, P.O.,
Sub District Office,
KOKOPO.
East New Britain District

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

67.10.3. (14)

67-3-19

JEN/BS



RABAUL.

4th November, 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
KOFOPO.

KOKOPO PATROL No. 2 OF 1968/69.
CENTRAL BAININGS CENSUS DIVISION.

Thank you for your covering memo 67-2-3 of 27th September, 1968, and Mr. Nalau's very sound Patrol Report.

You have covered matters arising from the report adequately, and my only additional comments are as follows:

1. Sub-District Boundaries.

A considerable amount of investigation was carried out before recommending the current Sub District boundaries, and I do not consider at this stage there has been any valid argument proposed which could affect my original recommendations. The boundaries, therefore, will remain as they are for at least the present. However, this does not preclude your Officers from making suitable comment on the desirability of the current boundaries as the area develops, and the Bainings people in the Pomio Sub District indicate which are the more feasible lines of communication with the administering authority.

2. Political situation.

I hope you will give Mr. O. Tammur every encouragement to visit the villagers in this part of his electorate. It is interesting to note that they did react favourably to his brief visit there.

In regard to the voting system, it is policy that the preferential system will continue to be used. I have already indicated in my report to the Director on the Elections that the Preferential System is not popular even in the more sophisticated Tolai area, and I quite understand the almost impossible task of explaining, not only the mechanics of it, but the reasons of it to unsophisticated groups such as Central Bainings.

MINUTE: 67-3-19 of 4/11/68.

The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

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

The above comments and attached report had been forwarded for your information.

Mr. Nalau appears to have got out and worked well with the people, and I feel sure that he has gained considerable respect for his work during this patrol.

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

5/3

67-2-3

RJK/IB

Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO

27th September, 1968.

District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
RABAU.

KOKOPO PATROL No. 8 - 1968/69

Please find herewith in triplicate, report on the above patrol submitted by Mr. Nalau. The following comment is offered:-

Political Situation.

It is not unexpected that these people had no knowledge of the Ministerial members and their duties but constant education will undoubtedly broaden their comprehension. General political awareness appears reasonable, but I wonder if the people really understand the different methods of voting and if they are capable of properly favouring the first past the post system.

Education.

Unfortunately Mr. Nalau has not given any details regarding numbers of eligible children or erection of school buildings etc.,. Some of the villages would be too far away from a centrally located school for day students to attend. These problems will need consideration initially, but some general decision from the Education Department would be desirable. There is a need for a school in the area and if a favourable answer is given, then a more detailed evaluation can be made.

Health Services.

Increased deaths were largely the result of pneumonia and the medical patrol which visited the area was able to give satisfactory treatment to other sufferers.

Following these reports, discussions have been held with Department of Public Health and approval has already been given to establish an Aid Post at Merai. The villagers have been informed of buildings etc. required, and an Aid Post orderly is available and will commence duties at Merai as soon as the buildings are completed.

Missions.

Mission relations are satisfactory even though the Seven Day Adventist intrusion into an otherwise Catholic area seems to worry the people. I do not expect trouble in this regard, and in fact the Aid Post referred to is not manned.

Lands.

A satisfactory N.G.L.T.R.O. investigation was conducted into the property Kalini, which is in fact known to the villagers as Merai No. 2. Normal procedure is now underway and no difficulties are anticipated.

Roads and Bridges.

A full report on this road was contained in Kokopo Patrol No. 1 - 19/3/69 report. It is sufficient to note here that the necessary road relocations and other assistance provided by Mr. Nalau will greatly assist this project.

Economic Development.

The proposed purchase of a Tractor at Gar will take some time to finalize and only time will prove the earnestness of those involved.

Development in the coastal areas has indeed been stimulated by the efforts of the manager of Sumsun Pltn. who now buys wet cocoa beans regularly. He has been able to organize regular breaking days each week and this coupled with good prices and sound general advice has resulted in good proceeds to the people.

Inland coffee production has continued to be marginal but appears lately to be gaining ground. The proposed road from Dadul to Warangoi will eventually assist with marketing problems.

Miscellaneous.

The complaints of the Marunga villagers have been aired regularly over the past few years. Being situated as they are at the extreme end of the Pomio Sub District it is understandable that they feel neglected. In point of fact, there are three Bainings villages in the same situation - Marunga, Kavudenki and Lamerein. Certainly they are closer to Kokopo than Pomio and do have easier access to Kokopo. However, as they visit neither station as far as I am aware, they would gain little by any alteration of boundaries except that they would be administratively reunited with the bulk of their relatives.

General

Mr. Nalau has conducted another good patrol and his report is of a pleasing standard. It is gratifying to see him maintaining his previous high standards.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.

(f) Give necessary assistance to the people who wish to submit L.T.O. applications in respect of individually owned land; and

(g) Attend to other matters referred to in the report.

(R.J.KELLY)

Assistant District Commissioner.

attach: The patrol should last for approx. 2 weeks and I hope that you have a pleasant and successful trip.

Good luck,

(R.J.KELLY)

Assistant District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr..... RJK/IB.....

Department of District Administration,

Sub-District Office,

KOKOPO

8th August, 1968.

J.K.Nalau, Esq.,
Patrol Officer,
KOKOPO

Patrol Instructions.

KOKOPO PATROL No. 2-1968/69

This will officially confirm my advice of last week, that you should depart on the above patrol to the Central Baining Census Division on Monday, 12th August, 1968.

Your main objectives will be to:-

- (a) Check on economic development within the area and marketing facilities and difficulties;
- (b) Continue the Political Education Campaign with particular stress on the role of elected members and appointed Ministerial members. I would like your report on the people's degree of understanding in this regard.
- (c) Inform the villagers of Meraf, Lat and Gar that road improvement funds are available for the Talilis-Meraf extension. Assist them in relocating the road where necessary and request that they recommence work on clearing and widening prior to gravelling. Planters in the area have already promised their full co-operation with this project;
- (d) Discuss their proposal to purchase a Tractor and trailer with the Madang people at Gar, and give any advice or assistance. There would be extremely limited economic use for such a unit at present.
- (e) Conduct N.G.L.T.R.O. Provisional Order investigation into property "KALINI". Take our file 34-2-192 with you as it contains full details and instructions.
- (f) Give necessary assistance to the several people who wish to submit L.T.C. applications in respect of individually owned land; and
- (g) Attend to other matters of routine Administration

Please note the new procedures re patrol reporting, and ensure that your report complies with them.

The patrol should last for approx. 2 weeks and I hope that you have a pleasant and successful trip.

Good luck,

(R.J.KELLY)

Assistance District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....
Our Reference... 67-2-3
If calling ask for
Mr..... JKN/IB

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO

5th September, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO

KOKOPO PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1968/69
CENTRAL BAININGS CENSUS DIVISION

Your Patrol Instructions RJK/IB dated 8th August, 1968 refers.

A patrol was recently conducted to the Central Bainings at the instructed date and the report is submitted herewith. The objects as per instructions will be dealt with under their own headings respectively.

INTRODUCTION

The Central Bainings Census Division is comprised of Inland Bainings and the Coastal Bainings and were inhabited by two groups of people. The Bainings and the Sulkas. Sulkas were actually brought in by the Germans from Pomio Subdistrict, East New Britain, to work on the plantations, most of them have now settled in the area. However, culturally they are two different groups of people, their languages, customs and their appearance.

PATROL DIARY

Monday, 12th August, 1968.

Departed office per truck 10.00 to ILUGI Plantation and proceeded to RIET on foot on a wet and slippery track. Arrived at the village 1200 noon - more discussions and general village inspection. camped.

Tues day 13th August, 1968.

At RIET arbitrated two marriage disputes and proceeded to ARABUM which is 2½ hours walk.

At ARABUM settled several disputes, mainly marriage and who keeps the child after divorce. All these cases were only minor disputes.

Proceeded to MARANGI, 3 hours walk. At Marangi general discussions ex patrol instruction and proceeded to LAMENGI - 1 hour walked. Camped.

Wednesday 14th August, 1968

At LAMENGI more discussions ex patrol instruction - village inspection and proceeded to KILIGIA - 1 hour walked.

At KILIGIA general discussions ex patrol instruction, general village inspection and proceeded to SINBUM - 3 hours walked.

Visited MARAMBU village the same afternoon, more discussions ex instruction and returned to SINBUM - Camped.

Thursday 15th August, 1968.

Departed SINBUM 0830 over wet and slippery tracks, arrived PUTPUT 1430 - proceeded the journey to LAT by INDUNA owned jeep - arrived 1800 - camped.

Friday 16th August, 1968.

At LAT met by V.O.S. from GAR and LAT more discussions ex road works and the proposed purchase of tractor-trailer. Accompanied by the V.O.S. to the road and showed them the jobs to be done - camped.

Saturday 17th August, 1968.

At LAT more discussions ex instruction and proceeded to GAR - 1 hour walked.

At GAR more discussions ex road work, purchasing of tractor-trailer and ex Const. ONA's application for SAP - visited SARAGAS Plantation, more discussions with the manager regarding his views on the economical background of this tractor and the road work.

Returned to GAR - camped.

Sunday 18th August, 1968

At GAR with the manager, Saragas Plantation, visited the sections of the road that need to be improved - camped.

Monday 19th August, 1968.

At GAR inspected the road with village officials and marked out the jobs to be carried out - proceeded to MERAI per Saragas jeep, passed SUMSUM Plantation and walked the rest of the journey to MERAI via new section of road - camped.

Tuesday 20th August, 1968.

At MERAI surveyed the new section of road that will avoid the cliffs.

Investigated the Provisional Order KAILINI (or MERAI No.2 and surveyed the boundaries with compass and chain.

General discussion ex instruction and routine administration. Camped.

Wednesday 21st August, 1968.

Departed MERAI 0700 3 hours walk to ILI more discussions ex instructions and spent some time tidying up the village - proceeded to KARONG - 4½ hours walked.

At KARONG more discussions ex instructions and general village inspection - returned to ILI and to MERAI arrived late at 2100 - camped.

Police constable sprained ankle - he rested at MERAI and advised people re road work.

Thursday 22nd August, 1968.

Departed MERAI 0800 via new road stopped at SUMSUM PLANTATION - Manager was out - proceeded to GAR - second stop, SARAGAS plantation, more discussions with the manager ex road works and asked him to look at some of the sick people that I took with me from ILI - proceeded to GAR - camped.

Friday 23rd August, 1968.

At GAR attended the burial ceremony of a man who died at GAR village. Supervised more road works in the afternoon - camped.

Saturday 24th August, 1968.

Departed GAR to LAT - spent whole day with the two villages, more road works. Camped.

Sunday 25th August, 1968.

At LAT held a general meeting, explained to the people the disadvantages and advantages of the economical background of the buying of tractor trailer and explained and gave answers to some of their questions on this matter. Camped.

Monday 26th August, 1968.

Departed LAT to TALILIS plantation supervised more road works while waiting for the Landrover from TALILIS to pick me up. Picked up 11.30 to TALILIS more discussions with the manager ex road works and the news on purchase of tractor.

Proceed to Warangoi - picked up 1430 by Landrover back to KOKOPO.

END OF DIARY.

14

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SITUATION REPORT.

1. Political Situation.

a) House of Assembly Members In accordance with instruction (b) as per patrol instructions, I tested the Bainings peoples knowledge of the role of elected members and appointed Ministerial Members, and I found they hadn't the slightest idea what appointed Ministerial members were. They understood that they had voted for two members, Regional and Open members, and they understood their role and what authorities they had. I later explained the role of the appointed Ministerial members to them and their authorities.

The member for Kokopo Open, Mr.O.Tammur had made his first appearance in the villages in the area only a week prior to this patrol. Mr.Tammur had told the villagers that he hadn't time to spare this visit, but that he will have time to talk and discuss with them on his second visit, around mid September, 1968.

The Bainings people were very pleased that they had met and discussed a few things with their M.H.A. and they hoped to see more of him in the future.

b) Political Situation. An enquiry was made of the people about what type of voting they preferred, the answer to this was " First Past the Post" their reason for this was that it was simpler and cheaper than the Preferential System. Bainings are always regarded as a sophisticated group but they have a reasonable basic understanding of the House of Assemble and its elections.

2. SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

a) Education. At Merai village a group of village leaders approached me and requested that they would like the Administration to put up a P.T.S. for the South Coast area. This school would take enrolments from LAT, GAR, MERAI, ILI, URAI and KARONG and maybe from the plantation in the area.

I pointed out to them that the Administration will not put up a school for them unless there are pupils to attend the school.

This request was suggested to Mr. Tammur when he was there. I also told them that I will put forward their request. Apart from this request there are no other changes in the schools situation, as per comment and information on Kokopo Report No. 1-67/68 refers.

b) Health Services. In the census division there are only two Aid Posts, one at MARANGI and the other at MARAMBU. Treatment is also available at the local plantations, in the Central Bainings.

The Inland Bainings are better off with health services but the Coastal villages are the ones that suffer most, especially ILI and KARONG villages. The other coastal villages go to INDUNA, KAMBUBU S.D.A. and SARAGAS for treatment, whereas ILI and KARONG villagers have to travel 8 to 12 miles to get any treatment.

The following is the summary showing the number of deaths in each village during the months of July and August 1968. The majority of the 20 deaths were in the 16-45 age group.

VILLAGE	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	TOTAL
RIET	-	-	-	0
ARABUM	-	-	-	0
MARANAGI	-	-	-	0
Inland Villages				
LAMENGI	-	1	2	3
KILIGIA	-	1	-	1
SINBUM	-	-	-	0
MARAMBU	-	-	-	0
			Sub Total	4
ILI	-	1	-	1
KARONG	-	4	2	3
MERAI	-	-	2	2
URAI	-	-	1	1
ILI	1	4	1	6
KARONG	-	3	-	3
			Sub Total	16
			Grand Total	20

Of these twenty deaths, 5 died in one day, two at KARONG, one at ILI and two at LAMENGI. While in the area I sent for an urgent Medical patrol to visit the area, the patrol, led by a hospital assistant from Butuwin Hospital, Kokopo, left a couple of days later after this request.

I strongly recommend that the Administration should place an Aid Post in the area. I have admitted that there are already other places in the area (plantations) that they can get treatment, but you can't expect a patient to walk 6 to 12 miles crossing several rivers to get treatment. There must be an Aid Post set up there so that the Aid Post Orderly may pay a regular visit to the villages to help the patients with treatment.

There were also several cases of chicken pox found at ILI and KARONG villages, only effected children.

c) Missions. There are three Mission bodies operating in the area. They are United Church of Papua and New Guinea Seventh Day Adventist and Roman Catholic Mission.

The following table shows Mission villages and the population each administered.

VILLAGE	U.C.P.N.G.	S.D.A.	R.C.M.
RIET	123	-	-
ARABUM	-	-	217
MARANAGI	-	-	80
LAMENGI	-	-	134
KILIGIA	-	-	40
SINBUM	99	-	-
MARAMBU	-	79	-
LAT	-	3	58
GAR	-	3	110
MERAI	-	-	171
URAI	-	60	-
ILI	-	-	144
KARONG	-	-	138
SUNUM	66	-	-
	288	145	1092

The people from LAT and GAR were not happy at all about S.D.A. Mission setting up an aid post not far from their village. They said putting an aid post there will mean that they could easily attract Catholic people to their Mission and already 6 men have now joined the S.D.A. Mission, 3 from LAT and 3 from GAR. People from the two villages LAT and GAR believe that in future there will be more trouble between the two Mission groups.

I advised them that I shall bring this matter up for them and at the same time and at the same time I informed them that it is up to an individual to make his choice, but the Administration is strongly against the idea of forcing others to accept your thoughts or suggestions.

d) Lands. I refer to Patrol instruction (e) and (f), I carried out the compass and chain survey of the KALINI (or MERAI No.2) land and investigated the Provisional Order for the said property. The matter is dealt with separately. There is no objection to the Order but the only thing that needs clarification is the name of the property. The land known as KALINI is about 15-20 miles in the mountains behind ILI and is just virgin forest. Only Baining go there hunting pigs.

There is also another piece of land known as LILI (LILAI) this was previously given to the Missions on their first arrival on which to reside. Later they chose MERAI No. 2 with a more permanent station set up and LILAI was left behind, unclaimed, as no payment was received for the land. This piece of land is now planted up with coconuts by the villagers.

Merai No. 2 is the piece that Mission thus left behind with some coconuts and cocoa. This piece of land is always regarded as Mission land by the Baining.

One LINGBUM of NOMONGET hamlet now became Merai had sold the land to the Mission and had received payment for it. This information was supplied by the two Luluais from GAR, MERAI and the villagers.

There were three L.T.C. applications to be investigated, but were withdrawn because the owners of the land had changed their minds and refused to sell the land.

The three applicants were foreigners, other than Bainings, who have resided in the area.

e) Roads and Bridges, With reference to patrol instruction (e), the three villages LAT, GAR and MERAI were advised that improvement funds were now available for the TALILIS-MERAI extension.

With regards to the road works in the area, I spent three days with the three villages relocating several new sections of road and spent most of the time improving road surface for gravelling.

A two mile section is cut to avoid cliffs and steep climbing along the coast. This section is between SUMSUM and MERAI village. There is also another section relocated to avoid steep climbing at GAR River - this section goes through a cocoa block, owned by a villager, 20-30 trees will be chopped down. The numbers will be confirmed later.

Most sections of the TALILIS-MERAI extension are ready to be gravelled, but the other sections need more work on them.

3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

I refer to instruction (d) and our Kokopo Report No. 1 68/69 para. 4 under Economic Development. I discussed with the Madang group at GAR their proposed purchase of a tractor. I found that they had only collected \$310 after everyone in LAT and GAR had contributed their share. I discussed with them the economical background of having the tractor and also pointed out to them the advantages and disadvantages of having a tractor.

After a final meeting with the two villages, I was advised that they will open up a new account for \$310 and contributions will be collected every month towards the purchase of a tractor.

I now draw your attention to the fact that the proposal to buy a tractor was withdrawn, which means that it may take up to a couple of years to reach the required amount to buy a tractor.

a) Cash Crop Extension. The growing of coffee in the Inland Bainings is becoming the nucleus of economy in the area. The three villages ARABUM, LAMENGI and MARANGI already have hand machines which help in the processing of coffee. The coffee beans are usually carried by shoulder to the D.A.S.F. buying point at SUNUM. In every village visited more bush was cleared ready to be planted.

The Coastal Bainings concentrate mainly on coconut and copra. The cocoa beans are sold wet at SUMSUM Plantation,

and copra is sundried or smoked and most of this is sold to C.M.B. at Rabaul.

Planting of coconuts and cocoa in the area, became a competition to them when they realised the value of having a plantation of these crops. Since the manager from GUMSUM started buying wet beans which opened up some business for the villager. I ~~estimate~~ estimate the average earnings of each man in the area as \$2-\$10 per week. Several men from the three villages have approached the manager of GUMSUM Plantation and asked him to open up a C.S.B. Agency for the area. At present they go to INDUNA to bank their money. Those who work in groups make between \$20-\$30 per week.

The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries have set up a camp at Merai and a Agricultural Field Ass. will be sent there permanently to help the people to go ahead with their cash crops.

4. MISCELLANEOUS

a) S.A.P. Application. At GAR I investigated an application for the purchase of a S.A.P. for ex policeman ONA. The people from the two villages LAT and GAR agreed to the proposal. The reason for their agreement was they wanted a shotgun to protect their cocoa and coconuts from wild birds and pigs.

b) Some Historical Baining Names. During the patrol I had some informal discussions with the villagers about the Bainings themselves.

In the olden days there were two groups of people living in the area now known as the Gazelle Peninsula, they were the Bainings and the Butums. However, the two groups fought and the Butums were almost wiped out. A few Butums now reside with the Tclais at TAULIL and TOMA and they own no lauds at all.

It is believed that the name "RABAU" came from the Baining word "A RANGUBAULKI". The word "RANGU" is Baining meaning "sorry" and "BAUL" meaning "laplap" and "KI" meaning "one". During a fight between the Bainings and the Butums a Baining man ran away and left his laplap behind, he then turned around and said to his friends "Oh sorry my laplap", in Baining "A RANG BAUL KI". The words were then carried away by the Butum group. The Baining names for the two peaks at Rabaul are SAURIS - The Mother and BALAMAR - South Daughter.

c) Unexploded Bomb. A 1000lb bomb was located between MERAI and ILI, two miles from MERAI right on the seaside. Most of the bomb is rusted away and may go off at anytime if struck.

d) Ill-feeling - Sub-District Boundary. Since the boundaries of POMIO and KOKOPO were amended, the only Baining speaking village that was included in Pomio was MARUNGU. Apart from MARUNGU the other villages were all MENGENS and SULKAS. They said they were left behind with all the progress and no ties at all with the Sulkas and Mengens. They said they have better contact and service with the Administration at Kokopo than Pomio, which means Pomio is too faraway from MARUNGA.

They would now like to put forward a suggestion that the village of MARUNGA and its several hamlets be included in Kokopo.

5. CONCLUSION.

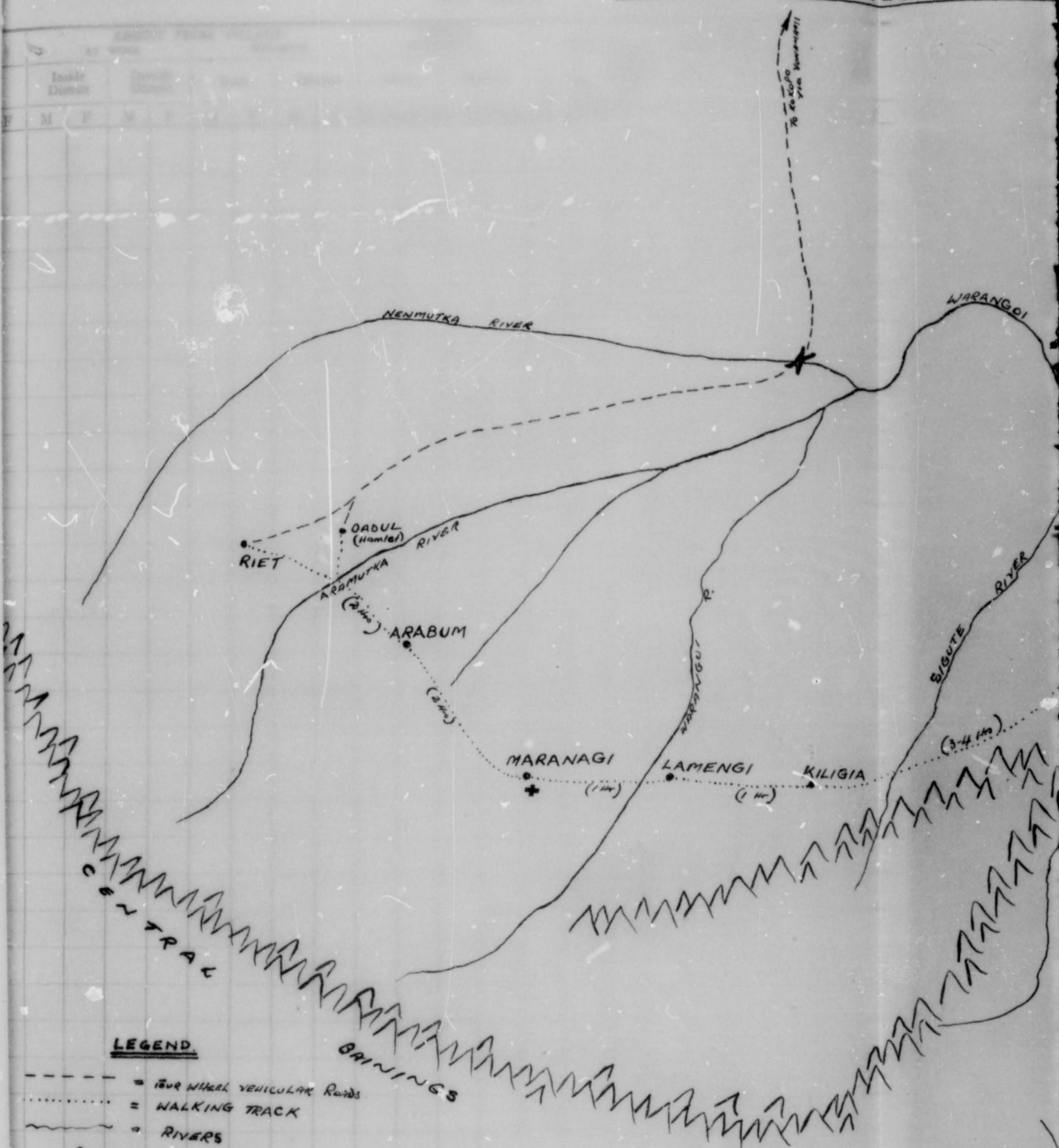
This patrol was my third in the area and I am very much aware that these several encouragements will accelerate the economic development in the area. The encouragements are the South Coast Warangoi Road and the D.A.S.F. permanent camp at MERAĪ.

In summing up, I would like to express my appreciation for the work that the Administration and private business men have done towards the economic and political progress in the area.

J.K. Nalau

(J.K. Nalau)
Patrol Officer.

Inside District	Outside District	Area	Notes
F	M	P	



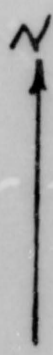
LEGEND.

- - - - - = FOUR WHEEL VEHICULAR Roads
- = WALKING TRACK
- ~~~~~ = RIVERS
- = VILLAGE
- ⚓ = RIVER FERRY
- ⊕ = BRIDGES
- ⊕ = AID POSTS
- == = PLANTATION

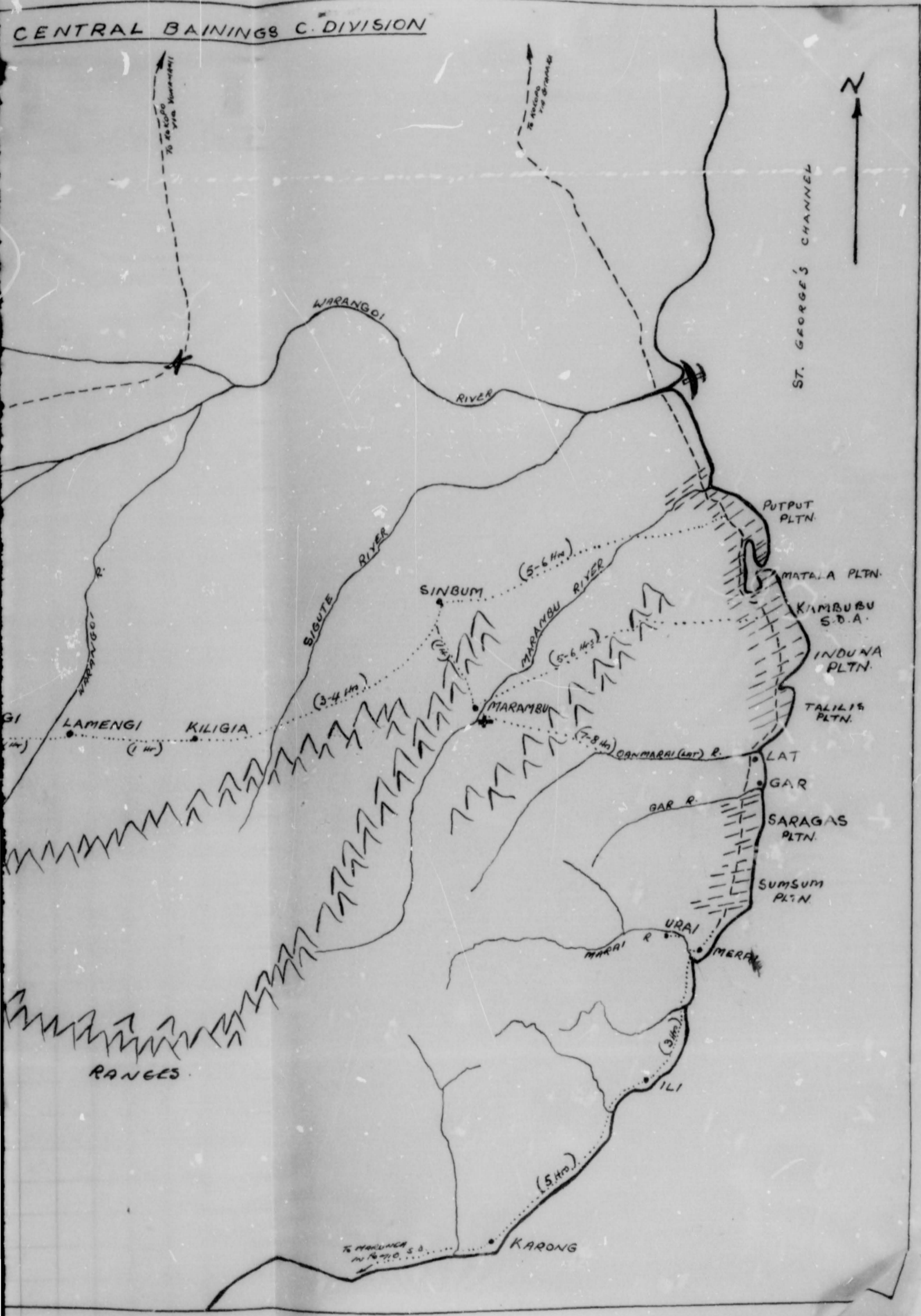
Map Scale 4 MILES = 1 INCH

To the place mentioned in No. 5000

CENTRAL BAININGS C. DIVISION



ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL



To Kasopo via Marambuli

To Kasopo via Grambi

WARANGOI RIVER

RIVER

SIGUTE RIVER

MARAMBU RIVER

LAMENGI

KILIGIA

SINBUM

MARAMBU

CANMARRI (LAT) R.

PUTPUT PLTN.

MATALA PLTN.

KIMBUBU S.D.A.

INDUNA PLTN.

TALILI PLTN.

LAT

GAR

SARAGAS PLTN.

SUMSUM PLTN.

GAR R.

URAI

MERAPI

MARAI R.

ILI

RANGES

(5 Hrs.)

(3 Hrs.)

KARONG

To Marambuli via Kasopo S.D.

(42)

telex 25/6/69

67-10-13

16th May, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

PATROL NO. KOKOFO 3/68-69.

Your reference 67-2-2 of 5th May, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual
Census Report by Mr. M.J. Brereton, Patrol Officer to
Duke of York Islands Census Division.

A very detailed and informative report of the
situation at the time patrol was in the area.

It is a pity that report has been so long delayed;
however, I presume that necessary follow-up action has or
is being taken on the matters raised in the report and
commented on by yourself.

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

cc:
Mr. M.J. Brereton,
Patrol Officer,
District Office,
MOUNT HAGEN, Western Highlands District.

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

Mua Sing

Dea

[Signature]
25/6/69



67.10.18

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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



Department of District Administration,
RABAUL

5th May, 1969.

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

KOKOPO PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1968/69
DUKE OF YORKS, C.D.

1. I can only apologise for the delay in forwarding this Patrol Report, but it became totally lost with the continual shuffling of officers at Kokopo, after Mr. R. Kelly, Assistant District Commissioner, was transferred. My requests to locate it were not satisfied until Mr. Cleland was posted to Kokopo. Since then it has been given my attention as priority of work has permitted. The need to give attention to more urgent matters such as land disputes and acquisition, local Government Council matters and the pending elections has required deferral of forwarding Patrol Reports which now total 29 for the district.

2. The report and covering memorandum by Mr. J. Nalau, acting Assistant District Commissioner, indicate a sound appreciation of the problems they are dealing with in the rather difficult situation of the Duke of Yorks. More recently I visited the islands and held discussions with the villages at two points. Considerable pressure has been placed on me by the pro-Council people to have a Council declared for the whole group, as has been done on the Gazelle Peninsular. They argue that the lack of cohesion in the island group must be overcome so that the leaders can discuss together common problems such as land, communications and services and make suitable recommendations. The benefits are as obvious to them as they are to me and it is felt that many of the adherents of the "account" movement would accept the inevitability.

3. Representatives of the "account" villages attended the meeting and I took the opportunity to announce that local government would be extended to all groups in the Duke of Yorks, after the Gazelle Peninsular Local Government Council had been elected and firmly established. Following my visit "account" leaders have been trying to form another movement which would cover all villages and have indicated that a tax would be levied at the rate of 30 cents per week (note the equation with \$16 tax of the Gazelle Council) to carry out functions similar to a Council.

4. The argument of Messrs. Nalau and Brereton to dismiss the current Luluais and Tultuls who are involved in the "account" movement is reasonable, but I have felt re-appointments would only confirm that this is still a recognised position for such village officials in the present administrative frame work. Whilst provision does continue to exist for their appointment, to do so would tend to consolidate the resistance to introducing local government and confirm that direct administration through village officials is an acceptable alternative to Councils. Where Luluais are conscient-

40

tiously carrying out their functions and are not supporters of the "account" organisation, they should be allowed to continue their functions and be given positive assistance from the Officer in Charge to re-establish their authority. With regards to the remainder, I intend to have the Officer in Charge to give me clear evidence of their association with the "account" and incapacity to perform duties under Section 120 (N.A.R.), together with a recommendation for their dismissal. I have noted previously that the threat of non re-appointment, has caused considerable worry to the people.

5. On the matter of law and order, Local Court Magistrates have commenced regular two monthly four day visits to the Duke of York Islands and Police staff has been increased to three. A further increase to four will be made when housing is available. Materials have been ordered for the Rural Police Station and I understand construction will be commenced shortly. Police authority must be re-established and regular foot patrols continued to control crime and check on informal "courts" by village leaders.

Some follow up work has been carried out by Patrol Officer Mr. M. O'Regan, but the Station has been unmanned now for nearly two months due to his temporary transfer to West New Britain on the Forestry Timber Purchase. Regular administration of the area will not be possible until after the pending elections.

6. A declaration of Minor Roads will be made under the Roads Maintenance Ordinance under Section 7.

For your information.

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

69 3.19

37

67-2-2

Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO.

JKN/IB

19th March, 1969.

District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
RABAUL.

KOKOPO PATROL No. 3 - 68/69.

For your information please find attached Patrol Officer M.J. Brereton's recent reports on the D.D.A. patrol to the Duke of York Islands, Census Division. The following comment is offered.

Political Situation.

It is in some ways true that when the whole Territory comes under the influence of the Local Government Council, that self government is imminent. However, it is always wiser to prepare and wait for it. I would therefore like to support Mr. Brereton's recommendation on the introduction of Local Government Council to the island group, or another way is to replace all the unco-operative village officials on the island. Mr. Brereton is the only officer who has spent enough time to know and study the weaknesses in them.

Economic

An Agricultural Field Assistant is now stationed permanently on the Island and on the spot advisory queries should be solved, with the help of the patrol officer.

The introduction of pepper as a cash crop estimated \$1500.00 p.a. should be of great interest. It will be a third crop for the island group with cocoa and coconuts.

The people of the Island will soon learn the problems arising from community control of cash crops (garden). I have had experience of this in other places, in which the people disregarded the communal system and now all stick to an individual system of planting cash crops.

I refer to Mr. Brereton's comments on the small number of islanders who have applied for resettlement blocks in other areas. It is typical of the native custom, they prefer their own village or land to any other place. It always takes time for people, such as the Duke of Yorks group, to understand the real meaning of the system and its benefits, for example the Tolais from the mainland who have studied the system, many have adapted themselves to the idea, but there are many who have failed to do so.

The neglect of food gardens nowadays, is due to the changes that have been brought about in the Territory in recent times. This is not only happening on the Duke of York Islands but elsewhere in the Territory.

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Social

The present lack of law and order on the Island, will be solved now that a Patrol Officer and three members of the Police Force are stationed there permanently.

The Duke of York islanders regard themselves as being isolated from Administration officers, this is the reason for village officials holding unofficial court hearings and taking fines etc., this should be solved now that the Patrol officer and members of the Police Force are on hand to deal with any matters that crop up.

The Account or Kivung group is not active at present, this could be because they are not competing with the Council group on any matter at the moment, or maybe because they are afraid of the Patrol Officer.

I cannot see that there is any need for a Police Post on the island at present, I think a patrol officer and four members of the Police Force is adequate for the population. However, I would support Mr. Brereton's recommendation for the establishment of a lock-up, for the reasons he has stated.

Miscellaneous

One of the difficulties that the Administration and the Missions come up against is the lack of co-operation from the village leaders. The island is divided into two groups, pro-Administration and Council and anti (Account or Kivung) group. To solve this problem, I refer to Mr. Brereton's statements on the replacement of unco-operative village officials. I think this is the only way, as village officials are appointed because of their reliability and influence. If they are replaced they will be powerless in the eyes of the villagers. In doing so we will be able to solve all the troubles regarding roadworks and other development activities taking place on the island.

AREA STUDY

Introduction

The regular workboat service to the island is very reliable (average three boats a day). I cannot see that there is any sense in constructing an airstrip for the Island, if we do we are taking away business from the small boat owners. Why couldn't this land be kept in reserve for some future development? There are a couple of speedboat owners on the island, should an emergency arise, also the Administration trawler, when requested for an emergency, would only take 3-4 hours from Rabaul to the furthestest point on the island.

Population Distribution

The Duke of York people, like Tolais, are rarely found engaging in agreement labouring, they prefer casual work, but they differ from the Tolais inasmuch as they don't go out looking for jobs. I guess this is because not many of them have the basic education that the Tolais have.

Social Grouping

The social structure of the island is partly made up of Tolais from the Gazelle Peninsular and New Ireland. They have their island language but they all speak KUANUA. Most of the islanders are members of the same clan as the Tolais (PIKLABA).

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Land Tenure Conversion and Uses.

The land is held by the clan leader (lualua) and then leased out to members of that clan by request. None of the islanders have heard of the Land Tenure system, this is because they stick to their own native custom of ownership.

I strongly support the individual system of planting cash crops. I have experienced a lot of trouble arising from communal owning of cash crop gardens, many productive gardens were neglected by members and went to bush again. Sometimes the gardens are attacked by disease.

Land shortage on the island is not the only outstanding matter as nearly everyone in the Gazelle Peninsular is in the same boat. This problem can only be solved on a large scale, for all and not for one particular area.

Political Development

Mr. Brereton in his statement was correct to say that the Duke of York people understood a lot about the form of our present government, and their aims, but they only try to hide their hatred by saying that they are relatively unsophisticated politically.

Local Government Council

The only way to get more anti-council people to accept the council is to provide enough services to convince them that this is a good thing to have. However, their own Duke of York Council would give the islanders some pride rather than have them under the Gazelle Council.

Conclusion

Mr. Brereton has submitted a long and informative report, which covers nearly all aspects, this would be a good documentary report of the island for future officers.

I recommend therefore, that Mr. Brereton be congratulated on his fine work.

J.K. Nalau
(J.K. Nalau)
A/Assistant District Commissioner.

attach:

Village Population Register enclosed.

PATROL REPORT.

(24)

(1)

KOKOPO patrol No. 3 of 1968/69.

KOKOPO Sub District.

East New Britain District.

Council and non-council area.

Conducted by M.J.BREURETON.

Patrol Officer.

Duke of York Islands Census Division.

1 Member R.P. & N.G.C. Const. 1646 PITA. (25.8.68 to 10.9.68 inc.)

17.7.68 to 24.8.68 inc. Establishment of Base Camp.

25.8.68 to 10.9.68 inc. Census.

11.9.68 to 8.10.68 inc. General Admin. and handover.

84 days.

Patrol No. 9 67/68 completed 29.4.68.

1. Work on Base Camp Residence.

2. Carry out Census Revision.

3. General Administration.

Population 6527.

Fourmil RABAU. Milmil BLANCHE.

Village Population Register enclosed.

M.J. Breureton
M.J. BREURETON.
Patrol Officer.

67-2-2

RJK/IB

Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO.

15th July, 1968.

Mr. M. Brereton,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO.

PATROL INSTRUCTION - KOKOPO PATROL
No. 3 of 68/69.

Please make arrangements to return to the Duke of York Islands as soon as possible after completing your present work at Rabaul S.D.O.

You should contact District Office to check on availability of Administration sea transport and if necessary, make alternative arrangements with the private weekly shipping service.

Your duties on return to the islands should include,

- (a) Work on the new Base Camp residence to bring it as near to completion as possible before hand-over to Mr. Patrol Officer O'Regan who will be arriving shortly.
- (b) Arrange to carry out a census patrol cover whole division and advise me of the programme, intended inspection will coincide with census villages. Whilst there, I would like to cover a section of both council and non-council villages.
- (c) Complete any outstanding general Administration matters which will probably have 't up while you were in Rabaul.

So that more definite arrangements can be made as regards my inspection, please maintain your weekly "sched". Should any other matters arise, I will issue verbal instructions on arrival.

Trusting you have a successful trip.

R. J. Kelly

(R. J. KELLY)

Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL DIARY.

17.7.68 to 24.8.68 inc.

(33) (1)

- 17.7.68 Final preparation for departure.
Departed Rabaul 1030 hrs. arriving MANUAN 1530 hrs.
By tractor to MOLOT. Slept MOLOT.
- 18.7.68 Organising camp. Discussions with Police.
Complaints laid. Summonses issued.
Meeting of village officials arranged for tomorrow.
Slept MOLOT.
- 19.7.68 0800 - 1030 hrs. Local Court Hearings.
1045 - 1430 meeting with village officials.
1430 - 1645 hrs. Discussed future work. Inspection
of roadwork and villages.
Slept MOLOT.
- 20.7.68 Saturday - observed MOLOT.
- 21.7.68 Sunday - observed MOLOT.
- 22.7.68 Attended to sched.
Work on Base Camp residence.
Heard few minor complaints.
Slept MOLOT.
- 23.7.68 Work on residence. - Slept MOLOT.
- 24.7.68 Work on residence - Slept MOLOT.
- 25.7.68 Work on residence - Slept MOLOT.
- 26.7.68 Work on residence - Slept MOLOT.
- 27.7.68 Saturday - Observed MOLOT.
- 28.7.68 Sunday - Observed MOLOT.
- 29.7.68 Work on residence - Slept MOLOT.
- 30.7.68 Work on residence.
Bride price complaint heard.
Slept - MOLOT.
- 31.7.68 Work on residence
Settled yesterdays bride - price.complaint.
Slept MOLOT.
- 1.8.68 Work on residence - Slept MOLOT.
- 2.8.68 Painting exterior of residence.
Slept MOLOT.
- 3.8.68 Saturday - observed MOLOT.
- 4.8.68 Sunday - observed MOLOT.
- 5.8.68 a.m. attended to sched.
Painting of exterior and roof of house.
p.m. inspection of roadwork and talks.
Returned and slept MOLOT.
- 6.8.68 Exterior paintwork finished except for window frames
and doors. Slept MOLOT.
- 7.8.68 a.m. at MOLOT - filing, correspondence.
Interviewed several people re enquiries.
Issue of licences.
p.m. visited all villages on main island by motor-bike.
Inspection of villages and roads.
Slept MOLOT

- 8.8.68 Work on residence - Slept MOLOT. (31)
- 9.8.68 Work on plumbing of residence. - Slept MOLOT.
- 10.8.68 Saturday - observed MOLOT.
- 11.8.68 Sunday - observed MOLOT.
- 12.8.68 0800 hrs to RABAUL by speedboat, broke down halfway returned, Duke of Yorks. Repaired boat and departed 1145 hrs. arrived RABAUL 1245 hrs. advised KOKOPO. To various departments for materials, acquital of advances etc. Slept RABAUL.
- 13.8.68 At KOKOPO S.D.O. all day. Discussions with A.D.C. Mr. Kelly. Slept RABAUL.
- 14.8.68 Returned to Duke of Yorks. Slept MOLOT.
- 15.8.68 Attendance to correspondence, answering queries as advised by the A.D.C. submission of station requirements. Slept MOLOT.
- 16.8.68 Drawing up of Census programmes. Duplication of same for distribution.
- 17.8.68 Saturday - observed MOLOT.
- 18.8.68 Sunday - observed MOLOT.
- 19.8.68 Delivered programmes and explained personally to all villages on main island to prevent misunderstanding. Slept MOLOT.
- 20.8.68 Work on residence - Slept MOLOT.
- 21.8.68 a.m. at MOLOT - correspondence.
p.m. to RAKANDA Plantation, villages INLIMUT and KABABIAI to check reaction of people to resurvey of plantation. Slept MOLOT.
- 22.8.68 Heavy rain all day. At MOLOT checked files for outstanding work, checked cash etc. Slept MOLOT.
- 23.8.68 Preparations for census patrol, shipping arranged, police instructed. Contractor and self discussed work still to be done on house. Slept MOLOT.
- 24.8.68 Saturday - observed MOLOT.

PATROL DIARY.

CENSUS.

20

1

25.8.68

1115 hrs. departed MOLOT per M.V. INABUI accompanied by patrol personnel arriving MIOKO 1400 hrs.
Set up camp in vacated Aid Post and prepared books etc for start of census.

26.8.68

Attended to morning sched at RAKANDA.
1120 to 1420 census of MIOKO village. Lunch.
~~Slept MIOKO.~~ 1430-1710 hrs Census of PALPAL.
Slept MIOKO.

27.8.68

0730 to KERAWARA by pinnace arriving 0800 hrs.
0800 to 0930 hrs., talks with Anthropologists.
0930 to 1330 hrs., census of KERAWARA village.
1330 to 1400 hrs., general discussions.
1400 to 1420 hrs., travelling to UTUAN by pinnace.
1430 to 1700 hrs., census of UTUAN 1 and 2 villages.
Returned and slept MIOKO.

28.8.68

0800 to 0910 hrs., Local Court convened.
0915 to ULU island by canoe to meet D.D.C. and party.
rest of day spent inspecting dispute area (ULU Final Order) and in discussion of sale to local people.
1700 hrs., returned and slept at MIOKO.

29.8.68

0730 hrs., to MUALIM island.
0815 to 1030 hrs., census of MUALIM village.
1045 to KABITARAI by pinnace arriving 1100 hrs.,
1100 to 1245 hrs., census of KABITARAI.
1300 to 1445 hrs., travelling to MOLOT per M.V. Leo.
rest of afternoon extracting census figures.
Slept at MOLOT.

30.8.68

Census scheduled for today postponed due to heavy rain. Day spent at MOLOT at work on census figures and hearing various complaints.
Slept at MOLOT.

31.8.68

By motor-bike to KABILOMO.
0900 to 1300 hrs., census of KABILOMO village.
Afternoon at MOLOT, slept MOLOT.

1.9.68

Sunday, observed MOLOT.

2.9.68

0730 to 0800 hrs., travelling to NAKAKOR by motor-bike.
0815 to 1545 hrs., census of NAKAKOR 1 and 2, and KUMAINA villages.
1545. to 1605 general discussions with village officials and people.
Returned and slept MOLOT.

3.9.68

0730 to 0800 hrs., by motor-bike to INOLO.
0800 to 1000 hrs., census of INOLO.
1000 to 1100 hrs., settled minor disputes and held brief discussions with village officials.
1100 to 1115 hrs., travelling to INLIMUT.
1115 to 1315 hrs., census of KABABIAI village.
1320 to 1515 hrs., census of INLIMUT village.
1515 to 1545 hrs., settling minor disputes.
Arrived MOLOT 1600 hrs., slept MOLOT.

- 4.9.68 0735 to 0800 hrs., travelling to NABUAL by motor-bike. (9)
0815 to 1100 hrs., census of NABUAL.
1100 to 1200 hrs., hearing complaints and general discussions with Lulual and people.
To WATERA by motor-bike, 2 minute trip.
1215 to 1400 hrs., census of WATERA village.
1400 to 1600 hrs., census of WAIRA at WATERA.
Returned and slept MOLOT.
- 5.9.68 0745 to 0800 travelling by motor-bike to PIRATOP.
0800 to 1015 hrs., census of PIRATOP village.
1020 at BUTLIVAN census BUTLIVAN completed 1200 hrs., then held discussions until 1300 hrs., before returning to MOLOT.
P.M. at MOLOT issuing summons^{es} and working on census figures.
Slept MOLOT.
- 6.9.68 0745 to URAKUK village arriving 0748 began census of URAKUK and finished at 1130.
Lunch.
1200 to 1530 hrs census of URAKUKUR village. returned MOLOT and heard complaint.
2330 to 0230 hrs., investigating methylated spirits drinking at BUTLIVAN, 6 men charged.
Slept MOLOT.
- 7.9.68 0800 to 1630 hrs., Local Court hearings.
Slept MOLOT.
- 8.9.68 Sunday, observed MOLOT.
- 9.9.68 0800 to 1130 hrs., trying to contact Rabaul on radio, no success.
1145, by speedboat to MAKANDA island arriving 1200 hrs.,
1200 to 1330 hrs., census NAGAILA village.
1330 to 1345 hrs., by speedboat to PALIPAL.
1345 to 1530 hrs., census PALIPAL village.
Returned and slept MOLOT.
- 10.9.68 At MOLOT, 0800 to 1300 hrs., census of MOLOT and MAREN villages.
P.M. trying to raise Kokopo on radio to confirm A.D.C.'s visit expected today. Informed trip cancelled due to lack of shipping.
Slept MOLOT.

End of Patrol.

PATROL DIARY.

11.9.68 to 8.10.68

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- 11.9.68 To KOKOPO to discuss work and court proceedings with A.D.C. Mr. Kelly.
To RABAU, saw A.D.C. and contacted various other Departments.
Returned Duke of Yorks via KOKOPO.
Slept MOLOT.
- 12.9.68 Work on Census figures.
Complaints heard.
Repairs to equipment and vehicle service.
Slept MOLOT.
- 13.9.68 a.m. investigated land claim and sorcery.
p.m. Census figures.
Slept MOLOT.
- 14.9.68 Saturday - observed MOLOT.
- 15.9.68 Sunday - observed MOLOT.
- 16.9.68 Attempted to raise RABAU on radio. No success.
To WATEPA, lease investigation.
Slept MOLOT.
- 17.9.68 a.m. Made radio contact 1100 hrs.
Heard complaints. Issued summonses and attended to filing.
p.m. paper work, complaints and enquiries, arranged water transport for A.D.C.'s inspection.
Slept MOLOT.
- 18.9.68 Picked up A.D.C. from KOKOPO.
1045 - 1230 District Court hearings.
p.m. Inspection of roads, school and some villages with A.D.C.
Slept MOLOT.
- 19.9.68 0800 - 1030 District Court hearings.
1030-1200 Discussions with D.A.C. member PAKATI
p.m. to all villages by car.
Inspection by A.D.C.
Slept MOLOT.
- 20.9.68 To KOKOPO with A.D.C. then to RABAU various queries.
Slept RABAU.
- 21.9.68 Saturday - Returned to MOLOT by speedboat.
Slept MOLOT.
- 22.9.68 Sunday - observed MOLOT.
- 23.9.68 a.m. sched. Interviews re lease blocks and other general enquiries.
p.m. paper-work, complaints re stealing and S.D.A. lease at WATEPA.
Slept MOLOT.
- 24.9.68 Sched. conversation with A.D.C. paper-work, court register in preparation for handover.
Slept MOLOT.

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- 25.9.68 Hearing complaints, Local Court not convened. Inspection of house, stocktake of tools. General talks Luluais and other village officials. More enquiries in afternoon. Time spent on extraction of census figures. Slept MOLOT.
- 26.9.68 At MOLOT. census figures, checking of stores, hearing complaints. Slept MOLOT.
- 27.9.68 Census figures - Slept MOLOT.
- 28.9.68 Census figures balanced, wrote up new V.P.R.'s. Advised villages of D.C.'s visit next week. Midnight called out on spirit drinking complaint. Slept MOLOT.
- 29.9.68 Sunday - observed MOLOT.
- 30.9.68 Waiting at MOLOT for arrival of D.C. and Patrol Officer O'Regan. Trawler arrived 1100 D.C. inspected new Base Camp Residence, visited school and heard various cases in the District Court.
- 1.10.68 Inspected house with Mr. O'Regan and discussed requirements. Took stock of materials and listed those still required. Slept MOLOT.
- 2.10.68 At MOLOT familiarising Mr. O'Regan with current work and local situation. Slept MOLOT.
- 3.10.68 By motor-bike to all villages introduction of Mr. O'Regan to village officials, influential men etc., familiarisation with roadwork and other projects. Slept MOLOT.
- 4.10.68 Arranged sea transport for full tour of islands with Mr. O'Regan, engine troubles prevented full inspection. Arrived back MOLOT 1805 hrs. Slept MOLOT.
- 5.10.68 Saturday - observed MOLOT.
- 6.10.68 Sunday - observed MOLOT.
- 7.10.68 Handover of equipment while waiting for workboat. No ship arrived. Radio call to Rabeul, advised ship coming tomorrow. Slept MOLOT.
- 8.10.68 Waited for workboat which arrived 1130 hrs. Loaded cargo and departed for KOKOPO arriving 1545 hrs Slept KOKOPO.

END OF PATROL.

MJB/IB

Molot Base Camp,
P.O.Box 249,
RABAU.

23rd October, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO

KOKOPO PATROL REPORT No. 3 1968/69

DUKE OF YORKS.

INTRODUCTION.

Since June last year, the writer has spent some eleven or twelve months in the Duke of York group carrying out general administrative work as well as aiding in self-help programmes. During this period a Council Survey was carried out, Election duties performed and one complete Patrol report submitted in addition to the Survey report and a resume of Election activities.

The building of the Base Camp is now nearing completion and the station was recently handed over to Mr. Patrol Officer O'Regan.

This patrol was mounted to bring the census figures up to date as no census has been carried out in the Duke of Yorks since Oct/Nov. 1966. Some outstanding administrative work was also completed but the object of this report is to bring existing information up to date. Other matters have been dealt with on the spot, and records are kept on the station files, all correspondence being channelled through Sub-District Office, Kokopo.

SITUATION REPORT.

Political:

The situation in the Islands as regards Local Government remains the same. Since there has been little activity in this field, in the last six months there have been no active anti-council demonstrations as at the time of the Local Government Survey in 1967. This does not indicate a change in their attitudes towards Council, they merely wish to maintain the "status quo" and still oppose any changes whatsoever. This, I feel, is the crux of the matter, their unwillingness to change, however, it has been shown from past experience that once the change has been brought upon them, they conform. I refer to the introduction of the Council to Mualim Island which is now strongly pro-council but proved to be a problem when the council was first introduced. All other council villages showed keen interest when the formation of a separate Duke of Yorks council was discussed. They were previously a little disgruntled with the Gazelle Council as they did not appear to be benefitting from their inclusion and still lack the voting power in that council with only a representation of two Councillors. In the last few months though, the Council has erected two new double classrooms, one at each end of the Administration

schools at BUTLIVAN and MIOKO, and a new teachers residence at BUTLIVAN. This I think has given a boost to the Council followers prestige although the effect is somewhat nullified as children from non-council villages attend these schools without their parents having contributed through council tax. (25) (11)

The anti-council faction object to councils on the grounds that once all of the Territory comes under council influence, self-government is imminent. This is virtually true, but the point is that these people in their present lethargic state would be lost in the rush. Their alternative to the council, the "Account" is, as predicted, not turning out to be a great success. Business wise they have not the education, as yet, to run such an enterprise properly, especially when they are trying to vie with a large council like the Gazelle Council. At the stage when the proposed Duke of York Council was discussed, the "Account" purchased another boat of workboat size. The reason being that council villages in the islands considered that a new council should buy a workboat as one of its first projects, and the "Account" not to be beaten, decided to buy one immediately as a token of their strength. Needless to say, buying in haste they made a bad decision and the particular boat has been in dry-dock most of the time since then, and is in danger of being repossessed as it has not been paid for. The people however, follow in blind faith and do not query their leaders' actions.

Projects like this could be of great benefit in increasing the economic output of the islands and could probably be well handled by a council. There is never any likelihood in the near future (or the distant?) of a 100% acceptance of councils, but from my observations in the Duke of Yorks, I am of the opinion that many people are willing but are being intimidated by their leaders who are mainly luluais. These men certainly do not exercise the powers conferred upon them in their position as village officials, but by holding unofficial village courts, imposing fines etc., they maintain power over the people which they use to further efforts of the "Account" which is in direct opposition to the idea of councils.

Councillors on the other hand, do not appear to exercise any power at all. In fact I have not even seen one councillor in many months. This councillor, of the MOLOT, MAREN, BUTLIVAN and KABABIAI ward is completely ineffectual in my estimation. This of course is not entirely his fault as he had difficulties with enforcing council rules and consequently few people listen to him now. With a Local Court Magistrate now in the islands, he may, with a little encouragement, perform his duties. One contributing factor is that even the pro-council people are not really happy with the idea of being associated with the Gazelle Council, there being many differences between the Tolai and the Duke of York Islander.

The House of Assembly appears to be viewed in the same light as councils. The idea of a majority of Indigenous Members does not appeal as they realise that this is bringing them so much closer to Independence. Canvassing members, while visiting non-council villages did not receive a very good response and, in fact, some were insulted and given strong hints to leave. According to statistics, the majority of votes in the Duke of Yorks were cast for Oscar Tammur the eventual successful candidate. One point of significance is that this candidates platform advocated no independence or self government until such times as the people were ready. If the other candidates had used self-government as an important point on their political platform, this may explain their poor reception in the non-council

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villages. I have not been able to check on this as there is no such information on the files at Kokopo. Very few people in the anti-council group cast votes which resulted in an approximate 20-25% vote for the islands. According to reports from several informants, this was a direct result of the peoples fear of councils and self-government.

Political education was carried out mainly by informal discussions but as this coincided with the council survey, I think reception was poor even though the people did display an interest at the time. The law making powers of the House were explained in some detail but failed to have any real impact. They, however place little importance on the Territory laws this being a result of their comparative isolation and lack of law enforcement over the years. This will be discussed more fully under the Law and Order section.

The result of this long period with only occasional patrols to the area, and mostly for the specific purposes, e.g. census, land matters etc., is that they are completely independent in their actions. They never seek advice or listen to it when it is given, and even after being there for some time, the people were extremely reluctant to bring their problems or ideas to myself. I have endeavoured to encourage them to consult other specialist departments to gain knowledge for more successful operations of their various business enterprises but have met with little success.

In short, although independence is a good thing and it is necessary to stimulate use of initiative, guidance is even more important to these people. This I think, indicates the desirability of a separate Duke of Yorks council, which would be supervised and provide the necessary guidance while giving the people the chance to exercise their abilities which are apparently by no means lacking. Their present apathy needs to be overcome if they are to keep pace with the rest of the Territory.

ECONOMIC

The Islanders receive a cash income mainly from agricultural produce and perhaps a few of the local (approx. 120) trade store owners make a small profit.

Land shortage is of course the limiting factor in agricultural development, but poor farming methods and inequitable distribution of existing cash crop areas are important. Very few of the land holders have set their cash cropping up on a plantation basis, and little thought is given to maintenance and pest control. Perhaps yet another role for a council!

D.A.S.F. have made many visits to the area in the last twelve months and without a staff shortage, an extension officer (local) would be posted to the Duke of Yorks full time. A house for this officer has been partly erected near the site of the new base camp. Their work in the area has been mainly concerned with education in pruning, pest control, thinning of existing crops and erection of a cacao drier at INLIMUT village. A trial plot of pepper has also been planted and appears to be thriving and will probably be considered as a new cash crop for the area. According to D.A.S.F. one man can successfully look after one acre of pepper, which starts to bear in approximately 2 to 3 years, yielding an eventual income of about \$1500 per annum.

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D.A.S.F. have experienced problems in their efforts to improve farming methods, as many farmers are reluctant to thin their crops imagining that the more trees the bigger the yield. Pest control is rejected because of initial expense. A change in attitude in this respect can only be expected after more extensive education.

As mentioned earlier, cash cropping is rarely treated on a business basis but more as a source of ready money for food and to meet social obligations. There is also community control over cash crops. In order to prevent stealing, a "tambu" is agreed to by all villagers during which no one is allowed to collect produce for a period of usually 2 months. Should anyone from that area be seen carrying or selling produce he is immediately suspected of stealing. This in itself is a bad farming practice as coconuts deteriorate in this time and the copra is of bad quality.

A number of settlers have taken up blocks in the Dagi river resettlement area, and a few have taken on oil palm blocks. As a percentage of the population though, they represent a very small group and their absence does not take a great deal of pressure off the land problems.

Trade stores remain a status symbol and needless to say are excessive in number. For example, there are 14 known stores in the two NAKUKUR villages catering to a population of 584 persons. Very few lines are carried, more or less staple food items, and with no form of accounting or realistic pricing, most "businesses" do not operate for long. There are openings for at least a few well run stores. The Duke of York Islanders are becoming more and more dependant on bought foodstuffs e.g. rice, meat etc., as gardens are neglected for long periods during the year while people are attending village functions. The Dukduk and Tubuan, Waratabars (collections for the United Church), Jubilee (Anniversary celebrations for the arrival of George Brown) Choral Festivals etc. taking up periods of up to one month at a time. At weddings too, gifts are usually trade store items purchased locally from a European trader who does not have an exceptionally good store but has a wide range of goods at reasonable prices. Some local store owners have the capital to compete with this store but lack the knowhow. Many have been advised to see the Business Advisory Officer for assistance, but to my knowledge have not done so.

SOCIAL.

The biggest problem in the islands at present is the lack of law and order. This is perhaps not evident from the number of cases brought before the Courts, but this is almost entirely due to the attitude of the people themselves towards law enforcement, and it has been extremely difficult in the past to apprehend offenders for this reason. Very few problems are brought to the notice of the police or the officer-in-charge, and are usually dealt with by the luluais. Whether or not this is due to the peoples own independent nature, or as a result of luluais trying to retain power over their own people, is not known. The luluais are powerful men in the "account" movement and it is rumoured that they use their position as officials to enforce "account" decisions. Of course this would be hard to prove but various incidents have led me to believe that there is definitely intimidation.

These unofficial courts are undesirable as on many occasions they involve criminal offences such as stealing, serious assaults, and, I have heard, even rape. In many

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cases the aggrieved person receives no satisfaction and this is when we finally get to hear about it. One such person, when seeking police assistance was asked why he had not contacted the police in the first instance, and replied, "Mi no laik kalapim luluai".

Fines are imposed by these "courts" and although many people are satisfied with the compensation they receive, the offender certainly does not learn anything from the experience. The people openly display complete disregard for the law, and on several occasions have abused constables of the detachment, and myself. In January this year, 4 men were gaoled for behaving in a threatening manner towards a policeman of the detachment, and a further two were fined in July, one for unlawfully striking and the other for threatening manner towards another policeman. The present detachment of two constables is inadequate if law and order is to be maintained. The people would eventually gain confidence in the police if they could regularly patrol the islands without fear of being assaulted. Earlier this year, methylated spirit drinking was rife, but the villagers became openly hostile with our efforts to police the area. This is somewhat disconcerting having been asked especially by several people to assist in this matter. As can be imagined, it is the root of much unrest and fighting in the villages with wives and children suffering most.

Luluais, although obligated under the provisions of the N.A.R.'s to apprehend offenders and bring them before the nearest court, do not do so, and are in many cases the worst offenders in abusing policemen for trying to do their duty. As government representatives they are almost completely ineffectual. I would suggest that if the council is not to be brought into operation in the near future, that the present O.I.C. Molot be asked to recommend replacement luluais where he considers it necessary. The right men in the job could do a lot to assist in improving the situation. The present men have been virtually "ruling the roost" for some considerable time and seem to have forgotten that they are government appointed officials with a duty to perform, and owing some allegiance.

Education and health are reasonably well catered for in the Duke of York Islands. There are two government primary "T" schools and either Catholic Mission or United Church schools in practically every village. The United Church which relies heavily on the local populace for construction of native material classrooms, has experienced some difficulties through lack of assistance. Their only course of action has been to close classrooms in disrepair and children have had to stay at home until such time as their parents make the necessary effort.

Since the last report, the "Account" movement has not been particularly active apart from tax collections and the usual meetings. They have no operative stores at present nor have they embarked on any projects. There has been no evidence of any unrest which could be attributed to the account, but while there is no council activity, this is unlikely.

There are no social changes of any note and the situation remains static. Welfare continue to encourage women's clubs and any other useful village activity, and at the time of this census, quite a number of women were attending a training course at Vunamami.

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Recently the S.D.A. Mission brought a portable film unit to the islands and their material, mainly of a geographical nature, was quite popular. Although their numbers include many astute personalities, the people are generally poorly informed and I imagine that it would be of some benefit if the O.I.C. Duke of Yorks could show some films of an educational nature. There are a number of young people in the villages, not usefully employed, and these people do create a social problem. They are generally the trouble-makers, having no land and not very interested in working for what they want, a lot of trouble is caused by their stealing and heavy drinking. To avoid work, most of them leave the village in the early hours of the morning, sleep in the bush and run around the village all night long. To aid in this and other problems, I feel there is an opening for adult education in some form. Simple trade skills would be of a distinct advantage.

Socially, there is room for much improvement. The United Church ministers are doing their best to aid in the drinking problem but ironically, the majority of troubles arising from drinking, occur at the time of Mission functions. The posting of two more constables to the Duke of York detachment will no doubt help in law enforcement with a resultant improvement in social conditions. However, considering the large population and the present situation, the establishment of the proposed rural police post and lock-up, should receive some priority.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The idea of self help is repugnant to the people on the whole. They have said in as many words, "why should we do what the Government has been doing for us over all these years". Two projects undertaken on a self help basis have been the construction of a small ships wharf at Molot and construction of a road system throughout the main island. The wharf was duly built but has received no maintenance whatsoever since. Roads moved forward with great impetus in the first six months but have received little attention since then. Some people are keen but their roads are of no use to them unless all villages participate. There would not be a great deal of work required to bring the roads to a standard which would require little maintenance. The O.I.C. Molot will encourage the Councillor to enforce the road rule where a few individuals are holding up the work of the entire village. The people can expect continued co-operation from the local European trader and the Owner/Manager of Manuan plantation, who only recently offered the use of his tractor and trailer, gratis, but his offer was refused. The O.I.C. will probably also make a submission to have the roads in the non-council area declared minor roads by the District Commissioner, in accordance with the provisions of the Road Maintenance Ordinance 1953. This would be necessary to alleviate any friction between the two groups as the non-council people are quick to point out that they are under no obligation to maintain roads, and use this as a lever to sway the thinking of members of their group with council leanings.

The Army civic action patrol which came to the islands in April this year was marred only by the typical attitude of the people. The patrol was to aid in the road building by constructing culverts and advising on drainage but received no help from the people and

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were unable to do so. Repairs were made to the wharf and once again labour was short. Many people brought items for repair and hundreds arrived to see the films shown nightly, but were conspicuous by their absence when requested by the Army to assist.

In conclusion, although there have been no radical changes in the last twelve months, there has been some improvement and progress. Continued attention from D.D.A. and other departments is necessary to bring these people more up to date in their outlook and to realise the potential of the islands.

So far from the northern section of the main island, the soil is not particularly fertile and is of a somewhat sandy nature with a layer of clay topsoil. Some valuable material can be found on the island.

Climate is similar to Hawaii and Tokelau but subject to prevailing winds in both the north west and south east seasons. Consequently, rainfall is higher than Hawaii and Tokelau, the islands receiving over 100" p.a. whereas Tokelau has averaged 77" p.a. over the past 5 years. Apart from a small area in the centre of the main island, which is virgin bush, the islands are almost completely planted to cash crops or other bush fallow.

(b) Nihoa, as shown on the patrol map, is approx. 24 miles from Hawaii and 10 miles from Tokelau. The bay area is just over 10 miles by sea from Hawaii and a further mile by road from the anchorage at Port Mander (Nihoa). Regular weekend services from Hawaii call at Nihoa Plantation, Nihoa Plantation, Nihoa Plantation and Nihoa, making the trip usually 4 times each week. The United Church Plantation has its own weekly service. There has been some discussion on the possibility of constructing an airfield on the island, but at this stage it would probably be unworkable, communications being fairly reliable most of the year. There are small ships wharves capable of accommodating ships of up to trailer size at Nihoa, Ulu, Tokelau, Nihoa, Nihoa and Nihoa. These are situated in all weather anchorages. A number of small boats are used for patrol etc. A speedboat is available for hire from Mr. Edwards in emergency or for quick transport to Nihoa.

(c) Since the 1870's the bulk of Tokelau people have had contact with Europeans, and the administration has paid attention to the group since the early 1900's. However, it has been quite some time since there has been an officer there on a full-time basis and the people seem to be difficult to administer, more so than most less receptive to administrative influence and advice. Much of Tokelau's population are characteristically independent and stubborn (ref. submission report) and I think it is unlikely that the island is likely to become more developed if the people are left to their own devices any longer. There has been some discussion on the possibility of a full-time officer being sent to Nihoa.

The area is similar to the Nihoa area as the people will not accept a foreigner as a representative of the Government and I think it is unlikely that the island will be developed if the people are left to their own devices any longer.

AREA STUDY

The last report of this nature was a council survey report submitted in November, 1967.

INTRODUCTION.

- (a) The Duke of Yorks are a low lying group of 8 inhabited islands, 2 uninhabited, and the area also takes in the Credner or Pigeon Islands which are halfway between the Duke of Yorks and Kokopo. (see patrol map).

Apart from the northern section of the main island, the soil is not particularly fertile and is of a corronous sub-soil with a loam or clay top-soil. Some volcanic material can be found on Ulu island.

Climate is similar to Rabaul and Kokopo but subject to prevailing winds in both the north west and south east seasons. Consequently, rainfall is higher than Rabaul and Kokopo, the islands receiving over 100" p.a. whereas Kokopo has averaged 72" p.a. over the past 5 years. Apart from a small area in the centre of the main island, which is virgin bush, the islands are almost completely planted to cash crops or under bush fallow.

- (b) Miko, as shown on the patrol map, is approx. 24 miles from Rabaul and 16 miles from Kokopo. The new base camp is just on 26 miles by sea from Rabaul and a further mile by road from the anchorage at Port Hunter (Molot). Regular workboat services from Rabaul call at Rakanda Plantation, Ulu Plantation, Manuan Plantation and Molot, making the trip usually 4 times each week. Ulu, the United Church Plantation has its own workboat also. There has been some discussion on the possibility of constructing an airfield on Ulu island, but at this stage it would probably be unwarranted, communications being fairly reliable most of the year. There are small ships wharves capable of accomodating ships of up to trawler size at Kabakon, Ulu, Rakanda, Miko, Manuan and Molot. These are situated in all weather anchorages. Quite a number of small locally owned pinnaces also operate in the area and can be hired for patrol etc. A speedboat is available for hire from Mr. C. Edwards in emergency or for quick transport to Rabaul.

- (c) Since the 1870's the Duke of Yorks people have had contact with Europeans, and the Administration has paid continuous attention to the group since the early 1900's. However, it has been quite some time since there has been an officer there on a full-time basis and the people, known to be difficult to administer, have become even less receptive to the Administrations influence and advice. Duke of York islanders are characteristically independent and stubborn (refer. situation report) and I think it is evident that this trait is likely to become even more developed if the people are left to their own devices any longer. There has been some breakdown in this attitude recently but anything which has been accomplished will be lost if regular visits are not kept up.

The area is similar to the Gazelle inasmuch as the people will not just accept a person as a representative of the Government and therefore a friend and advisor, but take a long time to gain confidence. This cannot be gained by periodic visits.

The anti-council "account" group are still active but not on the same scale as last year. The arrival of two American anthropologists was used as propoganda by the "account" and one of the leader. of this group allegedly told his followers that the couples express purpose in coming to the islands was to assist the "account". My informant gave me a pidgin translation of the leaders speech as follows:-

"Simel bilong dispela wok bilong yumi ikamap
stret long Amerika na tupela bihainim ikamap
stret long Kerewara".

Since then the anthropologists have given a talk over Radio Rabaul informing them of their purpose which briefly is to study the leadership patterns and the various business enterprises in the islands. This successfully scotched many rumours emanating from Kerewara, which is thought to be the seat of the account. In the last six months "account" activities have been limited to tax collections in the Duke of Yorks and at SIAMAN and HITUNG villages in New Ireland. Meeting are still held regularly at Kerewara but the subject of these discussions is not known.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION & TRENDS.

- (a) See attached Village Population Register.

Neo-mortality rate cannot be calculated for inclusion in this report as no list of pregnant women was compiled last census. However, a list has been prepared this year, and a copy will be held on file for use of future patrols.

- (b) See patrol map. All villages now have road access.

- (c) The adult males absent at work both inside and outside the district number approx. 31% of the 16-45 male age group. Few women are absent employees, being wives of the absent males. The figure of 31% would probably fluctuate a great deal as most of those absent were on temporary employment and I believe a number of those working inside the district were trying to earn money for the annual contributions to the United Church.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) The social structure in the islands is practically the same as that of the Tolai area. There are two moieties, the BARMAR and PIKALABA with a clan system extending throughout the whole group and taking in some New Ireland villages. The people of Makanda island, although of the same group, have stronger ties with the Tavui, (Rabaul) villages and speak Kuanu a in the village rather than the Duke of York language. Other villages in the Duke of Yorks have affinities with the matupit, Korere, Rabuana, Nodup Tolais with intermarriage and group participation in some celebrations.

Other divisions in the structure are those formed by different religious followings and adherence to either the "account" or council factions.

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(b) The functional social unit is the extended family or "apiktarai" having its own lualua. The apiktarai is virtually autonomous but does come under control of the Lualua (head-man) of the "vunatarai" (lineage) should there be disputes between apiktarais. The lualua of a vunatarai is usually an elderly person and held as the authority on custom, especially those pertaining to land matters. Lualua of apiktarais control land distribution, sale, (ikulia) or rent, (totokom), of land, the property of that apiktarai. They are also responsible in transactions between different groups such as purchase of brides for members of their extended family.

(c) The Duke of York people also have their own language, something of which they are very proud. Most islanders can speak in the Tolai language, Kuanua, but Tolais say that they cannot speak the island language. There may be slight differences in speech throughout the area, but I have noticed no distinctly different dialects. As mentioned previously though, Makanda people from the village of Nagaila speak Kuanua in the village.

(d) Under normal circumstances, there is a distinct social division between the council and non-council groups. It is only on special occasions, celebrations, etc., that these two groups show signs of affinity as Duke of York Islanders. Division by religious beliefs are distinct but usually do not cause any friction. Even between apiktarais there is little cohesion and at present this is causing some concern in land disputes. Co-operation between villages is even worse. This is one of the major factors preventing successful completion of self-help projects. The only alliance I can think likely to occur would be between the non-council villages in opposition to the introduction of a council. This occurred at the time of the council survey when leaders and some of their followers attended meetings at all villages regardless of whether or not it was their own village, apparently to give a show of strength. It was noticed that picked spokesmen followed the patrol and spoke at several meetings using the same arguments every time.

(e) It has been mentioned that the Duke of Yorks do have some intercourse with Tolais of certain areas, but they are independent and usually keep pretty well to themselves.

D. LEADERSHIP

(a) and (b) Leaders in the islands remain the same as those at the time of the last report in November last year. Hereditary leaders still have control over land and some family matters but only a few dabble in the political side of village life. The most influential men I will separate into two groups, pro and anti-council, this being the most important division of leadership.

Anti-council.

1. AMBO of KEREWARA, ex-lualua and thought to be present head of the account. Very astute and extremely tight-lipped.
2. TOMARAU of KEREWARA, appears to be elected spokesman for account, elderly person commanding some respect. Ambo allegedly determines policy which Tomarau then puts into effect.
3. AUGUST of NABUAL, lualua It was reported some time ago that August was weakening in his support of the account, and likely to turn council.

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Anti-council.

- 3. AUGUST of Nabual. contd.
This does not appear to be the case now.
- 4. LANDI of Inolo, luluai, influential man, good speaker. Is a little unpopular at present over a land claim near Inolo.
- 5. MANUAN of KABILOMO, paramount luluai, although in opposition to councils is reasonably co-operative in other matters.

These are the main leaders, but village officials in most other non-council villages hold minor positions in the movement. They ensure that people of their village make their contributions to the account tax. Administratively, they are of little use as they do not fulfil their obligations and show no allegiance to the officer on the spot or the administration, even though they maintain that they are all "Man bilong gavman".

Council.

- 1. MEM of Mualim Island.
- 2. AKUN of Mualim.
- 3. ALIPET of Mioke - Councillor.
- 4. JOHN RUMET of Urakuk - Councillor.
- 5. TOMAKAU of Watera - Luluai.
- 6. DEMAS of Nagaila - Luluai.
- 7. WESLI of Urakuk.
- 8. KLEMENS of Kababai.
- 9. JACK RAR of Utuan.
- 10. TAKUN of Maren - Ward Committee.
- 11. ELIAP of Molot - Ward Committee.
- 12. TONUR of Nagaila.
- 13. JOSEPH PAKATI of Kabilomo - Luluai.

Of this group, the most outstanding leaders would be TOMAKAU and DEMAS. TOMAKAU is about 53 yrs. of age and although in the midst of a non-council area with more than half of his village followers of the account, he still manages to carry out his work effectively as a luluai and is also gradually building up the council following in Watera.

DEMAS has been successful in his village, Nagaila, with his council campaign but of late is becoming worried about the delay in forming a Duke of York council and says that a few of his "converts" are beginning to waver. His people are anxious to share in the benefits of councils and according to Demas wish to pay tax as they realise that money has to be paid out before they are to get the amenities they sorely require. Makanda island has no good school, nor have they adequate water supplies. This would be the type of aid required by them from a council.

(d) No significant changes.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) As in the Tolai area. Land held under matrilineal inheritance system with lualua controlling disposal. No

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significant changes in land tenure.

(b) Leo Koi and Loksi Mosley of PALPAL village on Mioko island hold leases from the Administration over portions 242 and 243 respectively in the Credner (Pigeon) Islands. They do feel that this is an improvement on customary tenure from the point of view of having no limitations made by lualua and they feel more like true owners and businessmen.

However, it appears that most people of the islands give it no more thought than that.

Few of the people have heard of tenure conversion and to my knowledge no applications have been made either through Kokopo S.D.O. or Lands Titles Commission.

(c) Cash crop plantings are mainly individual efforts. The inherent independent nature and lack of cohesion between family groups prohibits successful community or group efforts in any form of business enterprise. The Duke of York attitude is that no man should be more successful than his fellow. Should one man start to go ahead, opposition starts immediately or his business may even be boycotted. All his past sins are brought to the fore, and all work to dream up trivial complaints about that man.

F. LITERACY.

Education is fairly well catered for in the islands with two Administration primary "T" schools, Methodist Mission (United Church) schools in 6 villages and one at the Mission station at Watnabara, Catholic Mission schools at Milmila and Mioko, and a small S.D.A. establishment at Watera.

Enrollment figures: Mioko primary "T" (Adm) (August 1968)

	<u>boys</u>	<u>girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Prep.	10	1	11
Std. 1	7	6	13
" 2	15	6	21
" 3	24	8	32
" 4	17	8	25
" 5	23	11	34
" 6	15	5	20
Totals	111	45	156

Butlivan primary "T" (Adm.) (Oct. 1968)

<u>Standard</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Prep.	23	23	46
Std. 1	22	17	39
" 2A	19	12	31
" 2B	12	19	31
" 3	14	27	41
" 4	22	18	40
" 5	12	13	25
Totals	124	128	252

Kabatirai primary - United Church.

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Std. 1	14	13	27
" 3	10	17	27
Total	24	30	54

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Enrollment figures:

Kabatirai primary - United Church		Boys	Girls	Total
Standard				
Total b/f		24	30	54

Kabilomo primary - United Church			
Standard	Boys	Girls	Total
prep	14	14	28
Std. 1	11	16	27
" 2A	11	20	31
" 2B	9	21	30
" 3	20	20	40
" 4	20	16	36

Kerewara primary - United Church			
Standard	Boys	Girls	Total
" 2	24	12	36

Nagaila primary - United Church			
Standard	Boys	Girls	Total
Std. 1	10	21	31
" 2	13	12	25

Nakakur primary - United Church			
Standard	Boys	Girls	Total
Std. prep	16	17	33
" 1	16	14	30
" 2	20	18	38
" 3	19	19	38

Watera primary - United Church.			
Standard	Boys	Girls	Total
Std. prep	20	24	44
" 2	19	21	40
" 3	22	10	32

Watnabara primary - United Church			
Standard	Boys	Girls	Total
" 3	20	14	34
" 4)	43	31	74
" 4)			
" 5)	34	24	58
" 5)			
" 6	18	16	34

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Watera primary - S.D.A. Mission			
Standard	Boys	Girls	Total
" 1	9	5	14
" 2	9	6	15
Total	18	11	29

No figures available from Catholic Mission schools at Milmila and Mioko as these schools come under the Kavieng H/Quarts and the school was not visited during the course of the patrol. As at the time of the last report, there were approximately 150 - 200 students from prep to standard 4. At the time of this census, schools were on holidays.

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<u>Summary.</u>	Total number of students excluding Catholic Mission schools.	Boys	Girls	Total.
	Prep.	83	79	162
	Std. 1	89	92	181
	" 2	151	147	298
	" 3	129	115	244
	" 4	102	73	175
	" 5	69	48	117
	" 6	33	21	54
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		656	575	1231
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

According to the District Education Inspector, attendance is generally fairly good except at the Administration school at Mioko. The following are some attendance figures supplied by him.

<u>BULLIVAN</u>		Boys	Girls	Total.
	October, 1968.			
	Enrollment	124	128	252
	Av. Attendance	119	122	241
	September, 1968.			
	Enrollment	124	128	252
	Av. Attendance	96	48	144

While visiting the island the local Member of the House of Assembly, Oscar Tammur, talked to parents and children to encourage better attendance. His talks had some effect and attendance figures rose noticeably for a while but have since returned to normal. Education say that this could be a case of proximity, as many children attending the school at Mioko have to paddle canoes to school in waters which can be quite rough, whereas others only have to walk. Attendance at Mission schools is said to be particularly good, probably due to regular reminders to parents at weekly church services as to the importance of education. They also use stronger tactics and close classes completely when parents do not give support and co-operation.

Children finishing their primary education in the islands further their studies at high schools at Kerevat, and quite a number also go to Kambubu S.D.A. school. At present there have not been a large number going to these high schools as students are selected on the basis of marks gained in their final primary examinations. However, island children are considered good pupils, who will eventually attend high schools.

(b) Approximately 90% of males and 60% of females are fluent in the lingua franca, but the literacy rate would be much lower, 45% of adult males are literate or semi-literate in the vernacular, lingua franca and in the Tolai language. Most of these men are in the 16-45 age group but quite a number of the old men have been mission trained as lay preachers and are literate. Younger women are also literate but would only represent about 15% of the female population. Children of school age practically all speak English as all classes are taught in English and use of the vernacular is discouraged whilst students are at school.

(c) Nil. According to village informants, there are some students who have received education to the Intermediate and higher but these are all employed outside the district.

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- (d) 1. No students in Australia.
- 2. Quite a number of students are attending high schools at Kerevat (govt.) Vunairima, (United Church) Kambubu, (S.D.A. and some others at Kavieng. Parents had no idea of what standard their children had achieved or would eventually attain.

(e) Few papers are read in the islands but of course none are available there. However, the people show signs of interest and read various papers and publications which I have passed onto them. The American anthropologists used to read them articles from "Time" magazine, a periodical in which they appeared extremely interested, perhaps because of the pictures. They asked many questions relating to world events. A number of people have radio sets but there are really not many considering the population. People do listen to the news and are aware of happenings in the world today, they have mentioned Biaffra and Czechoslovakia but most are very hard to engage in discussions. Those that did discuss these matters, showed concern at the situation in Biaffra, and the general feeling was that this is what they expect to happen should the Australian Administration leave the Territory. It was disappointing that more people would not put forward their point of view.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) Houses and villages generally are in a reasonable state. The number of houses with some permanent materials used in their construction is increasing, but this could be a result of the shortage in some villages of native building materials. Kunal for grass roofing is particularly short and most living houses have corrugated iron roofs. European type furniture is limited to a few chairs and the occasional table.

Sanitation in the village is still poor but as usual, even if toilets were constructed they would rarely be used. Along the coast, pit latrines are impractical due to the high water table. Apart from the few swamp areas, the islands have no real mosquito, sandfly or other insect pest troubles. Malaria Control carry out regular patrols 2 or 3 times yearly.

Clothing, mainly laplaps, blouses and shirts, is worn by all adults but not kept very clean.

- (b) Canned foodstuffs are becoming increasingly important in the local diet and rice is consumed in large quantities. There has been a shortage of subsistence food crops due to two main factors. 1. Pre-occupation with village and other functions.
- 2. Land shortage. (In some villages only).

Normally the staple is sweet potato but according to the owner of the plantation, Manuan, even pre-war, the people used to buy their food from the plantation to overcome the shortage. Food can be purchased from stores for dry coconuts, and at the present moment traders are paying 10cents for 6 coconuts. This is much easier than growing gardens and therefore very acceptable to the Duke of Yorks! Most families eat store bought food for the main evening meal, supplemented by garden vegetables. Other meals during the day are almost entirely made up of locally grown food crops.

(c) There are no community Centres as such in the islands and churches are used for meetings or mid-week services. Other gatherings are held in the open-air.

No interest displayed in Organisations or in organised sport which was tried previously by the Catholic Mission.

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H. MISSIONS.

(a) United Church. (M.O.M.)

- 1/2 Palpal village.
- 1/2 Mioko village.
- Utuan 1. "
- Utuan 2. "
- Kerewera "
- Mualin "
- Kabatirai "
- Inclo "
- 1/2 Nabual "
- 1/2 Watera "
- Waira "
- Piratop "
- Butlivan "
- Marea "
- Molot "
- Urakuk "
- Urakukur "
- Kabilomo "
- Nakukur 1. "
- Nakukur 2. "
- 1/2 Inlimut "
- Kumaina "
- Nagaila "
- Palipai "

Catholic Mission.

- 1/2 Palpal village.
- 1/2 Mioko "
- 1/2 Inlimut "
- 1/2 Nabual "
- Kababiai "

Seventh Day Adventists.

- 1/2 Watera village
- small following in Urakuk, Nabual, Waira.

There is little tension between the three denominations as far as the bulk of the population is concerned, but, there is definite dissatisfaction amongst some of the Methodist population over the Catholic Missions move to exchange a reserve in the middle of Rakanda plantation for a larger one along the northern boundary. This area is to be for exclusive use of the Mioko-palpal catholics, as was the original reserve. All of the Mioko-Palpal people are short of land, and consequently, the Methodists on that island are somewhat upset. This is not only a question of religious faith though, as the Catholic people from the inland villages of Inlimut and Kababiai claim that the land which is to be exchanged was originally theirs and if the Mission is to give it to anybody, it should be them. However, the land was surveyed with no trouble, and it may be that the people involved will come to some amicable agreement amongst themselves.

(b) United Church services include the Watnabara school, hospital and teaching staff for its schools in other villages. Their circuit also takes in some New Ireland villages. Staff from Watnabara hospital carry out infant welfare patrols regularly and the school supervisor visits schools for inspection. The Mission employs as its teaching staff, 22 indigenous personnel, 1 European Std. 6 teacher and 1 school supervisor. The hospital employs Europeans and indigenous persons.

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The Catholic Mission, schools at Milmila and Miko, employing about 7 indigenous teachers and supervised by the Father in charge. Father also gives medical aid where possible. Pictures used to be shown at the Mission where there was also an indoor basketball court and soccer ground but lack of interest by the people put an end to this.

At Watera village, the S.D.A. Mission has a small school of two classes with one teacher and 2 or 3 mission workers engaged in building desks.

(c) Missions play an important part in the life of the Duke of York Islander, and at least 95% of the total population profess to be followers of the Christian Faith. The most influential mission is the United Church which has adherants in all villages. The people appear to be satisfied with the work the Missions are doing in the area and the Methodists especially co-operate well. Practically all Methodist villages have their own church building and the people maintain their village minister (catechist). Quite a number of men of the islands are engaged in missionary activities in other areas, mainly New Ireland. Missions and the people are, generally speaking, on extremely good terms and both the United Church and the Catholic Mission have a great deal of influence.

I NON-INDIGENES.

- (a) 1. Rakanda Plantation. (Catholic Mission)
2 Managers.
1 Mechanic and wife.
2. Ulu Plantation (United Church)
Manager, Wife and two children.
3. Manuan Plantation. (Private Company)
Manager, part owner, Mr. W. Bryen.
Miss Bryen (Sister)
4. G. Edwards and Sons. Trader.
5. Ma kanda Plantation. (Catholic Mission)
1 Mixed Race Manager.
6. Kabakon Plantation Mr. P. Roberts.
No -resident non-indigene.

(b) Rakanda Plantation employs a large labour line of over 300, Kabakon approx. 20, Ulu 130, Manuan up to 65, Makanda 30 and Mr. Edwards hires up to ten casuals.

Very few locals are employed by plantations as they have proved unreliable in the past. Manuan is the only plantation which will still give locals the opportunity to work but even now, the Manager has had to employ contract labour having already experienced difficulty with Duke of Yorks. As can be imagined, should the standard of local labour improve, the plantations would prefer to employ islanders on a casual basis.

(c) Manuan plantation and Mr. Edwards trading post are both buying points for copra and coconuts. Mr. Edwards alone has paid out up to \$1800 per week buying from the locals. Some indigenous owned trade stores are also making quite a business out of buying produce and a lot is also brought to Rabaul for sale to C.M.B. and Chinese traders. All places are now linked by road for easy access and locals hire tractors from either the plantation or Mr. Edwards to bring produce to the stores.

(d) Nil.

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J. COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Roads.

Minor village roads have been constructed by the people to link all villages on the main island. Roads at present are suitable for utilities, landrovers and tractors. Some stretches have deteriorated due to heavy rain and lack of maintenance. See attached map.

Work will have to be done on these roads to keep them up to standard and since the self-help programme was not entirely successful, steps will have to be taken to ensure that the work is done. (refer situation report). The increase in economic activity over the past twelve months is noticeable and I am sure this is a direct result of the building of the road system.

(b) Sea.

See (b) of Introduction.

No new wharf sites.

(c) Air.

No airstrips in the islands.

See (b) of Introduction.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

Tradesmen in the islands include,

1. Carpenters
2. Drivers
3. Boatscrew (2 certificated Skippers, rest uncertificated).
4. An electrician
5. Mechanics (no ticket)
6. Plumbers
7. Clerks

Some of these tradesmen were employed in the construction of the new Base Camp but proved unsatisfactory workers. They knew their trade, but only worked when it suited them, walking off the job whenever there was some village or private function going on. They need constant supervision. Reports from employers in town and from other areas have commended Duke of Yorks as hard workers, when away from the distractions in their own islands.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Some coverage to this section has been given in the Political section of the situation report. The Duke of York people have political awareness and I feel understand a lot more about the machinery of the present form of government than they are given credit for. However, they are particularly worried by the idea of self-government and try to hide the fact that they are relatively sophisticated, politically. They forever try to convince everybody that they are poor, do not understand councils, law, or government yet employ the principles of democratic government in their day to day life in their respective villages, generally managing village affairs quite well.

As discussed earlier, the community is fragmented (see situation report) but will unify in their efforts to prevent the introduction of councils.

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There is a land problem through heavy alienation and the large increase in population, another cause for unity of certain groups. Inter-village jealousy would probably prevent complete unity.

Comments on Local Government activity have been made in the situation report.

Some of the comments in this section are in direct contradiction to those of the first area study submitted by myself, in November last year. Since this time, I have been able to get a little closer to the people and have gained some insight into their way of thinking, I think this indicates that to be able to carry out any effective work in the area, it is important for the Officer involved to be able to spend longer periods of time in the islands. In retrospect, I am of the opinion that something has been accomplished, however little, and that the people are more receptive than they have been for some time.

Relations with Europeans are quite good but marred by petty jealousy over the apparent success of Mr. G. Edwards, trading business. This is common though even amongst their own community.

The Councillor of Molot, Maren, Butlivan, Kababai ward is the only person in the islands who has attended a LECCO meeting.

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

No accurate figures can be given under this heading as indigenous informants are reluctant to disclose any information about their earnings being worried about tax. (council).

D.A.S.F. and other Depts. have also been contacted but have no available figures.

(a) There has been no coconut census but a census of cacao last year revealed that cacao plantings exceeded 26,000 trees. This census was not done on a village to village basis. Most cacao is young but just coming in to bearing. Coconuts are mainly old stands, poorly maintained and overplanted.

(b) Checks with likely sources of information show that no actual figures for the Duke of Yorks are available as most records in Rabaul are on a district basis. Local growers sell a small amount of copra to stores in the islands but a large quantity goes to Chinese traders in Rabaul. With no tree count, any estimate would be highly inaccurate.

(c) The only estimate is on cacao which D.A.S.F. inform me will produce 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of dry cacao per tree per annum. On 26,000 trees this represents an annual production of approx. 20 tons when trees are in full bearing.

(d) Nil.

(e) Very few people work for wages. Those that do are mainly on plantations and are paid the casual rates as set out under the Native Labour Ordinance. Few men employed as casual labour last for more than a month in any one year as they are generally put off for poor work or ill-attendance. Cash earnings from agricultural produce cannot be calculated on a per capita basis because of the previously mentioned lack of details.

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(f) There is only one co-operative store working in the area and is situated at Watera. The record of co-operatives in the past is no success story, but the present store is at least showing a profit. This may be due to the efforts of Tomakau, luluai of Watera who as previously mentioned is an influential and hard working fellow. There used to be a branch store of this co-operative at Mualim but this was closed in July 1967 as a result of pilfering by the manager and others. This store owes the Watera store quite a large amount of money and although they have approached Co-operative H.Q. in Rabaul on several occasions in the last two years, they have taken no action to reopen the store. They were told that the branch could be reopened if they repaid the debt to the Watera store and raised share capital. This has not been done.

Watera co-operative has 179 shareholders and the following figures show the nett profit over a 2 year period.

27.5.66 to 19.7.66	Nett Trading Profit	\$73.00	
	" Copra "	\$286.00	
20.7.66 to 20.4.67	Nett Trading Profit	\$501.00	
	Copra <u>adjustment</u>	\$2947	(Nett profit)
21.4.67 to 25.9.67	Nett Trading Profit	\$22.00	
	" Copra "	\$358.00	
26.9.67 to 11.1.68	Net Trading Loss	\$37.00	
	" Copra "	\$540.00	
12.1.68 to 31.8.68	Nett Trading Profit	\$358.00	
	Copra <u>adjustment</u>	\$1393.00	(Nett profit)
Over the period 27.5.66 to 31.8.68			
	Total nett profit	\$844.00	
	TRADING		
	Total nett profit	\$4158.00	
	COPRA		
		<u>\$5002.00</u>	

Of the nett profit, 30% goes to a reserve fund (Statutory obligation) 10% is allowed for depreciation and is invested, and the remaining 60% is distributed to shareholders.

The Watera co-operative is known as the Leeo Native Society and shareholders have contributed share capital in the amount of \$4,076 and the society has share capital in the Association in the sum of \$1,944.

No other societies have any interests in the islands.

(g) There are no outstanding entrepreneurs in the islands. A few primary producers make a reasonable living but with land so short, and the lack of labour, their opportunities are somewhat limited. Trading enterprises are singularly unsuccessful, the reasons being;

1. Too many stores.
2. Lack of capital.
3. Bad debts.
4. Poor business practices.
5. Attitude of the people towards successful businessmen.

The recent survey carried out for Dept. of Trade and Industry revealed that of the present 90 operative

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stores, 87 were in operation last year. In 1967, the average turnover for each store was \$306.5 (estimate). Average turnover for 1968 was \$318.3. The highest estimated turnover for a single store was \$1440.00. 10% would be a generous estimate of profit margin taking overhead and initial establishment costs into account which shows a very poor return for the majority of storeowners.

(h) The Commonwealth Bank has two agencies in the islands but could only supply details of transactions over the past three years. They have no separate records showing total deposits or number of accounts for the group.

Rakanda Agency.

This agency mainly caters for the labour on that plantation. Details of transactions are as follows:-

1966	25 New Accounts.	
	111 Deposits totalling	\$1906.74
	46 Withdrawals "	477.61
1967	20 New Accounts	
	206 Deposits totalling	\$3043.45
	76 Withdrawals "	871.91
1968	16 New Accounts	
	149 Deposits totalling	\$3972.55
	42 Withdrawals "	874.17

Urakukur Agency. (Mr. G. Edwards).

Transactions:

1966	10 New Accounts	
	101 Deposits totalling	\$1394.60
	9 Withdrawals "	324.00
1967	27 New Accounts	
	139 Deposits totalling	\$2218.29
	18 Withdrawals "	942.50
1968	41 New Accounts	
	217 Deposits totalling	\$4811.21
	162 Withdrawals "	2097.04

As shown by these figures interest in banking is increasing I think partly due to the stimulating influence of the roads. More copra is being made as it is now easy to hire vehicles to carry the produce to local buying points. Smaller amounts are carried free whenever there is a vehicle in the vicinity.

(i) There have been some complaints from the council villages that the present tax rate is too high (\$10.00) but I do not believe there is any real difficulty in meeting their tax obligations. A number of summonses have been issued for income tax defaulters but I think this is mainly due to a lack of understanding.

(j) Due to lack of information, it is impossible to calculate a realistic per capita income figure. Not only have I been unable to elicit any information from other departments, which might help in this regard, no clues could be gained from the locals. There is much more

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produce coming out of the Duke of Yorks now than in previous years, this is evident from the increased trading in the islands, and there has been a marked increase in activity in primary production. Mr. Edwards informed me that he had marketed over 300 tons of locally bought copra in the last twelve months for which he pays an average $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound or an estimated payout of \$30,000. According to the Copra Adjustment figure received by the Wamera Native Society they must have marketed approximately 45 tons of copra and paid out about \$4,000.

This is only a small proportion of the copra sold, Mr. Edwards only deals with about 9 villages each with several other copra buying points, and yet more produce is sold to Chinese traders in Rabaul.

Copra is the main money-maker and as yet cacao would not provide much of an income. Income from primary produce is supplemented by wages and there is room here for much increased earnings.

(k) This section has been fully covered in the rest of the report. See attached map for further details.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) Recently, nearly 500 acres of land was excised from Rakanda plantation in exchange for another area mentioned previously. This land is at present partly covered with virgin bush but when cleared should be good farming land. A further 200 acres on Ulu island is to be purchased by locals and will probably be used for cash crop purposes. Other areas of unused native land would amount to approx. 4-500 acres. According to maps, our own and Lands Dept., there is also a large Native Reserve known as Kur'okor reserve along the northern boundary of Rakanda plantation. Whether or not this still exists as a Native Reserve is not known to me, but the area is at present being used by Inilimit and Kababiai villagers who have also been engaged in selling parcels of this land to men from other villages.

(b) There is a local market for vegetables due to the food shortage experienced during certain times of the year. Rabaul and Kokopo would be unsuitable for markets, as Tolai producers more than supply the requirements. Little interest has been shown so far, with only a few women selling vegetables at a small market at Urakukur, and although the demand has been greater than the supply, no one has gone into market gardening in a large way.

(c) Census figures indicate that there is still a large percentage of men of wage earning capacity in the village but until such time as they learn that employees cannot just work when and if they feel like it, they will be lucky to receive work in the islands. Plantations would definitely be prepared to hire dependable local labour on a casual basis.

(d) Possible introduction of pepper as cash crop, see situation report, ECONOMIC section para. 3. No other new activities have been discussed.

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

(5)

(11)

The general apathy of the people and unwillingness to work does not indicate a favourable reaction to the introduction of new cash crops. It is hoped that increased activity by D.A.S.F. in the area will produce a resultant improvement in attitude.

0. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Much has been written on the Duke of Yorks attitude in this respect and the situation remains the same inasmuch as those already in the Gazelle Council wish the formation of a separate Duke of Yorks multi-racial council as soon as possible. Those outside the realm of the council still oppose the idea.

No new reasons have been given to explain this opposition and the situation remains static although village leaders from Watera and Nagaila maintain that they have won a few people over to councils.

CONCLUSION.

All villages were visited during the course of the patrol and it is hoped that this information coupled with previous reports will give an up to date coverage of the present situation.

for your information, please.

M.J. BRERETON.
Patrol Officer.

1. 111	JACKSON TOWERS
2. 404	JOHN BURNETT
1. 111	
1. 165	JOHN TOWERS
2. 321	JACKSON TOWERS
3. 544	JACKSON TOWERS
4. 507	JACKSON TOWERS
5. 455	JACKSON TOWERS
1. 434	JACKSON TOWERS
1. 404	JACKSON TOWERS
2. 404	JACKSON TOWERS
3. 404	JACKSON TOWERS
1. 101	JACKSON TOWERS
2. 101	JACKSON TOWERS
3. 455	JACKSON TOWERS
1. 101	JACKSON TOWERS
2. 101	JACKSON TOWERS
3. 455	JACKSON TOWERS
1. 101	JACKSON TOWERS
2. 101	JACKSON TOWERS
3. 455	JACKSON TOWERS
1. 101	JACKSON TOWERS
2. 101	JACKSON TOWERS
3. 455	JACKSON TOWERS

APPENDIX

Visible and Definite Pregnancies.

<u>BUTLIVAN</u>	1. 29	NEW ALAUN TOBULIT
	2. 104	DORA PALIN
<u>INLIMUT</u>	1. 192	KAKLA TANDE
	2. 216	TENSI TOWARTAKUN
	3. 232	TINDU MITIROM
	4. 247	RENDA MITIRCN
	5. 354	IAPUTIT TOKAM
	6. 448	NEWAIRA TOKIMAN
<u>INOLO</u>	1. 114	MALTA TOPUPUL
	2. 422	IAUTUL MITIVEL
	3. 449	SISILIA TITO
<u>KABABIAI</u>	1. 260	TILEI TORAUT
	2. 265	DELILA TORKULAP
<u>KABILOMO</u>	1. 290	ANGIT TOPALUMI
	2. 568	NETINUR TOKARAI
	3. 592	LITIA TOWABEL
	4. 664	DOKAS TOABEL
	5. 792	IAWAIRA MANUAN
<u>KABITARAI</u>	1. 14	IABIL TOUTURUME
	2. 29	IAGAI TENEBUAL
	3. 197	IARAVIEN TOKUMBIL
<u>KERAWARA</u>	1. 111	IAOMINDA TOMBAR
	2. 424	TURUNUNEU LULOI
<u>KUMAINA</u>	N I L	
<u>MAREN</u>	1. 165	LETA TOTAKOM
	2. 323	IAKANGA TOLIKA
	3. 344	NETABOR INOK
	4. 407	MERIBA LAIWI
	5. 455	NETALIL TEMA
<u>MIOKO</u>	1. 494	IATIRANG BEKIMAN
<u>MOLOT</u>	1. 408	NEWUDIDER TONIR
	2. 488	NERAUT MOLUM
	3. 652	PALNALOM SEM
<u>MUALIM</u>	1. 103	IAMIKINDA
	2. 122	IADALIN TOINIBU
	3. 450	DOLWIN BUALIK
<u>NABUAL</u>	1. 41	KRISTINA TOWARMI
	2. 275	PAPINI MOKLIK
	3. 486	NETANGI MITIRUM
<u>NAGAILA</u>	1. 157	NEBAINING TADE
	2. 270	NEKINAWAI EMOT
	3. 435	TALAIT TOPAILIR
<u>NAKAKOR NO. 1</u>	1. 53	NEMITLAR SEMI
<u>NAKAKOR NO. 2</u>	1. 157	IATANGAT PELIS
	2. 165	DIOTIN TOBILAM
	3. 467	NETERU LA TOPITA
	4. 541	NEMALIA NOUMI

(3) (1)

<u>PALIPAL</u>	1.	76	DELI TORAMITA
	2.	102	IAWARBIA KONIA
<u>PALPAL</u>	1.	593	IAKURAT SAMUEL
	2.	446	KOLUMA KAMGOIBE
	3.	29	RAVIT TOPIA
	4.	38	DAMARIT ANTON
	5.	206	IAMAR ANET
	6.	216	MATALUAN EMORI
	7.	532	TEMPA TOPIKAI
	8.	426	NATI TOKUPIA
	9.	575	RODIA TOLAKU
<u>PIBATOP</u>	1.	37	MALIS TOPITAVE
	2.	143	ORIPA TITIAMEN
	3.	227	IAPINI TOPAUWON
	4.	242	LIGUR TIWA
<u>URAKUK</u>	1.	6	IAWAIRA PATA
	2.	160	IAVAHURUE TOBAUTIA
	3.	208	IAKAVANAMUR NETAVA
<u>URAKUKUR</u>	1.	78	NETABAR PITA
<u>UTUAN NO.1.</u>	1.	152	MALMALUAN TOKUMBAK
<u>UTUAN NO.2.</u>	1.	684	IAKUT AMI
<u>WAIRA</u>	1.	269	IAKIVUNG KANIAU
	2.	344	METINA PATIMOT
	3.	482	MAKILET ARIA
	4.	555	MALET LABUNG
<u>WATERA</u>	1.	169	IAMILAI TOPULJUNIN.

2

MJB/IB

Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO

19th November, 1958.

The Commissioner,
Royal Papua & New Guinea Constabulary,
PORT MORESBY.

REPORT ON PATROL POLICE.
CONSTABLE 1646 PITA.

The abovenamed member camped out with KOKOPO patrol No. 3 of 68/69 for a period of 4 nights and accompanied the O.I.C. for the remainder of the patrol (10 days), which was done on the basis of daily visits.

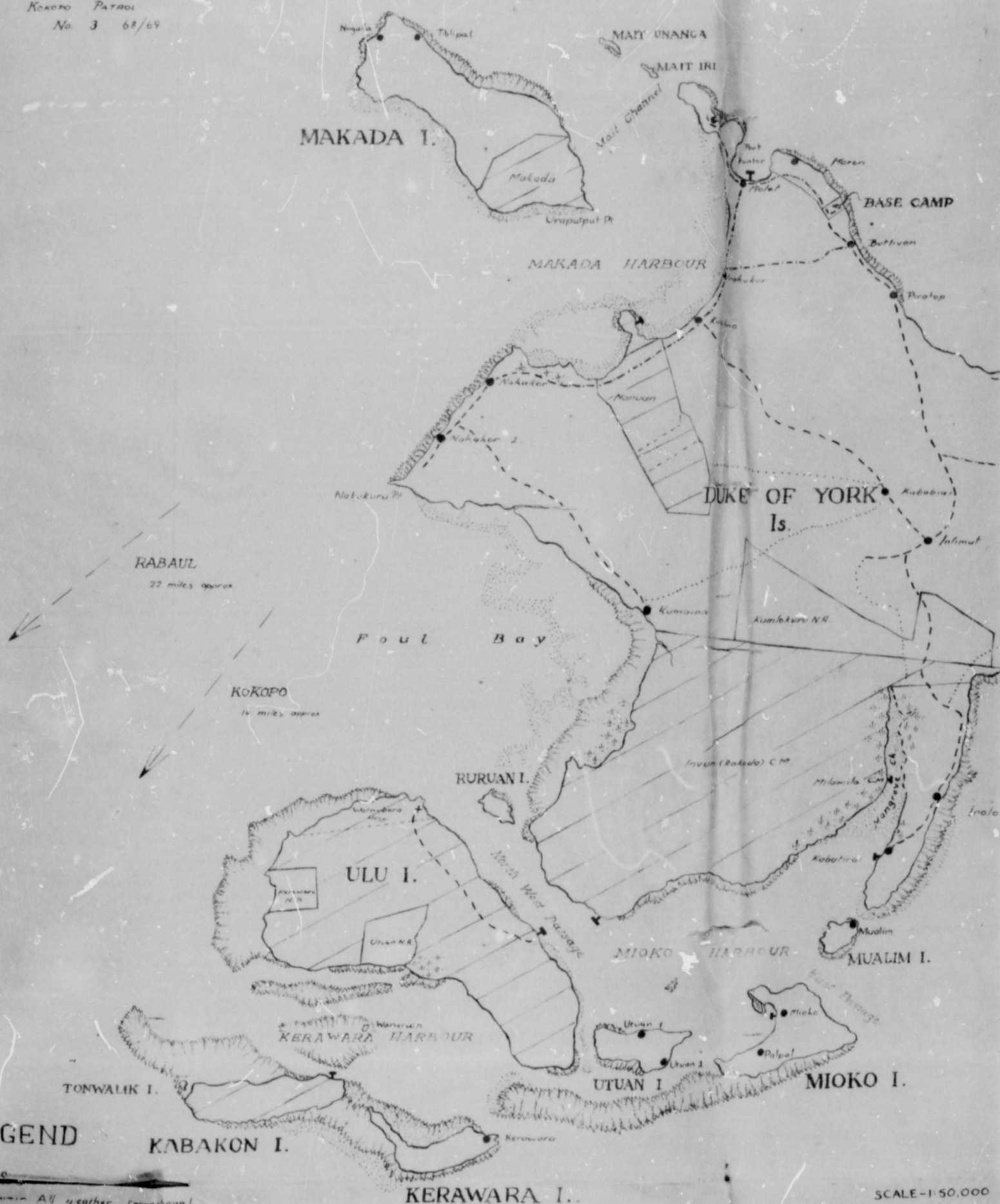
His conduct during the patrol was excellent. A very willing and keen worker.

For your information.

M. J. Brereton
M. J. BRERETON
Patrol Officer.

PATROL MAP

KOKOPO PATROL
No 3 68/69



LEGEND

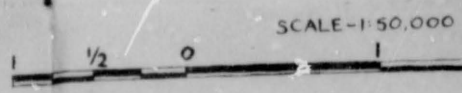
ROADS

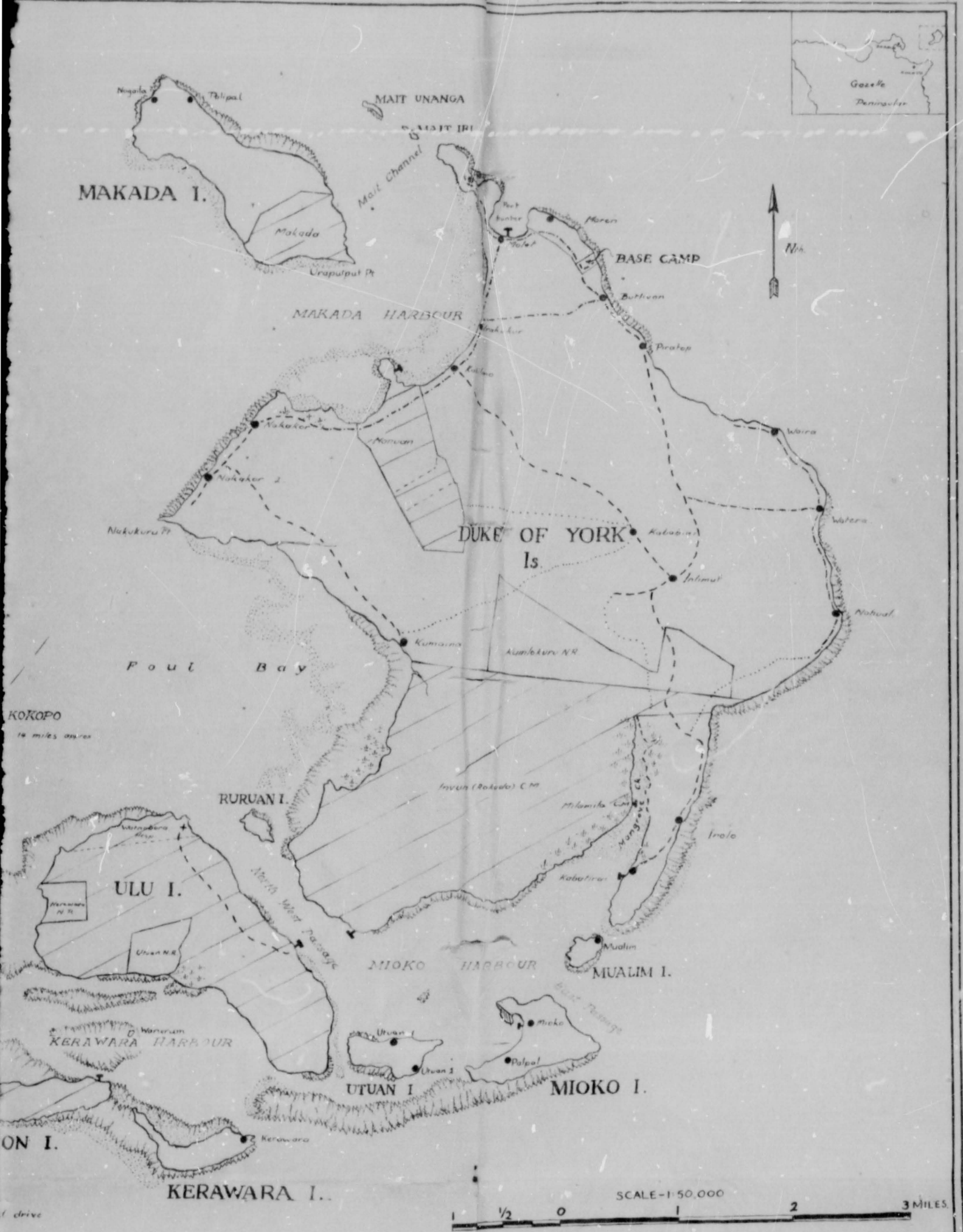
- All weather conventional
- - - " " tractor + 4 wheel drive
- Proposed

VILLAGES • Maren

WHARVES T

PLANTATIONS [Hatched Box]





(12)

67-10-20

67-10-20

June 19th, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

DIRECTOR NO. KOKORO 4/63-69

Your reference 67-3-15 of 5th May, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report
by MR. K.J. TAYLOR, Cadet Patrol Officer to VUKANANI Census Divi-
sion.

Quite a good first effort by Mr. Taylor. It appears he
has the makings of a good field officer.

Co-operation by the Assistant District Commissioner, KOKORO,
should be of great assistance to him in his future field work.

Handwritten flourish

cc. Mr. K.J. Taylor,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
KOKORO,
East New Britain District.

(S.S. HAZEN)
Director

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

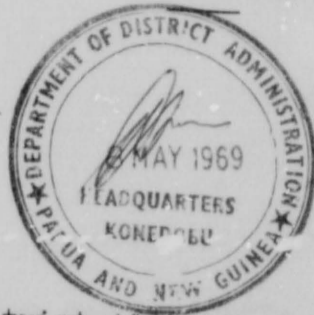


67-10-20

(11)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams..... DISCOM
Our Reference..... 67-3-19
If calling ask for
Mr..... JEN/jr.



Department of District Administration,
RABAUL
6th May, 1969.

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

KOKOPO PATROL REPORT NO. 4 & 5 OF 1968/69
VUNAMAMI CENSUS DIVISION

1. Please find attached the above Patrol Report and relevant covering comments by the Assistant District Commissioner, Kokopo and myself.
2. Your attention is drawn to my remarks at paragraph 3. With exception of the heading "Political" all matters pertaining to an Area Study were examined by all available field staff over a period of 15 months of continual patrolling for the submission of the Gazelle Peninsular Council Development plan. The current census which was carried out as a matter of urgency so that an accurate Electoral Roll could be compiled for the pending Council elections, has taken nearly six (6) months and would not have been completed if Area Studies had been drawn up for each census division (or part thereof) patrolled.
3. Your headquarters staff has on a number of occasions drawn my attention to your instruction 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968 with reference to the submission of Area Studies, but it was quite clearly accepted by the District Commissioner's Conference, that there was no point in submitting them for sections of a cohesive Council unit, but that the latter would be covered by a complete report. Apart from Mr. Biscoe, Assistant District Officer at Rabaul who after six months has a good grasp of the situation in 50% of the Tolai area, there is no officer in the field capable of submitting an effective Area Study for the Gazelle Peninsular. You may have my assurance that this will be done by the officer who becomes responsible for finalising the Gazelle Development Study which is still awaiting completion.
4. I should also like to assure you that within the staff availability, I must order a priority of duties to be carried out, bearing in mind the major current problems of land and Council elections. It is not always easy for your staff to appreciate the detailed pressure of duties that are placed on staff in the Tolai situation, and this is naturally reflected in correspondence. Such correspondence must be answered and can become unnecessarily time consuming.
5. Your assistance in clarifying the above issues would be appreciated.

8
2/4

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

Enc.

DISCOM
67-3-19

JEN/jr.

RABAU

5th May, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Kokopo Sub District,
K O K O P O .

KOKOPO PATROL REPORT NO. 485 OF 1968/69
VUNAMAMI CENSUS DIVISION

Thank you for Patrol Report submitted by Messrs. R. Dargie, Patrol Officer and K. Taylor, Cadet Patrol Officer and your covering memoranda. You will note that I have renumbered Mr. Dargie's Report as Number 5.

2. Mr. Taylor's Situation Report, is understandably brief as he has been in the Territory a relatively short time and, therefore, has had little opportunity to gather a wide back-ground of the complexities of the Kokopo political and social problems. I consider he has done very well to conduct a patrol, largely by himself without becoming involved in situations outside his experience. By the same token I feel the people he visited appreciated his position and, I am glad to say, gave him considerable assistance in his work.

3. Whilst the Vunamami Census Division is part of the Gazelle Council and it was recognised at the last District Commissioner's Conference that Area Studies should be related to a full Council area, rather than parts of it, it was not necessary for an Area Study to be submitted. However, it would be excellent experience for Mr. Taylor to investigate and submit an Area Study on his next patrol whether or not the area lies within the Gazelle Peninsular Council.

4. Local Courts have twelve two monthly circuits in your area and every encouragement should be given the people to bring their complaints to them. Councillors and Ward Committees still consider their source of authority lies in dispensing justice. The maxim "give them an inch and they will take a mile" quite definitely applies to this matter of informal court hearings by Ward Committee members, and this function is to be discouraged. However, I agree that village leaders can handle many very minor matters effectively and without intruding into the sphere of Local Court Magistrate's jurisdiction.

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

67-2-4

Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO.

RDMC/IB

12th March, 1969.

District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
RABUL.

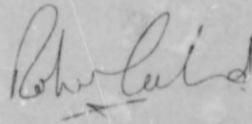
Kokopo Patrol No. 4 of 1968/69.

VUNAMANI Census Division.

I am enclosing original and two copies each of two reports on the above patrol, submitted by Messrs. Dargie, P.O. and Taylor, C.P.O. respectively, as well as sufficient copies of my comments to Mr. Taylor. I have not commented on Mr. Dargie's report, as it only covers a short period, and Mr. Dargie is attached to Rabaul Sub-District Office.

My comments to Mr. Taylor need no further elaboration. His sense of responsibility is better developed than the average amongst Cadet Patrol Officers.

All claims for camping allowance associated with this patrol have been processed.



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

encl

10

Your report is well written, although I was disappointed to see you repeat some of Mr. Bergie's remarks almost word for word. In your report need only suggest that you will consolidate the report of the Sub-District Officer, KOKOPO.

67-2-4

Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO.

RDMC/IB

12th March, 1969.

Mr. K.J. Taylor,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
KOKOPO.

Dear Mr. Taylor,

Thankyou for your patrol report of the Vunamami Census Division. My comments are:-

1. Distribution of Patrol reports is original and one copy to Headquarters, one for District Office, Rabaul and one for Sub-District Office, Kokopo. Thus original and three copies is all that must be submitted to me.
2. Don't be too disheartened at the reluctance of people to come for informal discussions with you. It is normal (and natural too) for them to be unsure of an officer not only new to the area, but new to New Guinea also. As they come to know you, and you them, and assuming that you are accepted by them, you will find that mutual relationships will improve.
3. It is common throughout New Guinea for senior village men to settle minor disputes. It is impossible to control this, but as long as such settlements are made without prejudice, and relate to minor, non-police matters, and do not involve the exercise of judicial prerogative, little harm will result. Our efforts therefore are best directed towards educating the people on the difference between small, social disputes, and larger matters which should come before a magistrate. After all, many squabbles are settled in this way in our own and other Western societies.
4. The situation on Matanatar plantation, mentioned by Mr. Tammur, M.H.A. is well in hand.
5. Group owned plantations seldom operate successfully. I can give you several references to read on this subject, which you should find interesting and instructive.
6. You do not mention if the proposed pre-school at Napitalai has come to the notice of the pre-school officer in Rabaul. Please check on this. The Councillor should be discouraged from collecting money if it is purely a local idea without official blessing.
7. When you make such statements as "the deathrate has increased substantially", you should give reasons, or at least speculate as to the cause. A significant rise in deathrate is naturally of interest to us and the Department of Public Health, and warning, via a patrol report, could be critical in forstalling a potential epidemic.

PATROL REPORT COVER.

(4)

Report Number: 4. 68/69.

Sub-District: KOKOPO.

District: East New Britain.

Council: Gazelle.

Patrol Conducted by: KEVIN J. TAYLOR.

Designation: CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled: Vunamami Census Division.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol: R.DARGIE.
Patrol Officer.

Duration of Patrol: 20 days.

20.1.69	to	24.1.69
28.1.69	to	31.1.69
3.2.69	to	7.2.69
10.2.69	to	14.2.69

Last D.D.A. Patrol to area: April 1967 Census.

Objects of Patrol: Census Revision.

Population of area Patrolled: 8536

Map Reference: Commonwealth of Australia,
Department of Works,
R.C. 2079
1 mile = 1 inch.

Village Population Register: Enclosed.

PATROL DIARY.

7

- Monday 20th. Jan. 0900 to Vunamami Welfare Centre with R.Dargie P.O. to establish camp for 1 week. Proceeded to Keravi village and compiled new census book. 1530 Returned to Vunamami by land rover. Compiled Statistics. Slept Vunamami.
- Tuesday 21st. Jan. 0745 to Ulagunan village by Land-rover. Compiled new census book. Discussed Matanatar land dispute with Oscar Tammur. 1530 Returned by Landrover. Compiled statistics. Slept Vunamami.
- Wednesday 22nd. Jan. 0930 Compiled new census book at Welfare centre as it is adjacent to Vunamami village. Finished 1700 hrs Compiled statistics. Slept Vunamami.
- Thursday 23rd. Jan. 0745 Proceeded to Bitarebarebe village, compiled new census book. 1600 hrs. returned by Landrover to Vunamami. Compiled statistics. Attended Ward Committee meeting Ulagunan. Slept Vunamami.
- Friday 24th. Jan. 0745 hrs. by Landrover to Vunabalbal Compiled new census book and statistics. 1530 hrs. returned to Vunamami and proceeded to Kokopo.
- Saturday 25th & Monday 27th. Jan Australia Day weekend.
- Tuesday 28th. Jan. 0900 hrs. by Landrover to Tingenavudu where I conducted census. 1400 hrs. Proceeded to Malakuna and camped at village hall for 1 week. Compiled statistics. Discussions with councillor and villagers in the evening. Slept Malakuna.
- Wednesday 29th. Jan. 1000 hrs. conducted census of Ulaulatava village hall. 1450 hrs. compiled statistics. Slept Malakuna.
- Thursday 30th. Jan. 0930 hrs. Conducted Malakuna village census at the village hall. Finished 1600 hrs. Proceeded to Gunanba to check arrangements for 31st. Returned to Malakuna and compiled statistics. Slept Malakuna.
- Friday. 31st. Jan. 0745 hrs. by Landrover to Gunanba village and conducted census. 1730 hrs. compiled statistics. Returned to Kokopo for weekend.
- Saturday 1st & Sunday 2nd Feb. Weekend at Kokopo.

- Monday 3rd.Feb. 0800 hrs. Proceeded to Ngunguna village and conducted census. 1400 hrs. Returned to Tingenalom Aid Post where I established camp for 1 week. Mr. R.Rangrang accompanied me to compile the new census book. Compiled statistics. Held discussions with the councillor in the evening. Slept Tingenalom Aid Post.
- Tuesday 4th.Feb. 0745 hrs. By Land rover to Ngatur village Census conducted in village. 1600 hrs. returned to Tingenalom and compiled statistics. Slept Tingenalom Aid Post.
- Wednesday 5th.Feb. 0745 hrs. Proceeded to Kunakunai village and conducted census. Held discussions with councillor and villagers. 1500 hrs. Returned to Tingenalom by Land rover and compiled statistics. Discussion with D.A.S.F. officers. Slept at Tingenalom Aid Post.
- Thursday 6th.Feb. 0930 hrs. Conducted Nanuk village census at Tingenalom Aid Post. Held discussions with committee and villagers, also Land Title officers were checking land claims with the people. 1500 hrs. compiled statistics. Slept Tingenalom Aid Post.
- Friday 7th.Feb. 0745 hrs. Proceeded to Tingenalom village to conduct census. Completed census at 1710 hrs. and returned to Kokopo for the weekend.
- Saturday 8th & Sunday 9th.Feb. Weekend at Kokopo.
- Monday 10th.Feb. 0900 hrs. Proceeded to Balanataman village and conducted village census. 1400 hrs returned to Kokopo and then proceeded to Bitagalip village hall where we established camp for 1 week. Compiled statistics. Slept Bitagalip.
- Tuesday 11th.Feb. 0930 hrs. Conducted both Bitagalip and Ramale village census at the Bitagalip village hall. Finished 1500 hrs. Compiled statistics. Held discussions with the committee and villagers. Slept Bitagalip.
- Wednesday 12th.Feb. 0745 hrs. Proceeded to Takubar village by Landrover and conducted the village census. Held discussions with Councillor, committee and villagers. 1630 hrs. returned by Land rover to Bitagalip. Compiled statistics. Slept Bitagalip.

(C)

Thursday 13th. Feb. 0745 hrs. by Land rover to Kabakaul and conducted census finished 1100 hrs. Returned to Bitagalip compiled statistics and reports. Slept Bitagalip.

Friday 14th. Feb. 0745 hrs. Proceeded by Landrover to Livuan and conducted census. A malaria control team and a Baby Clinic was also in the village. Compiled statistics. Returned by Landrover to Kokopo 1600 hrs.

END OF PATROL.

Vunavatu Welfare Centre,
Malakula Village Hall,
Tingalo Village Hall,
Bitagalip Village Hall.

They are ideal for malaria control without Malakula and Tingalo are the best for actual contact with the people, as they are close to a main road which brings the people to you.

CONCLUSIONS

(1) Political.
It was difficult to get the people to come forward and discuss the situation and the reasons of interest. At Tingalo and Malakula the people are more interested in the situation and are more likely to come forward.

At Tingalo and Malakula the people are more interested in the situation and are more likely to come forward. At Tingalo and Malakula the people are more interested in the situation and are more likely to come forward.

The people at Tingalo and Malakula are more interested in the situation and are more likely to come forward. At Tingalo and Malakula the people are more interested in the situation and are more likely to come forward.

(4)

KOKOPO PATROL REPORT NO. 1 1968/69.

VUNAMAMI CENSUS DIVISION.

Introduction.

The reason for this patrol was to complete the census revision of the Vunamami Census Division. All persons listed in the "Village Tax/Census Register" were transcribed on to the new "Census Tax Roll - Roll of Electors" forms. As each village was completed, the forms were bound into booklets.

Prior to the Patrol, printed forms had been distributed to each family in the area on which they wrote their name and christian names of each member of the family. In all cases these forms had been completed correctly and were handed in at the time of Census.

Attendance for census at each village was good, but they were very reluctant to gather on time. A typical example was at Malakuna, I advised the councillor the night before that I would start census at 0800 hrs., next morning no attempt was made to gather the people until I arrived and as a result census commenced at 0930 hrs. I feel that this timeless attitude must be changed if these people intend to run successful business ventures and, eventually, their own country.

The location of our camps were as listed below:-

Vunamami Welfare Centre.
Malakuna Village Hall.
Tingenalom Aid Post.
Bitagalip Village Hall.

They are ideal for patrol purposes although Malakuna and Tingenalom are the best for actual contact with the people, as they are close to a ctive trade stores which bring the people to you.

SITUATION REPORT.

(1) Political.

It was very difficult to get the people to come forward and discuss informally any problems or matters of interest. At each village it was clearly explained to them that anyone was quite welcome to visit us of an evening.

As there was to be a ward committee meeting at Ulagunan on the evening of Thursday 23rd, Patrol Officer, R.Dargie and myself decided to attend. On our arrival we found the meeting place to be deserted and discovered that the members were attending a party.

The area visited during the Patrol is under the Gazelle Council, and it is accepted as a body which provides Community services. During the Patrol I met and held discussions with three councillors, Toding of Takubar, Tokauba of Malakuna and Napitalai of Ngatur. Other councillors sent these committee members to assist with the revision of the census. Each of these committee members gave willing and very valuable assistance.

In reference to ward committees, it appears they are not functioning as designed. At Bitagalip the committee member Tomidal told me that he had just settled a dispute over a garden which had been destroyed by pigs, at Livuan. Further to this Tobabate, the Takubar committee member advised me that he would not stand for the next election as he does not agree with what is taking place. He feels that you must be qualified to hear these cases and the only place is the local court. Of course, this is the true position and I feel that these committee members are using powers they do not possess.

During the Patrol I met Mr. Oscar Tammur M.H.A. who claimed that Mr. M. Wilson, manager of Matanatar plantation had removed his peoples' gardens three or four times. He also stated that he required compensation and I understand that Plantation Holdings have now agreed to his request.

(ii) Economic.

During informal discussions with the councillor and villagers at Malakuna and also at Ulagunan concern was expressed about the number of commercial ventures which start out on a sound footing but eventually become insolvent. The opening of trade stores is the most unsuccessful venture as there are too many per village. Also they tend to allow too much credit to their relatives. It was suggested that it would be best if the council could limit the number of licences issued. If this was done it would prevent large sums of money being wasted on unnecessary buildings.

Concern was expressed over the fact that group owned plantation were not operating satisfactorily. The reason for this was thought to be because members had other duties on plantations of their own. Also it was difficult to get a fair distribution of cash received, as some spent more time than others. It was suggested that either they employ labour and bank the profits, or they work out an agreeable roster system.

Throughout the area patrolled the people realized the need for land for economic use, and are making attempts to purchase unused plantation land. At Ulagunan a group has purchased 103 acres of Matanatar, covered in fickas, for \$230 of which \$115 has been paid. Another group at Malakuna has purchased a portion of Gire Gire for \$12,000 and the cost to the 40 members was \$300 each, a development bank loan was required to raise the finance.

At Takubar the village people were learning how to build large fish traps from Vunamami and Raluena villagers. By using these the village weekly income will be raised.

(iii) Social.

With the land shortage becoming more acute due to the rise in population, it is realized that shortly there will not be sufficient land around the villages for everyone, also that some people will have to move to resettlement blocks in other areas.

Besides this the older people feel that the younger, educated people are breaking further away from traditional ways of life and are not showing any interest in the village and its community activities. Some of the better educated people prefer to work in major centres rather than work at or assist village level enterprises.

2

It was suggested that these younger and better educated people be encouraged to take part in village activities. Also the people were concerned about the school drop outs who have no land to work and begin stealing. It was suggested that these people be encouraged to take up jobs either on plantations or in Rabaul.

At Ngatur, the councillor Mapitclai was most enthusiastic about a preschool for his people. I was shown the plans and he told me he would start collecting money for this shortly.

Whilst at Bitagalip and Livuan the area was visited by a Malaria control team and a baby clinic from Vunapope, which comes around once a month. The attitude to both these services was excellent.

Population.

The population of this division is 8536 an increase of 402 people in 22 months. The death rate has increased substantially and quite a few children have died. Due to this we find that the natural increase is 3.84, a decrease of .84. Attached is the Village Population Register.

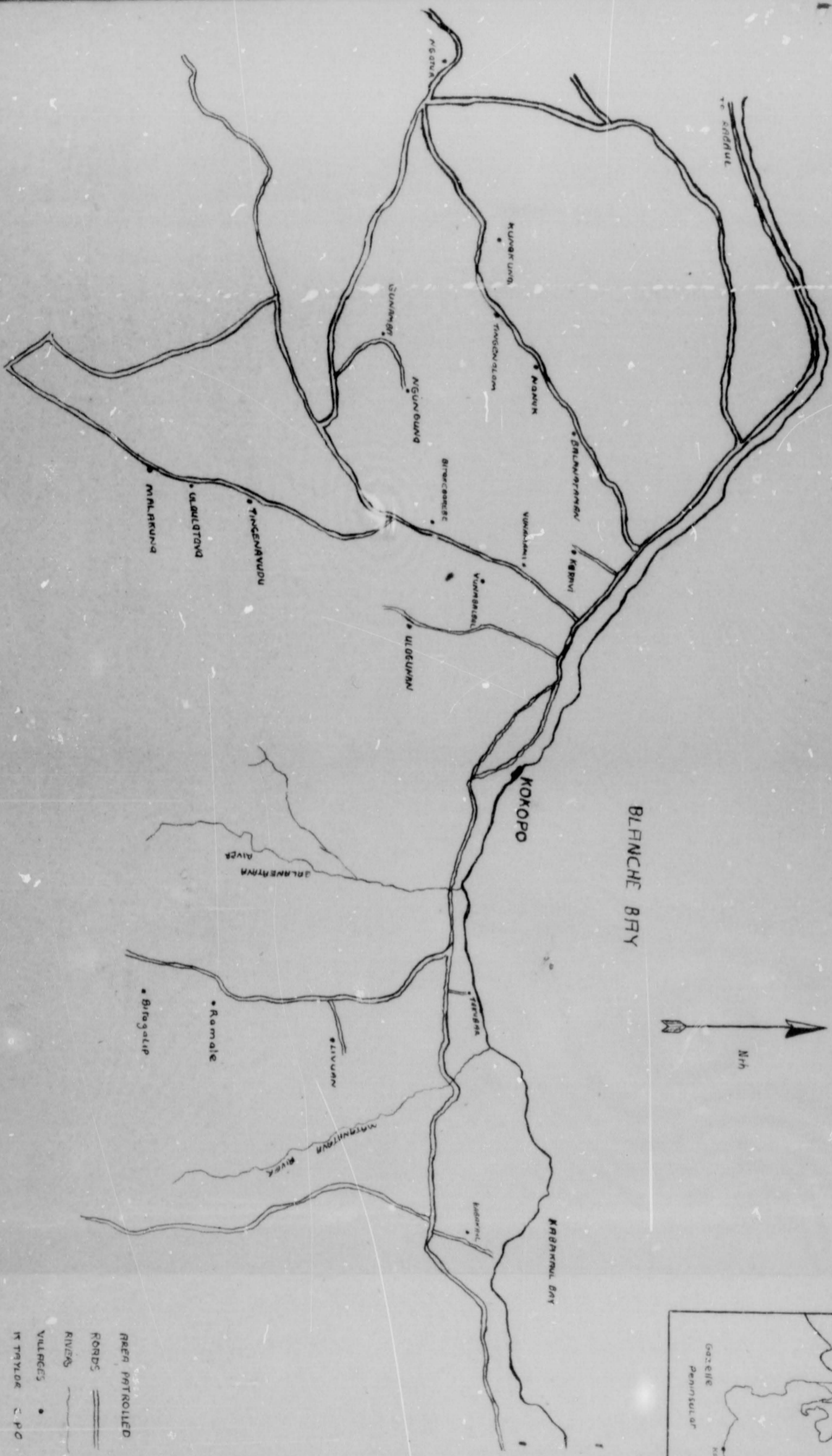
Conclusion.

As this was my first patrol amongst the native people, I found it very interesting and the people were rather wary to come forward and talk to me, when they did I found them to be quite interesting and rather informative, although as I mentioned before, meetings were never on time.

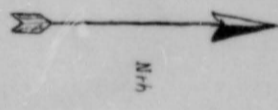
K.J. Taylor

(K.J. Taylor)

Cadet Patrol Officer.



BLANCHE BAY



- REFR. PATROLLED
- ROADS
- RIVERS
- VILLAGES
- IT TRYLOE C.P.O

8

67-10-19

67-10-19

June 19th, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

PAPUAS NO. HUKOPO 5/68-69

Your reference 67-3-19 of 6th May, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report
by Mr. B.S. DARGIE, Patrol Officer to Part of VUNANAKEL Census Divi-
sion.

Report given a good picture of prevailing conditions in
the area.

Matters raised in your memoranda 67-3-19 of 6th May, 1969,
and 1-3-3 of 3rd June, 1969, are presently receiving my considera-
tion. You will be advised of my decision on these matters as soon
as is practicable.

2

(R.S. ELLIS)
Director

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

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

67. 10. 19

7

DISCOM
67-3-19
JEN/jr.



RABAU
6th May, 1969.

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

KOKOPO PATROL REPORT NO. 4 & 5 OF 1968/69
VUNAMAMI CENSUS DIVISION

1. Please find attached the above Patrol Report and relevant covering comments by the Assistant District Commissioner, Kokopo and myself.

2. Your attention is drawn to my remarks at paragraph 3. With exception of the heading "Political" all matters pertaining to an Area Study were examined by all available field staff over a period of 15 months of continual patrolling for the submission of the Gazelle Peninsular Council Development plan. The current census which was carried out as a matter of urgency so that an accurate Electoral Roll could be compiled for the pending Council elections, has taken nearly six (6) months and would not have been completed if Area Studies had been drawn up for each census division (or part thereof) patrolled.

3. Our headquarters staff has on a number of occasions drawn my attention to your instruction 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968 with reference to the submission of Area Studies, but it was quite clearly accepted by the District Commissioner's Conference, that there was no point in submitting them for sections of a cohesive Council unit, but that the latter would be covered by a complete report. Apart from Mr. Biscoe, Assistant District Officer at Rabaul who after six months has a good grasp of the situation in 50% of the Tolai area, there is no officer in the field capable of submitting an effective Area Study for the Gazelle Peninsular. You may have my assurance that this will be done by the officer who becomes responsible for finalising the Gazelle Development Study which is still awaiting completion.

4. I should also like to assure you that within the staff availability, I must order a priority of duties to be carried out, bearing in mind the major current problems of land and Council elections. It is not always easy for your staff to appreciate the detailed pressure of duties that are placed on staff in the Tolai situation, and this is naturally reflected in correspondence. Such correspondence must be answered and can become unnecessarily time consuming.

5. Your assistance in clarifying the above issues would be appreciated.

When are covering comments? KD 2/16

*for census divisions
Dist. followed
after conference
which gave
advice but
which does
not replace the
District's li
divisions!*

*Require list of
past relevant part
2 months, 1968
a minutes.*

19/8

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

Enc.

(6)

PATROL REPORT COVER

REPORT NUMBER: 5 of 1968/69

SUB-DISTRICT: KOKOPO

DISTRICT: East New Britain.

COUNCIL: Gazelle.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: Roger E. Dargie.

DESIGNATION: Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: Part Vunamami Census Division.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANY PATROL: K. Taylor
Cadet Patrol Officer.

DURATION OF PATROL: 7 Days
20/1/69 to 24/1/69
28/1/69 to 29/1/69.

LAST D.D.A PATROL TO AREA: April 1967 Census.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Census Revision.

POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED:

MAP REFERENCE: Milinch of Kokopo
Fourmil of Rabaul.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER: Not enclosed.

*Patrol conducted -
20 days.*

*and
revised
my notes*

(5)

PATROL DIARY

Monday 20th January:

To KOKOPO Sub-District Office, and thence to VUNAMAMI Welfare Centre with C.P.O. K. Taylor to establish camp for week. Thence to KERAIVI village to conduct census. Returned to VUNAMAMI by Land Rover.
Slept VUNAMAMI.

Tuesday 21st January:

To ULAGUNAN village by Land Rover. Census conducted in village. Returned to VUNAMAMI 4 P.M. Compiled statistics.
Slept VUNAMAMI.

Wednesday 22nd January:

Census revised for VUNAMAMI Village at VUNAMAMI Welfare Centre, as the village is adjacent to Welfare Centre.
Slept VUNAMAMI.

Thursday 23rd January:

By Land Rover to BITAREBAREBE village. Census conducted in village. Returned to VUNAMAMI in evening.
Slept VUNAMAMI.

Friday 24th January:

By Land Rover to VUNABALBAL village. Census conducted in village. Returned to VUNAMAMI. Statistics compiled.

Saturday 25th and
Monday 27th January:

Australia Day weekend.

Tuesday 28th January:

To KOKOPO Sub-District Office, and thence to TINGANAVUDU village with C.P.O. K. Taylor. Census of TINGANAVUDU conducted by K. Taylor. To MALAKUNA to arrange use of village hall for several days camping. Discussions with Councillor and other villagers in evening.
Slept MALAKUNA.

Wednesday 29th January:

Census of ULAULATAVA village conducted at MALAKUNA village hall. Census conducted by C.P.O. K. Taylor.
Slept MALAKUNA.

(3)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of this patrol was to commence the census revision of the Vunamami Census Division, and to instruct and guide Mr. C.P.O. K. Taylor, on the conduct of a Census patrol.

All persons listed in the "Village Tax/Census Register" were transcribed into the new "Census - Tax Roll - Roll of Electors" form as the census in each village was revised, and the forms bound into booklets for each village.

Attendance at each village for the Census was good. Prior to the patrol printed forms had been distributed to each family in the area to fill in showing details of name and Christian names of each member of each family unit. In all cases these forms had been filled in correctly, and were handed in at time of census.

Statistics for the seven villages visited on the patrol shall be submitted in the Village Population Register for the whole Census Division by Mr. C.P.O. K. Taylor.

Camp sites were set at the VUNAMAMI Welfare Centre, and the MALAKUNA village Hall. Both of which are ideal for patrol purposes.

SITUATION REPORT

(i) POLITICAL.

Difficulty was found in getting people to come forward to discuss informally any problems or matters of interest. At each village I made it clear that anyone was quite welcome to visit Vunamami in the evenings. As there was to be a ward committee meeting to be held at ULAGUNAN on the evening of Thursday the 23rd, I decided to attend, but upon arriving I found no one there at the proposed meeting place, and that most of the members were at a party.

All villages visited on the patrol are embodied in the Gazelle Council, which is appreciated as a body which provides community services. During the patrol I only met one Councillor, TOKAUBA, of MALAKUNA Village. Otherwise Councillors sent their representative Committee Members to assist with the revision of the Census. Each of these committee members gave very willing and valuable assistance.

During the patrol I met Mr. OSCAR TAMUR, M.H.A., however at the time it was late afternoon and he was preparing for a trip to the Bainings area early next day. It was therefore that we had no opportunity for any discussions.

(ii) ECONOMIC.

During informal discussions with villagers and their Councillor at MALAKUNA concern was expressed over the number of commercial ventures which had been instigated on a good and sound basis, however, they have now, if not altogether, become insolvent. Trade store ventures appear never to be highly successful because there are too many per village, and that there is too much credit extended to relatives of the operator. Perhaps the Council could consider reducing the number of new Traders' Licences issued, merely to protect those prospecting businesses which do not appear that they will be highly successful from the outset, unless the applicant can give reasonable grounds which prove otherwise.

In this way considerable amounts of money could be saved from being wasted on expensive trade store buildings which are little used once the business has collapsed.

2

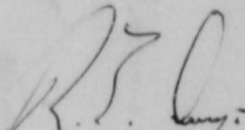
Concern was also expressed over the way in which group owned and operated plantations were not functioning as they should. This was thought to be because numbers of the members had other duties on other plantations of their own. Neither could a fair division of cash proceeds become to as some had put in more work than others. It was suggested that either that none of the members of the group actually work on the plantation, but employ labour for the job, and bank profits; or that a roster system be drawn up acceptable to all.

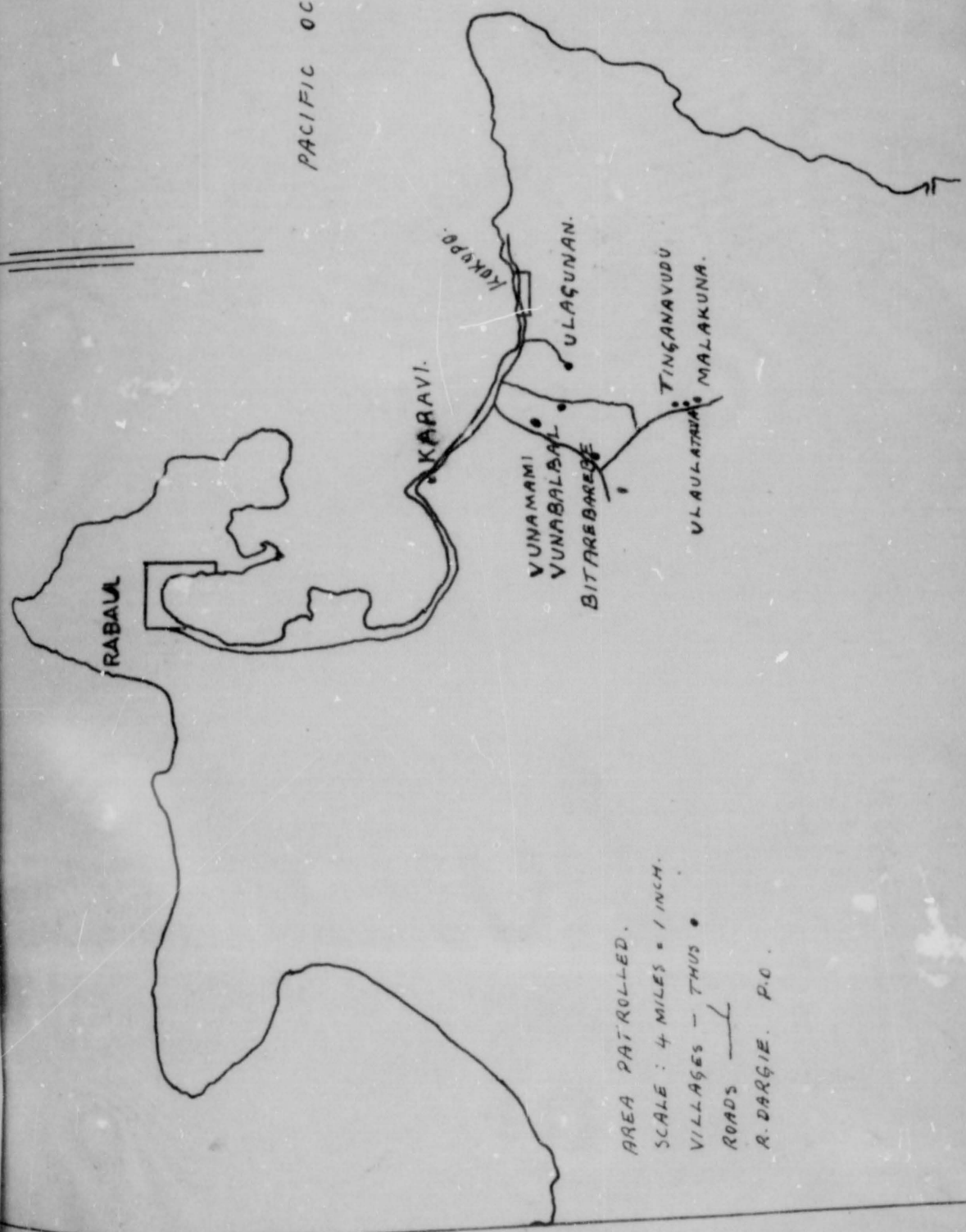
Throughout the area patrolled most of the available land is being used for economic crops. The shortage of land is a problem which is recognised. Attempts are being made to purchase back portions of used and unused plantation land. One portion was purchased by a group at MALAKUNA for about \$12,000. This cost the 40 members about \$300 each. A Development Bank loan was required to raise the finance.

(iii) SOCIAL.

With the land shortage problem becoming more acute with the rise in population, people are becoming more aware of the problem. It is realised that eventually there will not be enough land for everyone in the vicinity of their villages, and that some people will have to move to Re-Settlement blocks in other areas.

Some of the older people feel that most of the younger and more educated are breaking further away from traditional ways of life, and also showing little or no interest in village and community activities. Some of the better educated prefer to get good jobs in Rabaul or else where, rather than work at or assist village level enterprises. It was suggested that these younger and better educated people should be further encouraged to take part in village level activities. This may create better harmony between the younger and the older people.


(R.E. DARGIE)
Patrol Officer.



PACIFIC OCEAN.

RABAU

KARAVI.

KAKYPO.

VUNAMAMI
VUNABALBAL
BITAREBBAREBE

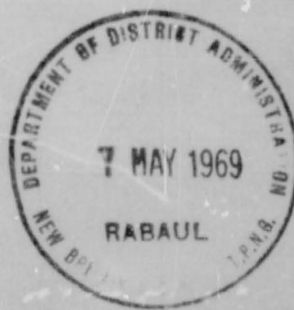
ULAQUNAN.

ULAULATANA
TINGANAVUDU
MALAKUNA.

AREA PATROLLED.
SCALE: 4 MILES = 1 INCH.
VILLAGES - THUS
ROADS
R. DARGIE. P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



70

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST NEW BRITAIN Report No. KOKOPO No. 6 68/69

Patrol Conducted by William H. Bloxham

Area Patrolled RALUANA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives NIL

Duration—From 18/3/1969 to 26/3/1969 (broken)

Number of Days 6

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19 67

Medical ... / / 19

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol CENSUS

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19 .

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

.....
.....
.....

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

67-10-27

12th August, 1969

District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

KOKOPO PATROL REPORT NO.6 OF 1968-69.

Your 67-3-19 of 17th July, refers.

2. Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged.
3. Mr. Blexam's memorandum on his census revision for the Raluana Census Division should have accompanied the Village Population Register as an appendix.
4. I cannot understand why Mr. Blexam did not record the post 1967/pre 1968 births as "births". Mr. Blexam's demographic calculations are therefore of little value. I suggest that the natural increase for this Census Division would be approximately 4% per annum as is the case elsewhere in the Gazelle Peninsula.
5. I have no other comment on this report.

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

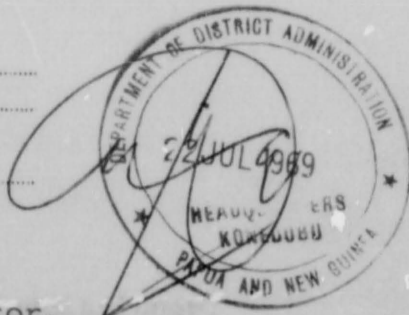
c.c. Mr. W. Blexam,
C/- Sub-District,
POMIO.
East New Britain District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 10. 27. (7)

Telephone DISCOM
Telegrams 67-3-19
Our Reference
If calling ask for HWW/jd
Mr.



Department of District Administration,
RABAUL.

17th July, 1969.

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

KOKOPO PATROL REPORT NO.6 OF 1968/69
RALUANA CENSUS DIVISION

Attached please find original and one copy of the above mentioned Patrol Report together with comments from the Assistant District Commissioner at Kokopo.

It had been necessary for this report, which had been submitted earlier, to be revised and re-submitted in accordance with instructions issued by the previous Deputy District Commissioner. This was due somewhat to the brevity of the original Patrol Report submission.

The Patrol Officer is now posted at Pomio Sub-District, and this report which should have been forwarded earlier is now submitted for your records please.

H. W. West
(H. W. WEST)
District Commissioner

Enc.

6

67-2-5 1-1

Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO

RDMC/IB

11th June, 1969

District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
RABAUL

KOKOPO KOKOPO PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1968/69
RALUANA CENSUS DIVISION

Your 67-3-19 of 28th May, 1969 refers.

The re-submitted report is enclosed. It adds little to present knowledge. Future reports will be in accordance with the Director's instructions.

I have noted the requirement for an area survey of this Census Division.

18th March	Raluana
19th March	Ialakua
20th March	Baraven
21st March	Vana'ia
25th March	Vunavunavun
26th March	Bangana

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

encl:

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(5) (78)

Telephone.....

Telegrams..... 67-1-1

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for.....

Mr..... RDMC/IB

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO

17th March, 1969.

Mr. W. Bloxam,
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Please prepare to take a census in the Raluana
Census Division, commencing on Tuesday, March 18th.
I have already advertised the program, which is as
follows:-

- 18th March Raluana
- 19th March Ialakua
- 20th March Barawon
- 21st March Vunatagir
- 25th March Vunamurmur
- 26th March Ranguna

There will be time only for a census as it is
essential to have this quickly in order to prepare
the Council Electoral Roll. It will not be necessary
for you to do any form of area survey.

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

PATROL DIARY

(4) (3)
(X) (5)

- March 18th Departed Kokopo 09.30 per Landrover: arrived Raluana and commence census. Complete census at 13.30 hrs. and return Kokopo to compile statistics.
- March 19th Departed Kokopo at 09.00 hrs. for Ialakua. Complete census and return to compile figures.
- March 20th Departed Kokopo for Barawon at 08.30. Complete census and return to complete figures.
- March 21st Departed 08.30 from Kokopo for Vunatagia. Complete census and return.
- March 25th Departed Kokopo at 08.30 hrs. for Vunamurmur complete census by 12.30 hrs. and return to complete figures.
- March 26th Departed Kokopo at 10.35 hrs. for Ranguna. Complete census by 13.00 hrs. and return to complete figures.

END OF PATROL



3
76

Telephone.....

Telegrams.....

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr.....

WHB/IB

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO

31st March, 1969.

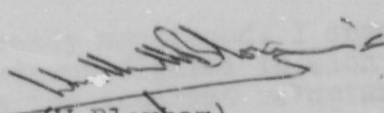
Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO

PATROL REPORT

KOKOPO No. 6 68/69.

CENSUS - RALUANA - 1969.

- 1) Please find attached four (4) copies of the above census. My comments are as follows:-
- 2) As there was no census taken during 1968, this census covers a period of two years and therefore a certain amount of statistical continuity will have been lost.
- 3) The death rate is surprisingly low considering the period covered in the census. The birth rate however, gives a truer indication of the situation, as only those born in 1968 or 1969 have been registered as births. Births that occurred after the 1967 census but prior to 1968 have been registered as migrations in. This accounts for the high figures in this section.
- 4) Of the total adult population, a little over 16% is absent outside the district.
- 5) From the figures, it would appear that 63% of the child population attend school either inside or outside the district. However, this does not take into consideration the fact that many of the children who actually attended the census also attend school.
- 6) As the census covers a two year period, the natural increase (2.4%) will be slightly lower than it would be normally.


(W. Bloxham)
Patrol Officer

attach:

SITUATION REPORT

Although not stationed in the area concerned in this report, the staff situation at Kokopo was such that it was necessary for me to be loaned for a short period by Sub-District Rabaul. The main purpose of this was to assist with the collection of names for the electoral roll for the forthcoming council elections. However, as the annual census for the Ra'uana area was overdue, it was also necessary for me to complete this. Unfortunately, owing to the fact that there was a great deal involved in the compilation of the electoral roll and pressure of time was building up, I was obliged to complete the census as rapidly as possible and commence electoral activities.

The 'patrol' was completed in a period of six days and as each village was readily accessible by land rover and no great distance from Kokopo, travelling time was at a minimum. During this period I was engaged solely with the census. It was more practical to sleep at Kokopo during the patrol, and thus the census was carried out and figures balanced at the end of the day.

While waiting for the village people in each place to arrive, I spoke informally with the Councillors and Luluais and any others who were willing to talk. However, as I was not in the least familiar with the area or the people, and they in turn not knowing me at all, little was gained on my part as far as any valuable insight into attitudes and situations in the area was concerned.

The reason for this can be accounted for by the fact that little knowledge can be gained from an area until some time has been spent studying it. However, first impressions can sometimes be useful although no great value should be placed on them. Although no revelation it is obvious, even talking to only a few people, that the area can be split into two distinct group attitudes. To wit, pro and anti council feeling, and possibly a few on the fence. These attitudes are reflected in the turn up to the census and the use or otherwise of the roneoed papers issued to assist with the compilation of the new census books. The former was poor in response in the case of the anti council groups. By this I mean that although most of those who were available for the census turned up, it appeared as if they were doing it as a favour and then only grudgingly. The villagers arrived late and in no great haste, and then sat as far away as was possible without actually being invisible. It could well be that this is standard practice in this area but I think it extremely unlikely. While the majority of the pro council people filled out the roneoed forms, the 'kivung' people ignored them and in fact returned the stacks of papers untouched when I arrived to take census.

As I have already mentioned, I spent a short time talking with the more prominent figures in each village. The thing that struck me the most was the apparent reluctance, on their part, and in deed the difficulty on mine, in holding a conversation on any matter of great importance. The conversation would start out genially enough and matters of general interest but, comparatively speaking, of no significance, were tossed back and forth. However, as soon as the subject swung to matters regarding the council, my questions were met with hooded glances and an overall air of cautiousness - this in the 'kivung' villages. Even attempts to explain the purpose of the census papers met with a brick wall.



These attitudes are only to be expected in a group of people who regard any movement of the government as a potential underhand act to get them to join the council. Even the apparently harmless census could be interpreted incorrectly. This is highly unlikely, but it is a possibility if one considers that it is at census time that the government puts over any propaganda it wishes the people to receive. The villagers realize this and of course are suspicious when they are given forms to fill out.

One would agree that most people are cautious when talking to strangers about anything that affects them economically or financially. When the person is not only a complete stranger, but also on the other side of the fence, one must expect ultra cautiousness. This I think was applied in my case. Had I been able to spend a couple of months or even weeks in the area prior to taking census, attitudes might have, and only might have, been more liberal. That an officer must be known, liked, and above all trusted in an area before he can hope to get an insight into the minds of the people or achieve anything, is a view held by a great many people. First impressions might give one a rough 'feel' of an area, but it cannot replace the balance of control between man and machine born of experience and understanding.

With such a short acquaintance, there is little more that I can contribute to the overall knowledge of the area. The time spent in the villages was for the most part spent, not in getting to know the area as I would have liked, but in completing the census prior to commencing the urgent task of compiling the electoral roll.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... KCKOPO PATROL NO.7 - 1968/69

Subdistrict..... KOKOPO

District..... EAST NEW BRITAIN

Type of Patrol..... CENSUS

Patrol Conducted by..... K.J. TAYLOR

Area Patrolled
(Council and/or
Census Division/s.) } KULON, BIRAR, CENSUS DIVISION

Personnel Accompanying Patrol..... R. RANGRANG C/A

Duration of Patrol—from..... 5 / 3 / 69 To 28 / 3 / 69

No. of Days..... 18

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... September, 1967

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

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... CENSUS REVISION AND COMPILATION OF AN
ALPHABATICAL ELECTORAL ROLL

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 4607

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

25 / 9 / 1969

A. W. West
District Commissioner

67-10-32

6th October, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain,
RABAUL.

PATROL KOKOPO NO. 7/68-69.

Your reference is 67-3-19 of 25th September, 1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Situation Report by Mr. K.J. Taylor, A.P.O., to Kulon-Bira-Tapo-Sulka Census Division.
3. Mr. Taylor has obviously conducted a useful patrol.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary
Department of the Administrator.

cc: Mr. K.J. Taylor, A.P.O.,
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO,
East New Britain District.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(4)

Telephone.....
Telegram..... DISCOM
Our Reference..... 67-3-19
If calling ask for.....
Mr..... DPO'S/lec

Department of District Administration,
Rabaul.

25th September, 1969.

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

KOKOPO PATROL NO.7 OF 1968/69

Attached please find two copies of the
abovementioned report covering a census of the
Kulon Birar Census Division.

On this occasion the Assistant District
Commissioner, ~~KOKOPO~~^{KOKOPO}, countermanded his earlier
instruction to carry out an Area Study because
of the then current political situation.

H. W. West
(H. W. West)

District Commissioner
East New Britain District

orig

(10)

67-2-4

Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO

KJT/IB

19th May, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
KOKOPO

CENSUS PATROL
KULON BIRAR

Please find attached Patrol report No. 7
for Kulon Birar Census Division.

I apologise for the delay in submitting
this report.

Mr Taylor has not received the report of the
Area Study (as instructed) because the study
in the area was found to be very small and
up to the Council elsewhere. The study
and observations necessary to complete the
provided an undesirable result. I have
do no more than submit the report to
immediate discussion. I am
now.

(K.J.Taylor)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

The report of necessity was not
than the patrol itself. I have
than justice to Mr. Taylor's
and more entire than any of the
now. I will accept
in attach: responsibility. I
Study. I look forward to the

Assistant District Commissioner

67-2-6

Sub District Office,
KOKOPO.

RDMC/djs

8th August, 1969.

Mr. K.J. Taylor,
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO.
The District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
RABOUL.

Sulka - Birar - Tafo - Sulka

KOKOPO PATROL NO 7 of 1968/69

KULON - BIRAR - TAPO- SULKA.

Three copies of the above report submitted by Mr. K.J. Taylor, Assistant Patrol Officer, are enclosed. I apologise for the inordinate delay in forwarding this - it was accidentally filed away.

Mr Taylor has not reported at all on any form of Area Study (as instructed) because the political situation in the area was found to be very touchy at this time leading up to the Council elections. I felt that the questions and observations necessary to an Area Study may have provoked an undesirable reaction, so told Mr. Taylor to do no more than census leavened only by informal and innocuous discussion. An Area Study is however in progress now.

The report of necessity only a little less shallow than the patrol itself. This is a pity as it does less than justice to Mr. Taylor's abilities. He is energetic and more mature than most of his seniority. He is, by now quite well accepted in this area for which I have given him most responsibility. He also is conducting the Area Study. I look forward to its completion.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

8

Telephone

Telex

Our Reference 67-2-4

If calling ask for RDMC/IB

Mr.

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO.

4th March, 1969.

Mr. K.J.Taylor,
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO.

CENSUS PATROL.

Kulon - Birar - Tapo - Sulka

As already discussed with you, you will start a census patrol of the above Division tomorrow and proceed according to the programme you have already drawn up and publicised.

You are familiar by now with census procedure. The main thing to watch is the recording of surnames according to the recently passed Council rule. After our discussions, since your last patrol, you should be clear on what is required.

Make yourself thoroughly familiar with D.D.A. circular 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968, which was addressed to all field staff. Note especially that with a Census Patrol, an Area Study is also required. As this census involves a new census record being written, and the compilation of an alphabetical electoral roll, you will have little time for further activities. Nevertheless, you are to make all the enquiries you can towards an Area Study, and report on it in as much detail as possible. Not only is such a study a useful one administratively, but it serves as an excellent way for you to learn about the area intimately.

I wish you a successful patrol.

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

(7)

PATROL REPORT COVER

Report No: 75 68/69

Sub District: KOKOPO

District: East New Britain

Council: Gazelle

Patrol Conducted by: KEVIN J. TAYLOR

Designation: Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled: Kulon Birar Census Division

Personnel Accompanying: R. RANGRANG C/A
Patrol:

Duration of Patrol: 18 days

5.3.69 to 7.3.69
10.3.69 to 14.3.69
17.3.69 to 21.3.69
24.3.69 to 28.3.69

Last D.D.A. Patrol
to Area: September 1967 census

Object of Patrol: Census Revision and compilation of an
alphabetical electoral roll

Population of Area: 4607

Map Reference: Milinch of Kokopo N E
Fourmil of Rabaul
Scale 1 : 50,000

Village Population Register: Enclosed

PATROL DIARY

6

- Wednesday 5th 0845 by Landrover to Tauai No.1 village and conducted census. Finished at 1500 hrs and proceeded to Tauai No. 2 village where we established camp for three days. Compiled statistics. Slept Tauai No.2
- Thursday 6th 0930 conducted census at Tauai No.2 village which was adjacent to our camp site. Held discussions with villagers. Finished 1600 hrs. Compiles Statistics. Slept Tauai No.2
- Friday 7th 0745 by Land-rover to Rainau village and conducted census. Finished 1200 hrs. Proceeded to the Sulka Reserve and delivered the remaining questionnaires. 1600 hrs. returned to Kokopo for weekend.
- Saturday 8th
Sunday 9th Weekend at Kokopo.
- Monday 10th 0900 by Landrover to Malakuna village and conducted census. A group of thirteen families are non council. Compiled statistics. 1600 hrs proceeded by Landrover to Malakuna co-operative store and established camp for one week. Slept Malakuna
- Tuesday 11th 0745 proceeded to Makurapau village and conducted census. Held discussions with the Councillor and villagers. Compiled statistics. 1600hrs. proceeded by Landrover Malakuna. 1910 by Land rover to scene of dispute between council and non council factions at Malakuna. After discussions proceeded to Kokopo to report the matter. Slept Malakuna
- Wednesday 12th 0745 by Landrover to Kulon village and conducted census. 1600 hrs. returned by landrover to Malakuna. Compiled Statistics. Slept Malakuna
- Thursday 13th 0745 proceeded to Birar and Menebonbon villages to carry out census. On arrival I found that neither village had gathered. Made arrangements for census to take place on Monday 17th. Returned by Landrover to Malakuna and compiled the electoral rolls. Slept Malakuna
- Friday 14th 0745 by Landrover to Kamakamar village where I conducted census for both Korai village and Kamakamar village. Compiled statistics. 1700 hrs. returned to Kokopo for weekend.
- Saturday 15th
Sunday 16th Weekend at Kokopo.
- Friday 25th 0745 by Landrover to Malakuna and conducted census. Compiled statistics and reports. 16:00 returned to Kokopo for weekend.

END OF PATROL

Monday 17th

0830 by Landrover to Birar village where we established camp for one night. Then conducted Menebonbon and Birar census at Menebonbon village. All gathered only 5% had filled out the forms previously delivered. 1700 hrs. returned by Landrover to Birar and compiled statistics.
Slept Birar

Tuesday 18th

0720 by Landrover to Mar Mar village where I conducted census for both Marawon and Mar Mar villages. All people belonging to Mar Mar gathered, but thirteen families from Marawa did not arrive. 1600 hrs proceeded by Landrover to Vunabaur Aid Post where we established camp for three days.
Slept Vunabaur

Wednesday 19th

0730 by Landrover to Ganai village and conducted census. Compiled statistics. 1600 hrs. returned by Landrover to Vunabaur.

Thursday 20th

0930 conducted census at Aid Post as it is adjacent to the village. Compiled statistics. Held discussions with Luluai and villagers. 1630 finished and proceeded by Landrover to Ralabang to arrange accomodation for next week.
Slept Vunabaur

Friday 21st

0745 proceeded by Landrover to Wat Wat and conducted census. Compiled statistics. Held discussions with villagers. 1630 hrs. returned by Landrover to Kokopo for weekend

Saturday 22nd

Sunday 23rd

Weekend at Kokopo

Monday 24th

0830 by Landrover to Ralabang village and conducted census. Finished at 1700 and established camp at Tartaring close to Ralabang for one week. Compiled statistics
Slept Tartaring

Tuesday 25th

0745 by Landrover to Katakatai village and conducted census. Compiled statistics and held discussions with villagers. 1600 hrs. returned by Landrover to Tartaring
Slept Tartaring

Wednesday 26th

0745 proceeded to Tabuna village and conducted census. Compiled statistics and held discussions with committee and villagers. 1530 hrs returned to Tartaring and then proceeded to Bitapaka. 1930 attended a function at Tabuna held to raise money for a womens club.
Slept Tartaring

Thursday 27th

0745 proceeded to Togoro village and conducted census. Finished 1300 hrs. Then proceeded to Rataval village and conducted census. 1630 returned to Tartaring and compiled statistics.
Slept Tartaring

Friday 28th

0745 by Landrover to Balada and conducted census. Compiled statistics and reports. 1630 returned to KOKOPO for weekend.

END OF PATROL

(4)

KOKOPO PATROL REPORT

No. 5 - 68/69

Introduction

The purpose of this patrol was to complete the census revision of the Kulon, Birar, Taps, Sulka census Roll. All persons listed in the "Alphabetical Electoral Register" were transcribed onto the "Village Tax/Census Roll of Electors" forms, and as each village was completed the forms were bound into booklets.

Before the patrol commenced, printed forms were distributed to each family in the area, on which they wrote their name and the christian names of each member of the family. The non-council villagers disliked these forms as they felt that this would bring them under council control. In all cases except Malakuna, Birar, Menebon and Marawa these forms were filled out correctly and handed in at census.

At several villages I had to emphasise the fact that this was a census patrol and that if they did not attend then they could be fined. The reason for this was that a few of the non-council villages are still very anti-council. The people at Birar at Menebon did not arrive for census the first time, they claimed they did not know the date, but I feel that the real reason was their anti-council feeling. Attendance at all other villages was extremely good, although at a couple of non-council villages a few families did not arrive.

The location of our camp sites were as listed below.

1. Savings and Loans Society building at TAUI No.2.
2. Malakuna Co-operative store.
3. Birar Savings and Loans Society building.
4. Vunabaur Aid Post.
5. Tartaring.

The above sites were ideal as they were close to the villages

SITUATION REPORT

Political.

The Gazelle Local Government Council covers the area just patrolled and includes non-council villages. Some of these non-council villages are still anti-council and a few, especially the Sulka villagers are now council inclined.

At Malakuna I found that there was unrest in the village, as there appeared to be two sections, those for council and those against. The ward committee mentioned to me that he was worried about this friction as it was coming into the social relations of the village. For example the non-council villagers packed up their goods and built a new village in the bush, but it is now believed that they return to their old homes regularly.

On Tuesday evening, 11th March, I attended a dispute at Malakuna between the non-council supporters

from Raluana and Malakuna and the council supporters from Kulon, Makurapau and Malakuna. The meeting was addressed by the councillor TORAPUE and it got out of control when the non-council leader TENIT BAENG TABU and ORIM spat Buai at the councillor and began to scorn the men in front of their wives. The following day the villagers of Menebonbon and Birar did not arrive for census, they gave the reason that they didn't know census was taking place, but I feel the real reason was that they are anti-council and were not willing to state it openly. After advising them of the law, I set a new date for Monday 17th, on which I received a full attendance.

In most of the non-council villages I found unrest and in most cases there were two factions, one supporting the luluai and the other supporting the Ward Committee member. As a result neither luluai or Committee member can get all the village to listen to him and as a result they never have a fully representative meeting.

The only councillor I met was TORAPUE of Malakuna, who was most helpful and in all other cases they sent their Ward Committee members who were most willing and gave valuable assistance.

In the non-council villages I received the full support of the luluai and the council representative.

Economic

During informal discussions the problem of land was mentioned and they all realise the problem, but some were more concerned than others. At Kulon, Karu, Makurapau and Malakuna the problem of land is rather serious, as these villages are completely surrounded by plantations, and in the case of Kulon, it is on a native reserve. In these villages some of the people have applied for blocks at Cape Hoskins, besides this they are encouraging the young people to either work on plantations or in Rabaul. Also, the children at school are advised to learn a trade when they finish so that they can continue to make a living because there is no land for them.

The land which they do have is well planted and is producing quite well. The area is visited regularly by D.A.S.F. officers who spend a few weeks in each village.

In reference to group owned copra dryers and plantations, the people in this area have given the idea up, as they did not work properly and too much money was disappearing.

Trade stores in this area are not as frequent as in other places, principally because many have failed. All that survives are Co-operative owned stores and a few privately owned stores.

Social

The people realise that due to the shortage of land, they have to either move to resettlement blocks or take up jobs in other areas or Districts. Because of this the traditional way of life has changed and this tends to worry the older people. One of the other problems is the school drop outs, who just hang around the village and do nothing. They have no land to look after because of the land shortage, and tend to resort to stealing

which upsets the village life. It was suggested that they seek work, either in Rabaul or on a plantation, but it appears they just don't want to work. It was also suggested that they encourage their children to do well at school and if they fail, then they should be forced to go to work and earn a living.

At Tabuna, I was approached by the Ward Committee member, BERNAT GIGIMAN, in reference to the formation of a women's club. Apparently he started with a mens club, but the idea failed after a few parties were held to raise money. Now he has turned his interest to the women's club, the village has two groups and they alternate the party between the two places. On the evening of the census they held their third party which raised \$61.80. I feel that unless we can help them create a reason for joining the club, other than just to be able to attend a party, then this attempt may fail.

Population.

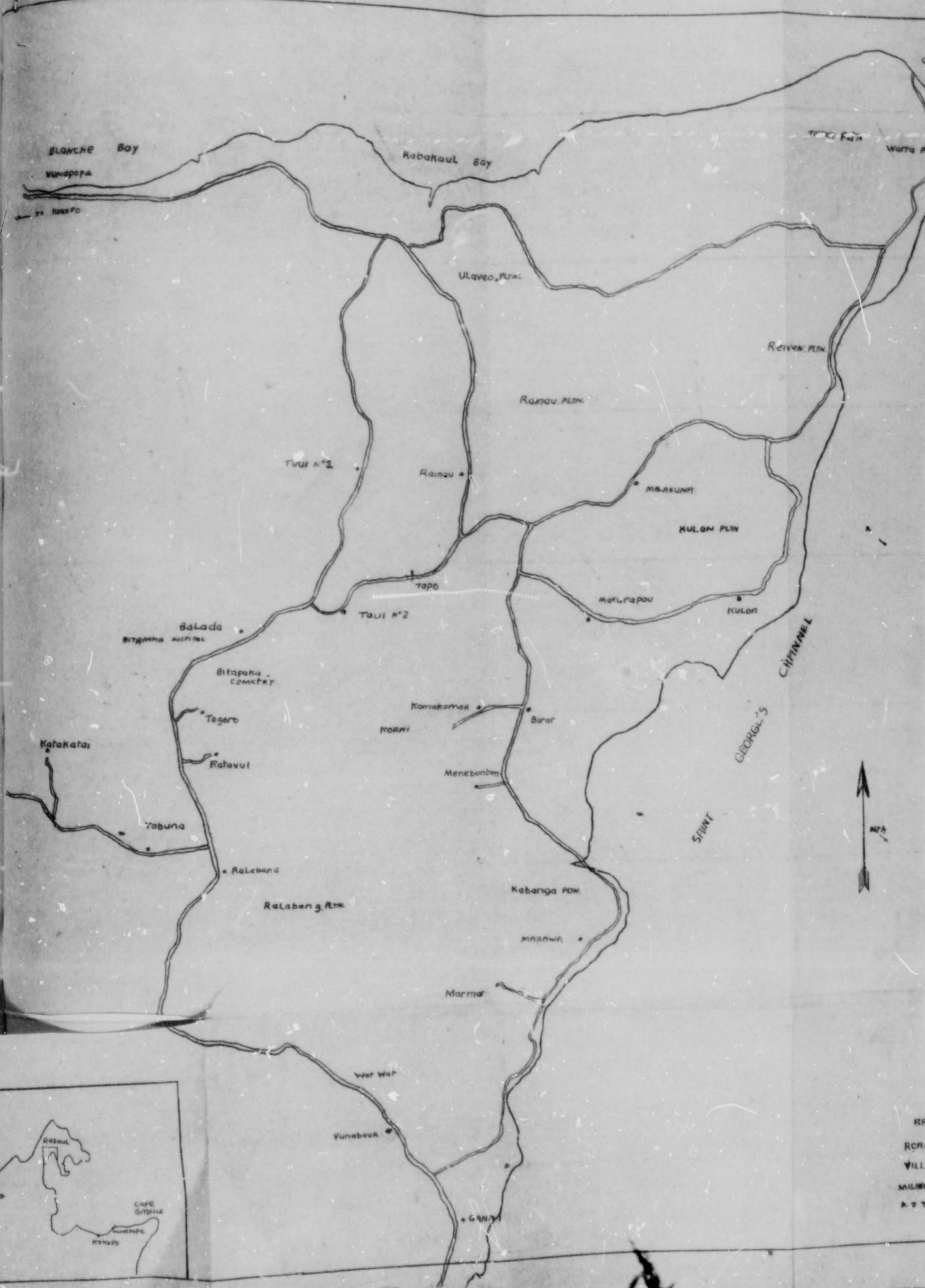
The population of this area is 4,607 and has increased by .718 over the past 3½ years. As it is 3½ years since the last census, a certain amount of statistical continuity has been lost.

Conclusion.

This was my second patrol amongst the native people, and I found it to be most interesting. Also the people were rather wary to come forward to talk to me, but when they did, I found them to be very informative.

END OF PATROL

K.J.Taylor
Cadet Patrol Officer



RR
 RCR
 VILL
 MILWA
 A T T

