

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: NEW IRELAND  
STATION: KAVIENG  
VOLUME No: 26

ACCESSION No: 496.

1972 - 1973

ISBN: 9980 - 910 - 57 - 7

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WITANI.

PATROL REPORT OF: KAVIENG. NEW IRELAND ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 26 1972/73 Number of Reports: CONF 12

REPORT No: KAVIENG.	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FIG No:
[1] 1 OF 1972/73	1-8	P. KOAE P.O	LEGUSLUM - DAMPIT.		-	79
[2] 1A OF 1972/73	1-2	P. KOAE P.O	WEST MANDAK X KULOT		-	✓
[3] 1B OF 1972/73	1-2	P. KOAE P.O	KULOT X WEST MANDAK		31.7.72 - 31.8.72.	✓
[4] 1C OF 1972/73	1-4	P. KOAE P.O	WEST MANDAK X KULOT		1.9.72 - 28.9.72	✓
[5] 2 OF 1972/73	1-45	P. WHITE APO	TISAK CENSUS DIVISION.	MAP	30.8.72 - 17.10.72	79-80
[6] 2A OF 1972/73	1-33	R.G. SAKI	TIANG CENSUS DIVISION.		16.10.72 - 28.10.72	80
[7] 3 OF 1972/73	1-62	G.D. BAILEY APO	KARA CENSUS DIVISION.	MAP	23.10.72 - 27.11.72	80-81
[8] 3A OF 1972/73	1	G.D. BAILEY APO	KARA CENSUS DIVISION.		24.10.72 - 27.10.72	81
[9] 4 OF 1972/73	1-36	P.M. WHITE APO	NALIK CENSUS DIVISION.		6.11.72 - 20.11.72	81-82
[10] 5 OF 1972/73	1-3	P. KOAE PO	WEST MANDAK CENSUS DIVISION		7.11.72 - 13.11.72	82
[11] 7 OF 1972/73	1-3	G.D. BAILEY APO	WARD 4 KARA WEST COAST CENSUS DIV		5.1.73 - 7.1.73	82
[12] 8 OF 1972/73	1-4	P.M. WHITE PO	TIANG CENSUS DIVISION.		8.5.73 - 18.5.73	82
[ ] KONOS						
[13] 1 OF 1972/73	1-35	RUBDIGER APO	MANDAK CENSUS DIVISION.	MAP	8.8.72 - 26.9.72	
[14] 2 OF 1972/73	1-26	M.A. RICHARDS APO	TABAR CENSUS DIVISION.		3.9.72 - 29.9.72	
[15] 3 OF 1972/73	1-26	P. KOAE	KULOT CENSUS DIVISION.	MAP	17.9.72 - 23.9.72	



DEPARTMENT OF CHIEF  
MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT  
ADMINISTRATION

LIBRARY  
PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

NEW IRELAND DISTRICT  
PATROL REPORTS  
1972 - 73  
KAVIENG

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
1-72-73	P. KOAE	LEGUSLUM - DAMPIT Areas
1A-72-73	P. KOAE	West MANDAK & KULOT - jacket
1B-72-73	P. KOAE	KULOT & West MANDAK - jacket
1C-72-73	P. KOAE	West MANDAK & KULOT C/D-jacket
2-72-73	P. WHITE	TIGAK Census Divison
2A-72-73	R. G. SAKER	TIANG Census Divison
3-72-73	G. D. BAILEY	KARA Census Divison
3A-72-73	G. D. BAILEY	KARA Census Divison
4-72-73	P. M. WHITE	NALIK Census Divison
5-72-73	P. KOAE	West MANDAK Census Divison - jacket
6-72-73	Missing	
7-72-73	G. D. BAILEY	Ward 4 KARA West Coast C/D
8-72-73	P. M. WHITE	TIANG Census Divison - jacket
<u>KONGS</u>		
1-72-73	H. RUEDIGER	MANDAK Census Divison
2-72-73	M. A. RICHARDS	TABAR Census Divison
3-72-73	P. KOAE	KULOT Census Divison
4-72-73	M. A. RICHARDS	BAROK Census Divison
5-72-73	D. C. REUDIGER	TABAR Census Divison
6-72-73	M. A. RICHARDS	NOATSI Census Divison
6A-72-73	S. WATNABAR	NOATSI Census Divison-jacket
7-72-73	M. A. RICHARDS	Central NEW IRELAND Mainland jacket.
8-72-73	H. LADI	Central NEW IRELAND Mainland jacket



(2)

10-72-75

D. C. RUEDIGER

TABAR Census Divison - jacket

11-72-73

R. P. SAPULAI

TABAR Census Divison - jacket

12-72-73

H. LADI

Central NEW IRELAND West coas  
& LELET Plateau

13-72-73

JOSEPH T. LOGOSO

Central West Coast & LELET  
PLATEAU - jacket.



PATROL REPORT 71

67.9.37

Report number: ~~KAV 7 of 1972/73~~ SITUATION REPORT KAVIENG 1/72-73  
 District: NEW IRELAND  
 Patrol conducted by: P. KOAE  
 Area patrolled: LEGUSLUM - DAMPIT AREAS  
 Duration of patrol: One day  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: 30/8/72  
 Last O.L.G. patrol: Not known  
 Map reference: Nil

Objects of patrol: Liaise with Swiss Aluminium Project Manager  
 Station: KAVIENG  
 Subdistrict: KAVIENG  
 Designation: PATROL OFFICER  
 Personnel accompanying: -  
 Number of days: 1  
 Total population of area: 973  
 Council area: CN.I.L.G.C.  
 House of Assembly Electorate: NAMATANAI

The District Commissioner,  
 NEW IRELAND District,  
 KAVIENG.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

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

DATE: 22/2 1973.

*R. R. Saker*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

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



District Headquarters assessment of  
 Patrol & Report..... Above average  
 Average  
 Below average

Date: / /19

District Commissioner

887 67-9.37



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION,  
P.O. Box 103,  
KAVIENG.

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference KAV SITREP 1/72-73  
If calling ask for  
Mr. CAT/mc



6 July 73,

The Secretary,  
Dept of the Chief Minister & Development Administration,  
P.O. Box 2396,  
KONE DOBU.

→ F. 4.

KAVIENG SITUATION REPORT NO 1 of 72/73

Your 67-9-37 of the 21st March, 73 refers and the delay in reply is regretted.

The attached letter 67-1-2 of 4th July from the Assistant District Commissioner at Kavieng refers.

The report has been filed in our records as a Field Trip Situation Report and not a Patrol Report.

For your action in amending of records please.

*I. A. Holmes*  
I. A. HOLMES  
District Commissioner







6

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

The District Commissioner  
New Ireland District  
P.O. Box 103  
KAVIENG

16th April, 1973.  
67-9-37  
Mr. J.W. Kent  
Deputy District Commissioner.  
KAV. Situation Report 1 of  
72/73  
29th March, 1973.

KAVIENG SITUATION REPORT NO. 1 OF 1972/73

I note that you have advised stations that a Patrol Report Jacket is not required with Sitreps. This is only partly correct. When Sitreps are submitted as a consequence of undertaking a patrol, then it is necessary that they be accompanied by a Patrol Report Jacket; however, when Sitreps arise from a field trip or from information obtained in the office etc. Patrol Report Jackets are not required because no patrol was undertaken.

I trust this clarifies the question as to when Patrol Report Jackets are required by Headquarters in respect of Situation Reports.

W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary



DDA 67-9-37 (5)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams

Telephone

Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

Kavieng Situation Report 1 of 72/73 (ex patrol No. 7 72/73)

PGW/et

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,  
P.O. Box 103,  
KAVIENG.

29th March, 1973.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,  
P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

KAVIENG SITUATION REPORT 1 OF 72/73 (EX PATROL NO. 7 OF 1972/73)

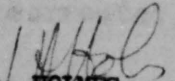
→ F.4.  
Your 67-9-37 of 21st March, 1973 refers.

Patrol Report No. 7 was changed by me to Situation Report No. 1  
because this was only a field trip.

Stations have been now advised that a Patrol Report Jacket is not  
required with Sitreps.

Patrol Report No. 7 (Mr. Bailey) concerning Council By Elections was  
forwarded to you on the 13th March.

Neither report included Area Study amendments.

  
I.A. HOLMES,  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

cc: Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
KAVIENG.



(4)

XX  
DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION  
67-9-37 P.O. Box 2396,  
KONBICBU

J.W. Kent

21st March, 1973.

The District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
P.O. Box 103,  
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO. 7 of 1972/73

Reference your undated minute.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of the KARA and part WEST MANDAK Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments and also the Area Study amendments as submitted by Mr. P. Koa, Patrol Officer.

The Situation Report has been referred to the Principal Lands Officer for his information.

It is noted that the A.D.C. has altered the numbering from Kavieng No. 7 of 1972/73 to Situation Report Kavieng No. 1 of 1972/73. I presume this is because the A.D.C. has treated Mr. Koa's visit as a Field Day and not a patrol and therefore the Situation Report has been accorded the status of an 'Office' Sitrep. However the forwarding of a Patrol Report Jacket has confused the issue and I would appreciate clarification in order that our Patrol Report records can be corrected, if necessary.

W. P. Ryan  
W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary

67-9-28

# PATROL REPORT

Report number: **1 A - 72/72**  
 District: **New Ireland**  
 Patrol conducted by: **P. Kease.**  
 Area patrolled: **West Mandak and Kulot.**  
 Duration of patrol: **27 days.**  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: **25/6/72**  
 Last O.L.G. patrol: **---**  
 Map reference: **Nil.**

Object of patrol: **Determination of the area in connection to the mining activity.**  
 Station: **Base camp. West Coast.**  
 Subdistrict: **Kavieng.**  
 Designation: **Patrol Officer.**  
 Personnel accompanying: **Nil.**  
 Number of days: **27 days.**  
 Total population of area: **769 people.**  
 Council area: **C.N.I.L.G.C.**  
 House of Assembly Electorate: **Namatanai Open.**

The District Commissioner,  
*NEW IRELAND* District,  
*KAVIENG*

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 15 To 18 ,	( ✓ )
Patrol Instructions,	( )
The Report and my comments,	( ✓ )
Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports No's 1- ,	( )
Patrol map,	( )

DATE: *10/8* 1972

*M. D. Lockhart*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

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



In respect of this patrol, I attach

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

District Headquarters assessment of  
 Patrol & Report.....

Above average  
 Average  
 Below average

Date: / /19

.....  
District Commissioner



Grand Total

67-9-28

p.o.Box 2396  
KONEDOBU.

J. Kent  
CK.

12th March 1973

The District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
p.o.Box 103,  
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO.1A OF 1972/73

Reference your undated minute.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of the WEST MANDAK and KULO? Census Divisions, as submitted by Mr. P.KOAE, Patrol Officer.

CGd  
C.G.Littler,  
a/Secretary.)

IR

# PATROL REPORT

67. 9. 29

Report number: <i>1B. 192/73</i>	Objects of patrol: <i>DETERMINATION OF THE SITUATION OF THE MINERAL AREA</i>
District: <i>NEW IRELAND</i>	Station: <i>BASE CAMP - "WEST COAST"</i>
Patrol conducted by: <i>P. KOPE</i>	Subdistrict: <i>KAVIENG</i>
Area patrolled: <i>KUKOT + WEST MANDAK</i>	Designation: <i>PATROL OFFICER</i>
Duration of patrol: <i>31/7/72 to 31/8/72</i>	Personnel accompanying: <i>N/A</i>
Last D.D.A. patrol: <i>25/7/72</i>	Number of days: <i>25 DAYS</i>
Last O.L.G. patrol: <i>—</i>	Total population of area: <i>—</i>
Map reference: <i>N/A</i>	Council area: <i>CENTRAL NEW IRELAND COM. 6 GARDENS</i>
	House of Assembly Electorate: <i>NAMATANA OPEN</i>

The District Commissioner,  
District,

**NEW IRELAND**  
**KAVIENG.**

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Field Officers Journal Folios <b>18</b> To <b>20 &amp; 22</b> | ( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ) |
| Patrol Instructions,  | ( )                                     |
| The Report and my comments,                                   | ( )                                     |
| Area study,   | ( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ) |
| Updating of area study,                                       | ( )                                     |
| Situation Reports No's 1—                                     | ( )                                     |
| Patrol map,   | ( )                                     |

DATE: **18 / 9 1972**

*[Signature]*  
Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

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

District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average
	Below average

Date: / / 19

.....  
District Commissioner





Grand Total

67-9-29

P.O.Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU

J.W.Kent  
CK.

12th March 1973

The District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
P.O.Box 103,  
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO. 1B of 1972/73

Reference your undated minute.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of the WEST MANDAK and KULOT Census Divisions, as submitted by Mr. P.KOAE, Patrol Officer.

C.G.Littler,  
a/Secretary.



# Poor Copy of the Original

Name: P. K...  
 Area patrolled: Part. Kulot and west...  
 Duration of patrol: 1/9/72 - 28/9/72  
 Last DDA patrol: 30/8/72  
 Last O.D. patrol: Nil.  
 Reference: Nil.

Stations having jurisdiction:  
 Subdistrict: ...  
 Designation: Patrol Officer  
 Personnel accompanying: Nil.  
 Number of days: 16  
 Total population of area: 972.  
 Council area: C.B. T.L. & G.  
 House of Assembly Electorate: ...

District Commissioner  
 ... District  
 ...

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios To
  - Patrol Instructions,
  - The Report and my comments,
  - Area study,
  - Updating of area study,
  - Situation Reports No's 1-
  - Patrol map.

( )  
( )  
( )  
( )  
( )  
( )

DATE: 2/11/72

Assistant District Commissioner

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

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study,
  - Updating of area study,
  - Situation Report No's. 1-

( )  
( )  
( )

District Headquarters assessment of  
 Patrol & Report.

Above average  
 Average  
 Below average

Date: / / 19

District Commissioner



p.o.Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

67-9-30

J.W.Kent  
CK.

12th March, 1973

The District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
p.o.Box 103,  
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO. 1C of 1972/72

Reference your undated minute.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of parts of the WEST MANDAK and KULOT Census Divisions, submitted by Mr. P.KOAE, Patrol Officer.

I cannot understand the numbering of the three patrols undertaken by Mr. Koae.

Details taken from the Patrol Report Jackets are as follows

NUMBER	PERIOD	DURATION
KAV.1A of 1972/73	Unstated	27 days.
KAV.1B of 1972/73	31/7-31/8/72	25 days.
KAV. 1C of 1972/73	1/9-28/9/72	16 days.

This information indicates that the patrols should have been numbered KAV. 1,2 and 3 respectively. Would you please clarify the position.

It is also pointed out that the Assistant District Commissioner minuted KAV.P.R. No. 1A to you on the 10th August, 1972, KAV. P.R. No. 1B on the 18th September, 1972 and KAV.P.R. No. 1C on 2nd November, 1972. All Patrol Report Jackets were received here on the 27th February, 1973. This indicates an undue delay in onward forwarding and it is requested that documentation arising out of reports receive more prompt attention in the future.

C.G.L  
C.G.Littler, J  
s/Secretary.





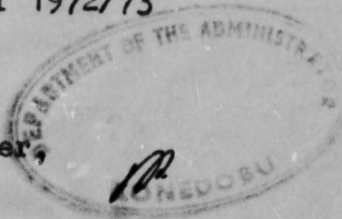
67-9-30 (3)

~~DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR~~

Telegram  
Telephone  
Our Reference..... KAVIENG PATROL NO. 1C of 1972/73  
If calling ask for  
Mr..... PGW/et

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.



Department of the Chief Minister,  
and District Development,  
District Headquarters,  
KAVIENG.

23rd March, 1973.

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

KAVIENG PATROL 67-9-30 of 12/3/73 refers.

The patrol was virtually a continuous one with breaks only to enable the Officer to collect stores and supplies. Only one patrol instruction was issued. However the Officer wrote what could be called interim reports to keep his Assistant District Commissioner and this officer "in the picture", and for the record.

The Officer was virtually operating a mobile base camp in the Swiss Aluminium Companies area of activities.

The Report<sup>were</sup> dealt with by this office but not forwarded to you until much later because of confusion resulting from recent circulars - it was thought that report without area studies or situation report terminated at this office.

*I.A. Holmes*  
I.A. HOLMES,  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

cc: Assistant District Commissioner,  
KAVIENG.



(4)

JWK:SU

P.O. Box 2396  
KONEDOBU

67-9-30

30th March, 1973

The District Commissioner  
District Office  
New Ireland District  
P.O. Box 103  
KAVIENG

KAVIENG PATROL NO. 1C OF 1972/73

Thank you for the information in respect of the patrols undertaken by Mr. Koae. To obviate further correspondence and confusion in respect of numbering the numbers allocated to the patrols by the Assistant District Commissioner will be retained.

You are correct in your assumption that Patrol Reports without Area Studies or Situation Reports terminate at District Office; however copies of the Patrol Report Jackets are required at Headquarters for record purposes.

W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary

## PATROL REPORT

Report number: No. 2 of 1972/73	Objects of patrol: Census, Political Education, Land matters. Area Study
District: NEW IRELAND	Station: KAVIENG Sub-District Office.
Patrol conducted by: P. WHITE	Subdistrict: KAVIENG
Area patrolled: TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION	Designation: Assistant Patrol Officer
Duration of patrol: 30/8/72 to 17/10/72	Personnel accompanying: Nil
Last D.D.A. patrol: Broken period	Number of days: 20
Census 17/11/71 - 14/12/71	Total population of area: 2977
Last O.L.G. patrol: Tax patrol July '72	Council area: TIKANA L.G. Council
Map reference: Fourmil of KAVIENG	House of Assembly Electorate: KAVIENG Open
Milinch of Balgai Bay	New Ireland Regional.

The District Commissioner,  
 NEW IRELAND District,  
 KAVIENG.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 55 To 60, and 63	(✓)
Patrol Instructions,	(✓)
The Report and my comments,	(✓)
Area study,	(✓)
Updating of area study,	(✓)
Situation Reports No's 1-2,	(✓)
Patrol map,	(✓)
<i>Claim for camping allowance</i>	(✓)

DATE: 13/11 1972.

*R.S. Saker*  
 a/ Assistant District Commissioner

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

*M. S. Saker*

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	(✓)
Situation Report No's. 1-2	(✓)
.....	( )
.....	( )

District Headquarters assessment of	Above average ✓
Patrol & Report.....	Average
	Below average

Date: 16/11/1972

*[Signature]*  
 District Commissioner



## POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
15/9/72	BAGAIL	31	22	35	26	-	-	3	5	122
1/9/72	BAGATERE	4	3	9	8	-	-	-	-	24
13/9/72	BANGATAN	29	22	42	43	-	1	8	2	147
28/9/72	EUTEI	37	35	49	41	1	-	13	4	180
17/10/72	ENANG	37	33	37	29	1	-	6	3	146
12/9/72	ENUK	25	20	23	21	2	-	7	1	99
30/3/72	KABIEN	34	30	42	37	3	1	4	1	152
22/9/72	KABLEMAN	41	37	47	42	-	-	3	2	172
20/9/72	KASELOK	39	29	31	32	2	2	4	4	143
1/9/72	KAUT	28	28	45	29	-	-	-	-	130
29/9/72	KITON	20	32	29	22	-	-	5	-	108
18/9/72	KULANGIT	35	28	36	31	8	1	11	6	156
31/8/72	LOKONO	22	26	32	22	3	2	4	2	113
19/9/72	MAIOM	22	17	42	33	1	-	17	5	137
2/10/72	MONGOL	13	19	26	21	1	-	6	-	86
28/9/72	NONOWAUL	32	30	28	24	2	2	6	2	126
14/9/72	NUSALIK	17	20	30	28	1	2	5	3	106
25/9/72	NUSAILAS	11	22	36	24	-	-	3	-	96
18/9/72	OMO	35	35	37	35	5	8	8	11	174
19/9/72	PABLIANG	28	13	25	28	1	-	5	-	100
20/9/72	PANAPAI	18	19	20	19	3	3	5	2	89
21/9/72	FUTPUT	23	32	35	30	-	-	2	-	122
2/9/72	TOME	7	-	12	10	-	-	-	-	29
17/10/72	UPUOS	49	46	61	56	-	-	7	1	220
										2,977

67-9-6

P.O. Box 2396  
KONEDOBU

18th January, 1973.

The District Commissioner  
New Ireland District  
P.O. Box 103  
KAVIENG

KAVIENG PATROL NO. 2 OF 1972/73

Reference your KAV.2/72-73 of 16th November, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 and 2 arising out of the above patrol of TIGAK Census Division, and also the Area Study compilation, as submitted by Mr. P.M. WHITE, Assistant Patrol Officer.

Copies of Patrol Instructions, Field Officer's Journal, and Routine Patrol Report No. 2 1972/73 are not required by this office. These should terminate at your District, and are therefore returned for your records.

Although some covering comments on the report were made by yourself and the Assistant District Commissioner, Kavieng, on KAV.2/72-73 of 16th November, 1972, and 67-1-2 of 13th November, 1972, respectively, Situation Reports are still required to be assessed on the green forms pp.1-2. I refer you to Circular 67-1-0 of 25th November, 1971.

It is most unfortunate that the concept of "self-help" is largely rejected by the TIGAK communities. Should the TIKANA Council, which could be regarded as a vehicle for "Community Development and Self-Help" find it difficult in motivating the people, then assistance in this motivation should come from Administration officers.



Mr. White has submitted a comprehensive and informative Area Study report. Please convey my compliments for his excellent field work.

S.J. PEARSALL  
a/Secretary



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference KAV 2/72-73  
If calling ask for CAT/mc  
Mr.



In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,  
District Headquarters,  
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

16th November, 1972.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

KAVIENG PATROL NO 2 of 1972/73  
TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION.

The following documents compiled by Mr P.M. White, A.P.O. following his patrol to the above census division are forwarded:-

- Original and copy of situation Reports 1 & 2.
- Original and copy of Patrol Report
- Original and copy of updated Area Study.
- Patrol Instructions.
- Patrol Map.
- Assistant District Commissioner's covering memorandum 67-1-2 of the 13th November, 1972.

2. The report and attachments are well presented and indicative of the thoroughness displayed by Mr White in his work. The patrol instructions are also noted to be clear and comprehensive.
3. Covering comments by the Assistant District Commissioner are adequate and little further comment is called for.
4. Note will be taken of Mr White's recommendation that future patrols visiting the TIGAK West Coast be programmed later in the year, although there is no good reason why this sector could not be patrolled by foot. Recruitment of carriers has been difficult in middle West Coast communities due only to the peoples' disenchantment with carrier rates.
5. The arrangement agreed to by UPUOS and ENANG PEOPLE to leave their villages within the census division and Council boundary is convenient. Any hiving off of these island areas to TASKUL (LAMET Sub District) would have otherwise involved complicated constitutional changes.
6. The concept of "self-help" is largely rejected by the TIGAK communities in rural development activity and despite the fact that most of the TIKANA Councillors accept and appreciate the policy behind rural development, they appear incapable either as a body politic or individually, of being able to gain the peoples' co-operation or support. The Council recently varied its 1972/73 programme that eliminated much of the original "self-help" requirement and is more within its needs and reach. What stand will be taken by the Area Authority over rural development requests and in the absence of basic requirements is yet to be seen.
7. The influence of TKA (T.F.A) organisation although believed to be anti-establishment, would not appear to have



led to the degree of rejection of local government as is the case in LAVONGAI with the competing TIA and Council influences. Recent problems in tax collection do however point to widespread dissatisfactions.

8. Despite the recognition of new economic opportunities there has not been any real evidence of local people taking advantage of them. Very little initiative to promote and participate in new business enterprise has been shown although basic employment associated with new industries offers attraction.

9. The matter of BANGATAN school is believed to be under further review by the District Education Board.

10. The cattle industry certainly has potential and could offer sorely needed diversification from established cash crop traditions. Agriculture and Livestock officers have not noted any particular enthusiasm by the people at large to get involved however.

11. Mr White carried out his patrol competently and has submitted a valuable report. Under the excellent guidance he is receiving, his capabilities as an officer are showing rapid improvement.

*I. A. Holmes*

(I. A. Holmes)  
District Commissioner.

67-1-2

RGS/mlm

Sub-District Office,  
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

13th November, 1972.

District Commissioner,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1972/73  
TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION CONDUCTED BY  
MR. P.M. WHITE, A.P.O.

Enclosed please find the original and two copies of Situation Reports numbered 1 and 2, together with recompilation of the Area Study for the TIGAK Census Division as submitted by Mr. White. Also attached is Patrol Report No. 2 of 1972/73.

2. The report was received at this office on 1st November, 1972.
3. Mr. White's comments in Situation Report Number 1 indicate that the UPUOS and ENANG villagers are now clear as to Administrative and Council boundaries, although their attitude of economic blackmail towards the TIKANA Council still persists, i.e. give us what we want before we pay our tax.
4. The attitude of the TIGAK villagers towards Rural Development projects is not a satisfactory one, but it is to be expected now that heavy plant machinery exists in the KAUT area, and is available at Administration expense from KAVIENG. With a little more endeavour the current Rural Development roads under construction in this Census Division could have progressed much further than they have at present. This particularly applies to the KAPU - BAGATERE and LEMUSMUS - SICACUI roads.
5. It is most pleasing that this Census Division is developing economically. Relatively new industries i.e. tuna fishing and logging, are providing the economic stimulus sorely needed and at the same time providing employment opportunities for some. At village level copra production remains the main source of income, although the deflated copra prices has seen a decline in production.
6. Education facilities throughout this Census Division are adequate to meet existing needs. The effort of the BANGATAN UPUOS and ENANG villagers (each village situated in the TIGAK islands) to have an Administration School established at BANGATAN have so far failed, and it can be expected that the TIKANA Council will be used as a forum to further press this "need". The Education Department has expressed the opinion that the establishment of such a school is not warranted, a fact that the BANGATAN



villagers do not accept. An Administration School formerly operating at NUSALAWA has been closed down due to the inadequate number of students attending. The Department of Education realises that at times students are prevented from attending the existing school at NONOWAUL due to inclement sea conditions. Education point out, however, that if a school was established at BANGATAN it too would be inaccessible in times of inclement seas, an argument that seems a trifle spurious if in fact there are sufficient numbers of students available to warrant the establishment of a school at BANGATAN.

7. It will be interesting to follow the activities of the Tutukul Farmers Association (previously the T.K.A.) now that it has secured logging rights to part of the KAUT Timber Rights purchase. It is sincerely hoped their venture will prove successful as an economic failure would most likely lead to renewed cult activity.

8. The Tutukul Farmers Association has as part of its platform that members and prospective members must have paid their current Council Tax. Notwithstanding this fact I agree with Mr. White's assessment of this organisation being anti-Council and anti-Administration.

9. Now that Daniel MARAKOMA at KABLEMAN village is successfully managing a small cattle project, it is to be hoped further local businessmen follow his lead. This is one industry that has tremendous scope for development in the TIGAK mainland as vast expanses of suitable savanna type grassland exist inland of the coastal margins, and an abattoir is to be constructed near KAVIENG.

10. Mr. White has submitted a very full and informative report. His observations are well considered and expressed.

11. A valuable patrol, well carried out.

12. For your information, comments and onforwarding, please.

*R.G. Saker*

R. G. SAKER  
a/Assistant District Commissioner

PATROL REPORT No. 2 1972/73

Station KAVIENG SUB-DISTRICT Officer Compiling P. WHITE  
 District NEW IRELAND Subdistrict KAVIENG  
 Census Division TIGAK L.G. Council TIKANA

(For recording of routine information not of a situation report nature, actionable at Subdistrict or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks.)

Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was conducted to the TIGAK Census Division with the aims of revising the census, compiling an Area Study, attending to land matters in the census division and to general administration matters.

PATROL MOVEMENT

Movement of the patrol within the census division was by De Haviland dinghy, powered by a 20 h.p. outboard motor for the TIGAK West Coast and TIGAK Islands. Administration vehicle was used for the TIGAK East Coast.

Note: Seas in the months of August and September were extremely rough causing me concern during the speedboat's operations on the West Coast. This was particularly so at two villages on the West Coast TIGAK-KABIEN and KAUT where there is no clearly visible passage through the reef to the shore. I understand from the local villagers and from Captain W. Buch, Administration Trawler Master, that the months of October extending into November, the seas are relatively calm due to a period of wind change.

I suggest that future census patrol programmes be so arranged as to allow the TIGAK Patrol to the West Coast be conducted during this period.

LAND MATTERS

Completed as per instructions Land Matters - Tigak Census Patrol - appendix A attached to the District Commissioner's letter reference 35-25-28 date of 25th August, 1972.

1. Initially investigated United Church Mission lease application of the ground known as "METESELEN"
2. Obtained further signatories to Declaration of Custom forms in relation to "IUR" School and "LOKONO" Investigations, both United Church applications for Mission leases.



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PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1972/73 continued:

3. Investigated and submitted a report on the condition of KABIEN Trading Station. It appears that the property LAPAN KAUL of KABIEN is interested in is known as KABIEN Trading Company not KABIEN Plantation, and this was the property investigated by me.

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AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG  
District: NEW IRELAND  
Census Division: TIGAK

Officer Compiling: P.M. WHITE A.P.O.  
Sub-district: KAVIENG  
L.G. Council: TIKANA

(A) INTRODUCTION.

(a) The TIGAK Census Division consists of the TIGAK East Coast, the TIGAK West Coast and the TIGAK Islands. The township of KAVIENG is not included in this Area Study.

The 24 villages of the TIGAK Census Division are thus divided:

TIGAK East Coast - BAGAIL, KABLEMAN, KASELOK, KULANGIT, MAIOM, MONGOL, OMO, PABLIANG, PANAPAI and PUTPUT.

TIGAK West Coast - BAGATERE, KABIEN, KAUT, LOKONO and TOME.

TIGAK Islands - BANGATANG, BUTEI, ENANG, ENUK, KITON, NONOWAUL, NUSAILAS, NUSALIK and UPUOS.

The TIGAK Islands lie between the New Ireland Mainland and New Hanover. The TIGAK West Coast extends along the West Coast for about 23 miles. The TIGAK East Coast extends for about 20 miles along the East Coast of New Ireland.

The TIGAK Census division has a hot tropical climate controlled mainly by its proximity to the equator and the maritime influence of the surrounding ocean. Average rainfall is approximately 122 inches per annum. Soils in the area are mainly derived from coral and other limestone material.

The topography of the TIGAK Islands is flat and very low elevation although SELAPUI Island has a peak of 300 feet. The majority of the islands have areas of mangrove swamps.

The elevation above sea level of most of the TIGAK East and West Coast is very low, although on the west coast at BAGATERE a mountain range suddenly rises to heights of 600 feet with numerous small rivers and streams resulting.

An extensive swamp area occurs behind the head of BALGAI Bay where mangrove and sago swamps extend up to three miles inland.

The TIGAK East Coast has a wide coastal plain and the entire coast is lined with coconuts; a direct contrast to the TIGAK West Coast.

The New Ireland District Headquarters and the KAVIENG Sub-District Headquarters are located at KAVIENG.

An aerodrome is located at KAVIENG as well as the New Ireland District's main wharf. There are wharves at MANE, SELAPUI, ENUK, BANGATAN, BOUDISSON, NUSALAWA and KAUT Plantations.



Introduction (continued)

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Access to the TIGAK East Coast is by road - East Coast Road, while travel to the TIGAK Islands and West Coast is restricted to sea transport.

The TIGAK Census Division has been under Administration control (either German, Australian or Japanese) for 88 years.

The Imperial German Government annexed in 1884 the islands of New Ireland District and they became part of the German Protectorate. In 1914 all of the Neu Macklenburg (New Ireland) District was considered to be under effective control by the German Government.

The Australians occupied KAVIENG on the 17th October, 1914 and until the 9th May, 1921 the District was under Australian Military Occupation.

In 1942, 23rd January, 5,000 Japanese troops landed at KAVIENG at 3.30 a.m. and took possession of New Ireland. The Japanese remained in possession of New Ireland (with the exception of the St. MATTHIAS Island Group which the Americans seized in March, 1944) for the rest of the war and had 13,000 troops on New Ireland when the official surrender took place at NAMATANAI on the 19th September, 1945.

After the Second World War, New Guinea including New Ireland became a trust Territory of Australia under the United Nations charter.

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AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG  
District: NEW IRELAND  
Census Division: TIGAK

Officer Compiling: P.M. WHITE A.P.O.  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L.G. Council: TIKANA

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(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) Attached a copy of the 1972/73 Village Population Register (see inside of patrol jacket).

Summary of Village Population Register:

Population Previous Census 1971/72	2,891
ADD Births	77
Migrations In	46
SUB-TOTAL	3,014
LESS Deaths	20
Migrations Out	17
TOTAL	<u>2,977</u>

Birth Rate = 2.6 per 100

Death Rate = .65 per 100

Natural Increase = 1.95 per 100

Of the 81 births between the 1971/72 census and 1972/73 census, 4 neo-natal deaths occurred thus leaving 77 births recorded in the census for this year. The four neo-natal deaths were not recorded as deaths (i.e. 20 deaths 1972/73 census) as their names had not been previously recorded in the census book.

Only the TIGAK East Coast is accessible by motor vehicle. All islands are accessible by speedboat or work boat. Walking tracks exist between KABIEN No. 1 and KABIEN No. 2, KABIEN No.2 and LOKONO, LOKONO and KAUT, KAUT and TOME, KAUT and BAGATERE, BAGATERE and KAPOU, TOME and PUTPUT (please see map attached for location and distances between these villages).

(c) The majority of absent workers inside the District are only temporary absentees.



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AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG  
District: NEW IRELAND  
Census Division: TIGAK

Officer Compiling: P.H. WHITE APO  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L.G. Council: TIKANA

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C. SOCIAL GROUPS AND GROUPINGS.

The main social groups in the area are matrilineal clan membership, P. & C. Organisations, Women's Clubs or Women's Fellowship Societies. Clans on the TIGAK East Coast are MALIP, BALUS, TEGAUM, MOKOTITIEN, TIVINGAU, MAKATITIEN, MAKANUK, TIVINGUR, TUT TUT, RAULA, MOKANIVA, MANGAR, MAKONKAI-AU, MARENEGA-GAK, TIEN, KULANGAN, KALANGAT and KUKA.

Clans on the TIGAK West Coast are the TUT TUT, RAULA, TIVINGUR, MALIP, MAKATITIEN, MAKANAKA, MOKUNUK, TIVANGUI, MAKONMAL-VUNG, MOKON and MOKONUK.

Clans on the TIGAK Islands are KALANGAT, TUT TUT, MALIP, GAK, TIVINGAU, TIEN, MANGATITIEN, MANANAGE and MANAGULAI.

The MAKATITIEN, TUT TUT, TIVINGAU, MAKANAKA and BALUS Clans are found also on DJAUL Island which is adjacent to the TIGAK West Coast.

All villagers belong to Clans and clan membership is probably the most dominant factor in village life.

Women's Clubs and Women's Fellowships are either government or Mission operated, and are minor as is P. & C. Organisations in relationship to clan membership as a social group.

(b) The functional social group is the matrilineal extended family.

(c) The language spoken within the area surveyed is TIGAK. The Tugah - New Hanover; Tiang - DJAUL Island and most Kara - section of New Ireland mainland; speakers can communicate with the Tigaks in their own respective languages. A study of the TIGAK language was undertaken in 1971 by a linguist Mr. Clive Beaumont and his wife, Daisy. They have worked in the TIGAK East Coast area for a total period of two years and with William Ngisa, a blind man from KABLEMAN have had a collection of Bible stories in the Tigak language, printed in booklet form selling in KAVIENG.

(d) At present all social groups live in harmony. During disputes it is not unusual for members of clans to convocate against one another even though the dispute might have been originally between only two villagers of different clans. In the Tigak Islands there are quite a few inter marriages, especially into neighbouring language divisions and therefore the different peoples live in harmony with one another.

Social Groups and groupings (continued)

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(e) The East Coast TIGAKS due to their close proximity to KAVIENG come into contact with people from other districts. This, so far, has not caused any major clashes and it does not seem likely that this situation will change for the worse in the foreseeable future.

MAKAKA LAMOT, aged 35 is the President of the T.I.A. Society and he resides at KAVIENG Village. He has had no formal education, but nevertheless he has strong views on political matters. He makes frequent trips to New Haven which resulted in many Johnson Cult philosophies being introduced into the T.I.A. Society. At the time of this census MAKAKA was absent in KAVIENG attending a board meeting of the newly formed T.I.A. Society of which he is a director. The meeting was held at the Catholic Mission in KAVIENG. MAKAKA is well respected at KAVIENG Village and was a rival of the Johnson Cult.

ALBON LAMOT, aged 32, resides at KAVIENG and is a clerk/teacher of the T.I.A. and director in the T.I.A. Society. He has completed his 11th year Secondary School and is an instructor at St. Mary's Technical School. His father MAKAKA LAMOT, was now residing at KAVIENG Village was prominent in the Johnson Cult and was arrested. The villagers allege that ALBON is MAKAKA's propaganda agent. At the census meeting at KAVIENG he expressed strong opposition to the KAVIENG group being included in T.I.A. Council and he feared the Council would be dominated by Europeans and that would lead to the end of the group held by the villagers.

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AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG  
District: NEW IRELAND  
Census Division: TIGAK

Officer Compiling: P. WHITE APO  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L.G. Council: TIKANA

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(D) LEADERSHIP

MATAMAKAS LENGAT, aged 55 is the President of the T.K.A. Society and he resides at KABLEMAN Village. He has had no formal education, but nevertheless he has strong views on political matters. He makes frequent trips to New Hanover which resulted in many Johnson Cult philosophies being introduced into the T.K.A. Society. At the time of this census MATAMAKAS was absent in KAVIENG attending a board meeting of the newly formed T.F.A. Society of which he is a director. The meeting was held at the Catholic Mission in KAVIENG. MATAMAKAS is well respected at KABLEMAN Village and was a Tultul before. MATAMAKAS was arrested in 1964 in connection with the Johnson Cult.

LISOM LAWESI, aged 32, resides at KASELOK and is clerk/treasurer of the T.K.A. and director in the T.F.A. Society. He has completed his Form III at Secondary School and is an ex-instructor at Mt. Hagen Technical School. His father TAMASIKAI LISOM, who now resides at NUSALIK Island was prominent in the Johnson cult but avoided arrest. The villagers allege that LISOM is MATAMAKA's propaganda expert. At the census meeting at KASELOK he expressed strong opposition to the KAVIENG township being included in TIKANA Council area as he feared the Council would be dominated by Europeans and they would make laws to take away the ground held by the villagers.

SIMON KASAP resident at KAUT Village, aged 49. He is the leading T.K.A. figure on the West Coast. He was arrested in 1964 for his activities in connection with the Johnson Cult, and helping a fellow villager to escape while under arrest in KAUT Village. He, like LISOM and MATAMAKAS, is anti-Council and anti-ADMINISTRATION. He is an ex-Councillor.

WILLIAM NGISA (WATLOGEN) 40 years old from KABLEMAN village. He is generally well respected and liked by villagers in the area. William is blind and was arrested for his cult activities in 1964 but today he is pre-Administration and often critical of the T.K.A. He belongs to Mr. P. Kwan's United Political Society Party.

Leadership (continued):

MAGILAND BUSMAN is an active 60 years of age and is a TIKANA Council Vice-President. He is very pro-Council and Administration and despises the members of the T.K.A. He is very outspoken with KABLEMAN Village in his support for the Government.

MAUPANG ITELEN from PUTPUT is probably one of the most intelligent men within this Census Division. He is 44 years old and is a member of the T.K.A. and T.F.A. He has travelled to many Districts within the Territory and appears to have a basic knowledge of political affairs.

KABILIS LAMANGAU, 43 years old, Demarcation Committee from PUTPUT. He was arrested in 1964 for his part in the Johnson Cult and he is now a member of the T.K.A. society. He was absent at the time of this patrol in KAVIENG attending the T.F.A. meeting.

LARUNG WATMATAI, 31 years from LAUT Village. Mission educated. LARUNG was elected Councillor for Ward 3 but after attending the initial meeting of TIKANA Local Government Council he failed to attend any subsequent meetings and was duly voted out of the Council. His main interest is the T.K.A. and he expressed his opposition to TIKANA Council for dismissing him from the Council. He is a strong associate of Simion KASAP and is much influenced by him. Simion talked LARUNG into standing for the Council.

GAMALA KEPANGAN, 35 years of age, committee man for LOKONO Village. GAMALA is pro-Administration and pro-Council. He is greatly respected within his village and he is anti T.K.A. GAMALA was from all reports a very good hard working councillor when he was elected to TIKANA Council.

TEVITA LERI, Council President, KASELOK Village. Tevita is 40 years old and has received a Standard 5 Education. He is a former Administration Driver and has spent a great deal of his time in Port Moresby. He is strongly pro-Administration and pro-Council and is strictly anti T.K.A. Tevita has a good knowledge of political affairs and he is also a successful farmer having secured a Development Bank loan this year to extend his cocoa plantings. TEVITA resides at KOPKOP, TIKANA Council and works hard at his job as Council President. He is very popular with his people winning the 1971 Council Elections on the 1st Count with 94 votes from LISOM TAMESJKAI with 26 votes.



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Leadership (continued):

PETER TAPURAL, Councillor from KULANGIT, 38 years old. He has been a Councillor for 13 years and he is very pro-Administration and Council. Peter is very much respected within his Ward and is very influential. He is very much politically aware.

SOKUT KAK, Councillor Ward 1. 48 years old from BANGATAN. Attended RANMELEK United Church School before war. Local preacher. He was chiefly elected to the position of Councillor so as to act as spokesman of the villagers in their efforts to re-open the school at NUSALAWA. He confesses that much of the Council work at meetings is not properly comprehended by him and he takes very little active role at meetings. He is pro-Administration and Council.

NOAH SILAKOT MANGANG, Councillor Ward 2 approx. 55 years old, attended NUSAILAS Village school. Former Luluai until 1957 when he was elected as a Councillor for 6 years. Silakot appears more interested in his ground disputes with other villagers than his work as a Councillor. He is pro-Administration in his views and in general gave assistance to the patrol.

TABITA NEUR LAPAN, Councillor Ward 3, mid 30's, married to Jim Copeland with 2 children. A former school teacher, Councillor LAPAN is quite capable of becoming a very good councillor. She has the support of her people mainly at KAUT and her husband's association with the KAUT Timber Company no doubt helped her in her election. Councillor LAPAN is the first women from this Census Division to be elected to TIKANA Local Government Council.

DAVID WOMES SALAKAN, ex-councillor from ENANG, 30 years old. He was imprisoned for 2 months in 1965 for not paying his Council Tax in connection with the Johnson Cult. He is a Board member of the T.I.A. society. David makes frequent patrols throughout the Islands seeking new members to the T.I.A. Trouble has arisen with these patrols because money is not being accounted for, and many potential members are being discouraged due to David Salakan's activities.

ISSAC MOTLI, ex-councillor from LOKONO Village, former Mission teacher at KABIEN Village. He appears very intelligent although very introverted. Issac is pro-Council and pro-Administration as well as being anti-T.K.A. He has no convictions.

SIOTI GARAME, ex-Councillor from MONOWAUL Island. Board member of the T.K.A. SIOTO is not well liked by his fellow villagers and was soundly defeated in the Council election receiving only 4 votes. He has tried to take to court, without success, TIKANA Council for the hiring of mons to transport himself to KAVIENG for council meetings - \$40 in all. This is indicative of the man, I feel, after personal gain and position.

The following is a list of villagers who reside within the TIGAK Census Division, who were very prominent in the Johnson Cult of 1964/65. The majority are anti-Council and belong to the T.K.A. and T.I.A. societies; Johnson Cultist views are very strongly implanted into these two societies.

Ex-Councillor Lapan Nelson Tivaveim, Punan Sapung, Samuel Pasingan, Pasingan Bola of Butei Village; ex-Councillor Lapan Galit Ravei of Upuos Village; ex-councillor Momau Darus Polahes, Lapempru, Wasigo, Lapanpulan, , Pasingantat, Kaen, Tumelei of Nusailas Village; Topan Malinasing, Pi Sup and Tovan of Enang; Lapan Vorcus, Israel Singai and Nungugam Pasdugan of Kabilen; Joseph Lapan of Nusalik, Papalis Kabilis, Amos Lemgard, Kaplas and Kapeles of PutPut; Nangas and Benson Maram of Tome; Matamakas of Kableman; Masep and Pero of Omo; Tawalok (Treasurer of Cult), Ngurpua Walavanes and William Ngisa of Kaselok; ex-Councillor Simion, Dawin Misulam, Thomas (Naso) Lapanpin, Iakobo Maram Maramon and Simeng (Daniel) Oleman of Lokono; Tolamon Marumon of Bagatere.

The traditional pattern of leadership is changing to a degree - committees and Councillors are relatively young men and on general issues involving the village these men normally have the last say. A woman, Mrs. TABITA MEUR LAPAN has been elected to TIKANA Council reflecting a changing attitude to the role of the opposite sex in the TIGAK Census Division. On Clannal matters still the older men are the authorities, but as more and more younger educated men are returning to the village this authority is beginning to waver.

Young men who impressed the writer as leaders or future leaders were -

YAMELEK LUKAU - United Church Pastor from UPUOS, who has campaigned strongly although successfully for the re-opening of the school at NUSALAWA. He is a well educated young man who opinion is respected amongst the villagers of UPUOS.



DAGUN PASINGAN, committee for BAGATERE. He was very outspoken concerning the non-development of the KAUT Timber Lease. DAGUN was a member of P.I.R. 1962. He is residing at PUTPUT village now and is a member of the T.F.A.

TAMBUI BALA, 26 years old, stood for the 1971 Council elections. Spent 2½ years in the P.I.R. including 2 months at A.S.O.P.A. in Sydney with the army. He is the leader in the villagers' claims for more land for the people of BUTEI re claims on BANGATAN Plantation.

AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG  
District: NEW IRELAND  
Census Division: TIGAK

Officer Compiling: P.M. WHITE APO  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L.G. Council: TIKANA

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E. LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) All ground within the TIGAK Census Division usually belongs to Clans although a free hold to land can be negotiated by outright purchase. The members of a clan have usufructuary rights to clan ground. When a man marries a woman from another clan (he cannot marry within his own clan) he normally acquires her ground in addition to his own. The normal practice is for the husband to move onto his wife's ground. However if the wife's clan has only small or poor portions of ground, the clan leader can refuse entry of the husband onto the wife's ground. The deposition of clan land is invested with the Clan leader. However, the clan leader is not entitled to dispose of clan land to another clan without first consulting his clansmen who have young male children.

In a matrilineal society a man's heirs are his sister's sons although in certain cases, which are becoming more frequent, with clan approval a father can give his children his land - a patrilineal system of inheritance.

(b) There are no villagers who hold land on lease from the Administration or Crown. Only a few villagers have a basic understanding of the principle of land tenure conversion.

(c) Coconuts, the main economic crop and cocoa are grown on an individual basis although there are plantings of coconuts that belong to a clan as a group but these are very few.

Market gardening is normally carried out on clan ground. Communal plantings on clan and individual owned land is carried out by the T.I.A. and T.K.A. in certain locations within the Census Division.



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AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG  
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 Census Division: TIGAK

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 Sub-District: KAVIENG  
 L.G. Council: TIKANA

(F) LITERACY.

(a) Educational facilities in this census division are good. They are provided by the Administration and the United Church Mission.

The Administration operates UTU High School and MAIOM Primary 'T' School. The United Church operates the following Primary 'T' Schools - LIGA, KASELOK, NONOWAUL and IUR.

Schools in the TIGAK Census Division are -

Government: UTU High School

Form 1	103 boys
" 2	74 "
" 3	50 "
" 4	46 "
TOTAL	273 boys

MAIOM Primary 'T' School - 2 teachers

Std. 3	9 boys	5 girls	14
" 4	12 "	3 "	15
" 5	8 "	2 "	10
" 6	6 "	2 "	8
TOTAL			47

Mission:

LIGA United Church Primary 'T' School - 2 teachers

Std. 5	10 boys	10 girls	20
" 6	12 "	14 "	26
TOTAL			46

KASELOK United Church Mission Primary 'T' School

- 2 teachers			
Std. 3	12 boys	9 girls	21
" 4	6 "	14 "	20
TOTAL			41

NONOWAUL United Church Mission Primary 'T' School

- 2 teachers			
Std. 3	13 boys	7 girls	20
" 4	10 "	9 "	19
TOTAL			39

Literacy (continued)

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IUR United Church Mission Primary 'T' School - 2			
			teachers
Std. 3	14 boys	20 girls	34
" 5	14 "	19 "	33
		TOTAL	<u>67</u>

Development in the Education field have been - LIGA, the United Church Mission Boarding School on the East Coast Road is scheduled to close in 1973. This is the school's last year of operation. The policy of the United Church authorities in this regard is to bring their schools at Primary Level back into the village. Boarding schools at Primary level are showing that the children cannot adapt to a life away from the village and family at their age level. NUSALAWA Primary 'T' School which served the villages of ENANG, UPUOS and BANGATAN was closed in 1971. The people have only themselves to blame for this situation in that when the school was in operation they failed to help maintain the school buildings and the teacher's house, and support the school by ensuring the attendance of their children at the school. Efforts by the villagers from BANGATAN, UPUOS and ENANG have failed this year with the Education Department to (a) reopen the school at NUSALAWA, or (b) to establish another school site at BANGATAN. Finally the United Church Mission Primary 'T' School at KABIEN has been relocated in 1971 opposite BOUDISSON Plantation on the mainland and is now called IUR Primary School.

(b) Approximately 70% of the adult population are literate in the vernacular or Pidgin English.

(c) Students receiving a higher standard of education i.e. High School, University P.N.G. from the TIGAK Census Division are:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>
Raugi Temekos (f)	Madina High	Bagail
Peter Weliang (m)	Utu High	"
Malambardi Panou (m)	Utu High	Mongol
Mara Kabak (f)	Mongop High	"
Pita Keri Tapural	Utu High	Kulangit
Ragat Ugui (m)	Utu High	"
Eapah Natuk (m)	Utu High	"
Begal Batilegup (f)	Madina High	Omo
Manui Lerikin (f)	Madina High	"
Pauna Tito (m)	Sogeri High	"
Lavirima Tito (f)	Madina High	"
Takau Kui-u (f)	Madina High	"
Sagasina Kapin (m)	Sogeri High	Maiom
Lomel Karam (f)	Madina High	"
Malupen Petali (f)	Sogeri High	"



Literacy (continued)

Osmala Petali (f)	Madina High	Maiom
Pasinganbang Igua (m)	Utu High	"
Rose Korong (f)	Madina High	Nusalik
Dagas Korong (f)	Madina High	"
Regan Korong (m)	Utu	"
Malonga Piten (m)	Manggai High	Putput
Riman Piten (m)	"	"
Tamerwul Prengei (f)	Sogeri High	"
Sevakas Bokap (m)	Utu High	"
Valapai Bokap (m)	Utu	"
Pasawai Nimbo (f)	Madina High	Panapai
Marawei Nimbo (f)	Manggai High	"
Mitaing Lagan (m)	Manggai	"
Ben Oran (m)	Utu High	"
Kupan Batua (f)	Sogeri High	Kableman
Peti Balum (f)	Manggai High	"
Kosaro Balum (f)	"	"
Taialakerk Sakias (f)	University PNG - Medicine	Kaselok
Lokataili Sakias (f)	Manggai High	"
Sigarame Gambua (f)	Sogeri High	"
Beveli Gambua (f)	Sogeri High	"
Anasin Katai (m)	Utu	"
Bala Petali (m)	Utu	"
Matalita Petali (m)	Manggai High	"
Tametakau Kumainang (m)	Utu High	"
Kolis Tagaupei (m)	Manggai High	"
Rosmel Barasau (f)	Madina High	Lokono
Watmogasit Pau (m)	Manggai High	"
Larangase Simion (m)	Manggai High	Kaut
Silot Kenok (f)	Manggai High	"
Walo Raves (m)	Utu High	Tome
Tai Raves (m)	Utu High	"
Garami Batuamat (m)	Manggai High	Nonowaul
Malaerau Sirival (f)	Madina High	"
Kangia Lapansiman (m)	George Brown High Rabaul	"
Toliwin Kipang (m)	Manggai High	Enuk
Gasmalai Wongisenia (m)	Manggai High	Butei
Solan Lapan (f)	Manggai High	"
Malas Palis (m)	Manggai High	"
Basia Palis (f)	Manggai High	"
Muruwau Monung (m)	Manggai High	"
Malise Tau (f)	Madina High	Upuos
Norris Tivapatai (m)	University PNG - Law	"
Tavairas Watson (f)	Manggai High	"
Watlengai Luakas (m)	University PNG	Enang
Lapankagai Luakas (m)	Utu High	"
Sengati Luakas (m)	Manggai High	"
Lamaris Su (f)	Manggai High	"

(d) One student TASIPUL LUAKAS from Enang is at present at a Brisbane High School in Australia.

(e) Radios in the area are increasing in popularity and are keenly listened to, i.e. news bulletins and general news and information on political topics are listened to but it still remains mainly an entertainment item rather than an educational item.

Literacy (continued)

Radios in the Area:

TIGAK (EAST COAST)

Bagail	12
Kableman	10
Kaselok	10
Kulangit	20
Maiom	11
Mongol	4
Omo	5
Pablung	9
Panapai	4
Putput	14

TIGAK ISLANDS

Bangatang	5
Btei	21
Enang	5
Eruk	12
Koton	4
Nonowaul	8
Nusailas	9
Upuos	3
Nusalik	3

TIGAK (WEST COAST)

Bagatere	5
Kabien	12
Kaut	8
Lokono	6
Tome	3

TOTAL 223

The TIGAK Special Division has adequate health facilities for the area. ...

... KASELOK on the East Coast, NONOWAUL in the TIGAK Islands and KABIEB on the West Coast. ...

... the area serious injuries or kills and regular public welfare patrols visit the area.

... a total of 20 Council water tanks are in the area.

... Organisations such as Red Cross, ...

... the area-existent within this Council Division at village level.

... in sports is confined in the main to schools in the Council Division ... especially soccer is played.



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AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG "  
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Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L.G. Council: TIKANA

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(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

The standard of living within the TIGAK Census Division is of a high standard in relation to Papua New Guinean standards. The majority of houses are neat, clean and tidy, and quite a few have tin roofs. There are exceptions, BAGAIL Village and MONGOL Village. These two villages are situated on the edge of KAVIENG Township are in fact shanty towns, the dwellings are an odd assortment of designs made of a conglomeration of materials.

There are no village latrines within the Area and the villagers use the sea.

European artifacts such as saucepans, plates, cups, spoons, knives, glasses, tables, chairs and lamps are very common. They are in fact, indispensable.

The staple diet varies between the TIGAK Islands, the West Coast and the East Coast. The staple diet on the East Coast consists of rice, tinned fish, sweet potatoes, taro, green vegetables, and sago. The staple diet on the TIGAK Islands is fresh fish, sea foods, sweet potato, taro (very little), rice, tinned fish and this is supplemented on KITON and NONOWAUL Islands by the occasional caribou meat from SELAPUI Island. The staple diet on the West Coast is fresh fish, taro, sweet potato and sago.

The MONGOLS, KULANGITS, OMOS AND BAGAIL'S consume in fact a great deal of tinned meat and tinned fish as they are virtually in the township of KAVIENG especially MONGOL and BAGAIL.

There are very few fowls or pigs within the TIGAK Census Division.

The TIGAK Census Division has adequate health facilities in the area for the present population. Three Council Aid Posts are in the area. KASELOK on the East Coast, MONOWAUL in the TIGAK Islands and KABIEN on the West Coast. KAVIENG Hospital handles the more serious injuries or ills and regular infant welfare patrols visit the area.

A total of 20 Council water tanks are in the area.

Organisations such as Red Cross, Guides or Scouts are non-existent within this Census Division at village level. Interest in sport is confined in the main to schools in the Census Division where especially soccer is played.

AREA STUDY

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Station: KAVIENG  
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Officer Compiling: P.M. WHITE APO  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L.G. Council: TIKANA

(H) MISSIONS.

(a) Mission activity in the TIGAK Census Division is almost exclusive to the United Church Mission. The TIGAK Islands and TIGAK West Coast have had no communication or visits from other Missions or sects. East Coast TIGAK position is different in that the main centre of New Ireland, KAVIENG is located in the area and the different missions and sects have their headquarters in KAVIENG.

The Missions situated in KAVIENG are -

- United Church
- Catholic Mission
- Seventh Day Adventist Mission
- Jehovah's Witnesses
- Four Gospel Movement.

Although Mission activity is high in and around KAVIENG mainly by the lesser Missions, Seventh Day Adventist, Jehovah's Witnesses and the Four Gospel Movement, no major inroads have been made by these missions. Their converts are mainly people from other Districts living in KAVIENG or from other Census Divisions in New Ireland.

(b) The United Church Mission is very strongly implanted in the area. Churches are found in every village and Women's Fellowships are active within the different villages although they are not well organised.

Primary 'T' Schools in the area at LIGA, KASELOK, NONOWAUL and IUR are operated by the United Church Mission.

(c) There is no conflict between members of the United Church and members of other churches in other Census Divisions.

Church services are well attended on Sunday.



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AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG  
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Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L.G. Council: TIKANA

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(I) NON-INDIGENES

There are eleven non-indigenous plantations in the TIGAK Census Division which primarily produce copra with a small amount of cocoa, timber (MANE Plantation) and rubber (BOUDISSON Plantation).

They are:

KAUT - owned by R. Reuter managed by J. Pearson

KABIEN - owned and managed by J. Tahija.

BOUDISSON - owned by W. Meehan, managed by W. Hastie

LEMINGAN, KASELOK and PATIO - owned by Peter Saunders.

MANE - owned by H. Croydon, managed by J. Birch.

SELAPIU - owned by C.P.L., managed by E. Lawder

BANGATAN and PANAPAI - owned by Burns Philp, managed by Dr. Powell

ENUK - owned by H. Croydon and W. Meehan, managed by J. Birch.

Plantation owners are reluctant to hire TIGAK Islanders as local labour is generally regarded as being too expensive and unreliable. There is quite a deal of ill feeling also between Plantation owners/managers and the TIGAKS due to the villagers claims on plantations within the area.

BUTEI villagers are claiming BANGATANG Plantation  
NUSAILAS villagers are claiming MANE Plantation as well as all land not included on the plantation on the island. This land is owned by ENUK villagers.

ENUK villagers are claiming ENUK and MANE plantations and the villagers of KITON claim SELAPIU Plantation as theirs.

The local TIGAKS occasionally use the Plantations as outlets for their primary produce. The Plantations also have trade stores which operate on most plantations in the area.

The Japanese/Australian Company Bollen Kyokuyo (Nuigini) Pty. Ltd. is operating at NAGO Island, KAVIENG, fishing the waters of New Ireland to supply the Japanese market with fish - skipjack tuna.

The joint venture fishing operations by the consortium have produced tuna catches as follows:

Non-Indigenes (continued):

1969-70	1468 metric tons
1970-71	3402 " "
1971-72	4151 " "
1972-73	961 " "

The skipjack tuna is either frozen or smoke-dried to export to Japan.

The Fishing Factory which is situated at NAGO Island approximately ¼ mile from Kavieng has smoked in the 1971/72 year 145 tons and for the 1972/73 period so far, 44 tons of tuna. The daily capacity of the factory for the automatic smoking plant is 7 tons of wet fish.

The size of the KAVIENG fleet engaged in the operations of actually catching fish varies from 1 mother ship to 3 catcher boats to 2 mother ships and 11 catcher boats. The company employs 6 villagers from NUSALIK who work full time at the factory at NAGO Island and varying numbers of Papua New Guineans - anything up to 50 who work at sea. An interesting side-line to the Japanese factory at NAGO Island is the supply of mangrove trees from BOUDISSON Plantation managed by W. Hastie. The mangroves it seems, burn at just the right rate and generate the right amount of heat for the process of smoking the fish. Mr. Hastie has to supply two work boat loads a day to keep the plant supplied with fuel.

The company is also interested in the tourist potential of the KAVIENG area and is interested in the construction of an international standard hotel in KAVIENG.

A small fish factory is located at UPUOS Island. This factory supplies KAVIENG Fish supplies store in KAVIENG with sea foods, mainly fish, to sell at KAVIENG and to export to other Territory centres. Mr. Graham Morris set up the factory at UPUOS which this year has been completely staffed (3 full time factory workers) and operated by villagers from UPUOS. The factory has a 1½ ton refrigerator unit.

Mr. Morris exports to Territory centres mainly for hotels, crabs, lobster and fish and cannot keep up with the demand in this section of his business.

The timber lease for timber rights in the KAUT area has been awarded (this year) to KAUT Timber Co. and the T.F.A. - Tutukuvul Farmers Association. The area, 44,050 acres is divided between the two concerns, approx. 2/3rds to the KAUT



The Economy of the Area (continued):

Timber Co. and 1/3 to the T.F.A. The boundary lies between LUMUS River on the East Coast and BAGATFRE Village on the West Coast.

A survey by the Forestry Department of the area reveals:

Merchantable timber	- 22,100 acres - 8,940 hectares
Non-merchantable timber	- 13,400 acres - 5,420 hectares
Broken terrain	- 8,500 acres - 3,440 hectares
TOTAL	44,000 acres - 17,800 hectares

Jim Copeland and John Kilmurray are the two directors of the KAUT Timber Co. actually working at the timber site logging trees. H. Croyden is the other director of the Company. They plan to at first export unsawn logs to JAPAN and if guaranteed markets are obtained they will then set up a saw-mill to cut the logs at KAUT Plantation before export. Twenty Papua New Guineans are involved full-time on the timber operation including seven villagers from KAUT.

The T.K.A. (Tuk Kuwuk Aisok) under the guidance and support of the Catholic Mission, namely Father Freer from LEMAKOT have secured the timber lease for 17,008 acres - 6,880 hectares (KAUT Timber Co. has the lease for 27,039 acres - 10,925 hectares). The Society for their involvement in the Timber lease has changed their name; the society is now the TUTUKUYUL Farmers Association. They are primarily interested in providing timber for local consumption at reduced rates for members of their society - \$11 membership fee, and for other villagers at higher prices.

The KAUT Timber lease is from 1972 to 2003 - 35 years.

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AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG  
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Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L.G. Council: TIKANA

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(J) COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Roads.

The East Coast Road is the main operational road in the TIGAK Census Division. It links KAVIENG with NANTANAI, a distance of 164 miles. The road is under constant repair by the Public Works Department and the actual road has been straightened in certain sections.

A road is presently being constructed by the TIKANA Local Government Council with Administration assistance (Rural Development Funds) between KAPSU (near LAVANGAI Village in the KARA Census Division) and BAGATERE Village on the TIGAK West Coast. The road is half way in distance to BAGATERE Village from its starting point near LAVANGAI Village on the East Coast. No work was in progress at the time of this patrol. The activities of the KAUT Timber Company on the West Coast have seriously curtailed development of this road as part of the terms of the timber lease of this company is the construction within 3 years of a road joining KAUT with the East Coast. The local villagers are thus unwilling to work on a KAPSU-BAGATERE Road when a road is to be constructed by a company that will fulfill the same purpose - link the East Coast with the West Coast.

(b) Sea.

The main inter District/overseas wharf for New Ireland is located in KAVIENG. All plantations in the TIGAK Islands and at KAUT on the West Coast have wharves suitable for workboats or copra boats.

(c) KAVIENG has a category Y, 5,000 feet long airstrip. Trans Australian Airlines and Ansett M.A.L. have regular flights operating from Sydney to KAVIENG.



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AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG	Officer Compiling: P.M. WHITE APO
District: New Ireland	Sub-District: KAVIENG
Census Division: TIGAK	L. G. Council: TIKANA

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

Within the TIGAK Census Division there are men and women engaged in technical and clerical types of work, e.g. school teachers, clerks, drivers, mechanics, carpenters, nurses and boatscrews.

The majority are employed in either KAVIENG or mainland New Guinea. They are as follows:

Ngur Temekos (f)	Nurse at Rabaul Hospital	BAGAIL
Tolae Temekos (f)	trainee doctor, Pt. M. Med. Coll.	"
Pisup Munman (m)	P.W.D. Kavieng	"
Ronim Weliang (m)	Cook at Kavieng Hotel	"
Bakua Kures (m)	Fish factory at NAGO Island	"
Gawa Kuspaswgau (m)	P.I.R. Pt. M.	"
Simba Lakas (m)	Electrician Pt. M. El. Comm	"
Naipak Segail (m)	Driver, P.W.D. Kavieng	"
Luatil Boino (f)	Hospital worker, Kavieng Hos.	MONGOL
Mataite Boino (m)	Medical officer, Lae	"
Gas Tome (m)	P.W.D. Kavieng	"
Lusingan Kabak (f)	Teacher Madina	"
Gilombo Segar (m)	Trainee teacher, Malaguna	"
Wulau Sierama (m)	PIR Wewak	"
Pagisan Kaias (m)	Clerk PHD Minj	"
Sioni Sialas (m)	Glass factory Lae	KULANGIT
Tangan (f)	Teacher Madang	MONGOL
Gapai Mange (m)	Navy Manus	"
Wulamias Larangen (m)	Carpenter Rabaul	KULANGIT
Pasingan Sialas (m)	P.H.D. Minj	"
Lapan Sialas (m)	C.R.A. Bougainville	"
Horkoyen Magili (m)	Trainee Forestry Off. Pt. M	"
Tungan Kulau (m)	Clerk Police Kavieng	"
Pelu Pam (m)	Dental Assistant Rabaul	"
Kepas Pas Inganma Landau (m)	Driver Thomas & Son Kav.	"
Poulas Polau (m)	Driver PHD Kavieng	"
Erik Ananir (m)	Teacher Pt. M.	"
Batmigak Tapit (m)	Teachers Coll. Pt. M.	"
Bulau Siroma (m)	PIR Wewak	"
Rous Anamir (f)	Trainee Teacher, Rabaul	"
Waira " (m)	P.I.R. Wewak	"
Oscar Supan (m)	Post Office worker Madang	OMO
Wasita Taipan (f)	Nurse Kavieng	"
Tapit Taipan (m)	P.W.D. Clerk Kavieng	"
Gora Simiran (m)	Teacher Rabaul	"
Lagaia Matap (m)	P.I.R. Pt. M.	"
Rut Matap (f)	Hospital worker Kavieng	"
Pang Tito (f)	Nurse Rabaul	"
Temataun Laburam (m)	Clerk Bougainville	"
Lugaso Walia (m)	Agric. Asst. Namatanai	"
Kokong Manoau (m)	Teacher Namatanai	"
Lakon Kasakok (f)	Trainee Welfare Officer Milne Bay District.	"



Technical and Clerical Skills (continued)

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Pangas Kui-u (m)	Customs Officer, Buka	PABLIANG
Mongo Kui-u (m)	PWD Kavieng	"
Lambura Pinisab (m)	PWD Kavieng	"
Wilson Peni (m)	PIR Pt. M.	"
Pasingan Dengup (m)	PIR Pt. M.	"
Kames Pus (m)	PWD Kavieng	"
Wauman (m)	PWD Kavieng	"
Sia Sau Gning (m)	PWD Kavieng	"
Pologas Yangun (m)	PWD Kavieng	"
Orim Bakasou (m)	Driver Transport Kavieng	"
Longomel Pasingandang (f)	Teacher Madang	MAIOM
Kapin Lepepe (m)	Teacher Bougainville	"
Taularagai Kapin (f)	Teacher Goroka	"
Larang Kapin (m)	Police Pt. M.	"
Mangu Kasin (f)	teacher Madina High School	"
Tamenau Lamaus (m)	teacher Goroka	"
Tumilowi Pawas (m)	PIR Pt. M	"
Terepangan Lapanboris (m)	Teacher Rabaul	"
Lingepok Rambelis (f)	Teacher Pt. M.	"
Unas Watpeil (m)	Clerk Education Dept. Kav	"
Tarin Togapi (f)	Teacher Chimbu	"
Marung Togapi (m)	Clerk P & T Manus	"
Pingot Sio-tu-an (m)	Police Mendi	"
Bat Keni (m)	DASF Rabaul	"
Murimbuei Keni (m)	Customs Officer Bougainville	"
Kong Petali (f)	Teacher Manus	"
Judah Pinui (m)	Clerk SDO Kavieng	"
Oscar Scipan (m)	Clerk P & T Goroka	"
Langai Tu-i (m)	Teacher Namatanai	"
Anton (m)	Carpenter PWD Kavieng	"
Baramat Raum (m)	teacher Rabaul	NUSALIK
Matua Gingimat (m)	Teacher Goroka	"
Korong Mandou (m)	Teacher Namatanai	"
Nalik Rapun (m)	Driver Transport Kavieng	"
Pita Namen (m)	PIR Wewak	"
Pasinganba Rapun (m)	Driver Goroka	"
Munis Maulai (m)	Nago Fish factory worker	"
Silamangas Wule (m)	Nago Fish factory worker	"
Reatan Silamangas (f)	Trainee teacher Goroka	"
Thomas Sena (m)	Driver DCA Kavieng	"
Karingak Tivikalkalango	Nago Island factory worker	"
Langin Gigimat (m)	P & T Goroka	"
Langgaula Parau (m)	Crew Govt. Trawler Kavieng	"
Watangat Ngambang (m)	DASF Wewak	PUEPUT
Benedict Changin (m)	Carpenter CRA Bougainville	PANAPAI
Tol Igua (m)	teacher Maiom PTS	"
Tolauata Lagan (m)	technician Pt. M	"
Peter Inuk (m)	Sub Insp. Police Mt. H.	"
Bongaien Naturuk (m)	Police Buka	KABLEMAN
Liwaras Pigalo (m)	Teacher Pt. M.	"
Pasinganlau Tokimkim (m)	Teacher New Hanover	"
Ologo Magilang (f)	Nurse Duke of York Islands	"
Ganol Magilang (m)	P.I.R. Pt. M.	"
Mamas Magilang (m)	Rabaul Tech. Coll.	"
Clemet Toyen (m)	Clerk of Court, Kavieng	"
Vocia Marengi (f)	Typist Dist. Off. Kavieng	"
Wolwol anisin (m)	Driver Tikana L.G.C.	KASELOK
Makasau Milang (f)	Nurse Kavieng Hospital	"
Maloram Buta (m)	Clerk University PNG	"
Silakap Kumainang (f)	Nurse Kavieng Hospital	"
Talok Kumainam (f)	Trainee Teacher Goroka Teachers College	"
Bugasan Gamela (m)	Teacher New Britain	"
Laswut Tovet (m)	P.I.R. Port Moresby	"
Lagupes Lapanoir (m)	Teacher Kaseelok	"



Technical and Clerical Skills (continued)

Masalik Igua (m)	Working chemist Kavieng	KABIEN
Tamegal Paruakan (m)	Trainee Teacher New Briv.	"
Lapan Pongas Igua (m)	Sawmill operator Kerevat	"
Menga Ura (m)	Sawmill operator Kerevat	"
Sowaiak Rakum (m)	Driver P.W.D. Kavieng	"
Base Watlom (m)	A.P.O. New Ireland	Lokono
Kamuk Maramon (m)	Teachers College Rabaul	"
Mangalir Pangpangun (m)	Teacher Tabar	"
Wapongan Lato (m)	P.I.R. Pt. M.	"
Warong Kovangas (m)	P.W.D. Kavieng	"
Monabung Toloman (m)	Electricity Comm. Lae	"
Sowaiak Rakum (m)	P.W.D. Kavieng	Kaut
Lapansinukulapae Palo (m)	Teacher Duke of York	Nonowaul
Josepat Givet (m)	Carpenter Kavieng	"
Gumalei Lapansiman (m)	P.W.D. Pt. M.	"
Warise Kuangtupian (m)	PIR Pt. M.	Emuk
Bandi Lapane (m)	Police Buka	"
Vanale Sapang (m)	Teacher Hoskins New Britain	"
Vohsup Kong (m)	Teacher New Hanover	"
Vatian Vulangit (m)	Clerk Steamships Rabaul	"
Bania Vulangit (m)	P.H.D. Goroka	"
Pongotun Pepe (m)	P.I.R. Pt. M.	"
Tumalaing Vatmulusan (m)	Teacher Liga	Nusailas
William Anton (m)	Pt. M. Teacher	"
Vinsenis Anton (m)	Wewak P.I.R.	"
Baraso Tameikon (m)	Electrician Rabaul	"
Lagati Maleia (m)	P.I.R. Pt. M.	"
Pokontop Popo (m)	Lae Tech. Coll. Morobe	Butei
Ilungai Votanga (m)	P.W.D. Wewak	"
Walakan Peak (m)	Police Rabaul	"
Lesgagup Kongowat (m)	C.R.A. Kieta	"
Naparangi Watale (m)	Rabaul Tech. Coll	Kiton
Nalia Rakasi (m)	PWD Kavieng	"
Woluai Larangas (m)	El Comm Lae	"
Watanga Sokut (m)	C.P.L. Clerk Rabaul	Bangatan
Posmaras Sokut (m)	Mechanic Rabaul	"
Tiwaem Manau (m)	Police Goroka	"
Golam Maksat (m)	Teacher LIGA	Upuos
Kuluk Ereul (m)	Driver Thomas and Son Kav.	"
Malaga Ramuk (f)	Nurse Buka	Enang
Watkosen Tango (m)	Police Bougainville	"
Tavanbiken Lagas (m)	Trainee Teacher Rabaul	"



(11)

AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG  
District: NEW IRELAND  
Census Division: TIGAK

Officer Compiling: P. White A.P.O.  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L.G. Council: TIKANA

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(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Please refer to headings 'Q' and 'P' of this Area Study.

The T.K.A. Society is presently at KASELOK, KABLEMAN, PUTPUT and KAUT Villages. The T.K.A. is supposed to be an economic society but it has formed into a political society with cultist overtones. The T.K.A. leaders are LISOM LAWESI from KASELOK Village and MATAMAKAS LENGAT from KABLEMAN Village, KABILIS and ENOS are the delegates to the T.K.A. in PUTPUT, SIMION an ex-Councillor is the KAUT delegate. All these men had Johnson Cult affiliations and were (except LISOM) arrested in 1965 for their activities.

The society is reported to be an economic society. It has two small communal plantations at KABLEMAN and KASELOK. The membership fee to join the T.K.A. is \$10.00. No receipts are issued. It is generally an anti-Council and anti-Administration society. The Society has formed a new society, T.F.A. to manage its Timber Lease in the KAUT Timber area. Membership is \$11 to the society and membership cannot be obtained to both T.F.A. and T.K.A. by becoming a member of one society.

The T.I.A. (Tutukuval Isukal) was founded by the Catholic Mission on New Hanover. Every member of the association pay \$12 membership fees and is given a receipt and a small booklet giving the aims of the T.I.A. and also the responsibilities of an individual member. The book outlines the aims of the T.I.A. which are economic and moral development based on the Christian way of life. However the T.I.A. later policies and actions indicated that the Society was a continuation of the Johnson Cult of New Hanover.

Ex councillors David Womes SALAKAN and SIOTI GARAME from NONOWAUL Village are the board members of the T.I.A. for the TIGAK Islands. A decline in the association, both in activity and membership was most apparent during this patrol. This could be explained by a general disappointment in the Association in that the money collected in membership fees is going to New Hanover and no material benefits are being derived from it by the TIGAK Island members.



(70)

AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG  
District: NEW IRELAND  
Census Division: TIGAK

Officer Compiling: P. WHITE, APO  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L.G. Council: TIKANA

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

Copra is the main economic crop. Cocoa and especially coffee are very minor cash crops in comparison. Coffee in fact has completely died out in this Census Division. The present situation of low and continuing fluctuating prices in both the copra and cocoa markets has produced a slump in the economy of the area.

Copra is the villagers' main money earner. Transport charges for shipment of copra to KAVIENG from the TIGAK Islands and West Coast further reduce the money being paid for their copra, whereas as copra prices have fallen, transport charges have risen.

Figures supplied by Department of Agriculture 1970 figure (latest available):

COCONUTS

Total crop June 30th 1969	198,450 palms
New planting 1970	4,600
Replanting & Replacements 1970	1,400
SUB-TOTAL	204,450
Retirements, misses and losses 1970	2,500
Total crop - current financial year 1969/70	201,950
Trees of bearing age	170,300
Young trees not yet bearing	31,650
Total Production for the year 1969/70	425 tons

COCOA (Sole planted)

Total crop 30th June 1969	18,000 trees
New planting 1970	1,023 "
SUB-TOTAL	19,023 "
Retirements misses and losses	190 "
Total crop current financial year 1969/70	18,833
Trees of bearing age	14,500
Young trees not yet bearing	4,333
Total production for the year 1969/70	10.5 tons

COCOA (interplanted)

Total crop 1969/70	1,600.	Total
production 1969/70		.8 tons

Estimated income from Copra as from the 1970 figures (latest available) 450 tons of copra at an average of \$7.50 a bag 1972 average price - an average 14 bags per ton; \$41,250 was earned through the sale of copra to the C.M.B.



The Economy of the Area (continued):

Cocoa is almost totally confined to the East Coast in the TIGAK Census Division where 1970 figures reveal 11.3 tons of wet beans were produced. One pound of wet beans is on the average worth 5 cents, therefore total value of the crop was approx. \$1,260. The price of wet beans fluctuated from 5 cents to as low as 2 - 3 cents a lb. during the year.

The fishing industry is playing a major role in the economy of this Census Division. 70,000 lbs of fish was sold mainly to the Fisheries Department in 1971/72 year. Buying price at Fisheries Department is - All fish (gutted, gilled, heads on) - 10 cents a lb. Selling prices - all whole fish (gutted, gilled, heads on) - 15 cents a lb. First grade fillets eg. Spanish Mackerel, Emperors, Cods and Trouts - 35 cents a lb., mixed fillets - 30 cents per lb, fish heads - 5 cents per lb, shark - 7 cents per lb, Dugong - 7 cents per lb, turtle - 7 cents per lb, shark fillets - 12 cents per lb, crayfish tails - \$1.20 per lb, crabs - 20 cents per lb, whole crayfish - 30 cents per lb, Spanish cutlets - 30 cents per lb.

The fish is either sold locally or shipped to RABAU. TITAK Census Division would, in the writer's estimation, provide more than 1/2 of the 70,000 lbs of fish for 1971/72 year to Fisheries department and other sources. Graham Morris, who runs the fishing factory at UPUOS has no production figures available but this factory also provides income of a substantial nature to the people who work full time or part-time supplying fish to the factory.

The KAVIENG market provides an outlet for the selling of vegetables, shalles and fish. It would be safe to say the income from the market especially for the villagers around KAVIENG is substantial and the market also provides the villager with a relatively cheap means of obtaining food. Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

The writer estimates the average male adult in the TIGAK area has an average wage of \$12 per month. This is based on the figures under this heading, my observations and talks with the villagers of this census division. Adult males living and working with the KAVIENG Sub-District from the TIGAK Census Division are 809 therefore approximate average of \$144 is earned by each adult male for the period of a year making a total of \$116,836.



The Economy of the Area (continued):

In the TIGAK Census Division there are two native societies active - a Savings and Loan Society at OMO and the New Ireland Native Society Association situated in KAVIENG.

The Savings and Loan Society known as MALULA has 30 members, the majority being women. It is under the Reserve Bank Control and managed by H. IGUA who is operating from KANAM village half way between KONOS and NAMATANAI, where he looks after other such societies. Membership is \$15 and at present the society has a credit balance of \$123 with loans totalling \$363.50.

NINSA is active on the TIGAK West Coast. The main function it serves now is the collection of copra by its workboat at 60 cents a bag, although before it did operate a Trade Store in the area. The Chairman of NINSA on the West Coast is KONGORAO MAKIS from KABIEN. UPUOS village has the only members in NINSA in the TIGAK Islands.

Indigenous businessmen in the area are in an interesting stage of development. Daniel MARAKOMA from KABLEMAN has cleared and fenced 60 acres of land to house his herd of cows. At the moment he has the loan of a bull from TIGAK Agriculture Station to service his cows and hopes that a bull calf will be produced. He has received a loan from the Development Bank and is receiving constant supervision from the Agriculture personnel in KAVIENG. This venture has created a great deal of interest amongst the people of the area and with the small abattoirs planned for KAVIENG should prove to be quite profitable business for Daniel and encourage others to start in the industry.

KUANG WARIS has received a loan from the Development Bank for the purchase of an outboard motor, aluminium dinghy and fishing net and has paid off the loans for each item. He has made quite a success of catching fish and selling his catch to the Fisheries Department in KAVIENG and now he is planning to operate a Trade Store at his village at ENUK.

Other villagers with Development Bank loans are -

DAVID TOUPUK - NONOWAUL Island - \$102 - purchased fishing net and ice box.

EXON LARAVIN - NONOWAUL Island - \$500 - copra drier built - LIMENAK Island.

KUANG NARISEI - ENUK Island - loan for outboard.

KUMAINA SOPUEI - KASELOK - Kumaina took over repayments of SARI TEVITA for copra drier.



The Economy of the Area (continued):

MARALANGAN SU'U - UPUOS Island - Loan for copra drier.  
Drier completed is on SELAPIN Island.

PARIS AISOLI - BAGATERE - \$500 for copra drier - drier  
completed.

ROBIN VAITAS & LOT PUNAU - ENUK Island - loan was for working  
capital to commence trading store.

SALOMI NEMOLI - RANGATAN - outboard motor.

SINA MAMMALIS - OMO - \$410 approved to plant 10 acres cocoa.

LAPAN KAUL PUTING - KABIEN - \$500 for copra drier.

DANIEL MAROKOMA - KABLEMAN - cattle project.

TEVITA LERI - KASELOK - \$305 planting of 5 acres of cocoa  
and to buy fertilizer.

The timber industry will greatly benefit the villages  
included in the timber lease in the Coxes Division, and in the  
New Ireland District. A large area of the cleared land,  
employment will be forthcoming in the operations of the Timber  
Companies - F.M.T. Timber Company and T.F.A. Roads will open up  
new areas and provide links between the West and East Coast  
and timber will be available from T.F.A. for local use at  
a low price.

Cattle projects are being encouraged in New Ireland  
District and are expected to be successful. This  
industry will play an important part in the future economy of  
the District. The construction of an abattoir is planned at  
KAPITI in the near future and this will encourage the expansion  
of this industry.

The tourist industry is a definite industry that  
could be developed further in this Coxes Division. First class  
accommodation and an international airport are the only major  
obstacles to the development of this industry. Services will develop from  
the arrival of a tourist ship.

The Fisheries Department in KAVIRAO and KAVIRAO  
supply factory at UPUOS Island are major fish and other sea  
foods mainly for the TIDAK Islanders. The selling of this  
food is providing an important source of income to these people  
and the potential and benefit of this type of industry, especially  
the export of crabs and other shellfish to other countries, is  
substantial.



6

AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG  
District: NEW IRELAND  
Census Division: TIGAK

Officer Compiling: P. WHITE A.P.O.  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L.G. Council: TIKANA

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(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

Copra production and the sale of fish are the financial backbone of the TIGAK Census Division. Market gardening is expanding and with the advent of a new market site in KAVIENG this should further boost this industry. Cocoa is found almost entirely on the East Coast and with the adequate arable land available in this area increased production in this sector can be expected as with the copra industry, although the continuing low price of both copra and cocoa has tended to place a damper on expansion.

The timber industry will greatly benefit the villages included in the timber lease in the Census Division, and in the New Ireland District. Usage can be made of the cleared land, employment will be forthcoming in the operations of the Timber Companies - KAUT Timber Company and T.F.A. Roads will open up new acreage and provide links between the West and East Coast and timber will be available from T.F.A. for local use and at a low price.

Cattle projects are being encouraged in New Ireland District and indications are they will be successful. This industry will play an important part in the future economy of this District. The construction of an abattoirs is planned at KAVIENG in the near future and this will encourage the expansion of this industry. T

The Tourist Industry is a definite industry that could be developed further in this Census Division. First class accommodation and an international airport are the only major obstacles effecting this industry. Services will develop from the major source of a tourist hotel.

The Fisheries Department in KAVIENG and KAVIENG Fish Supply factory at UPUOS Island are buying fish and other sea foods mainly from the TIGAK Islanders. The selling of this sea-food is providing an important source of income to these people and the potential and benefit of this type of industry, especially the export of crabs and crayfish to other Territory centres, is substantial.



(5)

AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG  
District: NEW IRELAND  
Census Division: TIGAK

Officer Compiling: P. WHITE APO  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L.G. Council: TIKANA

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(Q) Attitudes TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The TIKANA Local Government Council has been in operation in the TIGAK area since 1957.

The general attitude towards Local Government is taken on a materialistic gauge - if the Council is providing a project to a village, the Council is performing its function, if no Council activity is in the area then the Council receives little support. The people show this lack of support by not paying their Council tax, as is the case this year in the TIGAK West Coast and TIGAK Islands where very little tax money has been collected. In fact, the villagers from the TIGAK Islands are demanding a work boat from the TIKANA Council before many will pay their Council tax.

The TIGAK East Coast is fortunate in that it is close to KAVIENG and therefore receives more attention in its needs, and the Council has more closer contact with people at village level than is the case with the TIGAK West Coast and TIGAK Islands. Support was found for the Council on the East Coast and this also is in no small way due to the two councillors for the area, TEVITA LERI (Council President) and Peter TAPURAL.

The general attitude of the majority of the villagers who expressed their views to me concerning the proposed entry of the township of KAVIENG into TIKANA Local Government Council was that they wanted KAVIENG to be included in the Council area. Reasons expressed centred mainly on the town as a means of the Council receiving much needed revenue from Council tax, and also a means of bringing some control over the squatters living around the town. Opposition was forthcoming from one or two individuals from KASELOK and KABLEMAN on the East Coast who feared that the Council would be dominated by Europeans and then the Council would make laws allowing Europeans and squatters to settle on their land.

Animosity towards the Council is building up over the decision of the TIKANA Council to award contracts to its councillors to build water tanks. A water tank contracted to Councillor Sirenda from NALIK Census Division was commenced over a year ago at KITON Village and is still not completed. The villagers from KITON and other areas are hostile over the seemingly inability of the Council to enforce contracts over their own





(3)

AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG  
District: NEW IRELAND  
Census Division: TIGAK

Officer Compiling: P. WHITE, A.P.O.  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L.G. Council: TIKANA

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(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The villagers of the TIGAK Census Division's basic understanding and knowledge of the House of Assembly is far from being sound, especially in regard to the policies and machinery of the Government. The majority of the villagers do have a small simple knowledge of the workings of the Central Government.

Active interest in the Territory's political situation is high at the moment. This was stimulated by the House of Assembly elections in February/March of this year and the subsequent formation of a National Coalition Government within the House of Assembly. The announcement of a definite timetable for Self-Government has brought the reality of the situation to most villagers. The country is traversing rapidly through its most important stage of development to nationhood and villagers express concern about theirs and the country's readiness and capabilities at this stage to undertake such change.

The general attitude towards Central Government is one of uncertainty, especially in regard to its decision on a timetable for Self Government, and the resultant power this House of Assembly will have. The feeling expressed by villagers indicates they lack confidence in the ability of their elected members of the House to run this country. This is doubt generated by the lack of contact with the past members of the House of Assembly. The newly elected members, Mr. Perry KWAN, KAVIENG Open and Mr. OBED BOAS, New Ireland Regional could do much in this regard to instil confidence in the House of Assembly by visiting their constituents to reassure the people that they are representatives of the people with their interests and the interests of the country at heart.

The West Coast TIGAK for example has not received a visit from any M.H.A. past or present, or any candidates for the recent House of Assembly elections, and the TIGAK Islands fared little better in visits from M.H.A.'s. Political awareness on the West Coast is well below that of the TIGAK East Coast and to a lesser degree, the TIGAK Islands, due to its relative isolation which restricts visits from M.H.A.'s and Government personnel.



AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG  
District: NEW IRELAND  
Census Division: TIGAK

Officer Compiling: P.M. WHITE APO  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L.G. Council: TIKANA

(Q) ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

Hotels, guest houses, service stations, workshops etc. are found in KAVIENG Township.

All equipment, transport, stores were obtained in KAVIENG before the commencement of this patrol.

The patrol stayed while out on patrol at Women's Club/ Fellowship houses, village rest houses, Aid Posts and private homes when none of the former were available.







60267-9-7

# PATROL REPORT

Report number: 2 of 1972/73  
 District: NEW IRELAND  
 Patrol conducted by: R. G. SAKER  
 Area patrolled: TIANG CENSUS DIVISION  
 Duration of patrol: 16.10.72 - 28.10.72  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: June, 1972  
 Last O.L.G. patrol: August, 1972  
 Map reference: FOURMIL OF KAVIENG  
 MILINCH OF DJAUL

(i) Census & Area Study revision.  
 (ii) Political Education  
 (iii) Land matters  
 (iv) General administration  
 Station: KAVIENG  
 Subdistrict: KAVIENG  
 Designation: ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER  
 Personnel accompanying: NIL  
 Number of days: 13  
 Total population of area: 1151  
 Council area: TIKANA  
 House of Assembly Electorate: KAVIENG OPEN  
 NEW IRELAND REGIONAL

The District Commissioner,  
 NEW IRELAND District,  
 KAVIENG

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officers Journal Folios 111 To 118, (✓)
- Patrol Instructions, (✓)
- The Report ~~and my comments~~, (✓)
- Area study, (✓)
- Updating of area study, (✓)
- Situation Reports No's 1-5, (✓)
- Patrol map, (✓)

DATE: 23/11/1972.

*R. G. Saker*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

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

*Submit Area Study Submitted*  
*20/11*

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Area study, (✓)
- Updating of area study, (✓)
- Situation Report No's. 1-5 (✓)
- PATROL MAP** (✓)
- COMMENTS ON REPORT** (✓)
- District Headquarters assessment of  
 Patrol & Report.....

Above average  
 Average  
 Below average

Date: 14/12/1972

*J. A. Hemes*  
 District Commissioner

**POPULATION**

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
25.10.72	KARIA	38	46	50	42	5	3	7	3	194
20.10.72	LAPAI	63	54	54	53	1	3	11	1	240
17.10.72	LEION	29	28	36	30	-	-	4	3	130
24.10.72	PANTEGOM	24	30	35	26	2	2	5	1	125
21.10.72	PILIWA	64	54	57	50	12	6	15	7	265
18.10.72	SUMUNA	57	42	44	41	-	-	12	1	197
		275	254	276	242	20	14	54	16	1,151
<u>Reconciliation with September 1971 Census</u>										
Population Sept. '71 Census						1084				
PLUS (New Births (Migrations In						54 31				Births
						<u>1169</u>				<u>M</u> <u>F</u>
										26    28
LESS Deaths 8 Migrations out										Deaths
		<u>18</u>								<u>M</u> <u>F</u>
						<u>18</u>				5    3
						<u>1151</u>				



P.O. Box 2396 - KONEBOBU

67-9-7

26th January, 1973

The District Commissioner  
New Ireland District  
P.O. Box 103  
KAVIENG

KAVIENG PATROL NO. 2 - 1972/73

Reference your minute of 14th December, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 5 arising out of the above patrol of TIANG Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments and also the Area Study as submitted by Mr. R.G. SAKER, Assistant District Officer.

It seems somewhat absurd for what was originally an economically viable organization - the Djaul Progress Society - to presently align itself with a Society with political motives - the United Political Society. Surely an income of \$100 a month from repayment of debt would re-generate its commercial activity over a few months. Perhaps the Business Advisory Officer would care to assist the Djaul people on this matter.

Mr. Saker has carried out a careful study and has provided a comprehensive report of the area. His efforts are worthwhile.

*SJP*  
S.J. PEARSALL  
a/Secretary



(41)

"potential" and if this is so, the Area Study would be of greater value if actual production figures were available for comparison purposes. Similarly, what is the basis for the estimated \$2,500 held in Savings Banks? Unless positive figures can be obtained the statistics used for the calculation of per capita income, are based on conjecture and the final figure arrived at of \$42.40 would be questionable as to its accuracy and value.

The attitude of apathy which exists towards the Tikana Council is compounded by the Council's ineffectiveness in providing equitable services and facilities to the Djaul people in return for the tax monies paid. Hence the lethargic attitude towards the payment of tax. It is a "vicious" circle which can only be broken by the Council rejuvenating interest amongst its constituents by becoming active and productive.

The sections of your report touching on political education have been brought to the attention of the District Government Liaison Officer.

Copies of District Office assessments of the five situations reported arising out of the patrol are forwarded herewith for your records. These reports are most helpful in preventing the occurrence of untoward developments within the District.

*J. A. Holmes*

**J. A. Holmes**  
District Commissioner.

c.c.

The Secretary,  
Dept of the Administrator,  
**KONEDOBU.**



The Area Study will be done and a copy sent to District Office. This will allow for intervention of sections to be inserted and the original pages to be extracted and destroyed. A few comments on the Area Study follow.

It is not clear as to what is meant, under the heading 'Land Rights' by 'land inheritance' as there are instances of traditional inheritance occurring amongst members of the father's clan and still alive. Would you please elaborate on this point by way of further explanation?

Under the heading 'Land Rights' it would be of value if the view of those who are in charge of land is ascertained.

Under the heading 'Land Rights' it would be of value if the view of those who are in charge of land is ascertained.

It is noted that the five plantations of land are approximately 500 acres in total. It is noted that the number of privately owned plots throughout the District will increase when 'Madia New Land' goes on the air next year.

It is noted that the five plantations of land are approximately 500 acres in total. It is noted that the number of privately owned plots throughout the District will increase when 'Madia New Land' goes on the air next year.



(40)

KAV 2/72-73

TRB/mc

District Headquarters,  
P.O. Box 003,  
KAVIENG.

12th December, 1972.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO 2 of 1972/73 - TIANG CENSUS DIVISION

Receipt of the report covering the above patrol, conducted by yourself, and the Area Study of the Tiang Census Division is acknowledged with thanks.

...  
Copies of District Office assessments of the five Situation Reports arising out of the patrol are forwarded herewith for your records. These reports are most helpful in presenting an up-to-date picture of noteworthy developments within the Census Division.

I am pleased to note the number of land matters that were attended to during the course of the patrol. Such attention given to these often mundane duties greatly assists in getting rid of the backlog of land matters within the District and brings us nearer to getting our heads above water with these particularly ubiquitous problems.

The re-compilation of the Area Study is comprehensive and the format is in accordance with Standing Instructions. The Area Study will be loose-leaf bound and a copy held at District Office. This will allow for later revision of sections to be inserted and the amended pages to be extracted and destroyed. A few comments on the Area Study follow.

I am not clear as to what is meant, under the heading Land Tenure and Use, by "Land inheritance at DJAUL is undergoing change as there are instances of patrilineal inheritance occurring whilst members of the father's clan are still alive." Would you please elaborate on this point by way of further explanation?

Surely the land custom found to exist of several clans conjointly owning the same tract of land must be unique! I know of no other areas within the country where this is in evidence.

Under the heading Literacy at page 3 it would be of value if the Faculty under which TOPOKOT TARE is studying could be noted.

Are all of the 52 village radios serviceable? It is hoped that the number of privately owned radios throughout the District will increase when "Radio New Ireland" goes on the air next year.

It is noted that the five plantations on Djaul produce approximately 900 tons of copra annually. How does this compare with indigenous copra production? Under the heading Economy of the Area you quote village production figures of 150 tons returning \$16,500 per year. Are these figures based on current production? It appears that the quote figures are







(28)

An airstrip site between PILIWA and KARIA villages has been inspected by the Local Government Engineer from the Department of Public Works. The writer also walked over the proposed site. The land in question has been used by villagers as a food gardening site and as such is free of much timber. The length of the site is estimated at 3,000 feet and it is relatively flat. It is hoped that now the DJAUL Lumber Development Company is operating at DJAUL that it may make available its D4 caterpillar bulldozer to assist in the construction of this airstrip once it commences lumber operations in the PILIWA area. Rural Development Funds could then be sought by the Tikana Local Government Council to assist in construction.

As outlined in Situation Report Number 5, a roughly formed road has been pushed forward from DJAUL Lumber Development's base camp site to a point approaching KOLOPINA Plantation. Provided this road is upgraded and maintained it will prove a valuable asset to DJAUL, opening up much arable land.

A walking track links SUMUNA Village to the eastern villages of DJAUL via PANAPAU Plantation. A rough vehicular road links BIWA Plantation, LAPAI village and BOLOS Plantation to the eastern villages of PILIWA, PANTEGOM and KARIA. For little expense this road could be upgraded to accommodate conventional drive vehicles.

The only serviceable wharf now existing at DJAUL is at PANAPAU Plantation. A stone causeway has been rebuilt at BOLOS Plantation to permit the shipment of copra.

The wharf at SUMUNA village has collapsed completely. This wharf site was also inspected by the Local Government Engineer at the behest of TIKANA Local Government Council, who intend to build a permanent materials wharf as a capital works project.

Shipping points suitable for loading in both the south east and north west seasons are located at PALMEN Harbour (BIWA Plantation), Phoenix Harbour (MON Plantation), at MAIT Plantation, KOLOPINA Harbour (KOLOPINA Plantation), LAMATAU Harbour (SUMUNA Village), BENDEMAN Harbour (West of SUMUNA Village) at PANAPAU Plantation and UBIA Bay (BOLOS Plantation).

Shipping points also used are located at KALONAPOK (KARIA), PANTEGON, LAPAI and PILIWA (Fischer Harbour). Landing at these points, however, is dependant upon favourable sea conditions.

Administration contact with the DJAUL people dates back to German times. Since 1914, excepting the period 1942-44 when Japanese Imperial Forces occupied much of New Ireland the people have been administered by the Commonwealth of Australia.



(27)

Contact has been reasonably well maintained by officers of the Division of District Administration and officers of other Departments, particularly Infant Welfare patrols and Malaria Control teams. Basically the DJAUL people are favourably disposed toward the Administration and law abiding.

No cargo cult activity was observed during the patrol and the TUTUKUL Farmers' Association (T.F.A.) has not established itself at DJAUL.

The population of DJAUL was 1,154 at the time of this patrol. At the 1950 census (September, 1950) the population of DJAUL had been 1,084 persons, a 6.5% increase. Forty four deaths were recorded. Population figures over the last three years show a steady and consistent population increase.

Relative figures are:

Birth rate	27.1	27.1	27.1
Death rate	12.0	12.0	12.0
Natural Increase	15.1	15.1	15.1
Population	1,154	1,154	1,154

These figures reveal a healthy birth rate which can be expected to result in a natural increase of approximately 3.5 per cent per year over the next few years.

One neonatal death was reported at KALIA Village. Two children, one from SUMBA and one from KALIA were reportedly still-born.

At DJAUL the majority of the population is spread over about the four larger villages, namely KALIA, KALIA, KALIA, and KALIA with the smaller villages of KALIA and KALIA having only a combined population of 15% persons. The majority of the DJAUL villages is coastal.

The eastern villages of KALIA, KALIA, KALIA and KALIA are linked by a dirt road suitable only for four wheel drive vehicles. A walking track links KALIA to KALIA and KALIA villages. A dirt road suitable for a rough road is being constructed between KALIA and KALIA villages.

Absenteeism is minimal. Only 104 persons were absent outside the KALIA Open Electorate at the time of this patrol. The majority were Public Servants and secondary or tertiary students.

Thirty-one persons were recorded as migrating in, and 15 as migrating out. The migrations in were local village migrations only.

The poll workers of various religions at KALIA Village, KALIA is in fact four villages. The KALIA village groups are separate. The local health committee has been appointed one for each village.











All clans in the TIANG Census Division form part of the general moiety system which is applicable to most areas in the New Ireland District. The two totemic moieties are represented by what are referred to as the "large and small pidgeon". The large be known as "Maningulai" and small, "Tanangau". Respectively the sea eagle, and sea hawk.

The functional social unit is the matrilineal extended family. Of the clans represented at DJAUL only the MAKANAGA and MAKANUKA clans represent the Maningulai moiety, all other clans are of the Tanangau moiety.

The TIANG clans each have other individual totems when they are considered separately and not as part of the moiety system.

At DJAUL two distinct vernaculars exist. The villages of LEION and SUMUNA speak a derivation of the TIGAK language, whilst the peoples of LAPAI, PILIWA, PANTEGOM and KARIA speak a language known as TIANG. A person from LEION could however converse with a person from KARIA in his form of TIGAK and could be understood, and vice versa.

The DJAUL Clan structure appears less tightknit than in other areas of New Ireland. Assistance is offered a fellow villager in the construction of a new house, for example by the people of that village on a communal assistance basis regardless of clan affiliations. Clans are marked according to the numbers of members in each.

There are several clans at LEION and SUMUNA villages which are not represented in the TIANG speaking villages on the island. The DJAUL community impresses as cohesive and contrary to many New Ireland communities, less factional.

The relationship between the DJAUL Islanders and imported plantation labour is satisfactory. Several New Guinea mainlanders are married to women from DJAUL.

Being an Island group the DJAUL Islanders have no immediate neighbours. the LEION and SUMUNA peoples particularly have close affiliations with the west coast TIGAK people, particularly KABIEN and LOKONO villagers.











Below listed are a number of young people who are presently undergoing secondary and tertiary studies:

UTU BOYS HIGH SCHOOL

Pill Kosomat	Form 1
Siman Balat	Form 2
Losa Sasa	Form 2
Kasou Geon	Form 2
Rembas Batlangas	Form 2
Mawas Kumik	Form 2
Tangis Lawau	Form 2
John Ngapiuk	Form 2
Sale Bop	Form 2
Makis Bano	Form 3
Rangou Batutut	Form 3
Siri Gara	Form 3
Pinuwas Mangap	Form 4
Mangap Lawau	Form 4

MADINA GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL

Sigerot Mane	Form 1
Tara Ausi	Form 1
Langas Kongas	Form 1
Tanamat Bingal	Form 1
Silikup Ausi	Form 2
Deka Latara	Form 3
Langae Bonou	Form 3
Gurungan Bilemaris	Form 4

MONGOP CO-EDUCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Tavou Kongai (f)	Form 1
Longus Lassingan (f)	Form 1
Mungalit Eaus (f)	Form 1
Pimilia Savawut (f)	Form 1
Bombol Witat (f)	Form 3

MANGAI CO-EDUCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Mapakan Bonipat (m)	Form 1
Sale Galamis (m)	Form 2

VOCATIONAL CENTRE - NAMATANAI

Kovil Sungai (m)  
Billy Toris (m)

MALAGUNA TECHNICAL COLLEGE, RABAU

Rambis Nokop (m)	Form 4
Sambo Talong (m)	Form 3
Bo Geon (m)	Form 3
Malungan Yat (m)	Form 3

TAVUI GIRLS SCHOOL, RABAU

Kerma Kalimet	Form 4
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NURSES TRAINING CENTRE, LEMAKOT

Bakot Sawawut  
Mila Nokop  
Bia Sara

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS TRAINING COLLEGE

Lagati Mangap (m)



SECONDARY EDUCATION - AUSTRALIA

Balat Kongas	Form 4	New South Wales
Ngapilet Balat	Form 2	School not known
		"

UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Torokot Tare (f)	Second year
------------------	-------------

Both Councillors at DJAUL receive regular copies of printed matter from the District Government Liaison Officer, however, these they regard virtually as their own and consequently the bulk of the population never see them. Both Councillors were advised to pass on material to other interested persons after they had read it.

The PILIWA Women's Fellowship subscribes to the fortnightly newspaper "WANTOK".

Radio receivers are popular items. Although ownership of radios is not widespread this media does reach a large proportion of the DJAUL people. People from each of the DJAUL villages were aware of the patrol programme, having heard it broadcast over Radio Rabaul. Radio Rabaul is the most popular and widely listened to station.

The number of radios owned by villagers at DJAUL is shown hereunder:

LEION	4
SUMUNA	6
LAPAI	8
PILIWA	19
PANTEGOM	6
KARIA	9
	<hr/>
	52
	<hr/>











rd

Small quantities of vegetables and seafood are sold to all non-indigenous interests. No further scope is apparent in increasing the sale of locally grown produce to these outlets.

Radio transceivers operate at both BIWA and PANAPAU Plantations and at the SUMUNA Lumber Camp.











establishment of the Society. Jealousy is now apparent amongst LEION and SUMUNA villagers as they contributed to the formation of the Society but as yet have received no "return" for their contributions. No persons have paid the yearly contribution of \$6.00 for male and 50 cents for females over the last few years. The Co-operatives Branch of the Department of Business Development is repaying a debt of \$2,739.00 to the Progress Society at the rate of \$100 a month. Although not economically viable the society is aligned to the United Political Society.

The Tutukul Farmers Association has not established itself at DJAUL, and no cult activity was observed or reported at DJAUL.

The TIKANA Local Government Council was proclaimed in 1957 and assumed Local Government responsibilities for DJAUL Island in 1962. The DJAUL people have an extremely apathetic and lethargic approach to local government. They consider themselves neglected by the Council and claim the Council have not done enough in the material sense for them. There was no overt anti-Council sentiment expressed to this patrol.

A certain amount of responsibility for the lethargy expressed towards the Council must be carried by the two Councillors at DJAUL. Both appear to treat their roles as a burden not to be carried. Consequently little of what the Council discusses in meetings is ever disseminated to the populous at large. A 'drift along' attitude rather than one of initiative is apparent in both Councillor NAGPIUK SALE and Councillor LANGA IGUA, more so in LANGA's case.

Less than half the taxable population of DJAUL have paid their 1972/73 Council Tax.





Small quantities of fresh fruits and vegetables and small quantities of sea food, mainly mangrove crabs and oysters are sold to plantation interests, and the logging consortium at DJAUL. Market produce is also sold on occasions in KAVIENG depending on existing sea conditions in the Gazelle Channel at the time, and the availability of shipping or powered canoes to transport this produce to KAVIENG. Income derived from the sale of market produce is estimated at \$1,500.

Some twenty men from DJAUL are presently working for DJAUL Lumber Development company, mainly as log skimmers and log pinners. Income derived by these local employees would be in the vicinity of \$7,200.00 annually. Casual employees on plantations at DJAUL would draw approximately \$1,500.00 in wages.

The TIANG Co-operative Society is operating on a reduced scale at SUMUNA Village. The Society still buys copra from members, but no longer operates a trade store. From March 1971 to March 1972 the Society bought copra to the value of \$691.04. The value of produce indicates that most members are not supporting their society, preferring to market their copra direct to the Copra Marketing Board, KAVIENG. The Society was established with 354 members and share capital amounting to \$9,959.74. The Society has a credit of \$2,178.76 with the New Ireland Native Societies Association - N.I.N.S.A.

The DJAUL Progress Society is now all but ceased operations. This Society is discussed earlier under the heading "The Stage of Political Development".

There is no other market society at DJAUL.

There are not a substantial number of DJAUL Islanders who could be classified as outstanding entrepreneurs. In the "Businessmen" category only AMON KOBALAT of PILIWA would qualify. AMON has constructed a permanent materials trade store at PILIWA Village. His store is very well stocked and he replenishes his supplies regularly. AMON also possesses the only liquor licence at DJAUL. He told me he is instituting Court proceedings in an effort to recover over \$500.00 owing to him in debts.

Primary Producers worth of mention would be KOMBENG SILAS and TAMES TARE, both of PILIWA. KOMBENG has substantial copra and coffee groves which are tended by his father. KOMBENG is now acting manager of KAHIRABA Plantation in the Central New Ireland east coast.

Both APELIS LAPANGAS of PILIWA and IOTAM BILLI of LAPAI operate motorised canoes which are available for charter.

Savings Bank information is not available. Savings Bank Deposits are estimated at, at least \$2,500.00.

There is no general difficulty met in meeting the \$10.00 tax rate of TIKANA Council. There are, however, individual cases of hardship which are usually sympathetically treated by the Council's Tax Review Committee.

Per capita income at DJAUL is calculated as follows:

Copra	\$16,500.00	
Cocoa (wet beans)	500.00	
Wage, Labourer	9,700.00	
Sale of Produce	1,500.00	
*Initial Payment Timber Rights Purchase	8,150.00	
Share Capital	9,959.00	
Savings Banks Accounts	2,500.00	(approximately)
	<hr/>	
	\$48,809.00	

Total population of DJAUL 1,151 persons.

PER CAPITA Income - \$42.40.

\* Over the last financial year an amount of \$8,150.00 has been infused in to the economy of DJAUL. This money was the initial payment for Timber Rights at DJAUL. Three similar amounts of \$8,150.00 will be paid to the DJAUL people over the next two years.





when questioned on their lack of interest, most people stated that they had reservations about meeting repayment commitments.

Basically the attitude of work when money is required persists, and it is only the occasional individual who works on his holdings on a full time basis.

*[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a continuation of the report, possibly discussing the impact of the situation on the community or the role of local organizations.]*











(3) PATROL REPORT

Report number: ~~32~~ of 1972/73

District: NEW IRELAND

Patrol conducted by: G. D. BAILEY

Area patrolled: KARA Census Division

Duration of patrol: 23/10/72 to 27/11/72

Last D.D.A. patrol: 26/7/71 to 27/8/71

Last O.L.G. patrol: August, 1971  
General elections

Map reference: FOURMIL - Kavieng  
MILINCHES - Lossuk & Panaras

Census recompilation  
Objects of patrol: Political Education  
Council inspection, General Admin.

Station: KAVIENG

Subdistrict: KAVIENG

Designation: Assistant Patrol Officer

Personnel accompanying: ~~2~~ WHITEHEAD A.P.O.

Number of days: 29

Total population of area: 4,505

Council area: TIKANA

House of Assembly Electorate: KAVIENG OPEN  
NEW IRELAND REGIONAL

The District Commissioner,  
NEW IRELAND District,  
KAVIENG.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios 9 To 33, (✓)
- Patrol Instructions, (✓)
- The Report and my comments, (✓)
- Area study, (✓)
- Updating of area study, (—)
- Situation Reports No's 1-5, (✓)
- Patrol map, (✓)

DATE: 8 / 1 1973

*R. G. Saker*  
Assistant District Commissioner

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

*Anna Sany Dada*

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, (✓)
- Updating of area study, ( )
- Situation Report No's. 1-5 (✓)
- ( )
- ( )
- District Headquarters assessment of  
Patrol & Report..... Above average  
Average  
Below average

Date: 30 / 1 / 1973

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner



POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
		27.10.72	BELUFU	40	38	65	52	3	1	
13.11.72	FANGALAWA	58	32	66	72	2	2	7	2	241
26.10.72	LAEFU	31	29	34	32	3	-	3	-	132
9.11.72	LAKURANAU	80	75	103	84	6	4	12	8	372
22.11.72	LAUAN	33	15	37	38	2	2	11	6	144
3.11.72	LAVALAI	33	33	44	38	1	-	4	2	155
27.11.72	LAVONGAI	38	30	53	36	1	1	11	3	173
21.11.72	LAVONGARARUM	28	27	27	28	2	-	4	6	122
14.11.72	LEMAKOT	63	50	62	72	3	2	16	11	279
1.11.72	LEMJSMUS No 1	48	59	77	67	1	-	9	3	264
2.11.72	"	2	46	31	52	36	-	6	2	173
22.11.72	LIVITUA	27	34	49	48	-	-	10	7	175
29.11.72	LOSSUK	17	15	31	22	-	-	8	1	94
10.11.72	LUBURUA	31	21	56	33	-	-	9	5	155
23.11.72	MANGAI	46	49	65	51	4	2	13	7	237
24.10.72	NAMASALANG	30	21	36	27	1	3	6	2	126
27.11.72	NGAVELUS	29	35	48	34	3	4	4	8	165
27.11.72	NONO	16	22	19	20	8	7	7	7	106
15.11.72	NONOPAI	31	36	64	55	4	5	25	12	232
31.10.72	PANAMAFEI	60	33	56	56	3	1	8	2	224
8.11.72	PANANANA	26	19	30	21	1	-	6	2	105
27.10.72	PANAMECHO	43	48	50	50	-	-	7	1	199
30.10.72	PANANGAI	11	5	17	11	-	-	5	-	49
30.10.72	PANGEIFUA	22	24	35	20	1	5	8	4	119
17.11.72	PARUAI	15	16	23	25	2	3	6	6	151
16.11.72	SALI	20	22	23	28	-	-	3	3	99
25.10.72	USIL	12	15	20	22	-	3	2	2	76

TOTALS 934 839 1247 1078 51 45 216 115 4525

Reconciliation with August, 1971 census.

Total population: 4328

ADD Mig. In Births 172 181

4681

LESS Mig. Out Deaths 102 51 153

4528

(The three extra is a result of a calculation error made in the 1971/72 Census figures for PANGEIFUA Village. The total population in the Village was recorded as 121 - it should have been 118).

JJT:SU

P.O. Box 2396  
KONEDOBU

67-9-12

8th February, 1973

The District Commissioner  
New Ireland District  
P.O. Box 103  
KAVIENG

KAVIENG PATROL NO. 3A of 72/73.

Reference your KAV 3A - 72/73 of 30th January, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 5 arising out of the above patrol of KAPA Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, and also the Area Study compilation, as submitted by Mr. G.D. Bailey, Assistant Patrol Officer.

It is pleasing to see T.F.A. receiving "financial assistance and technical aid from generous Americans". This undoubtedly will boost the moral of T.F.A. supporters. But since the T.F.A. and T.I.A. on New Honover have similar basic economic objectives, care should be taken if the same kind of assistance is extended to T.I.A. Both organizations evidently have Cargo Cult Overtones. Consequently this assistance could aggravate or infact further the wish of New Honover people for American 'rule'. The matter therefore should be kept under surveillance.

I should imagine if the KAPSU/BAGATEERE road is constructed on self help basis, it would be of advantage to T.F.A. venture by means of accessibility to market.

Mr. Bailey in his first patrol has carried out a remarkable field exercise. His keenness and application is shown from the comprehensive report he has submit and I concur this an above average report.

C.G. LITTLER  
a/Secretary





30A 67-9-12  
80

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference: KAV 3A/72-73  
If calling ask for  
Mr. PGW/mc

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No.

District Headquarters,  
P.O. Box, 193,  
KAVIENG.



30th January, 1973.

The Secretary,  
Dept of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBUI.

KAVIENG PATROL 3A of 1972/73

... Please find attached in duplicate Report Cover, Area Study, Situations Reports Nos 1-5 and Patrol Map.

This is Mr Bailey's first patrol and he has obviously applied himself. The Area Study indicates his attention to detail.

The reported attitude towards the Council and to tax payment in particular is not restricted to the Kara Division.

I. A. HOLMES  
District Commissioner

c.c.  
Assistant District Commissioner,  
KAVIENG.

The entire Census Division is riddled with limestone caves and sink holes. Adventurers have claimed to have explored caves extending as far as 3½ miles.



80A-67-9-12  
80

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference..... **KAV 3A/72-73**  
If calling ask for  
Mr..... **PGW/mc**

In Reply  
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30th January, 1973.

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Dept of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

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in particular is not restricted to the Kara Division.

I. A. HOLMES  
District Commissioner

c.c.  
Assistant District Commissioner,  
KAVIENG.



19  
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AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG  
District: NEW IRELAND  
Census Division: KARA

Officer Compiling: G.D. BAILEY APO  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L.G. Council: TIKANA

(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) The KARA Census Division is situated on both the East and West Coast of the New Ireland mainland. The West Coast boundary extends from NAMASALANG Village (63.8 vehicular miles from KAVIENG) to SICACUI Plantation, a distance of approx. 28 miles. The East Coast boundary extends from MARAMAKAS Plantation (48.3 vehicular miles from KAVIENG) to ULUL-NONO Plantation, a distance of 20 miles.

The villages on the various coasts are:

West Coast

NAMASALANG  
USIL  
LAEFU  
BELIFU  
PANAMECHO  
PANGEIFUA  
PANANGAI  
PANAMAFEI  
LEMUSMUS No. 1  
LEMUSMUS No. 2  
LAVALAI

East Coast

PANAMANA  
LAKURAMAU  
LUBURUA  
FANGALAWA  
LEMAKOT  
NONOPAI  
SALI  
PARUAI  
LAVONGARARUM  
LAUAN  
LIVITUA  
MANGAI  
LOSSUK  
LAVONCAI  
NGAVELUS  
NONO

The Plantations in the KARA include ULUL-NONO, KAPSU, KATU, LAKURAFANGA, BAIA, LEMAKOT, FANGALAWA, LUBURUA, LAKURAMAU and MARAMAKAS on the East Coast and LAMERNAWAI, PANAMECHO, LEMUSMUS, PANAMAU, WINIK and SICACUI on the West Coast.

All villages on the East Coast are situated on the BULOMINSKI Road. The coastal plain is reasonably wide, varying from approximately two miles at FANGALAWA to eight miles at PANAMANA. A mountain range extends down the West Coast of the island and increases in height as it spreads to the South East. At PANAGALS the mountain range is only 100 to 200 yards from the coast. At PANAGALS Village the mountain range rises very sharply up to 400 feet. The coastal plain on the West Coast from PANAMAFEI to NAMASALANG villages is very small and often useless for cultivation.

The Western side of the KARA is extremely undulating. In low lying areas of the interior there are fresh water lakes. The entire Census Division is riddled with limestone caves and sink holes. Adventurers have claimed to have explored caves extending as far as 3½ miles.

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(A) INTRODUCTION (contd.)

The climate is typically tropical with a high humidity and high rainfall. Rainfall on the East Coast varies from 100 to 130 inches per annum. This is considerably lower than the West Coast which experiences between 150 and 180 inches per annum. The reason for the increase in rainfall is the close proximity of the mountain range and the North/West Monsoons in the months of December, January and February.

The vegetation is diverse. Mangrove swamps extend along the West Coast near LAVALAI and SICACUI Plantations, sago swamps on the East Coast near LAUAN and PARUAI and savannah type grasslands and kunai grasses are located along the FANGALAWA/PANAMAFEI Road passover. Tropical rainforests exist in areas near the foot of the mountains on the East Coast side.

(b) With the exception of LAVALAI Village and SICACUI Plantation all villages, plantations and Missions in the KARA are communicable by conventional drive vehicle. The only accessible deep water harbour is at LOSSUK Bay on the East Coast which is presently being used by timber companies exporting logs to Japan.

LAVALAI is linked by a road trafficable only by 4-wheel drive vehicle in reasonable weather provided a number of fallen trees are removed. A walking track continues onto SICACUI. Workboat, speedboat and canoe are the usual modes of travel in this area.

(c) The KARA has been administered by the GERMANS before the first World War and later by the Australian Administration as is the case today. The only exception being a number of years the Japanese Imperial Forces controlled the area during the last World War.

Today the KARA is strongly governed or influenced by the Administration, the PAPUA NEW GUINEA Government, TIKANA Local Government Council and the various Missions, including the Catholic, United Church and Jehovah Witness faiths.

There is also a large following to the TUTUKUVU Farmer's Association (or T.F.A.) and various cocoa societies which are just starting after the recent collapse of the LAKUBUL Cocoa Society. A number of Savings and Loan Societies operate within the KARA.



24  
56

AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG  
District: NEW IRELAND  
Census Division: NALIK

Officer Compiling: G.D. BAILEY  
A.P.O.  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
I.G. Council: TIKANA

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) Attached is a copy of the 1972/73 Village Population Register (see inside patrol jacket).

Summary of Village Population Register:

Population previous census 1971/72	4328
ADD Migrations in	172
Births	181
	<hr/>
	4681
	<hr/>
LESS Migrations Out	102
Deaths	51
	<hr/>
	4528
	<hr/>

Total number in the KARA 1972/73 - 4525

(Please note: the three extra is a result of a calculation error made in the 1971/72 Census figures for PANGEIFUA Village. The total population in the Village was recorded as 121 - it should have been 118).

Birth rate 4 per 100  
Death rate 1.13 per 100

The natural increase is 2.87 per 100. This is quite favourable to the 1971/72 increase of 2.03 per 100. This increase is largely due to the loyal and efficient infant welfare patrols organised by dedicated Sister CLEMATIA of LEMAKOT Catholic Mission.

Three neo-natal deaths were reported, one at each of the following villages, LAKURAMAU, NONOPAI and SALI. The cause of death was not confirmed but in each case it was believed to be due to infantile diarrhoea. As the three villages concerned are in the close proximity of the LEMAKOT Hospital quick admission was possible for suitable medical treatment. Whilst the patrol was staying at MANGAI another neo-natal death occurred, in fact, the child of the Aid Post Orderly, IGUA BAUPELEI. IGUA claimed that the child became ill in the afternoon and died early the following morning. The cause of death was again believed to be infantile diarrhoea. The patrol advised Sister CLEMANTIA of the incident and was informed that the disease does not cause death so promptly and adequate time should have been available for the child's admission to hospital.

One child from LAKURAMAU was reportedly still-born.

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS (contd)

The largest villages on the West Coast are LEMUSMUS No. 1 (264) and PANAMAFEJ (224). LAKURAMAU (372), LEMAKOT (279) MANGAI (237) and NONOPAI (232) are the largest on the East Coast. 1725 reside on the West Coast and 2800 on the East Coast.

There are 2448 males and 2077 females, a difference of 371. Birth statistics were however very competitive between males and females this census.

9	Births: West Coast	-	Males	42
			Females	42
	East Coast	-	Males	46
			Females	51
				<hr/>
				181

(b) With the exception of LAVALAI all villages are linked by a conventional drive all weather coronous sealed road. A 4 wheel drive road in reasonable weather has access to LAVALAI provided a number of fallen trees are removed.

(c) Absenteeism from the district is approximately 1% however many more villagers are in other areas working for the government or private enterprise. This is due to the advanced educational standards of the younger generation, who have sought work elsewhere as teachers, clerks, tradesmen, nurses, typists, as well as in professional fields.



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AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG  
District: NEW IRELAND  
Census Division: NALIK

Officer Compiling: G.D. WATLEY APO  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L. G. Council: TIKANA

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) The people of the KARA are of two totemic groups. By way of reference they are called the large and small pigeon by themselves. These groups are in turn divided into numerous clans and sub-clans. Inter-marriage between clans is encouraged and strengthens kinship ties. Clans and sub-clans are still strictly exogamous, persons being obliged to marry outside their own clan. The clan is still a strong force in matters dealing with land, ceremonial occasions and marriage.

A number of Clans in the KARA are:

MOGIMAP, MOHOMUNA, MONMUNA, MOKKOMINDE, MOGOIBA, MAHOMAP, MUHEBURUMA, MAJATIRIAN, MAHOMEDI, MOGKALA and MAKUNAP.

(b) The matrilineal extended family is the functional social unit.

(c) The main languages spoken are KARA and Pidgin English though the former is the traditional one and is used extensively in the day to day village life. Though 'KARA' is the accepted name there are variations. At the northern extremity on both the East and West Coasts the people adopt a language with a mixture of TIGAK and KARA. On the other hand at NAMASALANG and USIL on the West Coast NALIK is spoken and it again strongly influences the KARA language at PANAMANA and LAKURAMAU on the East Coast. Pure KARA is spoken at villages in the centre of the Census Division. Beyond the boundaries of KARA, Pidgin English becomes the lingua franca. Villagers do, however, claim to understand each other group's languages such as TIGAK and NALIK, but cannot speak them in return.

(d) At present all social groups live in relatively good harmony. Disputes often occur over land or failing to settle bride prices but are usually settled peacefully to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

The clans of NAMASALANG and USIL on the West Coast have strong affiliations with those at MEDINA and LAUAPUL on the East Coast (NALIK Census Division). The West Coast people complained to the patrol that their children who had been sent to the East Coast to stay with relatives and use the educational facilities at MEDINA Primary school were not being well cared for. To improve the situation the West Coast people have decided to build their own school near NAMASALANG. Such minor breakdowns in

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(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS (contd.)

relationships between component social groups are relatively common. A more serious breakdown between clan also concerns the abovementioned social groups. This was the result of an outside component, the TIKANA Local Government Council. Cr. PIUS RANGAU LAPANSENG of LAUAPUL was given \$16,000 to construct six tanks for the Council but only built one at NAMASALANG which shortly after construction was unusable. Even though Cr. PIUS is closely linked with a NAMASALANG Clan he is not welcomed in the village upon threat of physical violence until such time as he repays the money to the Council.

Cr. MALAFOIAF of LAEFU has also indicated that the clan system and traditional customs and beliefs are breaking down because of the increased western styled education supplied to the younger generation. He claims that many of the young no longer have proper respect for the recognised clan leader and prefer to disassociate themselves with the village and live in an intergrated urban society working for a weekly salary.

(e) Refer to part (d).

Relationships with outside groups is good and inter-marriage occurs.

Individual clan or group pride still remains. This was evident by a party held at the TIKANA Council headquarters at KOP KOP. The KARA people claimed the NALIK people are lazy and always fail to do their share of the organising.



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AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG S.D.O.  
 District: NEW IRELAND  
 Census Division: KARA

Officer Compiling: G. D. Bailey APO  
 Sub-District: KAVIENG  
 L. G. Council: TIFANA

(D) LEADERSHIP

(a), (b), (c).

KUNAK (BENNY) - KOMALU (3/17) of NANASALANG VILLAGE

BENNY, as he is commonly referred to, is the Committee for his Village. He is middle aged, married with a young son and is reasonably well educated. He takes a very active role in the village affairs and when the patrol visited the area he was organising a work team to clear land and build a new school for the children. BENNY is politically aware, cheerful, talkative, pro-Council and Administration and an influential man in his village.

BANIMU-IOSEP (4/12) of USIL Village

BANIMU is the Committee for USIL. He is young, alert and not outspoken probably because of his nature but this does not imply he is unaware of the situation at hand. He is a strong supporter of the newly formed T.F.A. and is a respected office bearer of that association. BANIMU is educated to Form 1 standard at UTU Boys High School. He is an influential person and probably pro-Council and Administration when it suits him.

MALAFIOIAP-LIMAKU (11/17) of LAEFU Village

Is the Councillor for Ward 5. He is middle aged, married with four children and has had a good education. MALAFIOIAP is conversant in both Pidgin and English, a hard worker, reliable and a good member of the Council and the Finance Committee. He is an influential person both pro-Council and Administration.

MARIS-BALAT (1/1) of BELIFU VILLAGE

LAUREN MARIS as he is more commonly known as is the ex-President of TIKANA. He is 45 years of age, a business man, married with children and an outspoken, active man well respected, is not liked, throughout the whole of KARA. He has visited Australia, is aware of the meaning of economic, social and political development and is only too happy to assist patrols. He is pro-Council and Administration. He is also very cunning.

WANARIU-SONLANGA (13/15) of PANAMECHO Village

WANARIU (or SIMION) is the committee for the Village. He is 46, married and an enthusiastic person very interested in communal affairs. SIMION is politically aware and took a very active and useful part in political education discussion conducted by the patrol. He is pro-Council and Administration.

BOKAPE-LISAGAI (5/1) of PANANAFEI Village

Daniel BOKAP is the ex-member of the House for the KAVIENG Open Electorate. He is 29, married with two children and is presently working as a carpenter/joiner instructor at LEMAKOT Vocational School. He is an intelligent person who does inspire others.

KAI-MANDAU (4/17) of LEMUSMUS No. 2 Village

KAI is 44 years old and unmarried. He is the President of the LEMUSMUS Branch of the T.F.A. and is influential in that field. KAI was cheerful and helpful to the patrol but does not appear to be an overly impressive person.

WANARIU-TITUM (19/15) of LEMUSMUS No. 1 Village

WANARIU is 52 years of age and is married with four children. He is the Vice-President of the LEMUSMUS Branch of the T.F.A. and is certainly more intelligent than the President. He was more reserved to the patrol and it was difficult to gauge his personal feelings towards the Council and the Administration. I would say he is pro-establishment provided it doesn't ask too much of him.

PISKAUT LAMALUA (10/7) of LEMUSMUS No. 1 Village

PISKAUT is young and married with four children. He is undoubtedly a forthright, outspoken, self confident and domineering person. Unfortunately PISKAUT has a history of anti-Council and Administration feelings and has often attempted to uproot the system (Refer J. I. Abernethy's Area Study, Patrol Report No. 8 of 1969/70 page 12). Whilst PISKAUT was helpful to the patrol when conducting the census and conducting political education discussions he still tended to remain aloof and would not enter into informal discussion. He probably is still anti-establishment and has some form of influential hold over the people. He is an Honorary member of the T.F.A. and does not have to pay annual dues. It would not surprise me if he talked himself into that bracket because he puts himself above the very association he helped create.

PAPARIN-WASO (18/17) of LAKURANAU Village

DARIUS (the more common name) is the Councillor For Ward 12. He is 46 years of age, married and a preacher at the local United Church. He is not a very active Councillor but does import some influence over his fellows. He is pro-Council and Administration.

MOKIS-SOPAI (10/1) of LUBURUA Village

MOKIS is 38 years of age, married with eleven children, two of whom are students at the University of PAPUA NEW GUINEA. He is a local business man with substantial plantings of coconuts and cocoa. MOKIS is a committee member of NINSA (New Ireland Native Societies Association) and was President of the recently insolvent LAKUBUL Cocoa Society. This gentleman is a hard working, positive thinking and active person with a keen interest in



economic development of the area. MOKIS is well respected by field officers of both D.A.S.F. and this department. He is pro-Council and Administration, is respected by the people and certainly an influential man.

TOM-REGAN (13/9) of LUBURUA VILLAGE

Tom is married with seven children and was a Director of the recently insolvent LAKUBUL Cocoa Society. He is the Committee for the Village, is pro-Council and Administration and is an influential person.

GARAFOI-SINALAU (7/11) of FANGALAWA VILLAGE

GARAFOI is an aged, ex-Luluai who has both respect and influence among the people from his own village and the neighboring ones. He is pro-Council and Administration.

TAKEPAN-TAMEGAN (20/8) of LEMAKOT VILLAGE

TAKEPAN is a traditional leader and a very respected person. He is also an ex-paramount luluai.

TILIGAS-SAMBO (18/18) or KEPAS of NONOPAI VILLAGE

KEPAS is 55 years old, married and has three children. He is the Committee for the village and has a certain amount of authority. He is pro-Council and Administration.

HORATIAS-IGUA (10/16) of LAVONGARARUM VILLAGE

HORATIAS is a young, well-educated man with considerable experience in many fields. He was previously a radio announcer with the A.B.C. but is presently the district representative for the New Ireland Savings and Loan Society. He is respected in his village and interested in its well being. His influence has been of benefit to the people as has been indicated by Mr. J. ABERNETHY in his Area Study, Patrol Report No. 8 of 1969/70. HORATIUS is pro-Council and Administration.

TAVAKARIU-MALAMBES (11/1) of LAUAN VILLAGE

TAVAKARIU is the Councillor for Ward 11 and a member of the Finance Committee. He is married, has two children, a good educational background and is conversant in KARA, Pidgin and English. TAVAKARIU takes an active and interested role in his Ward and is respected by the people. He is definitely pro-Council and pro-Administration.

KARAKE-MARANGAS (3/17) or ISRAEL of MANGAI VILLAGE

ISRAEL is the Councillor for Ward 10. He is married with one child and an ex-minister of the United Church faith. He served as a medical orderly in the last war and is also definitely pro-Council and pro-Administration. ISRAEL is not a powerful, aggressive Councillor but does have the respect of his ward.



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PASINGANTOM NGANGAS (3/16) of LAVONGAI VILLAGE

This gentleman takes an active interest in village affairs. He is married and was previously the Committee for the village. PASINGANTOM was recorded as anti-T.K.A. and pro-Council and Administration. This is probably still correct today. He is respected by villagers and does ascert some influence.

JOSEPH TIAMO (11/11) of LAVONGAI Village

JOSEPH is 30 years of age and is married with two children. He was an ex-school teacher and appears bright. From JOSEPH's attitude at the political education discussions conducted by the patrol (refer to SITUATION REPORT, No. 1 - POLITICAL EDUCATION) it would suggest he is anti-Council. I would prefer to believe however that he is disappointed with the Council which doesn't appear to be assisting his village. He was reported by Mr. J. I. ABERNETHY in his patrol Report No. 8 of 1969/70 to be against the T.K.A. JOSEPH appears to be a radical and is rather critical of expatriate economic interests in Papua New Guinea.

LOLO BOLAU (1/21) or FRIDA of LAVONGAI VILLAGE

FRIDA is the President of N.I.W.A. (New Ireland Women's Association) She is middle aged, and intelligent and is a 'doer' and not a talker. She has virtually personally been responsible for re-vitalising Women's Clubs in the district and has organised many courses and successful money raising functions. FRIDA, although a woman, is a most respected person in the Village and it was her who tongue-lashed the men for asking stupid questions at the political education discussions conducted by the patrol. (Refer to SITUATION REPORT No. 1 of POLITICAL EDUCATION). This stout, likeable woman would be a likely candidate for President of a Papua New Guinea Women's Liberation Movement should one ever get started. Undoubtedly pro-Council, pro-Administration and anti-idleness.

The abovementioned persons were influential people noticed by the patrol. No doubt traditional leaders, usually the older men, have not all been mentioned. These people exist in all villages and dictate the important decisions concerning land and traditional ceremonies. In many cases they do not turn up for census and even if present play an inactive role and therefore go undeservedly unnoticed.



AREA STUDY

48

Station: KAVIENG  
District: NEW IRELAND  
Census Division: KARA

Officer Compiling: G. D. BAILEY APO  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L. G. Council: TIKANA

(F) LITERACY

(a) Educational facilities in the KARA Census Division are generally adequate. The only complaints lodged were from NAMASALANG, USIL and LAVALAI villages on the West Coast. NAMASALANG and USIL villagers claim that the Catholic School, located at PANACHAIS is sited too far away and anyway they are of the United Church faith. Their children are presently attending MEDINA Primary School on the East Coast and staying with relatives. As they are concerned about their children's welfare and believe they are not being well provided for the people have approached Mr. CASS, District Superintendent of the Education Department for permission to open a new school on the West Coast approximately four miles south of NAMASALANG. It is anticipated to cover the needs of USIL and NAMASALANG in the KARA Census Division and NAIAMA in the KULOT Census Division. Villagers from these three villages have commenced work clearing land and building native styled houses for the teachers.

LAVALAI Villagers' complaint is a similar one. They have difficulty in communicating because of their isolation so their children are forced to board with relatives at PANAMECHO and LIVITUA and attend the nearby primary schools.

The United Church operates a co-educational school at MANGAI. The Administration controls four primary schools within the KARA, namely PANAMECHO Primary on the West Coast and LAKURAMAU Primary, PARUAI Primary and NGAVELUS Primary on the East Coast. The United Church Mission controls the LASILIBA Primary (near PANGEIFUA) and the Catholic Mission maintain primary schools at PANACHAIS, LEMUSMUS, LEMAKOT and LIVITUA.

English is taught and the language usually used in teaching, however an arithmetic lesson at PANACHAIS Primary was conducted in Pidgin whilst the patrol inspected the school.

Details of the schools in the KARA Census Divisor are as follows:

Administration

PANAMECHO Primary School:

Standard 2	12 males	
	10 females	22
Standard 4	12 males	
	9 females	21
Standard 6	11 males	
	9 females	20
		<hr/>
		63



(F) LITERACY (contd.)

47

Teachers: Head Mr. ENOCH KUNAK  
Mr. IVES MESALUN

Proposed 1973: Standard 3 and 5 only.

## LAKURAMAU Primary School:

Standard 3	19 males	
	13 females	32
Standard 5	12 males	
	12 females	24
Standard 6	19 males	
	10 females	29
		<hr/> 85

Teachers: Head Mr. MATHIAS TOVAT  
Mr. MICHAEL PAJEN  
Mrs. DIANA GURUMANG

Proposed 1973: Standards 1, 4 and 6 only.

## PARUAI Primary School:

Standard 3	18 males	
	19 females	37
Standard 5	10 males	
	15 females	25
Standard 6	18 males	
	13 females	31
		<hr/> 93

Teachers: Head Mr. WILLIAM PELL  
Mr. JOHN ALEC  
Mr. NASON TILIMAILIK

Proposed 1973: Standards 1, 4 and 6 only

## NGAVELUS Primary School:

Class 1	13 males	
	8 females	21
Standard 3	11 males	
	11 females	22
Standard 4	14 males	
	10 females	24
		<hr/> 67

Teachers: Head Mr. KAS NAMU  
Mr. MITBUT  
Mrs. MITBUT

Proposed 1973: Standards 2, 4 and 5 only

Catholic Mission

## PANACHAIS Primary School:

Standard 2	8 males	
	5 females	13
Standard 3	7 males	
	8 females	15
Standard 4	6 males	
	5 females	11
Standard 5	6 males	
	4 females	10
		<hr/> 49



(F) LITERACY (contd.)

c16

Teachers: Head Mr. B. T. BLAISSETOMI  
Mr. T. LACHMAN

Proposed 1973: Standards 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6

LEMUSMUS Primary School:

Standard 2	12 males	
	20 females	32
Standard 3	8 males	
	5 females	13
Standard 4	11 males	
	5 females	16
Standard 5	9 males	
	5 females	14
		<hr/>
		75

Teachers: Head Mr. John PAINU  
Mr. Joseph BOMAI  
Mr. Hilary LUPUI

Proposed 1973: Standards 3, 4, 5 and 6

LEMAKOT Primary School:

Standard 2	17 males	
	8 females	25
Standard 3	12 males	
	12 females	24
Standard 4	8 males	
	10 females	18
Standard 5	11 males	
	13 females	24
Standard 6	16 males	
	20 females	36
		<hr/>
		127

Teachers: Head Mr. ALOYSIUS MATAPALAU  
Miss Gertrude TARANGAI  
Mr. Bernard PATESE  
Mrs. Regin SILAKOT

Proposed 1973: Standards 3, 4, 5 and 6

LIVITUA Primary School:

Standard 3	8 males	
	3 females	11
Standard 4	6 males	
	10 females	16
		<hr/>
		27

Teachers: Head Mr. Ferdinand BERANGAU  
Miss Gertrude TARANGAI

Proposed 1973: Standards 4 and 5 only.

United ChurchLASILIBA Primary School:

Standard 3	8 males	
	10 females	18
Standard 4	8 males	
	6 females	14
		<hr/>
		32

(F) LITERACY (contd.)

Headteacher: MISS DOLLY MESULAM  
 Proposed 1973: Standards 4 and 5 only

## MANGAI High School:

Form 1A	20 males	
	15 females	35
Form 1 B	21 males	
	14 females	35
Form 2A	20 males	
	15 females	35
Form 2B	19 males	
	15 females	34
Form 3	23 males	
	7 females	30
		<hr/>
		169

Staff: Headmaster - Mr. Odd  
 Mr. Wright  
 Mr. Pidik  
 Mr. Soli  
 Miss Collett  
 Miss Fullan  
 Miss Chisholm  
 Mr. Kitchen

Proposed 1973: Forms 1, 2, 3 and 4

The other educational facilities available in the KARA is a male and female vocational school at LEMAKOT Catholic Mission. A nursing school is also operated at the mission.

LEMAKOT BOYS VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

This is a newly opened school and is run and financed solely by the Catholic Mission. Students donate \$30 personally per year to cover messing costs. The other revenue is raised by the mission from both within the district and generous donors overseas, usually American. Initially 32 boys were enrolled this year and a basic theory mechanical course of three weeks duration was conducted. Those showing an aptitude in mechanics continued with the course. The others were dispersed into other fields including carpentry, joinery and saw milling.

The particulars are:

Mechanics: 12 students  
 Teacher: Mr. Peter Grundman (Panelbeater-ex-Australia)

Joinery: 6 students  
 Teacher: Mr. Daniel Bokap (Panamafei Villager, ex MHA 1968-72)

Carpentry and Sawmilling - approximately 14 students  
 (a few boys have reported to have left or leaving shortly)  
 Teacher: Hubert of Manus.

The course is open to all boys with Standard 6 from both within New Ireland as well as other districts who are able to pay the \$30 and who are keen and genuinely interested to learn. The duration of a course varies usually according to a boy's ability or the need for further instruction.



(F) LITERACY (contd.)

The majority of the students are boarders and a native styled dormitory and mess has been constructed. A brick building is also under construction and is presently being used as a mechanical and joinery workshop.

LEMAKOT GIRLS VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

This school has been operating successfully for a number of years and the amenities are continually improving. The entire school is now being conducted in permanently styled houses. The girls' dormitory is of similar construction.

Sister HILDEFRIED and Sister EUPHEMIA, both Germans, instruct the girls in sewing, cooking, laundering, handicraft, gardening and mothercraft. There are 31 students enrolled who enjoy a one year course. Students from all parts of the New Ireland District attend the school. Girls personally make application for enrolment but must have Standard 6 qualifications. All students are boarders and must be prepared to pay \$15 per year to cover messing costs. At the completion of the course the girls are presented with certification stating the subjects they have been trained in. It is the aim of the school to educate the girls to assist Women's Clubs and the people themselves at village level.

The Government provides assistance by making teaching aids and tools, such as cooking utensils, axes, shovels etc. available. The mission provides the remainder of the finance necessary to run the school.

LEMAKOT NURSING SCHOOL

35 girls with Form 2 qualifications are presently undertaking a three year course. 10 of the students are from New Ireland and 25 from MANUS. Courses are conducted by a German sister, Sister SANTINA in English. The facilities are good and consist of lecture rooms, practical rooms as well as use of the various wards of the LEMAKOT Hospital. The subjects taught are midwifery, infant welfare, general nursing and first aid. The school is assisted by a Government grant but the mission provides the majority of the school finances.

(b) All the people in the KARA Census Division speak and understand both the vernacular and Pidgin English. The majority of the people have a basic understanding of English and those who have attended school are literate in Pidgin at least.

(c) Students receiving a higher standard of education i.e. High School, University of P.N.G. etc. are:

Manggai High School

Bulunga-Wanariu	M	8/7	Panangai
Marislungo-Kanakos	F	2/10	Pangeifua
Gomin-Kuida	M	6/3	Lavalai
Kasminea-Misu	F	4/19	Luburua
Silakot-Pagolai	M	8/3	"



## (F) LITERACY (contd.)

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Mangai High School (contd.)

Tomup-Pagolai	M	8/5	Luburua
Marolia-Mokis	M	10/20	"
Kute-Pirit	F	16/5	"
Manang Kasolik	F	2/16	Nonöpai
Kulep-Sarangei	F	17/4	"
Fasof-Sambu	F	23/13	"
Eric-Elisa	M	1/6	Sali
Kasmale-Malapen	M	2/14	"
Pokomat-Komberg	F	3/12	"
Bokap Casa	M	6/18	"
Lusiana-Malieai	F	3/22	Paruai
Gemalamun-Yarika	M	8/3	"
Epingara-Tagai	F	9/4	"
Kakalei Fero	M	11/4	"
Ruru Lapan	F	3/4	Lavengararum
Geris Piskot	M	6/17	"
Saramangil-Yayi	M	9/4	"
Kulemu-Pitalot	M	11/5	"
Mandaso-Mandaso	M	5/16	Lauan"
Pukula-Tavakariu	M	8/7	"
Polan-Malisa	M	10/7	"
Matapasok-Kambena	F	12/16	"
Lasowel-Karam	F	1/17	Livitua
Kanan-Bokap	F	9/9	"
Kisaro-Makas	F	11/13	"
Mangat-Orai	F	13/3	Mangai
Lakas-Lasisi	M	15/19	"

Mongop High School

Bolowanis Anton	M	2/15	Belifu
Batatau-Heramon	M	4/15	"
Saurae-Noie	M	7/10	"
Rombol-Beisisigo	F	9/20	"
Pitalot-Lamua	M	6/5	Panamafei
Ilong-Rati	F	7/10	"
Mongus-Marabui	F	14/10	"
Sangau-Kulemu	M	8/13	Lemusmus No. 1
Meramun-Mati	F	14/20	"
Taupis-Songonai	M	18/3	"
Bangas-Wanariu	F	19/17	"
Mikel-Wewei	M	10/5	"
Rebon-Murau	M	10/6	Lemusmus No. 2
Langit-Pulo	M	3/23	Panomana
Kak-Lakau	M	10/3	Lakuramau
Fumararai-Lukakei	F	13/5	"
Donald Palupi	M	18/12	"
Baigun-Sagon	M	2/22	"
Lapu-Misu	M	4/20	Luburua
Taia-Kabawas	F	4/12	Fangalawa
Newalik-Kamatua	F	5/3	"
Nemakas-Temeteko	F	7/21	"
Menamin-Beniamin	F	14/2	"
Nunua-Siberamus	F	14/11	"
Vavinemadas Siberamus	F	14/12	"
Laramin Laru	F	17/3	"
Narau@Borgas	F	1/5	Lemakot
Robol-Belausap	F	2/5	"
Malonga-Welagamos	M	6/13	"
Melaghong Welagamos	M	6/14	"
Lakaber-Wakeri	F	10/3	"
Lukereka-Kakasem	F	11/6	"
Rogaie-Tomapui	F	21/2	"
Pamulogas-Takapan	F	22/3	"
Piskaut-Wanaria	M	23/4	"
Lumidas-Oris	F	25/5	Lemakot
Laga-Siraki	F	26/4	"



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## (F) LITERACY (contd.)

Fangaleo-Balagam	M	1/8	Nonopai
Wakwal-Serawombu	F	7/16	Livitua
Baisi-Papei	M	10/19	"
Paimisok-unknown	F	11/3	"
Bambai-Lasawut	F	14/18	"
Kutau-Kitaban	M	16/8	"
Saiyop-Baha	F	7/4	Mangai
Langas-Marlis	M	19/10	"
<u>Madina Girls High School</u>			
Singa-Murau		9/3	Namasalang
Aungas Aguta		11/23	"
Ngulamin-Kabaragas		4/19	Panamecho
Sinabu-Makison		4/22	"
Laspawal-Matemat		8/4	"
Kamerau-Marlis		11/19	"
Takful-Gamala		12/9	"
Gedi-Larilu		11/6	Lakuramau
Ritikmat-Lukakei		13/3	"
Pitigol-Ragum		20/4	"
Nepat-Kulamare		20/3	Fangalawa
Ulevo-Mariau		3/18	Lemakot
Robol-Welagamos		6/12	"
Tatok-Sungararau		7/10	Nonopai
Maralabung-Palen		5/3	Lavongararum
Iakombat-Piskat		6/15	"
Petti-Wanelau		8/5	"
Tapon Wanelau		8/6	Lauan
Luta-Malisa		10/5	"
Laumel-Pitalot		11/21	Mangai
Talangabe-Pakum		15/5	"
Lumardas-Kia-Ut		12/11	Lavongai
Bagota-Tiamu		8/1	Ngavelus
<u>Rataul High School</u>			
Mogti Tasia	F	1/15	Namasalang
Nauwuh-Lemu	M	12/4	Lemusmus No. 1
Kavisi Mati	F	14/19	"
<u>Utu Boys High School</u>			
Malum Ahanden		5/3	Namasalang
Pamabung-Marabing		9/3	Panamecho
Nakos-Maris		11/20	"
Iamelei-Labonge		4/5	Pangeifua
Leleo-Labonge		4/5	"
Mambute		16/1	Panamafei
Mavas-Maleles		8/4	Lemusmus No. 2
Lambara-Arambani		11/2	Panamana
Siri-Larilu		11/5	Lakuramau
Nonok-Nalik		15/3	"
Gela-Fikia		19/11	"
Oven-Ragum		20/3	"
Gamaluluai-Sugot		25/18	"
Momavus-unknown		28/2	"
Kasolimut-Tom		13/13	Luburua
Lasisi-Orgust		17/4	"
Lumaris-Pigiram		9/6	Fangalawa
Pombi-Pesuset		16/7	"
Natsor-Lapangot		7/13	Lemakot
Turia-Lavanin		9/5	"
Wagili-Maturau		15/15	Nonopai
Wagai-Wusuwusu		20/18	"
Wogel-Kombeng		3/11	Sali
Betifas-Malisa		10/6	Lauan
Pasai-Kombeng		13/12	Livitua
Nganla Kulepmu		1/23	Lavongai
Wogonau Eric		10/5	"
Tobu Watlewai		3/15	Ngavelus

## (F) LITERACY (contd.)

Sogeri Senior High School

Melanga-Aguta	M	11/18	Ramasalang
Sinadeur-Aguta	F	11/21	"
Tangala-Iovanin	F	9/4	Lemakot
Deli-Wanelau	F	8/4	Lavongararum
Naro-Karwork	F	3/4	Lauan
Mubaram-Tiamu	F	7/15	Ngavelus
Sabarakulap-Tiamu	F	7/21	"
Sora-Joseph	F	4/4	Nono

Kerevat Senior High School

Felangas-Sarangei	M	17/3	Nonopai
Numbalis-Malasiba	M	8/2	Sali
Falalagas-Malicai	M	3/21	Paruai
Sairu-Piwas	M	4/12	Livitua

Malaguna Technical College

Kasaolin-Gamala	M	12/8	Panamecho
Turukai-Bumuruau	M	15/18	Panamafei
Kalamames-Makape	M	12/16	Lemusmus No. 1
Melik-Yabung	M	16/22	"
Pisiai-Misirim	F	24/3	"
Gamelatungis-Kuhat	F	5/16	Lemusmus No. 2
Watongas-Arambani	M	10/19	Panamana
Magot-Asi	M	2/9	Lakuramau
Kapilis-Turakai	M	19/3	Nonopai
Iakob-Fero	M	11/3	Paruai
Kulimo-Kawork	M	3/3	Lauan
Minu-Karam	M	1/16	Livitua
Lugakot-Simon	M	7/4	"

University of P.N.G.

Unagui-Kanakos	M	Law 2/9	Pangeifua
Poti-Makis	M	Law 10/3	Luburua
Marupagai-Makis	F	Arts 10/11	"
Muna-Beniamin	F	Dentistry 14/1	Fangalawa
Lumanang-Iovanin	F	" 9/3	Lemakot
Lakobe-Wanelau	F	Course 8/3	Lavongararum
		unknown	
Lamsisi-Yoyi	M	Science 9/3	"
Wavariu-Aisoli	M	Course 11/9	Mangai
		unknown	
Vagaranis-Kia-Ut	M	Medicine 12/9	Lavongai

Paparatawa School of Nursing, Rabaul

Wavinetua-Kakasem	F	11/4	Lemakot
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Forestry College, Bulolo

Sol Kamarol	M	1/15	Sali
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Pt. Moresby Technical College

Pai-Mosi	M	5/21	Lemusmus No. 2
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Goroka Teachers College

Kasik-Piskot	F	6/14	Lavongararum
Kuam-Pitalot	M	11/3	"
Lowal Malisa	F	10/4	Lauan
Larimen-Tamepal	F	11/18	Livitua

Vunakanau Teachers Training College, Rabaul

Aisoli-Mapir	M	15/3	Lemakot
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Papuan Medical College, Port Moresby

Lunivus-Wanariu	F	23/3	Lemakot
Sarah Joseph	F	4/3	Nono



(F) LITERACY (contd.)

<u>Institute of Technology, Lae</u>			
Ronas-WusaWusu	M	20/17	Nonopai
<u>Vudal Agricultural College</u>			
Wekaragis-Pambali	M	5/19	Mangai
<u>Port Moresby Teachers College</u>			
Bosek-Kas	F	2/3	Mangai
<u>Kokopo Teachers College</u>			
Namiti-Heraman	F	4/14	Belifu
<u>Vunapope Mission School</u>			
Matsan-Tokau	F	32/3	Lakuramau
<u>Ulapia St. Peter Chanel College, Rabaul</u>			
Tutuamat-Welagamus	M	6/11	Lemakot
<u>Vunapope Nursing College</u>			
Lalangit-Balasang	F	1/7	Nonopai
<u>Nonga School of Nursing</u>			
Kavisi-Luba	F	7/9	Lavalai
Lasi Cris	F	25/4	Lemakot
<u>Wuneimera Pastor Training College, Rabaul</u>			
Mau-Valut	M	8/1	Lavalai
Lamo-Aramboni	M	10/3	Panamana
Crime-Suot	M	21/9	Lakuramau
<u>Training Nurse, Port Moresby (School or College unknown)</u>			
Dosat-Malik	F	15/4	Lakuramau
Davani-Toliwai	F	26/6	"
<u>Special High School Course, Goroka</u>			
Sikap-Palupi	M	18/9	Lakuramau

(d) There is one male person presently undertaking an advanced course for Public Servants at the Australian School of Pacific Administration in Sydney. He is RIRIS-SINGARARAU (6/1) of NCMOPAI.

(e) Newsheets are distributed to the KARA by the Council, the District Government Liaison Officer, Kavieng; Public Health; Education and Welfare. They are usually educational or informative magazines to keep the people aware of the changes in Papua New Guinea and how the "system" operates. Such newsheets include "NIUS BILONG YUMI" or "OUR NEWS", LAUNUAT LAGASAI (a local monthly Department of S.D. and H.A. publication) and general booklets to induce awareness and encourage economic and social development. The majority of the English publications are not widely read and the Pidgin copy "NIUS BILONG YUMI" appears to be the most popular. The POST COURIER is read by the people conversant and literate in English even though it can only be purchased in KAVIENG.

The radio is an important means of mass media and is widely listened to. All villages have radios though quite often the number of functioning units is usually little more than half. The reason being that batteries need to be purchased and villagers often complain of the cost involved.

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(F) LITERACY (contd.)

The number of radios in the KARA are:

Namasalang	7	Fangalawa	12
Usil	6	Lenakot	12
Laefu	6	Nonopai	12
Belifu	10	Sali	4
Panamecho	9	Paruai	2
Parangai	4	Lavongararum	9
Pangeifua	2	Lauan	8
Panamafei	12	Livitua	12
Lemusmus No. 1	6	Mangai	9
" " 2	12	Lussuk	4
Lavalai	4	Lavongai	3
Panamana	3	Ngavelus	10
Lakuramau	15	Nono	5
Luburua	7		

These figures are approximate only as villagers present at each census were not aware of the actual number

... and not registered because of the lack of funds. ... as the case today with the KARA ... have applied for ... and ...

The houses are constructed either on the ground with ... or raised on low supports ... houses are generally well maintained but the people ...

... (containing) and adequately met by the sea. ... exist at ... but are quite often in bad repair or obsolete.

The traditional New Ireland dress no longer exists. ... of both sexes wear cotton shirts or long tops and ... generally prefer to wear in warm weather. ... in cooler weather, ...

All villagers in the KARA use ... or Chinese ... their houses ... lamps and various ... as well as ...



AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG S.D.O.      Officer compiling: G. D. BAILEY AFO  
 District: NEW IRELAND      Sub-District: KAVIENG  
 Census Division: KARA      L.G. Council: TIKANA

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) The great majority of houses in the area are made from bush materials with sak sak thatched rooves. The trend has however, over the years tended towards an increase of dwellings with corrugated iron roofing. This enables good opportunity for water catchment and does not require constant attention. Many houses on the East Coast are now being constructed with permanent materials, usually brick, cement, sawn timber and corrugated iron. On occasions permanent styled houses are commenced and not completed because of the lack of funds. Such is the case today with the NONOPAI Women's Club. No villagers have applied for bank loans to build private residences and Commonwealth Bank officials believe many people would probably not meet the standard of eligibility to obtain such loans.

The houses are constructed either on the ground with an ordinary sand or dirt floor, or raised on log supports with limbom flooring. Houses are generally well maintained but the people still have a tendency to leave ruined or partly ruined houses lying idle for quite some time. Apart from being unattractive to the eye they are potential fire hazards, dangerous especially to young children and provide shelter for insects and pests.

Sanitary requirements (all villages are located on the coast) are adequately met by the sea. Pit latrines do exist at many villages but are quite often in bad repair or unusable.

The traditional New Ireland dress no longer exists. The aged of both sexes wear cotton skirts or lap laps and generally prefer to remain bare chested. In cooler weather, of an evening or when visiting or being visited the women also wear loose fitting blouses. The younger generation still rely heavily on the lap lap but a number of the males do wear trousers and shirts. Almost all the women from a young age wear a lap lap and a blouse. Young boys generally remain naked until perhaps five or six whereas young females are clothed by their parents much earlier.

All villagers in the KARA use European or Chinese styled utensils in their houses (i.e. knives, forks, spoons, cups, plates, lamps and various cooking utensils) as well as for outside use (i.e. axes, adzes, bush knives, fishing lines hooks, nets and various carpentry tools). The use of these utensils has become a most essential part of village life.



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(G) STANDARD OF LIVING (contd.)

(b) The staple diet consists of taro, sweet potato, singapore sago, native vegetables, chicken, eggs, fish, crabs and turtles, and occasionally pig and cattle. Other food stuffs produced locally include pawpaws, pineapples, lemons, coconuts, melons, sugarcane and other fruits. Tinned meat and fish, rice, sugar, coffee, tea and spices are purchased from locally owned trade stores and trade cars operated from KAVIENG regularly. Bread is also now being purchased since Mr. Peter LUNG and Mr. J. Lawrence commenced a trade car service.

(c) The main community organisations in the KARA are the Women's Clubs and Women's Fellowships. Occasionally village functions are held to promote these clubs and to raise funds. The patrol was invited to attend a fund raising party at LAVONGAI for the East Coast Branch of the New Ireland Women's Association.

The Sisters, Fathers and employees at LEMAKOT Mission occasionally organise social functions including string bands and chorus singing. Chorus practices are held at numerous village churches. The patrol witnessed such practises at the United Churches at MANGAI and LAKURAMAU.

The young people of the KARA are sports minded. The children delight in playing soccer, volleyball and basketball at all the primary, high and technical schools in the area, however, there is no organised competition. MANGGAI High School does, however compete annually in an athletic and sports carnival against other high schools in the district. A number of village soccer and basketball teams do exist and they are keen to enter into the New Ireland Council of Social and Sporting Association (N.I.C.O.S.S.A.) competitions held in KAVIENG but experience transport difficulties. The problem was brought to the attention of the TIKANA Council at its Statutory meeting held at KOP KOP on the 28th September, 1972 but despite communication with N.I.C.O.S.S.A. no action towards commencing a rural/urban competition has eventuated.



AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG S.D.O.  
 District: NEW IRELAND  
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 L.G. Council: TIKANA

(H) MISSION

(a) There are three active missions in the KARA, they include:

Catholic Mission  
 United Church  
 Jehovah's Witness

The Full Gospel Movement, a relatively new mission to the district have also approached villages in the KARA, but does not appear to have many followers nor appear influential.

There is no outward signs of tension or conflict between the Catholic and United Church Missions. The Jehovah Witness faith has, however, caused tension, distrust and ill-feeling in the NGAVELUS/LAVONGAI areas. The Councillor for the Ward, KARAKE-ISRAEL-MARANGAS (3/17), an ex-United Church pastor, advised the patrol that the people were not impressed by this Mission and would like them to be removed from their area. The Witness faith urges people not to chew betel nut, work, use money, send the children to school and not to use the hospital as a means of curing illness. The majority of these teachings are contrary to village life and Administration policy. Despite this fact the faith does have a small band of followers, approx. 20 who previously practised the United Church faith.

(b) The following is a breakdown of the Missions affecting each village:

<u>Village</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
NAMASALANG	United Church
USIL	" "
LAEFU	" "
BELIFU	Catholic
PANAMECHO	"
PANANGAI	United Church
PANGEIFUA	" "
PANAMAFEI	" / Catholic
LEMUSMUS NO. 1	Catholic
" " 2	Catholic
LAVALAI	United Church
PANAMANA	" "
LAKURAMAU	" "
LUBURUA	" 2
FANGALAWA	Catholic
LEMAKOT	"
NONOPAI	" / United Church
SALI	United Church
PARUAI	" "
LAVONGARARUM	" "
LAUAN	" "
LIVITUA	Catholic



(H) MISSION (contd.)

<u>Village</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
MANGAI	United Church
LOSSUK	United Church
LAVONGAI	United Church
NGAVELUS	United Church
NONO	United Church

} and Jehovah's  
} Witness

The United Church Mission have churches of permanent materials built at MANGAI, semi-permanent and native materials at NAMASALANG, LAKURAMAU and LUBURUA and native material dwellings at PANANGAI, LAVALAI, LAVONGARARUM, LAUAN, LOSSUK and LAVONGAI.

The Catholic Mission have permanent style churches situated at BELIFU, LEMUSMUS No. 1, LIVITUA and the Mission complex at LEMAKOT. All are of a similar design, namely long rectangular buildings with wood and fibro walls, cement floor and corrugated iron roofing.

The United Church services are conducted by both permanently stationed Ministers or members of the community. The most outstanding of these Ministers is TIMOT-MARAS who preaches at LAKURAMAU. TIMOT, from UMBUKUL Village on New Hanover arrived at his posting in January, 1972 after four years study at the RARONGO Theological College, Rabaul. TIMOT resides in a European styled house, has a vehicle at his disposal and is obviously liked and respected by the people of the area and his Mission.

The Catholic Mission employs Catechists who preach and maintain the Church in the village. The Catholic Fathers do patrol and conduct the Mass. At LEMAKOT the Mission not only provides a religious service but also hospital facilities, a nursing school, primary school and vocational and technical training for both boys and girls. For more detailed information of the Educational facilities available refer to Area Study (F) LITERACY Sub-Section (a). The Mission also maintains a trade store, sells fuel and sawn timber. The LEMAKOT Catholic Mission complex is under the control of an American priest, Father Vincent FREEH M.S.C. Other expatriate staff include:

	<u>Field of employment</u>
Sister CLEMATIA (German)	Health
Sister HILDEFRIED (German)	Teacher, Girls Vocational School
Sister EUPHEMIA (German)	" "
Sister SANTINA (German)	Teacher, Nursing School
Peter GRUNDMAN (Australian)	Instructor, Boys Voc. Sc.



(H) MISSION (contd.)

Indigenous employees at the Mission include:

Daniel BOKAP	Instructor, Boys Voc. School
Emmanuel SILAKOT	Head teacher, Primary School
Gertrude Tarangai	Teacher, Primary School
Bernard PATESE	" "
Regine SILAKOT	" "

The Mission also employs trained female nurses, drivers, storekeepers and general labourers.

Regular health patrols are conducted by Sister CLEMATIA to immunise infants, provide medical treatment for the young and aged as well as treat minor illnesses and diseases.

(c) The Roman Catholic Mission is the strongest and most influential Mission in the KARA primarily because of its long history dating back to German times and the establishment of a Mission complex at LEMAKOT. The Catholic Mission provides educational facilities at PANACHAIS, LEMUSMUS No. 1, LEMAKOT and LIVITUA in addition to health facilities at LEMAKOT hospital and regular health patrols. As the Boys Vocational School at LEMAKOT incorporates a mechanical workshop local car and truck owners have been using the Mission facilities to purchase fuel, oil and have their vehicles serviced and repaired. Even though the T.F.A. stronghold at the NGAVELUS area is predominantly United Church, the leaders of that association chose to approach Fr. FREEH for administrative and technical advice, not a member of their own faith.

The United Church is influential, especially in the MANGAI area where its high school is located, but not to the extent of the Catholic Mission on an overall basis.

The people's attitude towards the Mission is generally good and they are appreciative of the assistance given, however, a number of people abuse the privileges provided. Fr. FREEH advised the patrol that on quite a number of occasions private truck and car owners would have their vehicles repaired at the Mission but were not willing to pay for the spare parts, the labour being given free of charge. Fr. FREEH, a mechanic by trade, has stated that trucks have obviously on occasions crawled in from KAVIENG to obtain free repairs at the Mission. This, of course, puts a burden on the Mission's financial resources and restricts expenditure in more constructive fields. Quite a number of villagers are prepared on a self-help basis to erect a Church in their village. The patrol witnessed the opening ceremony of a semi-permanent locally built village United Church Chapel at LUBURUA.

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(H) MISSIONS (contd.)

The people of the KARA have mixed beliefs about religion and the elderly are probably still a little confused especially with so many new Missions arriving in the district. MARIS-BALAT (1/1) of BELIFU (or LAUREN MARIS) openly stated that he was a Catholic but still retained traditional beliefs which contradicted a little of what his Christian faith dictated. It would appear many villagers adopt a similar attitude, that is to say, have a foot in each paddock so one will be ready when the day arrives.



AREA STUDY

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Officer Compiling: G. D. Bailey APO  
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 L.G. Council: TIKANA

(I) NON-INDIGENES

(a. Non-indigenes activities in the KARA besides Missionaries and teachers is confined to plantations, and transport services, trading enterprises and logging.

There are eighteen non-indigenous plantations operating in the KARA. They are:

1. LAMERNAWAI Plantation, owned by John SEE TO and Co and managed by Gordon SMITH.
2. PANAMECHO Plantation, owned by Bruce TSANG, managed by a labour foreman, LUKAS PAMAK.
3. LEMUSMUS Plantation, owned and managed by SEE TO YAK.
4. WINIK Plantation owned by Allan Robert MCPAUL, managed by a labour foreman, DIMA SIMAI.
5. PANAMAU Plantation, owned by Bruce TSANG. Production at a standstill.
6. SICACUI Plantation, owned and managed by J. H. Walker.
- 7 and 8. MARAMAKAS and LAKURAMAU Plantations, owned by POLIAMBIA Estates, managed by Trevor HOLDGES.
- 9 and 10. FANGALAWA and LEMAKOT Plantations owned by GEE KOK and Co. but now under lease and managed by Maurice KAPSIS.
11. BAJIA Plantation owned by Poliamba estates and managed by P. K. Murray.
12. LAKURAFANGA Plantation owned by SEETO KWOCK CHEONG, managed by William McCornelly.
- 13 and 14. SALI and LASOA Plantations owned by SEETO FONG HEE.
- 15, 16 and 17. KATU, LOSSUK and KAPSU Plantations owned by W. A. LUSSICK, managed by his son, Michael.
18. ULUL-NONO Plantation owned by L. F. Croyden. Management under change.

Copra is grown on all of these stations and cocoa to a smaller extent. Beef cattle are used at LAKURAMAU Plantation to keep it free of undergrowth. They are proving successful and are more reliable and efficient than the labour employed. These cattle may be purchased and it is anticipated that if facilities for the dressing of carcasses become available this form of enterprise could provide an alternative means as a money earner for the area.



(I) NON-INDIGENES (contd.)

S. W. THOMAS and Son run daily bus services along the BULOMINSKI Highway, one departing KAVIENG and the other NAMATANAI in the morning and arriving at each others ports that afternoon. The buses used are 28 seater Toyota Coasters and S.W. Thomas and Son presently have three, two on perpetual runs and one replacement. These buses call in at every village, mission or plantation in the KARA on the way should anyone wish to embark or disembark. This company also has the contract to collect and deposit the mail at various sites en route. The company also operates a transport business which can collect or deliver cargo anywhere within the KARA.

Mr. Bruce LUCY, who is married to a local woman, resides at PANAMAFEI Village on the West Coast. At the time the patrol visited the area Mr. Lucy was absent in Bougainville and was unavailable for comment. Mr. Lucy possesses a number of vehicles including a white Mazda 200, a white Toyota 15 seater mini-bus and two Isuzu trucks ( 1 two ton and 1 2.5 ton). Mr. Lucy has applied to TIKANA Council and the respective authorities in Port Moresby for permission to operate a bus service from KAVIENG to the West Coast. When the patrol visited the area the bus was operating irregularly only as a P.M.V. The trucks are available for hire and each is controlled by a local driver who is paid commission rates on the work he under takes. Mr. Lucy also started a small poultry farm, but the patrol was advised that over 100 of his fowls died during the recent drought.

Peter and Nora LUNG, Bruce TSANG and Jim LAWRENCE all operate trade cars down the BULOMINSKI Highway. Mr. TSANG and Mr. Lawrence together with SEE TO YAK service the West Coast Rd. The goods offered for sale include rice, tinned foodstuffs, cool drinks, bread, matches, tea, coffee, sugar soap, small quantities of hardware goods and a limited amount of drapery. With the exception of SEE TO YAK all the trade cars deal solely in cash. SEE TO YAK will accept uncut coconuts as payment, usually 10 coconuts for 10 cents worth of goods. These trade cars are very successful and people will sit on the road side for hours waiting for them. Bruce TSANG and S. W. THOMAS and Son purchase cocoa wet-beans from within the KARA.

The only expatriate logging operations in the area are being undertaken by Strebor & Co (Mr. R. Roberts, Managing Director) on a timber lease at the rear of LAKURAMAU Plantation. The actual work has been sub-contracted to Mr. David Kerr of Rabaul. At the time the patrol visited the site Mr. John WONG and seven workmen were cutting timber and stripping the logs of bark. A good conventional wheel drive coronous road had been constructed commencing about quarter of a mile north of PANAMANA



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(I) NON-INDIGENES (contd.)

Village on the BULOMINSKI Highway and extending into a thickly timbered area approximately 1½ miles directly inland. The equipment employed on the project included power saws, axes, one timberjack and one timber jinker. Work commenced on October, 3rd, 1972 and when the patrol inspected the site on November 8th, 1972, 266,000 superfeet had been transported to LOSSUK Bay ready for export to Japan.

(b) A number of plantations including LAKURAMAU, BAIA and KATU still employ indentured labour from the New Guinea mainland in reasonable numbers. Other plantations do maintain a small pool of contract labour but it appears that there is a tendency to employ casual workers from a large pool of drifting labour who roam throughout the district. The manager from LAMERNAWAI Plantation, Mr. Gordon Smith advised the patrol that he employs gangs of labourers for short periods and has very little difficulty in replacing them. Local KARA villagers on the whole prefer not to work on plantations. This is not correct in all cases as villagers do casual work clearing bush and cutting copra and cocoa. For example, five males and one female from LAVALAI Village are permanently employed as labourers on SICACUI Plantation. Five local villagers from FANGALAWA and LUBURUA villages also work on a casual basis on FANGALAWA-LEMAKOT Plantation.

The labour statistics at each plantation are:

Plantation	Agreement Workers	Casual Workers	Piece Workers	Date of last labour inspection
LAMERNAWAI	4	16	-	18.5.71
PANAMECHO *	-	6	3	13.11.72
LEMUSMUS	-	15	-	3.8.72
WINIK *	-	8	-	2.8.72
PANAMAU	Work	ceased		
SICACUI	9	27	-	19.3.72
MARAMAKAS	-	20	-	12.10.72
LAKURAMAU (LUBURUA)	32	14	-	12.10.72
LEMAKOT	4	31	-	11.12.71
FANGALAWA	Incorporated with LEMAKOT			
BAIA	14	18	-	27.9.72
LAKURAFANGA	-	-	6	27.9.72
SALI	No statistics available			
LASOA	As above			
KATU	22	33	-	18.7.72
KAPSU	=	2	-	27.9.72
ULUL-NONO	-	9	20	12.10.72
TOTAL	85	199	29	<u>Grand Total</u> - 313

(I) NON-INDIGENES (contd.)

Within all the non-indigenous businesses operating throughout the KARA the majority of positions are made available to the local people. Those positions held by expatriates are that of company directors, managers or performing some form of supervisory role. At PANAMECHO and WINIK Plantations indigenous managers are now in charge. All the unskilled and semi-skilled positions at each of the businesses mentioned are open only to indigenous people.

Plantations managers have stated that casual work is available to local people but they are generally not interested, e.g. LAKURAMAU Plantation manager Mr. HODGES has offered work but received a poor response.

(c) Expatriate owned plantations are and have been outlets for locally produced primary produce. LAKURAMAU Plantation for example has purchased cocoa wet-beans and many plantations, especially LEMUSMUS on the West Coast purchase dry coconuts from the local producers. As stated earlier S. W. THOMAS and Son and Bruce TSANG Purchase cocoa wet-beans, especially from the southern portion of East Coast KARA where fermentaries are not readily available.

The only plantation with a radio receiver in the KARA is SICACUI Plantation on the West Coast. This plantation is the only one inaccessible by road and it is forced to transport all produce to market by sea aboard the plantation workboat.



AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG  
 District: New Ireland  
 Census Division: KARA

Officer Compiling: G. C. Bailey APO  
 Sub-District: KAVIENG  
 L.G. Council: TIKANA

(J) COMMUNICATION(a) Roads:

The BULOMINSKI Highway or the East Coast Road and the West Coast Road are the main operational roads in the KARA. The BULOMINSKI Highway links KAVIENG and NAMATANAI, a distance of 164 miles. The West Coast Road commences at the FANGALAWA crossover and extends to NAMASLANG, a distance of 24.5 miles. Public Works Department are presently working in the KULOT and MANDAK Census Divisions and it is hopefully anticipated to link with the West Coast Road with starts at the KARU crossover in the BAROK Census Division. Both of these roads are sealed with coronous, are in reasonable condition, and any conventional car or motorcycle is able to use them.

Quite a number of minor or feeder roads exist throughout the KARA. They include:

LEMUSMUS/SICACUI Road (West Coast) - commenced originally by rural development funds under supervision of Mr. J. I. Abernethy A.P.O. from KAVIENG Sub-District Office with labour provided by local villagers, as well as by local plantation owners. Tikana Council has received further rural development funds on the project and has expended \$5,075 to date. \$2,500 has been allocated to the project for the 1972/73 financial year but work has not commenced because the Council cannot match the grant in cash and the people of the area are not prepared to work on a self-help basis. Conventional drive vehicles are able to use the road in <sup>reasonable</sup> all weather conditions from PANAMAFEI to the LEMUSMUS No. 1 village turnoff. From LEMUSMUS No. 1 to WINIK Plantation four-wheel drive vehicles are essential in bad weather. The road continues from WINIK to LAVALAI Village but before vehicles will be able to use it a number of fallen trees will have to be removed and a bridge constructed over the BOLBO River.

LAKURAMAU TIMBER LEASE Road - this is a newly constructed coronous sealed road which gives access to all kinds of vehicles in all weather conditions to the land situated behind LAKURAMAU Plantation. It commences at the BULOMINSKI Road about ¼ mile north of PANAMANA Village and extends approx. 1½ miles inland. This road was primarily built to open up good timber land but at the completion of logging operations will provide a good access to the interior. This road is on alienated plantation land but the timber lease is expected to

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(J) COMMUNICATIONS (contd.)

eventually encompass locally owned land on another lease, thus opening the land for the local villagers.

LAKURAMAU Road - this road is situated a little distance north of LAKURAMAU Village; commences at the BULOMINSKI Highway and extends 1.3 miles into the interior. This portion of the road is sealed with coronous and can be used by conventional drive vehicles. The road continues but is nothing more than a rough track. Construction was effected in two yearly stages, the more recent being 1972/73 when \$1,500 was made available by rural development funds under the direction of officers of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. The road was design d to open up locally owned land to plant cocoa to be sold to the recently dissolved LAKUBUL Cocoa Society. Very little plantings have been effected to date.

KAPSU-BAGATERE Road - this road was initially commenced by prisoners from the KAVIENG Corrective Institute and more lately by the TIKANA Council with rural development fund assistance. The road extends initially through KAPSU Plantation and later into bushland, a total of approximately 2 miles. Four wheel drive vehicles would be preferable although a conventional drive vehicle would be able to negotiate the initial sections in reasonable weather. Good land has been opened up but virtually no development of the land has eventuated.

NGAVELUS Road - NGAVELUS Villagers have cleared secondary bush in preparation for a road which will be constructed to gain access to the TUKUVUL FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (T.F.A.) proposed sawmill in the thickly wooded interior. Heavy duty plant belong to the T.F.A. are expected to commence work in early 1973.

(b) Sea:

The only deep water harbour in the KARA is located at LOSSUK Bay on the East Coast, approximately 25 miles from KAVIENG. The only wharf in the area is located at SICACUI Plantation. The KARA has virtually very few sites for the construction of wharves, and indeed very little need because of the many roads in the area.

KAVIENG is used as the inter-District/Overseas wharf. Villagers do, however, commute by canoe, speedboat and workboat from LEMUSMUS to DJAUL Island.

(c) Air:

There are no aerodromes in the KARA and there is little need for them because of the close proximity of all villages in the KARA to the category Y KAVIENG airstrip.



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(J) COMMUNICATIONS (contd.)

(d) Rivers:

KARA has many rivers but none worthy of note. All are virtually useless for transportation purposes. The TOLBO River on the West Coast does however offer private shelter for speedboats and canoes wishing to visit LAVALAI Village. This small river only extends approximately 100 yards inland from the sea before being sealed off by a bridge.

AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG  
District: NEW IRELAND  
Census Division: KARA

Officer Compiling: G. D. Bailey APO  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L. G. Council: TIKANA

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(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

Within the KARA there are many males and females engaged in technical and clerical types of work. The majority of the skilled workers are employed at either the major centres of New Ireland or in other districts.

NONOPAI Village on the East Coast is the most amazing village with regards people employed in technical and clerical skills. They have 1 University lecturer, 1 doctor of medicine, 2 dentists, 1 dental assistant, 1 commercial pilot (the first in Papua New Guinea), 1 District Officer, 9 teachers, 1 electrical technician, 6 clerks, 1 public servant, 1 bank clerk, 1 postal officer, 1 plant operator, 2 storekeepers and an Aid Post Orderly. Many other members of NONOPAI own their own businesses, run hire cars and are assistant artisan tradesmen.

The following is an itemised list of the people involved in this form of work throughout the KARA.

(Refer to attached lists, please)



NAME	SEX	CENSUS REF.	CLASSIFICATION	VILLAGE	PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
Tokau-Komolu	M	3/10	Public Servant	Namasalang	Port Moresby
Matagaus-Penga	M	1/14	Teacher	Usil	Chimbu
Hanson-Tabui	M	2/13	Mechanic	"	Rabaul
Bomidas-Aramis	F	1/3	Nurse	Laefu	Lemakot Hospital
Kambaso-Ladeng	M	7/10	Mechanic	"	Rabaul
Semi-Luwangit	M	11/1	Teacher	"	Duke of York
Kali-Anton	F	2/14	Clerk	Belifu	Tikana L.G.C.
Takap Heramon	M	4/12	Teacher	"	Tanga Island
Tomari-Heraman	M	4/13	Public Servant	"	Manus
Bomat-Pagile	M	19/1	Teacher	"	Karu
Koi-Besarong	M	2/3	Public Servant P.W.D.	Panamecho	Namatanai
Maraka-Kambagso	M	4/1	Carpenter	"	Munawai
Fiskaut-Makison	M	4/20	Clerk	"	Port Moresby
Naraba-Matemat	M	8/3	Mechanic	"	Rabaul
Narbong-Kaskas	M	8/17	Clerk	"	Kavieng
Vanariu-Nawusok	M	15/1	Teacher	"	Djaul Island
Pasakpat-					
Salamangas	F	15/22	Nurse	"	Kavieng Hospital
Banga-Saban	M	17/12	Public Servant	"	Rabaul
Stanley Kunak	M	20/6	Public Servant	"	PWD Kavieng
Wabau-Wanariu	M	8/16	Teacher	Panangai	Rabaul
Edwin-Moris	M	1/5	"	Pangeifua	Madang
Tolemau-Simaran	M	11/4	"	"	Rabaul
Maris-Kanam	M	2/20	Council Clerk	Panamafei	Lavongai L.G.C.
Bokape-Lisagai	M	5/1	Teacher	"	Lemakot
Matlouan-Lisagai	M	8/1	"	"	Lihir
Pitalot	M	8/10	Clerk	"	Rabaul
Vandalu-Lisagai	M	8/18	PIR	"	Port Moresby
Wanuma-Pitalot	M	10/18	Public Servant	"	PWD Rabaul
Kaging-Pitalot	M	11/11	Teacher	"	New Guinea mainland
Kulemu-Sugot	M	19/4	Driver	"	Transport Kavieng
Balinei-Migel	M	1/16	Teacher	Lemusmus No. 1	Lihir
Sipias-Migel	M	2/7	Broadcast Officer	"	A.B.C. Rabaul
Laviviriu-	M	5/1	P.I.R.	"	Port Moresby
Gamalapin					
Lakabe-Pinai	F	10/4	Nursing Sister	"	Vunapope
Leves-Makapa	M	12/16	Carpenter	"	Lemusmus

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NAME	SEX	CENSUS REF.	CLASSIFICATION	VILLAGE	PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
Ngailas-Pakasup	M	16/11	Clerk	Lemusmus No. 1	Mobil Kavieng
Tangal-Tarambale	M	19/4	Unknown	"	D.C.A. Port Moresby
Simbaringit-Wewei	M	20/3	Clerk	"	Port Moresby
Maris Wewei	M	20/4	Mechanic	"	N.I. Motors, Kavieng
Samarei-Pakasup	M	21/7	Teacher	"	Lamelaua
Bau-unknown	M	4/1	Clerk	Lemusmus No. 2	PHD Kavieng
Bakwar-Maleles	F	8/3	Nurse	"	Nonga
Pasino-Murau	M	10/4	Agricultural Off.	"	D.A.S.F., Pt. Moresby
Wagila-Wanariu	M	12/17	Teacher	"	Lavongai
Watori-Mandau	M	13/1	Local Court Magistrate	"	Okapa
Sambutan-Watori	M	13/3	Broadcast Officer	"	Radio Rabaul
Gasmari-Wanariu	F	14/14	Teacher	"	Mongop High
Somara-Wanariu	F	14/15	Welfare Officer	"	Lemusmus
Naseti-Kuida	F	6/2	Nurse	Lavalai	Namatanai
Tolau-Reo	M	8/21	P.I.R.	"	Port Moresby
Malusan-Sivitan	M	10/3	Captain, workboat	"	Sicacui Plantation
Maralu-Nakos	M	4/21	Clerk	Panamana	Elcom. Pt. Moresby
Arotsu-Wimat	M	8/11	"	"	Port Moresby
Wilson-Lotugop	M	11/7	Public Servant	"	PWD, Namatanai
Pombi-Gila	M	7/18	Clerk	Lakuramau	Rabaul
Wandalu-Larilu	M	11/3	"	"	D.A.S.F. Lae
Lerewi-Larilu	M	11/4	Public Servant	"	Malaria control, Kavieng
Rauan-Tokulau	M	14/2	P.I.R.	"	Wewak
Pilip-Palupi	M	18/8	Printer	"	Bible Society, Lae
Wawienda-Ragam	F	21/1	Public Servant	"	Lakuramau
Wanariu-Sugot	M	24/7	Public Servant	"	D.A.S.F. Manus
Porgi-Sugot	F	25/2	Teacher	"	Namatsnai
Ngakat-Sugot	M	25/10	Public Servant	"	D.A.S.F. Kerevat
Pita-Karabu	M	31/1	Clerk	"	Transport Kavieng
Serengup-Mamus	M	36/1	"	"	Treasury, Kavieng
Gasmala-Batu	M	1/16	"	Luburua	Customs, Rabaul
Kiut-Batu	F	1/17	"	"	Rabaul
Masaro-Kagasum	M	3/3	Electrician	"	Lae
Sausai-Landawa	M	3/19	Radio Operator	"	Lae
Belanai-Misu	M	4/17	Clerk	"	Presently in custody, C.I.B. Kavieng
Longe-Misu	M	4/18	P.I.R.	"	Port Moresby
Rofai-Luriu	M	6/6	Teacher	"	Port Moresby
Tavavariu-Luriu	M	6/17	Broadcast Officer	"	Port Moresby

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NAME	SEX	CENSUS REF.	CLASSIFICATION	VILLAGE	PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
Matapo-Tulanga	M	12/12	Ship Captain	Luburua	Port Moresby
Sielawupul- Tokonor	F	13/3	Teacher	"	West New Britain
Tameulla- Tokonor	M	13/4	"	"	Madang
Kamos-Tamikuwa	M	14/10	"	"	New Hanover
Walik-Piskaut	F	18/19	Nurse	"	Rabaul
Matapula- Kabawas	M	3/10	Teacher	Fangalawa	Lemakot Primary
Rangit-Kabawas	M	3/17	Policeman	"	Kainantu
Garkap-Kabawas	M	4/1	P.I.R.	"	Port Moresby
George-unknown	M	6/13	Carpenter	"	Kavieng
Pasingalau- Kurumisa	M	8/17	Technician	"	Elcom, Buka
PigiramLagiri	M	9/3	Driver	"	Transport, Kavieng
William unknown	M	10/9	Operator	"	Taskul
Kaberanau-Momo	M	12/17	Teacher	"	Livitua
Silakot-Beniamin	M	13/19	"	"	Lemakot
Kiapin-Seeto Yak	M	2/3	Clerk	"	Kavieng
Tasier-Bongas	M	1/3	P.I.R.	Lemakot	Port Moresby
Bokap-Mariau	M	2/12	Teacher	"	Tabar
Erau-Mariau	F	3/12	Nurse	"	Rabaul
Rakom-Kakasem	M	11/3	Teacher	"	Tunakanau Teachers College, Rabaul
Itilen-Unagui	M	11/19	Carpenter	"	PWD Rabaul
Malatana-Maligo	M	13/11	Broadcast Officer	"	ABC Port Moresby
Rogavat-Maligo	F	13/17	Teacher	"	Mongop High
Vilmarus-Mapir	M	15/4	P.I.R.	"	Port Moresby
Rangating Takapan	M	17/2	Broadcast Officer	"	Port Moresby
Lambarai-Takapan	M	17/12	P.I.R.	"	Port Moresby
Sabutan-Sulunga	M	18/8	Policeman	"	Rabaul
Babariu-Luwakot	M	20/2	Mechanic	"	PWD Rabaul
Silunga-Oris	M	25/3	P.I.R.	"	Port Moresby
Lasisi-Siraki	M	26/2	Electrician	"	Euka
Beragai-Boski	M	2/2	Teacher	Nonopai	Mt. Hagen
Wasingole-Kasolik	M	2/14	Clerk	"	Kavieng
Perai-Kasolik	M	2/15	Clerk	"	PWD Kavieng
Nuf-Kasolik	M	2/20	Public Servant	"	PWD Port Moresby

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NAME	SEX	CENSUS REF.	CLASSIFICATION	VILLAGE	PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
Gasa-Kase	M	3/10	Clerk	Nonopai	Rabaul
Wasangula-Sungararau	M	6/12	District Officer	"	Port Moresby
Masin-Sungararau	M	7/1	Dentist	"	A.S.O.P.A. Australia
Itong-Chawan	F	7/2	"	"	P.H.D. Kavieng
Lamon-Gasmala	M	4/7	Operator	"	PWD Kavieng
Bagota-Sungararau	F	7/15	Clerk	"	Dept. of Labour, Kavieng
Tamepakan-Punui	M	7/22	Clerk	"	S.D.O. Kavieng
Kambawas-Berat	M	8/15	Aid Post Orderly	"	Lemusmus No. 1
Lamboran-Mamawaus	M	9/14	Lecturer <i>Student</i>	"	University of P.N.G.
Lapi-Sokeng Tip	M	10/6	Postal Officer	Nonopai	P. & T. Kavieng
Lavet-Gargar	M	10/11	Secretary	"	P.H.D. Buka
Wokai-Lavet	M	10/15	Doctor	"	Port Moresby
Tametap-Lavet	M	11/1	Teacher	"	Madang
Murau-Fangalalas	M	12/14	Storekeeper	"	Kafe Coffee Pltn.
Mamalei-	M	13/1	Teacher	"	Chimbu
Mailiu-Kulemo	M	13/15	"	"	Popondetta
Rusmat-Maturau	F	15/14	"	"	Manus
Pasingabon-Sigilis M	M	17/18	Bank Clerk	"	Commonwealth Bank, Kavieng
Longorgan-Sigilis M	M	18/1	Commercial pilot	"	Ansett, Port Moresby
Tamerapui Lamusong M	M	18/2	Storekeeper	Stoke	Kafe Coffee Pltn.
Kafila-Tiligas	F	18/20	Teacher	"	Kimbe
Namis-Tiligas	F	18/21	"	"	Goroka
Tenas-Wusawusu	F	20/15	"	"	Rabaul
Meletana-Wusawusu M	M	20/16	Technician	"	Elcom Pt. Moresby
Inmat-Wusawusu	M	21/1	Dental Asst.	"	PHD Mt. Hagen
Lapansang-Wusawusu M	M	21/12	Clerk	"	Labour Rabaul
Kase-Lavet	M	23/1	Teacher	"	Port Moresby
Simagi-Elisa	F	1/5	Nurse	Sali	Namatanai
Mamus-Kambarol	M	1/22	Fisheries Officer	"	D.A.S.F. Kavieng
Bata-Malapen	F	2/18	Typist	"	Development Bank, Pt. M.
Wangera-Matopen	F	2/23	Teacher	"	Buka
Serangap-Mamus	M	5/11	Clerk	"	Treasury, Kavieng
Kas Sol	M	10/1	Teacher	"	Sali
Titus-Tafula	M	1/4	Driver	Paruai	Transport Kavieng
Demsai-Tafula	M	1/14	Teacher	"	Namatanai
Iwis-Tangis	M	2/12	"	"	Panamecho
Putunain-Kasogar	F	3/5	Welfare Officer	"	Madang

(12)



NAME	SEX	CENSUS REF.	CLASSIFICATION	VILLAGE	PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
Wandelu-Tirikulei	M	4/1	Teacher	Paruai	Namatanai
Kaplimut-Sovil	M	4/9	"	"	Balimo
Langure-Longos	M	5/13	Bricklayer	"	Paruai
Nong-Lamsisi	M	6/15	Public Servant	"	D.A.S.F. Rabaul
Turu-Pitalot	F	7/13	Nurse	"	Lae
Tangas-Lapalave	F	7/20	Teacher	"	Rabaul
Yarika-Koletmo	M	8/1	"	"	Paruai
Tangaros-Tagai	F	9/3	Librarian	"	Boroko
Wokas-Mamaragan	M	10/13	Plumber	"	PWD Lae
Anis-Nangia	M	12/1	Postal Officer	"	P. & T. Kawak
Garufo-Lelei	M	2/15	Navy	Lavongararum	Manus
Rakmat-Tatauan	M	7/22	Teacher	"	Mt. Hagen
Horatius Igula	M	10/16	Savings and Loan Societies O.I.C.	"	New Ireland
Turu-Pitalot	F	11/17	Nurse	"	Kundiawa
Lapanbitua-Pasinkos	M	4/4	Public Servant	Lauan	Buka
Soso-Lungak	M	5/3	P.I.R.	"	Lae
Lapuk-Manau	M	6/4	Technician	"	OTC Lae
Kaval-Manau	F	6/5	Typist	"	Rabaul
Nombar-Pesikan	M	7/7	Operator	"	PWD Mendi
Suruman-Tavakariu	M	7/21	Teacher	"	Tari SHD
Wagali-Malisa	M	10/3	Radio Announcer	"	Port Moresby
Tamengit-Tavakariu	M	10/16	Teacher	"	Rabaul
Koton-unknown	F	10/17	"	"	"
Irau-Manau	F	12/7	Dental Assistant	"	PHD Kavieng
Mangan-Tavakariu	M	13/14	Postal Officer	"	P & T Rabaul
Levir-Piwas	M	4/11	Teacher	Livitua	Anir
Lakaber-Simon	F	7/3	Typist	"	Welfare, Kavieng
Ito-Balanei	M	8/6	Teacher	"	Noutsi Census Division
Piskaut-Banei	M	9/1	"	"	West New Britain
Wenatung-Kamak	M	10/3	Elcom Officer	"	Goroka
Limbet-Kamak	F	10/5	Nurse	"	Rabaul
Tarangai-Papei	F	10/18	Teacher	"	Lenakot
Pengas-Rakum	M	11/21	Heavy Machine Operator	"	Lae
Masor-Pegalun	M	12/8	Broadcast Officer	"	ABC Rabaul



NAME	SEX	CENSUS REF.	CLASSIFICATION	VILLAGE	PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
Patalan-Kombeng	F	13/9	Teacher	Livitua	New Hanover
Panakapin-Kombeng	F	13/10	Nurse	"	Vunapope
Turakai-Kuteri	F	14/10	Administrative Officer	"	University of P.N.G.
Malakau-Lasawut	F	14/16	Nurse	"	Mt Hagen
Laidan-Pagasup	M	15/13	Tralwer Master	"	Madang
Korombung-Lapun	M	16/19	P.I.R.	"	Wewak
Batok-Boronai	M	1/13	Public Servant	"	PWD Kavieng
Karake-Boranai	M	1/18	P.I.R.	Mangai	Port Moresby
Kasino-Kalis	M	4/1	Rules Inspector	"	Tikana L.G.C.
Makalo-Kasino	M	4/4	Clerk	"	Madang
Pita-Aunal	M	5/13	Mechanic	"	West New Britain
Tomas-Baha	M	7/9	Clerk	"	Labour, Rabaul
Kepitan-Piris	M	7/15	Public Servant	"	Rabaul
Tamelakau-Pambai	M	8/1	Teacher	"	Sohun
Limbet-Boranai	F	8/2	"	"	Port Moresby
Wasiring-Kare	M	11/1	Public Servant	"	PWD Kavieng
Lapandasok-Kare	M	10/21	P.I.R.	"	Port Moresby
Matanais-Aisoli	F	11/20	Nurse	"	Kavieng
Kaplimut-Singuwa	M	12/18	Navy	"	Manus
Tapiang-Gat	M	13/2	Public Servant	"	Rabaul
Manda-Crai	F	13/4	Typist	"	PWD Kavieng
Konda-Aisoli	M	14/17	Associate Superintendent	"	Education, Kavieng
Wawar-Watong	M	17/4	P.I.R.	"	Port Moresby
Gamare-Aisoli	F	18/4	Teacher	"	Piliwa
Paulo-Marlus	M	19/9	Bank Clerk	"	Commonwealth Bank, Kavieng
Rabas-Wavariu	M	3/1	Carpenter	"	Rabaul
Latei-Langariu	M	5/15	P.I.R.	Lossuk	Pt. Moresby
Jenette-Maras	F	6/3	Welfare Officer	"	Welfare, Kavieng
Igua-Utmat	M	7/3	Carpenter	"	Rabaul
Bangamat-Bowau	M	8/9	Doctor of Medicine	"	Chimbu
Malep-Levi	M	9/14	Policeman	"	Rabaul
Tom - Levi	M	10/1	P.I.R.	"	Pt. M.
Masung-Sina	M	11/9	Policeman	"	"
Sakail-Asea	M	1/13	Teacher	Lavongai	Kavieng Primary
Niteau-Asea	M	1/18	Public Servant	"	Kavieng
Sinbaremus-Mangui	M	6/3	Policeman	"	Kieta
Lamaset-Mangui	F	6/4	Ledger/Machinist	"	Commonwealth Bank, Kavieng



NAME	SEX	CENSUS REF.	CLASSIFICATION	VILLAGE	PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
Sau-Mangui	M	6/6	P.I.R.	Lavongai	Port Moresby
Pusok-Rambana	M	7/7	"	"	"
Ruth-Anos	F	14/14	Teacher	"	Rabaul
Tete-Nason	M	16/8	Public Servant	"	PWD Lae
Eric-Paulo	M	16/18	Foreman Painter	"	Rabaul
Wakati-Saulai	M	1/17	Carpenter	Ngavelus	Ngavelus
Pukula-Tiamu	M	6/10	Public Servant	"	PWD Madang
Matakal-Tiamu	M	6/18	"	"	" Wewak
Tami-Tiamu	M	7/1	Clerk	"	Development Bank (not posted)
Ngavato-Tiamu	F	7/8	Public Servant	"	SD & HA Pt. M.
Tuksakui-Mariau	M	10/8	Warder	"	CIB Pt. M.
Rikan-Boronei	M	13/3	Public Servant	"	PWD Pt. M.
Doris-Vatio	F	17/2	Teacher	"	Ngavelus
Silakot-Lakaiva	M	1/17	Carpenter	Nono	West New Britain
Kem-unknown	M	4/9	Teacher	"	Port Moresby
Nasau-Joseph	F	4/10	Typist	"	"
Kablemut-Sovel	M	5/10	Teacher	"	Daru
Sokaleuw-Eni	F	5/11	"	"	-
Rita-Wusi	F	6/2	"	"	West New Britain
Beriman-Iguat	M	7/1	Clerk	"	Co-op, Kavieng
Lokorona-Lapan	M	8/1	Sawmiller	"	West Coast N.I.
Baluva-Lakaia	M	9/12	Carpenter	"	Nono

AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG S.D.O.  
District: NEW IRELAND  
Census Division: KARA

Officer compiling: G. D. BAILEY APO  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L.G. Council: TIKANA

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) The traditional system of land tenure and inheritance is matrilineal. Clan members have usufructuary rights to Clan land through their mother. Land inheritance in the KARA is however undergoing change as there are instances of patrilineal inheritance. This is usually carried out in the following manner. Whilst the male is still alive and working the ground of his particular clan his wife with assistance from her clan may organise a feast to buy the land by giving pigs, mis or money. If the husband's clan are appreciative of the feast and the efforts the wife has put into the ground they can approve the land being transferred to the wife and children after the death of the husband. This customary practice of obtaining land is referred to traditionally as "KATAM".

(b) There are no individuals who hold land or lease from the Administration or the Crown. There are many land disputes between individuals and clans in the KARA. The Councillor for Ward 5 MALAFOIAP-LIMAFU (11/17) of BELIFU claims that many people on the West Coast are concerned about their land boundaries and want their blocks surveyed by a government officer. TIKANA Council has proposed passing a Land Use Rule which ~~will~~<sup>could</sup> help alleviate this problem. As Demarcation Committees have not been very successful in the past the Council's new rule may be equally disappointing. Perhaps government leasing of land to individuals or clans could be considered as an alternative solution to the problem. Before such a system could be adopted the people would have to be fully informed of land tenure conversion as very few villagers are really familiar with it.

(c) Cash cropping has long been established in the KARA. The main crops are coconuts, cocoa, coffee, rubber and market garden produce. Plantings of economic crops are usually individually owned but cases of clan plantings are also evident. The T.F.A. has communal coconut plantings at both LEMUSKUS No. 1 and NGAVELUS. All of these trees are still immature.



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AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG S.D.O.  
District: NEW IRELAND  
Census Division: KARA

Officer compiling: G. D. BAILEY APO  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L. G. Council: TIKANA

(L) STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

The people of the KARA are politically aware though in varying degrees. Most people comprehend the basic machinery of government but confusion or uncertainty on various points still exist in almost everyone's mind. The patrol conducted political education discussions after census completion on topics including:

- (a) 1972 House of Assembly elections.
- (b) Members of the House
- (c) Political parties
- (d) Formation of the National Coalition Government and the Opposition Government and their roles.
- (e) Administrator's Executive Council
- (f) Timing of self-government and what it means.
- (g) Australia's policy towards Papua New Guinea after self-government.
- (h) National Unity
- (i) Need for hard work at an individual basis to encourage better economic development and importance of supporting the Government.
- (j) Various Local Government affairs.

At all villages the people were attentive and appreciative of being informed of the changes occurring in the country and how the system operates. Judging from the questions asked and the people's attitude in general it would appear that the younger to middle aged generations are well informed. As a rule the aged do not enter readily into discussion, therefore, it is difficult to ascertain their political awareness. Women are not politically interested to the same degree as the men and very rarely questioned the patrol on political topics. A brief outline of political awareness at village level as experienced by the patrol is:

WEST COAST

Namasalang -

People are politically aware and very active in political topics. Numerous questions asked and clarification requested over self-government and various Local Government topics. Patrol extremely well accepted and loud applauding received after screening political education slides. KUNAK (BENNY) KOMALU (3/17) most active villager in discussions.

Usil -

People are politically aware but appear generally disinterested. Slides were screened. Very few questions asked.

Laefu -

As per USIL.

(L) STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT (contd.)

Belifu -

Very active in discussions especially MARIS BALAT (or LAUREN MARIS) (1/1) who asks many questions and clarifies points to other villagers. Appreciative of slide screenings.

Panamecho -

Another very active village in discussions. Numerous questions asked about self-government, namely fear of lawlessness, fear of attack from some foreign power and would Australia help, fear of increased taxation. Interested in politics but the people are still a little uncertain. WANARIU-SOLANGA (13/15) most active villager in discussions.

Panangai/Pangeifua -

Attentive at discussions but very few questions asked. Prefer to discuss Local Government topics which concern them directly.

Panamafei -

Politically aware but concern expressed over lack of confidence in Papua New Guineans governing themselves, special reference to money and technical ability. Many questions asked.

Lemusmus No. 1 and 2 -

Politically aware but unless the matter under discussion directly concerns them these two villages appear to be disinterested. PISKAUT-LAMAJUA (10/7) was active in discussion and one of the few who asked questions. PISKAUT translated a political education talk given by the patrol into the local vernacular, KARA for the benefit of the village elders.

Lavalai -

As per USIL.

- Panamana
- Lakuramau
- Luburaa
- Lemakot
- Paruai
- Sali
- Lossuk
- Mangai

) Villagers are politically aware and entered freely into discussion. No outstanding comments made that would indicate any major form of confusion. The self-government issue accepted with little comment.

- Fangalawa
- Lavongararum
- Nonopai

) Villagers are politically interested and asked numerous questions. Knowledge of central government appeared good but clarification concerning self-government was requested. People also very interested in Local Government issues.

Livitua -

As per USIL.

Lauan -

Political education talk given by Cr. TAVAKARIU-MALANBES (11/1) in the local vernacular, KARA. All were attentive and appeared to understand all that was said.



(L) STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT (contd.)

Fangelawa } Villagers are politically interested and asked  
Lavongararum } numerous questions. Knowledge of central govern-  
Nonopai } ment appeared good but clarification concerning  
self-government was requested. People also very  
interested in Local Government issues.

Livitua - As per USIL.

Lauan - Political Education talk given by Cr. TAVAKARIU-  
MALANES (11/1) in the local vernacular, KARA. All were attentive  
and appeared to understand all that was said.

Ngavelus } Villagers are very politically aware though not  
Lavongai } in the proper perspective their government would  
Nono } like them to be, example, anti-Council feelings.  
These villages were influential in the mid-60's  
by cargo cult beliefs and more recently by various  
economic development organisations. Their  
history has moulded certain beliefs which affect  
their attitude to politics on the local scene.  
This only applies to those villagers who followed  
the cargo cult, the T.K.A. and to a lesser  
extent, the T.F.A.

Fragmentation has occurred in the past at LEMUSMUS  
Nos. 1 and 2, LOSSUK, LAVONGAI, NGAVELUS and NONO between members  
of the T.K.A. and non-members. A difference of opinion, still  
exists at each of those villages but the different factions co-  
exist peacefully.

The people of the KARA are in constant contact with  
Europeans and have been for some time. School teachers,  
Missionaries, plantation managers and private business men maintain  
contact on a day to day basis. They, plus visits from Government  
officers and Members of the House, namely Mr. Perry KWAN, M.H.A.  
and Mr. OBED BOAS, M.H.A. help provide a general awareness of the  
political scene. Quite a number of people in the KARA have attended  
school, college and University in Australia and other countries  
overseas. The fact that the KARA has 62 people employed as teachers  
throughout Papua New Guinea would indicate the people are well  
educated and therefore, politically aware. The ex-President of  
TIKANA Council MARIS-BALAT (or LAUREN MARIS) (1/1) of BELIFU  
visited Australia with other councillors on an inspection tour in  
1971.

13

AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG S.D.O.      Officer compiling: G. D. BAILEY APO  
 District: NEW IRELAND      Sub-District: KAVIENG  
 Census Division: KARA      L.G. Council: TIKANA

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) Coconuts and cocos are the main economic trees grown in the KARA. Other crops including coffee robusta, peanuts, tobacco, root staples, bananas and sago are also grown economically but in smaller quantities. The latest D.A.S.F. statistics of the number of trees planted are itemised on Appendix A. These statistics are for the year 1969/70 and are the only ones available; no doubt the recent drought will have adversely affected the numbers. Please note that the figures provided are relevant to village owned trees only.

(b) According to the latest D.A.S.F. estimates there are 260,000 village coconut bearing trees in the KARA which produce 522 tons of copra annually, a value of approximately \$55,000.

94,052 village cocoa bearing trees produced 232 tons of  wet  beans, a total value of approximately ~~\$21,000~~. Statistics of other miscellaneous economic crops grown in the KARA are: 1969/70 (latest D.A.S.F. figures) -

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Amount produced</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Value</u>
Peanuts	4 tons	10 c. per lb	\$896
Tobacco	2 cwt	No value quoted	
Root staples	10 tons	2 c. per lb	\$448
Bananas	1 ton	10 c. per lb	\$224
Sago	2 tons	2 c. per lb	\$ 89.60

(c) Up to date figures of the number of economic trees and production figures are not held by the KAVIENG Agricultural Officer.

(d) Market gardening enterprises are operated in the KARA though not on a large scale. Production also tends to be irregular. Foodstuffs grown include sweet potato, singapore, taro, various tropical fruits and vegetables. Markets include the regular one held in KAVIENG in addition to small roadside stalls which usually sell sago, betel nut, ground roots and tropical fruits. LEMAKOT Mission and MANGAI High School purchase market produce from nearby villages. Another market recently became available when indentured plantation labourers were paid full wages instead of receiving rations. Many of these people now purchase locally produced food.



(12)

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA (contd.)

(e) All wage earning labourers earn the regulated rural wage rate of \$5.90 per week. Drivers and semi-skilled persons receive higher weekly wages. Many workers including drivers employed by Mr. Bruce Lucy from PANAMAFEI and loggers are paid piece work rates.

(f) In the KARA there are a number of Co-Operatives functioning. They include:

- i. North-East Kara Co-Operative Limited Branches at MANGAI and NGAVELUS, operate a trade store and buy copra.
- ii. NONCPAI-SALI Co-Operative Limited, operate a trade store and buy copra, recently re-opened after a period in recess.
- iii. LAKURAMAU Co-Operative Limited, operate a trade store but presently not functioning, the co-operative is now in recess.
- iv. South West KARA Co-Operative Limited, branch at PANAMECHO, buys copra.
- v. North West KARA Co-Operative Limited, branch at LEMUSMUS No. 1 but presently in recess.

Numerous other Co-operatives have operated in the KARA but unfortunately not very successfully. For example, FANGALAWA Co-operative Ltd. and LEMAKOT Co-operative Ltd. are two previous societies that are now in liquidation. The people are dubious and distrustful of societies because of their bad history of them dying, the members money along with them. The main reason for their failures are mis-management and bad patronage by members.

Another society that is presently in liquidation is the LAKUBUL Cocoa Society. It was a reasonably large organisation that had many members from both the KARA East and West Coasts as well as from the NALIK Census Division. Fermentaries were operated at NAMASALANG and LAKURAMAU and at FATMILAK (NALIK Census Division). It had approximately 480 members all of whom bought shares at \$1 each. Any member with 20 or more had the right to vote at meetings, there being only 200 eligible to do so. The society commenced in October, 1969 and held its first meeting at the old Council Chambers at MANGAI. Mr. Lawrie MIENJTES, a Co-operatives Officer, assisted to set up the organisation and to elect office bearers. MOKIS-SOPAI (10/1) of LUBURUA Village was elected President. Since that date the society has had three European advisers including Mr. TURNER, Mr. Richardson and Mr. TOLSON all officers of the Department of Agriculture, Stocks and Fisheries. In its last year of operation the society handled 120 tons of cocoa and experienced a gross turnover of \$25,000. The members at a meeting held in the latter part of 1972 decided to close the society and form smaller ones at FATMILAK, LAKURAMAU and NAMASALANG. LAKUBUL is presently in liquidation but no new associations to date have been formed.

(11)

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA (contd.)

Mr. TOLSON advised the patrol that LAKUBUL collapsed because of:

- i. mismanagement, e.g. misuse of the societies truck,
- ii. fall in world prices,
- iii. members did not patronise the society fully.

Saving and Loan Societies (commonly referred to as Credit Unions in other countries) are operating in the KARA. Mr. HORATIUS IGUA of LAVONGARARUM Village is presently the district representative for the society and his office is located at KAMA Village in the NALIK Census Division. The first step in organising a society is the formation of a Savings Club which must have at least 20 members, preferably of one ethnic group. These clubs operate similarly to a joint savings bank account in that members deposit money in the club and receive interest but cannot obtain a loan. This prepares members to understand the system and gain responsibility as members. After a period of time the club will be judged on its merits and it will be decided if it can be registered as a Saving and Loan Society. Once accepted members are only eligible for loans. In the KARA there are five Savings Clubs and only one Society. They are:

Savings Clubs

Village	Name of Club	No of members	Commencement date	Present assets
NAMASALANG	BIFAT	27	June, 1972	200.00
MANGAI	PUN	24	10.11.68	861.70
PANACHAIS	PANABELI	31	29.10.72	86.00
LEMUSMUS	LEMUSMUS	30	Feb., 1970	644.97
LAKURAMAU	NALIVA	29	25.8.68	1,147.58
Total assets				2,940.25

Savings and Loan Society

PARUAI	MAMALUS	Assets:
		No. 1 account (cheque) 27.47
		No. 2 account (reserve fund) 48.82
		No. 3 account (loans) 1749.00
		\$1825.29

The loans include:

	<u>Amount</u>
1. Purchase of truck deposit	\$150
2. Purchase of truck	690
3. Purchase of truck registration	25
4 to 9. Coconut buyers	654
10. Pig fencing	80
11. High School fee	30
12. To repay a Development Bank loan	60
13. Accident expenses	60
\$1749	



(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA (contd.)

10

Many of these loans are well over two years old and virtually no attempt has been made to repay them. The Savings and Loan Society is now seriously considering instituting legal proceedings to regain this money. As a Savings Club, NAMALUS was most successful but since it has been registered as a society members have abused it and it is now in a precarious position. In its present state dividends cannot be paid to the members therefore the society is not fulfilling its main function.

(g) There are no outstanding entrepreneurs by European standards, however, a number of indigenous businessmen do exist who operate trade stores, run hire cars, buy copra and produce their own economic crops. They include:

ALFRED MALIS of LAUAN, has received a Development Bank loan for \$200 to run a trade store. Despite earlier failures Alfred solicited the assistance of the Business Advisory Officer, KAVIENG whereby his annual turnover increased to over \$3,000. Alfred also runs a hire Landrover and owns the only permanently built copra drier in the village.

LAUREN MARIS for MUMAF Group, (BELIFU (West Coast) has been operating a trade store, running a vehicle and buying copra as well as producing economic crops since 1968. The group has received two Development Bank loans, \$1430 and \$200 respectively, but despite a few peak periods is not functioning impressively. The Business Advisory Officer, KAVIENG, Mr. Charlie KEA advises that the group is capable of running the business but have allowed mis-management to occur and do not heed advice.

ROBIN KAPTIS of NAMASALANG, has received a Development Bank loan for \$300 and despite earlier failures is now operating a reasonable trade store. His estimated annual turnover is \$4,800.

PASAN-PURPURO (19/1) of LAKURAMAU, an elderly gentleman owns a red Toyota utility which is constantly on hire to local villagers or carrying his own produce to KAVIENG. PASAN employs a fellow villager, LOKO-TOGAMIT (12/1) as a driver.

WAKERI-LAPASANG (10/1) of LEMAKOT owns and operates two NISSAN utilities as well as operating a copra drier for use by himself and other villagers. WAKERI employs a fellow villager as a driver.

(h) Many KARA villagers operate Commonwealth Savings accounts and a smaller number current accounts. As the villagers tend to use another name when registering themselves at the Bank it is almost impossible to gauge actually how many have accounts or how much.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA (contd.)

Other villagers with Rural Development Bank loans

include:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>PARTICULARS</u>
Alfred Malisa	LAUAN	1,100	20 acres, coconuts and cocoa
Balo Poli	PANACHAIS	1,190	30 acres, coconuts and cocoa
Eliap Kaplimut	NONO	785	25 acres, coconuts and cocoa
Joseph Tiamu	NGAVELUS	850	20 acres, cocoa
Mensip Kakata ) Gabriel Mailen )	LEMAKOT	265	Pig fence
Ontimo Kasap	HONOPAI	340	9 acres, coconuts and cocoa
Samuel Wakae	SALI	220	5 acres, coconuts
Tom Rigan	LUBURUA	640	12 acres, coconuts and cocoa
Be-Noah	LAKURAMAU	500	Copra drier.

(i) Villagers constantly complain about the difficulty to pay the yearly ten dollars head tax to TIKANA Council. I believe all fit males are quite able to. This assumption is based upon:

- a. the amounts paid into Savings Clubs and Societies - refer Section (f)
- b. The amount of money received from primary produce - refer Section (b)
- c. examples (no names quoted) of how much villagers have in Commonwealth Savings Accounts.
- d. witnessing villagers cashing Copra Marketing Board cheques at the local bank.
- e. money wasted to buy and run village cars, utilities and trucks with a life span of approximately 3 to 4 years.
- f. the healthy appearance of the people
- g. amount of money invested to join associations and societies, eg. T.K.A. and later T.F.A., \$10 initial fee and \$1 yearly dues; LAKUBUL sells shares at \$1 each - over 200 villagers had in excess of 20 shares; dues to numerous co-operatives.
- h. the ease with which Council tax is paid when a villager receives a tax-defaulter summons.
- i. personal experience witness villagers purchasing \$46 bicycles, \$35 shotguns, \$30 transistors etc.
- j. the costs of traditional feasts, e.g. whilst the patrol was at LUBURUA a feast was witnessed where 10 pigs were consumed at an average value of \$40 each - \$400 is involved.  
Refer to KARA Patrol Report No. 1A of 1971/72 conducted by Mr. R. G. SAKER, P.O. - Situation Report Page 2 - "Whilst at LEMAKOT the patrol witnessed a feast at which 23 pigs, each with a value of at least \$40 were slaughtered, cooked, cut into portions and distributed. This was equivalent to the distribution of at least \$920.00,
- k. the attitude of TIKANA Councillors who obviously believe the people are able to pay.



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(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA (contd.)

For reasons of non-payment of tax, please refer to SITUATION REPORT No. 5 - ATTITUDE TOWARDS TIKANA.

(j) As indicated in section (b) the total amount in 1969/70 received for primary produce namely coconuts and cocoa is \$76,000. No doubt the figure will now be somewhat higher. The average per capita income on this figure along would be: total value of primary produce divided by total population on \$76,000 divided by 4525 = \$16.79 to the nearest cent.

The average per capita income for village stationed adult males over 15 years would be: \$76,000 divided by 1247 = \$60.94. Approximately 8% of all adult males living in the village are involved in some form of full time employment including labourers for Public Works, Missions, Plantations and private businesses or are drivers, storekeepers and fishermen. This would imply nearly 100 are regular wage earners netting at least \$5.90 per week each. This would increase the income of the area by \$30,680. It is estimated that a further 10% are temporarily employed for short periods as labourers and stevedores thus raising the income in the area by approximately \$6,000.

A more realistic income summary in actual cash in the area would be:

Primary produce	\$76,000
Miscellaneous produce (refer section (b))	1,657
Regular wage earners	\$30,680
Casual workers	6,000
	<hr/>
	\$114,337

Using this figure the per capita income for village stationed adult males over 15 years would be: \$91.70. Taking into consideration the value of subsistence crops grown and various miscellaneous items overlooked the figure would be somewhat more.

*Totals*

*Income per capita =*

*Income*

*Pop*

*= \$114,337*

*4525*

*= \$25.27 approx*

*7/2*

ECONOMIC TREE  
STATISTICS 1969/70

COCOA SOLE  
PLANTED  
(ie. No shade)

COCOA  
INTERPLANTED  
(ie. with shade)

COCONUTS

COFFEE ROBUSTA

	COCOA SOLE PLANTED (ie. No shade)	COCOA INTERPLANTED (ie. with shade)	COCONUTS	COFFEE ROBUSTA
Average density of planting i.e. trees per acre	340	250	100	N.S.A.
Total crop as at 30.6.69	94,955	14,400	335,600	1,100
New plantings	4,500	4,200	6,400	-
Replantings and replacements	-	-	2,000	-
SUB-TOTAL	99,455	18,600	344,000	1,100
Less Retirements, misses and losses	2,500	3,200	10,000	700
TOTAL CROP 30.6.70	96,955	15,400	334,000	400
Maturity: Bearing	84,555	9,500	260,000	400
Not bearing	12,400	5,900	74,000	-
Total production for year (tons)	232		522	N.S.A.
Estimated number of growers	560		2170	3

N.S.A. = No Statistics Available



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AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG S.D.O.  
District: NEW IRELAND  
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Officer compiling: G. D. Bailey APO  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L.G. Council: TIKANA

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(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY .

(a) There is a large amount of arable land available for planting economic cash crops. The Council built road KAPSU-BAGATERE, LAKUBUL Co-operative Society road at LAKURAMAU and the logging road at LAKURAMAU Plantation provide excellent access to land which with initiative, finance and hard work could be further developed. The patrol observed similar land at many other areas inland on the East Coast when inspecting village gardens. The West Coast from PANAPAEI to NAMASALANG does not offer much hope of further plantings inland because of the close proximity of the mountain range to the sea.

Although new plantings of coconuts and cocoa continue each year the people are not utilising all the land available. A number of reasons for this include a general lack of initiative, laziness and difficulty for the hard working villagers to obtain more land. Government Agricultural Officers have advised the patrol that they do not make a practise of encouraging further coconut plantings because of the slump in world prices. They do, however, encourage cocoa planting but unless there is shade which is usually provided by coconut trees the standard and amount of cocoa produced is not very impressive. This, of course, in itself must encourage the planting of coconuts, wait six years and then plant cocoa. After the recent drought the people of New Ireland have become somewhat depressed and reluctant to seriously consider mass planting of new crops. Agricultural Officers are critical of villagers who have been granted Development Bank loans to plant cash crops but who have done very little that was expected of them.

(b) Land is available for market gardening but often requires fertilising. The LEMAKOT Catholic Mission complained to the patrol that the land they have available to plant vegetables has been exhausted over the years and even fertilizers have failed to greatly improve the situation. The local people refused to make more land available even though the food produced is consumed by students and staff of the Mission. MANGAI High School also plant their own vegetables and fruits and they have been successful to date. The school also purchases sweet potato, taro, singapore and various fruits off the local villagers to supplement what they cannot produce.

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(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY (contd.)

TIKANA Council proposes to construct a new town market in KAVIENG in the near future. It is hopefully anticipated that the standard and range of market garden produce is improved so that the town residents, both European and native are not so reliant on imported foodstuffs.

(c) Apart from Plantations the local people plant their own crops. In the interim periods between planting and when the tree is bearing work can be found locally on Plantations, on either a casual or piece-work basis. Many KARA villagers are employed as part time stevedores in KAVIENG by W. MEEHAN and Co. and BURNS PHILIP when the large overseas boats call into port.

(d) There are possibilities of introducing new activities or increasing existing ones in the KARA. The Department of Agriculture believes the cattle industry could be promising and a number of cattle projects are presently operating in the district though none in the KARA at present. The villagers at LEMAKOT and FANGALAWA do, however, possess a couple of beasts though not on an organised basis.

Logging companies are presently working at LARURAMAU and shortly the T.F.A. will be opening a sawmill inland from NGAVELUS in their newly acquired timber lease. More timber right purchases are expected in the future as timber is removed from existing leases. The timber industry is opening up the land by the construction of coronous roads as well as clearing the land. The T.F.A. has been approached about the possibility of the government commencing an oil palm industry much similar as in West New Britain on the land that will be cleared on the KAVIENG timber lease. Before the industry can be seriously considered, however, feasibility tests will have to be carried out, the local people willing and an interested investor able to construct a factory.

A fishing industry could be considered on a similar scale as the Department of Fisheries operate in the TIGAK Islands, i.e. purchase locally caught fish, cray fish etc. and freeze them. The councillor for Ward 10 KARARE-MARANGAS (3/17) of MANGAI feels there is a need for such an industry in the KARA East Coast.



(4)

AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG S.D.O.  
District: NEW IRELAND  
Census Division: KARA

Officer Compiling: G. D. Bailey APO  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
J. G. Council: TIKANA

(C) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Please refer to SITUATION REPORT No. 5

AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG S.D.O.  
District: NEW IRELAND  
Census Division: KARA

Officer Compiling: G.D. BAILEY APO  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
L.G. Council: TIKANA

(F) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Although the system of government is not fully understood by all the attitude towards the central power is generally good. The only breakdown may occur when various government officers carry out their duties which the people do not like or force issues on the people. For example, policemen arresting people in the village or Agricultural Officers enforcing the conditions on debtors who have Development Bank loans.

People are still confused between the Australian Administration, the Papua New Guinea government within the House of Assembly and the Australian government. A number of older villagers believe Australia has the ultimate power whilst the younger people can understand that the House of Assembly is a powerful institution that has a bulk of the say in country's affairs.

The KARA people are pro-establishment in that they have accepted a system which is ruled from a central government, and whilst they may not agree with all its policies they do respect it. This is confirmed by the number of individuals or clans who approach all the government departments for assistance, and advice, and the number of KARA villagers employed in responsible positions in the Public Service.

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(2)

AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG S.D.O.  
District: NEW IRELAND  
Census Division: KARA

Officer Compiling: G. D. BAILEY APO  
Sub-District: KAVIENG  
.L.G. Council: TIKANA

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(Q) ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES & FACILITIES.

Hotels, Guest Houses

No hotels or guest houses exist as such throughout the KARA. Accommodation is adequately met by Council/Village rest houses, Women's Clubs and Fellowships or plantations. On occasions accommodation is available with private individuals who have relatively large houses. The clubs usually charge \$1 to \$1.50 per night, quite often meals being included. Accommodation is available at the following villages without imposing on private individuals:

West Coast

Namasalang  
Laefu  
Usil  
Panachais  
Pangeifua  
Lemusmus No. 1  
Lavalai

East Coast

Lakuramau  
Fangalawa  
Nonopai  
Mangai  
Lossuk  
Lavongai

Service Stations and workshops

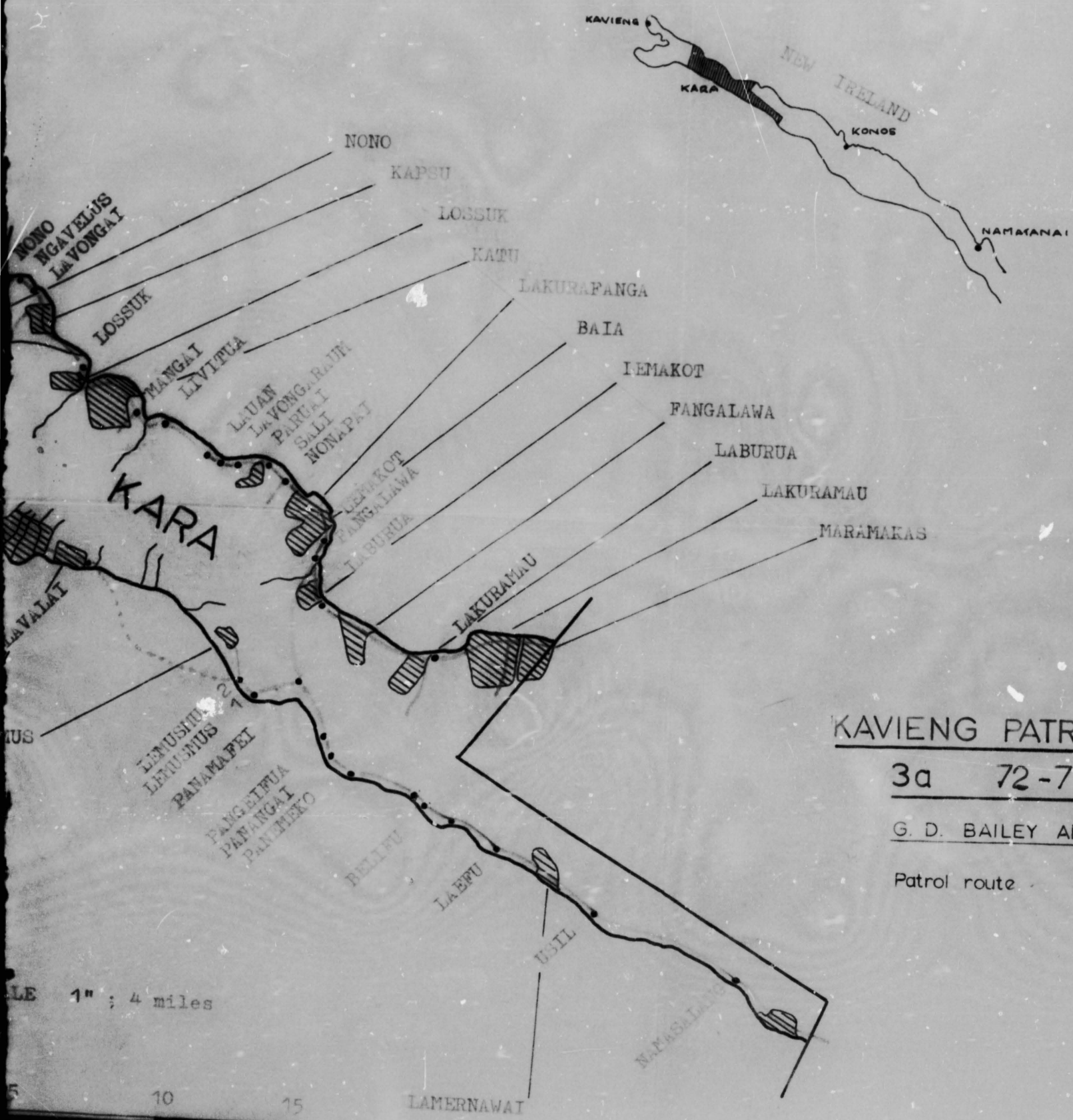
There are no service stations throughout the KARA although the LEMAFOT Mission can sell fuel at 50 cents per gallon or provide it free to Administration vehicles on the guarantee that it will be reimbursed. The Mission also has a workshop in the Vocational School which is willing to repair and service privately owned vehicles for a nominal cost.

Fuel and minor repairs are usually available at most of the plantations.

Transport

The KARA is served by a regular 26 seater bus service along the BULOMINSKI Highway and a number of P.M.V.'s operate on both the East and West Coasts. Locally owned cars are available for hire at most villages. Canoes can be hired at LEMUSMUS Nos. 1 & 2 and LAVALAI for commute between those villages at nominal cost.

LOCALITY SCETCH

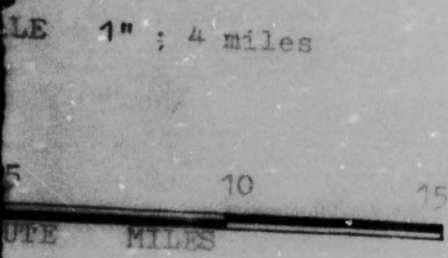


KAVIENG PATROL

3a 72-73

G. D. BAILEY APO

Patrol route







3A

## PATROL REPORT

Report number: No. <u>3A</u> of 1972/73	Objects of patrol: To assist Mr. Bailey initially in census duties
District: New Ireland	Station: KAVIENG Sub District Office.
Patrol conducted by: Mr. G. Bailey	Subdistrict: KAVIENG
Area patrolled: KARA Census Division	Designation: Assistant Patrol Officer
Duration of patrol: 24/10/72 to 27/10/72	Personnel accompanying: P. White
Last D.D.A. patrol: 26/7/71 to 26/8/71	Number of days: 5
Last O.L.G. patrol: Tax patrol July 72	Total population of area: 4,328
Map reference: Fournil Kavieng Milinch Lossuk Panaras	Council area: TIKANA L.G. Council
	House of Assembly Electorate: KAVIENG OPEN NEW IRELAND REGIONAL

The District Commissioner,  
NEW IRELAND District,  
KAVIENG.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 64 To 66	( ✓ )
Patrol Instructions,	( ✓ )
The Report and my comments,	( ✓ )
Area study,	( - )
Updating of area study,	( - )
Situation Reports No's 1- ,	( - )
Patrol map,	( - )

DATE: 27/11 1972

*R. Saker*  
Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Report No's. 1-	( )
.....	( )
.....	( )
District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report.....	Above average Average Below average

Date: / / 19

District Commissioner



DA 67-9-10

# PATROL REPORT

Report number: 4 of 1972/73  
 District: NEW IRELAND  
 Patrol conducted by: P.M. WHITE  
 Area patrolled: NALIK CENSUS DIVISION  
 Duration of patrol: 6/11/72 - 20/11/72  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: 19/10/71-3/11/72  
 Last O.L.G. patrol: TAX PATROL August '72  
 Map reference: Fourmil KAVIENG  
 Milinch LOSSUK

Objects of patrol: Census Revision, Area Study,  
 General Administration matters  
 Station: KAVIENG SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE  
 Subdistrict: KAVIENG  
 Designation: Assistant Patrol Officer  
 Personnel accompanying: NIL  
 Number of days: 13 days  
 Total population of area: 1,951  
 Council area: TIKANA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL  
 House of Assembly Electorate: KAVIENG OPEN

The District Commissioner,  
 NEW IRELAND District,  
 KAVIENG

In respect of this patrol, I attach  
 Field Officers Journal Folios 69 To 73 (✓)  
 Patrol Instructions (✓)  
 The Report and my comments, (✓)  
 Area study, (✓)  
 Updating of area study, (-)  
 Situation Reports No's 1- (-)  
 Patrol map, (✓)

DATE: 15/12/1972.

*R. Saker*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

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

*Area Study Done*

In respect of this patrol, I attach  
 Area study, (✓)  
 Updating of area study, (-)  
 Situation Report No's. 1- (-)  
 District Headquarters assessment of  
 Patrol & Report.....  
 Above average  
 Average  
 Below average

Date: 29/12/1972.

*J.A. Holmes*  
 District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
20/11/72	BOL	13	19	28	23	-	-	2	1	86
8/11/72	FATMILAK	47	54	54	60	2	-	10	4	231
10/11/72	FOSSOA	52	57	83	64	-	-	6	6	268
9/11/72	KAFKAF	33	27	34	26	-	1	4	5	130
8/11/72	KAMA	21	10	21	16	-	1	-	2	64
20/11/72	LAMALAU	22	20	37	23	-	-	2	1	105
16/11/72	LARISLABA	51	37	52	57	5	1	14	7	224
13/11/72	LAUAPUL	35	40	53	47	-	1	12	5	193
15/11/72	LOGOGON	27	22	38	41	4	1	16	6	155
14/11/72	MEDINA	52	51	75	72	8	6	24	17	305
17/11/72	MUNAWAI	33	24	47	46	3	3	21	13	190
<hr/>										
1,951										



JJT:RW

P.O. Box 2396  
KONENGEU

67-9-10

25th January, 1973

The District Commissioner  
New Ireland District  
P.O. Box 103  
KAVIENG

KAVIENG PATROL NO.4 of 1972/73

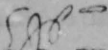
Reference your minute of 29th December, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Area Study Reports arising out of the above patrol of NALIK Census Division, as submitted by Mr. P.M. White, Assistant Patrol Officer.

Mr. White has again submitted another comprehensive Area Study Report.

However, a Situation Report could have been extracted from his observations, as the patrol took two weeks before completion. e.g. From Section L Stages of Political Development, Political Education could have received significant attention as it was one of the objects of the patrol and as well attitudes towards Local Government.

Nevertheless Mr. White's efforts are commendable.

  
S.J. PEARSALL  
a/Secretary

(34)

AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG                      Officer Compiling: P. M. WHITE APO  
District: NEW IRELAND                Sub-District: KAVIENG  
Census Division: NALIK                U. G. Council: TIKANA

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(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) The NALIK Census Division is situated on the East Coast of the New Ireland Mainland. Eleven villages are found in the NALIK Census Division viz. BOL, FATMILAK, FOSSOA, KAF KAF, KAMA, LAMALUA, LARISLABA, LAUAPUL, LOGOGON, MEDINA and MINAWAI Villages. All the villages are located on the East Coast Road on the coast.

The topography of the Census Division ranges from flat coastal plains (3 to 4 miles inland) to a mountain range (Schleinitz Range) which rises to over 700 feet in places. Several small streams meander their way from the mountains (some underground) to the sea in the NALIK Area.

The climate is hot and tropical due to the New Ireland District's proximity to the equator although the maritime influence of the surrounding ocean, i. e. Trade Winds, tends to control temperature to a degree to the mid-80's F range. The annual rainfall varies between 130 to 160" per year. Rainfall is generally evenly spread between both the south east and north west seasons, although this year a pronounced dry spell of over 4 months (July to October) with no substantial rains falling in this period.

The natural vegetation of the area is mainly tropical rain forest, although stretches of kunai grass are found on the coastal plain. Coconuts and cocoa line the East Coast Road and extend back into the hinterland.

Soils are extremely variable with the most predominant type being dark brown clay loam.



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(A) INTRODUCTION (contd.)

(b) The NALIK Census Division is bounded on the North by KARA Census Division, on the south by NOATSI Census Division and on the west by KULOT Census Division. It lies 51 miles from KAVIENG and is 22 miles in length. KONOS Patrol Post is 14.5 miles from the Census Division on the East Coast Road and NAMATANAI 91 miles from NALIK area. The NALIK Census Division is part of the KAVIENG Sub-District and is administered from KAVIENG Sub-District Office. New Ireland District headquarters are situated at KAVIENG.

Road transport is the only means of access to the NALIK area. The nearest aerodrome and shipping points are located in KAVIENG.

(c) The NALIK Census Division has been under Administration control (either German, Australian or Japanese) for 88 years; firstly under the Imperial German Government from 1884 to 1914; Australian Administration from 1914 to 1942 (1914 to 1921 under Australian Military Occupation); between 1942 and 1945 New Ireland was occupied by Japanese troops; the Australian Government resumed Administration from 1945.

Basically the NALIK people are pro-Administration and law abiding. Contact by Government Departments has been maintained, no doubt helped by the ease of access to this census division, as well as other Census Divisions situated on the East Coast road.

No cargo cult activity was observed during the patrol. The T.K.A. - Tuk Kuwuk Aisok and the newly formed T.F.A. - Tutukul Farmers Association are not present in the NALIK Census Division.

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AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG                      Officer Compiling: P. WHITE, A.P.O.  
District: NEW IRELAND                Sub-District: KAVIENG  
Census Division: NALIK                L. G. Council: TIKANA

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(B) POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) Attached is a copy of the 1972/73 Village Population Register (see inside of patrol jacket).

Summary of Village Population Register:

Population Previous Census	1971/72	1940
ADD	births	45
	Migrations In	39
	Sub Total	2024
LESS	deaths	38
	Migrations Out	35
	TOTAL	<u>1951</u>

Birth Rate = 2.3 per 100

Death Rate = 1.9 per 100

Natural Increase = .4 per 100

The Natural Increase of .4 per 100 people is a dramatic fall off in normal growth rate for this Census Division when compared with the 1969/70, 1970/71 figures:

1969/70

Birth rate = 2.5 per 100 people                      Births 748

Death rate = 1.3 per 100 people                      Deaths 26

NATURAL INCREASE = 1.2 per 100 people

1970/71

Birth Rate = 2.9 per 100 people                      Births 58

Death rate = 1.03 per 100 "                      Deaths 20

NATURAL INCREASE = 1.96 per 100

The unusually high death toll of 38 people for 1972/73 census has resulted in this reduced Increase Rate of growth. A major percentage of deaths were from villagers over 50 who died of natural causes. Three deaths were the results of



(31)

(B) POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS (contd.)

injuries sustained in accidents on the East Coast road. I feel this decline in the normal natural population growth of this Census Division is only temporary and that the 1973/74 census figures will again be on a par with the 1969/70, 1971/72 figures. The figures for this year reveal a continuing steady birth rate. Two neo-natal deaths were reported to the patrol from the entire Census Division.

(b) All eleven villages in the NALIK Census Division are located on the East Coast Road of New Ireland (please see map attached for location and distances between these villages).

(c) The majority of absent workers inside the District are only temporary absentees.

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AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG S.DO.

Officer Compiling: P.M. WHITE APO

District: NEW IRELAND

Sub-District: KAVIENG

Census Division: NALIK

L.G. Council: TIKANA

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(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

The main social group in the area is membership to a matrilineal clan. All villagers belong to a clan and clan memberships still probably the most dominant factor in village life. Clans in the NALIK Census Division are:

LARAGAM  
MANAGAL  
MONANIUIS  
MONATAREN  
KAKUM  
RAIGON  
MOHONUIAS  
MOHOTAREN

MOHOMANA  
MOLOKAMADE  
MANGAMARABA  
MANGATWIM  
MANGAKALA  
MANGAMAF  
MANGARMUN  
MONOMOF

The KAKUM (bush) clan and RAIGON (coast) clan are only found in the villages of LAMALAU and KAMA. The two KULOT speaking villages in the NALIK Census Division. All other villages in the Census Division have up to six of the above clans in the village.

(B) The functional social group is the matrilineal extended family.

(C) Within this area there are two linguistic groups. The foremost of these is the NALIK Language - spoken in all villages except in KAMA and LAMALAU. The people from KAMA AND LAMALAU Village speak the KULOT dialect, which is spoken on the West Coast of New Ireland in the KULOT Census Division and it is with this Census Division that the KAMA and LAMALAU people more ready associate themselves.

(D) At present all social groups live in harmony. In the majority of cases affiliation or alliances occur through marriages, i.e. clan members can't marriage inside their own clan. It is the practice that the husband usually resides in his wife's village. He becomes a member of his spouse's clan and hence his full participation is required in wife's clan and village activities.







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AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG S.D.O.      Officer Compiling: P.M. WHITE APO  
District: NEW IRELAND      Sub-District: KAVIENG  
Census Division: NALIK      L.G.Council: TIKANA

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(D) LEADERSHIP

SIRINDA/APISAL. Councillor for Ward 13 of TIKANA Local Government Council, 42 years old from LARISLABA Village. Formerly employed with the Catholic Mission. He has a conviction of drunk and disorderly recorded against him. He is a small primary producer with cocoa and coconuts plantations. He was a candidate for the 1972 House of Assembly aligning himself with the United Party. He polled poorly in the elections coming last of the 4 candidates for the KAVIENG Open seat in the House of Assembly. He is also a water tank contractor for TIKANA Local Government Council, at present his team of workmen and at PILIWA Village on DJAUL Island building a water tank. He exerts influence among his people. Sirinda is pro-Administration and perceptible to economic development. He is married and has 3 children. The eldes KAMEMBORU is working in Port Moresby with the Electricity Commission.

KUNANG/AITALAN. Councillor for Ward 5 of TIKANA Local Government Council, 50 years old from LAMALAUVA Village. Educated to Standard 2. KUNANG has been Councillor for his area since the TIKANA Local Government Council started in 1957 and now holds the position of Vice President. He is also a primary producer with small cocoa and coconut plantations. He has no convictions. A respected man and quite influential in his own area. Kunang accompanied the patrol to all census meetings within his ward. He was extremely courteous and helpful to me in my performance of duties. Kunang is married but has no children.

PIUS/LAPASENG. Ex-councillor for Ward 14 of Tikana Local Government Council, 42 years old from LAUAPUL Village. At the last Council elections (September 1971) Pius replaced Wakaut as Councillor for Ward 14. He is literate in both Pidgin and English and immediately pre-war he was working as a school teacher in the Highlands. After the war he worked as a radio operator in Kavieng and as a clerk in District Office at KAVIENG until 1958 when he returned to his village. Pius in his short term of office was elected to Finance/Executive Committee and was one of the two Tikana Council representatives on the New Ireland Area Authority.



(D) LEADERSHIP (contd.)

At the Area Authority inaugural meeting Pius was elected to the post of Senior Vice President to the Area Authority. On the 4th December, 1972 at the conclusion of this patrol Pius was taken to court by TIKANA Council on three charges of stealing tax money entrusted to him and one charge of receiving Council money for payment to labourers and failing to make payment to same. He pleaded guilty to all charges and was jailed for 4 months. Pius has sent a letter of resignation from the Council to the D.L.G.C. He has 7 previous conviction. Pius is one of the leaders in a movement to reclaim portions of various mission/expatriate plantations in the NALIK area.

OBED BOAS. 37 years old from LARISLABA Village, newly elected New Ireland Regional member of the House of Assembly. Mr. Boas was a former officer in the Co-operatives Division of the Department of Business Advisory. Mr. Boas returned to New Ireland in 1972 and won a hard fought election contest against Wally Lussik the former M.H.A. for New Ireland Regional seat. Mr. Boas is a member of Peoples Progress Party. He is Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee in the House of Assembly. Mr. Boas resides at LOSSU village in the NOATSI Census Division in the Central New Ireland Council area.

Over the past few years there has been a drift away from the tradition pattern of leadership. Gone are the days when clan members approached the tradition leaders for advice and assistance. The sphere of influence has and is changing and the emphasis now is on the younger and more educated men for leadership.

As well as the four persons mentioned before under this head BOPEI/TAMENGIN of LAUAPUL Village and KAMOI/KAMBAGASO of KAF KAF Village can also be regarded as men of influence in the Nalik Census Division.



AREA STUDY

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Station: KAVIENG S.D.O.

Officer Compiling: P.M. WHITE APO

District: NEW IRELAND

Sub-District: KAVIENG

Census Division: NALIK

L.G. Council: TIKANA

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) The traditional system of land tenure and inheritance is matrilineal. The Clan members have usufructory rights to clan land through their mother, i.e. children are members of their mother's clan and receive ground from her clan. In certain cases, which are becoming more frequent, with clan approval, a father can give his children his land - a patrilineal system of inheritance.

(b) There are no individuals who hold land on lease from the Administration or Crown. A small number of villagers, only, have a basic understanding of the principle of land tenure conversation.

(c) Cash cropping has long been established in the NALIK area. Coconuts and cocoa being the main economic crops. At present, most of the plantings are on individual or family basis although there are plantings of coconuts and cocoa that belong to a clan as a group but these are very few.

Market gardening is normally carried out on clan ground.



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AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG

Officer Compiling: P.M. WHITE A.P.O.

District: NEW IRELAND

Sub-District: KAVIENG

Census Division: NALIK

L.G. Council: TIKANA

(F) LITERACY

(a) Educational facilities in the NALIK Census Division are very adequate for the people's needs. They are provided by the Administration and the Catholic Mission.

The Administration operates Madina High School, Madina Primary 'T' School and Tapias Primary 'T' School. The Catholic Mission operates the following schools: Mongop High School, Logogon Primary 'T' School and Fissoa Primary 'T' School.

Details of the schools in the NALIK Census Division are as follows:

1. ADMINISTRATION:

Madina High School.

Form 1	72			
2	67			9 teachers
(Girls only) 3	34			
4	27			
	<u>200</u>			

Madina Primary 'T' School.

Standard 1	17 boys	13 girls	30	
2	18 "	14 "	32	
4	4 "	2 "	6	3 teachers
5	13 "	17 "	30	
			<u>98</u>	

Tapias Primary 'T' School.

Standard 2	9 boys	10 girls	19	
4	11 "	8 "	19	3 teachers
6	13 "	14 "	27	
			<u>65</u>	

2. CATHOLIC MISSION:

Mongop High School.

Form 1	80 boys	70 girls	150	
2	67 "	55 "	122	18 teachers
3	43 "	35 "	78	
4	40 "		40	
			<u>390</u>	



LITERACY (contd.)

Legogon Primary 'T' School.

Standard 3	12 boys	9 girls	21	3 teachers
4	15 boys	6 girls	21	
6	8 boys	10 girls	18	
			<hr/> 60 <hr/>	

FISSOA Primary 'T' School.

Standard 4	8 boys	5 girls	13	1 teacher
5	7 boys	2 girls	9	
			<hr/> 22 <hr/>	

(b) All the people in the NALIK Census Division speak and understand both the vernacular and Pidgin English, and all the people who have attended school (approximately 60% of the population) have a basic understanding of English and are literate in Pidgin at least.

(c) Students receiving a higher standard of education, i.e. High School, University of P.N.G. etc. from the NALIK Census Division are:

Madina Girls High School.

Kitok Gila	Form 2	Lamalaua Village
Teia Mitfervis	Form 2	Fatmilak Village
Arades Biruak	Form 4	" "
Dakitt Leto	Form 2	" "
Kulungit Balani	Form 1	" "
Margaret Mavis	Form 3	" "
Lumavok Tabu	Form 4	" "
Lumina Komoi	Form 1	Kaf Kaf Village
Elizabeth Balasam	Form 4	Fissoa Village
Aungat Iabes	Form 4	" "
Pit Mili	Form 4	" "
Lokolup Ragi	Form 1	Lauapul Village
Menamin Hitter	Form 3	" "
Saraol Mazakmat	Form 1	" "
Mara Lows	Form 2	" "
Mintal Aiai	Form 4	" "
Lepu Aiti	Form 1	" "
Tungula Pai-i	Form 4	Medina Village
Bute Wakaut	Form 4	" "
Wavinamel	Form 1	" "
Waul Waul Hohomorang	Form 2	" "
Butlangut Toplauri	Form 2	" "
Sewat Tamun	Form 3	" "
Dagigel Jundeng	Form 1	" "
Kurumbung Lundeng	Form 1	" "
Koropong Pambali	Form 2	" "







LITERACY (contd.)

Mongop High School.

Bitong Lupu (m)	Form 2	Medina Village
Samus Awatlei (m)	Form 1	" "
Arakai Mantu (m)	Form 3	" "
Avirai Awogon (f)	Form 3	" "
Kolana Tingal (m)	Form 2	Logogon Village
Minilau Kitanga (f)	Form 3	" "
Mirang Nagat (f)	Form 4	" "
Boramus Otto (m)	Form 2	Larislaba Village
Vatio Kristma (f)	Form 3	" "
Kale Sogot (m)	Form 1	" "
Kombung Serepung (m)	Form 4	" "
Naros Lambulei (m)	Form 2	" "
gingiri Komat (f)	Form 2	" "
Naris Maloga (f)	Form 2	" "
Lakavanas Maloga (f)	Form 3	" "
Murau Sianton (m)	Form 4	Munawei Village
Kombeng Tenwong (m)	Form 2	" "
Talaut Lakavau (m)	Form 3	Lamalaua Village
Agoli Mandas (f)	Form 2	Bol Village
Patrik Sirikau (m)	Form 4	Familak Village
Elli Liamapo (i)	Form 2	Kena Village
Lesivet Likas (m)	Form 4	Kama Village
Bagwi Pulo (m)	Form 2	" "
Awalagamus Tongit (m)	Form 2	Kaf Kaf Village
Bilas Marapial (m)	Form 2	" "
Awoki Marapiaf (f)	Form 4	" "
Lambanang Matarei (f)	Form 4	Fissoa Village

Sogeri High School.

Tongol Towuat (m)	Form 6	Medina Village
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Kerevat High School

Sambo Launa (m)	Form 5	Lauapul Village
Taupa Lakin (m)	Form 5	" "

Tavui Girls Technical School

Sakarami Lerakin (f)	Form 4	Larislaba Village
Kumbriw Waules (f)	Form 4	Larislaba Village

Lae Teachers College.

Pukura Kimbai (f)	18 years	Lauapul Village
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Goroka Teachers College.

Amuga Awatei (f)	18 years	Medina Village
Arawes Melagon (m)	23 years	Munawai Village

Port Moresby Teachers College.

Awato Awatlan (f)	18 years	Medina Village
Simadewa Aguta (f)	18 years	Munawai Village

Madang Teachers College.

Garang Kariris (f)	20 years	Fissoa Village
Avilau Sarangin (f)	20 years	Medina Village

Malaguna Technical College.

Melahon Mataulei (m)	18	Logogon Village
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Lae Agricultural College.

Naturu (Givet) Bilas	17 years	Fatmilak Village
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LITERACY (contd.)

Vudah Agricultural College.

Awagin Awuluk (m)	18 years	Fissoa Village
Arawes Melahon (m)	18 years	Larislaba Village

Local Court Magistrates Court, Port Moresby.

Malie Palagai (m)	24 years	Munawai Village
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(d) Students attending the University of Papua New Guinea are NAPI TOGABAI (f), 17 years old of BOL Village, Margaret WAKAUT (f), 19 years old of MEDINA Village and MELANGA AGWA (m), 22 years old of MEDINA Village.

No person from the NALIK area is attending a school in Australia.

(e) Various newsheets are distributed to the people of the NALIK Census Division mainly through the Councillors in the three wards. The Councillors KUNANG, PIUS and SIRINDA appear to distribute these newsheets to people, as is not always the case in other census divisions I have visited.

The greatest communication link to the people except for personal contact<sup>is</sup> by the media of radio and radio programmes, especially those of Radio Rabaul which are widely listened to. The radio station at KAVIENG which is planned to start operations in early 1973 will further strengthen this media as a link to the people of this District.

The number of radios owned by villagers in the NALIK Census Division are as follows:

Lamalaua	7	Lauapul	12
Bol	6	Medina	21
Fatmilak	12	Logagon	10
Kama	3	Larislaba	14
Kaf Kaf	4	Munawai	12
Fissoa	23		<hr/>
			124

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AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG S.D.O.                      Officer Compiling: P.M. WHITE APO  
District: NEW IRELAND                      Sub-District: KAVIENG  
Census Division: NALIK                      L.G. Council: TIKANA

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(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) All villagers in the NALIK area use European utensils in their houses (i.e. knives, forks, spoons, cups, plates, lamps and various cooking utensils) as well as outside the houses (i.e. axes, bush knives, fishing lines and nets and various carpentry tools). They have become an essential part of living. There is also an increasing trend towards building houses of permanent materials such as bricks and galvanised iron rather than the tradition styled bush material dwellings. There are two generators in the area owned by local villagers, which are used for lighting. One is at Medina Village and is owned by the Bahai Community and the other is owned by the Lostein Group at LARISLABA Village. All clothing is either bought from the trade stores or else made by the women from material purchased from these trade stores. The lap lap is worn by both male and female, the women also wearing loose fitting blouses.

Sanitary requirements (all villages are located on the coast) are adequately met by the sea. Pit latrines exist at each village.

(b) The staple diet still consists of taro, sweet potatoes, sago, fish and occasionally pig, but this is being supplemented to an ever increasing degree by rice, tinned meat, tinned fish and other foods which are bought from trade stores and trade cars. Many of the village people have recently acquired a taste for fresh bread. This is due to the fact that Mr. Peter Lung of KAVIENG, has started a daily bread run along the East Coast Road.

(c) The only community organisations in the area are the Womens Clubs and Womens Fellowships. There are no organized sports in the area for the village people but occasionally inter-



(G) STANDARD OF LIVING (contd.)

village games of basketball and net ball are arranged. Soccer is very popular amongst school children, both boys and girls.

18

AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG S.D.O.                      Officer Compiling: P.M. WHITE APO  
District: NEW IRELAND                      Sub-District: KAVIENG  
Census Division: NALIK                      L.G. Council: TIKANA

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(H) MISSIONS.

Five Missions are active in the NALIK Census Division.

They are:                      Catholic Mission  
                                    United Church  
                                    Jehovah's Witness  
                                    Spiritual Assembly of the Bahais of P.N.G.  
                                    Four Gospel Movement.

There appears to be no outward signs of tension or conflict between members of the different religious Missions in the area. The Catholic and United Churches have long been established in the NALIK Census Division, the Spiritual Assembly of the Bahais was started in 1957, while the Jehovah Witnesses and the Four Gospel Movement have only recently entered the area.

It is interesting to note that of the new converts to the Jehovah Witness and Four Gospel Movement (approx. 15 - 20 persons) all have been former members of the United Church Mission.

The following is a breakdown of the Missions in each village:

<u>Village</u>	<u>Demonination</u>
LAMALAU	Catholic
BOL	United Church and Catholic
KAMA	" "
KAF KAF	Catholic
FATMILAK	United Church, Catholic, Jehovah's Witness, Bahai
FISSOA	Catholic
LAUAPUL	United Church, Jehovah Witness, Bahai, Catholic and Four Gospel Movement
MEDINA	United Church, Bahai
LOGAGON	Catholic
LARISLABA	United Church, Catholic, Four Gospel Movement, Bahai
MUNAWAI	United Church

The Roman Catholic Mission is the strongest and most influential Mission in the NALIK Census Division. It provides the only Mission educational facilities in the NALIK Census Division - Mongop High School, Logogon Primary 'T' and Fissoa Primary 'T' Schools.



(H) MISSIONS (contd.)

Medical and Infant Welfare services are offered by the Catholic Mission and United Church hospitals at LEMAKOT and KIMADAN respectively. They also operate Infant Welfare Clinic patrols.

Women's Clubs and Fellowships are operated by the United Church and Catholic Mission. They are as follows:

Catholic Mission Women's Clubs:

LAMALAU/Bol Women's Club (club house)	15 members
FATMILAK Women's Club (no club house)	10 "
FISSOA Women's Club (club house)	32 "
LAUAPUL Women's Club (no club house)	12 "
MEDINA Women's Club (club house)	12 "
LOGACON/LARISLABA Women's Club (club house)	20 "

(All have bank accounts)

United Church Women's Fellowships:

FATMILAK Women's Fellowship	21 members
LAUAPUL Women's Fellowship	22 "
MEDINA Women's Fellowship	17 "
MUNAWAI Women's Fellowship	16 "

FATMILAK Women's fellowship is the only Fellowship with a Welfare Club house. All have bank accounts.

Catholic Mission and United Church have catechists and pastors present in the different villages.

Bahai Mission, Jehovah Witness and Four Gospel Movement only offer the word of God as a service.



AREA STUDY

16

Station: KAVIENG S.D.O.	Officer Compiling: P. WHITE APO
District: NEW IRELAND	Sub-District: KAVIENG
Census Division: NALIK	L.G. Council: TIKANA

---

(I) NON-INDIGENES

Non-indigenous activities in the NALIK Census Division, besides Missionaries and teachers is confined to plantations. Nine non-indigenous plantations are operated in the NALIK Census Division. They are:

- (a) FILIBA Plantation, owned by Dahill's Ltd., managed by L. BAWER.
- (b) LEINARU Plantation owned by the Catholic Mission, trusted to Mongop High School staff, supervised by P. NATUSCH.
- (c) LOGAGON Plantation, owned by the Catholic Mission trusted to Mongop High School trusted to Mongop High School staff, supervised by P. NATUSCH.
- (d) MEDINA Plantation owned by Burns Philp Managed by A. Carrol.
- (e) FISSOA Plantation owned by the Catholic Mission, managed by P. NATUSCH.
- (f) KAF KAF Plantation owned by the New Guinea Company managed by J. Gleave.
- (g) LOUBU Plantation owned by Dahill's Ltd. managed by L. BAWER.
- (h) PENIPOL Plantation owned by Dahill's Ltd. managed by L. BAWER.
- (i) PIERA Plantation owned by Stanfield managed by Mrs. Stanfield.

Copra and cocoa are produced by all of these plantations. At LOUBU and FISSOA pepper and rubber are grown respectively. However these crops are only at experimental stages.

(B) Plantations employ mainly indentured labourers. Local villagers (approximately 30 persons in all) are only employed on a casual basis and they perform such tasks as cooks,



(I) NON INDIGENES (contd.)

and looking after plantation trade stores. Plantations could absorb more local labourers, but are unwilling to employ further casual labour as it has proved unreliable in the past. There is quite a deal of animosity between plantation owners/managers and the NALIKS due to the villagers claims and efforts to squat on plantations i.e. KAF KAF, MEDINA, LOGAGON Plantations, within the area.

The Local Nalik's seldom use the plantations as outlets for their primary produce. The plantations also have trade stores which operate on most plantations in the area.

Radio transceivers operate at MEDINA, FISSOA, KAFKAF, LOUBU and PIERA Plantations. All plantations are linked by the East Coast Road. Copra and cocoa are marketed directly to C.M.B. and Thomas and Sons respectively in KAVIENG.

Alienation of land (see map attached) by Plantations is very extensive along the East Coast Road and because of this efforts i.e. Logagon. Belifu Road are being made by the Council/ Administration to open up the interior of the Census Division for development by the Nalik villagers.

LAISLARA	51.4
LOGAGON	52.2
PIERAS	53.6
LAUAPUL	54.1
FISSOA	55.7
KAF KAF	56.8
LOUBU	57.2
LAISLARA	58.0

... suitable anchorage or ... located ... the NALIK area that could be developed as an alternative ...

(C) ... Kavieng has ... 5,000 ... that ... need ... flight services are operated by ... Ansett ... within the NALIK Census ...



(N)

AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG                      Officer Compiling: P. M. WHITE  
District: NEW IRELAND              Sub-District: KAVIENG  
Census Division: NALIK              L.G. Council: TIKANA

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(J) COMMUNICATION

(a) Roads.

The East Coast Road is the main operational road in the NALIK Census Division. It links KAVIENG with NAMATANAI, a distance of 164 miles. Twenty two miles of the East Coast Road lies within the NALIK Census Division.

A vehicular road has been constructed for a distance of approximately four miles from LOGAGON Village into the hinterland and eventually it is hoped this road will link up with the West Coast at BELIFU Village (approximately another 4 miles of road construction).

(b) Sea.

The main inter-District/Overseas wharf for New Ireland is situated at Kavieng. Distances from Kavieng to the villages in the NALIK Census Division by road are as follows:

MUNAWAI Village	51.4 miles
LARISLABA "	52.5 "
LOGAGON "	53.6 "
MEDINA "	55.1 "
LAUAPUL "	57.7 "
FISSOA "	60.8 "
KAF KAF "	63.1 "
FATMILAK "	68.1 "
BOL "	70.9 "
LAMALAUA "	71.9 "

No suitable anchorages or wharf sites are located within the NALIK area that could be developed as an alternative to Kavieng.

(c) Air.

Kavieng has a category Y, 5,000 feet long airstrip. Regular flight services are operated by Trans Australia Airlines and Ansett MAL. No airstrip is located within the NALIK Census Division.



(13)

AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG

Officer Compiling: P. WHITE, A.P.O.

District: NEW IRELAND

Sub-District: KAVIENG

Census Division: NALIK

L. G. Council: TIKANA

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(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

Within the NALIK Census Division there are men and women engaged in technical and clerical types of work, e.g. school teachers, clerks, drivers, mechanics, carpenters and nurses.

The majority of the skilled workers, however, are employed in either other parts of New Ireland or other Districts of Papua New Guinea. Following is an itemised list of the work undertaken:

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>In New Ireland</u>	<u>In other districts</u>
D.C.A.	4 Males	1 male
P.I.R.		7 males
P. & T.	2 males, 1 female	2 males, 2 females
D.A.S.F.	6 males	
Teacher	12 males, 2 females	9 males, 6 females
Transport Dept.	3 males	
Elcom.	2 males	7 males
Police		3 males
P.W.D.	6 males	5 males
Dentist		1 female
Clerk		2 males
Forestry Department		1 male
Navy		2 males
Missionaries	1 male	2 males
C.R.A.		7 males
Commonwealth Bank	1 male	1 male
Nurse	12 females	5 females
P.H.D.	3 males	6 males
Typist		2 females
Plantation Manager		1 male
Welfare Officer	1 female	1 female
Customs		1 female
Air Hostess		1 female
Mechanic		3 males
Treasury Dept.		1 male
Plumber		2 males
Savings & Loan Societies		1 male



(12)

AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG S.D.O.

Officer Compiling: P.M. WHITE APO

District: NEW IRELAND

Sub-District: KAVIENG

Census Division: NALIK

L. G. Council: TIKANA

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(L) STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

The people of the NALIK Census Division have a good knowledge of the machinery of Government. They are in constant contact with Europeans and have been since the time of the German Administration. School teachers, Missionaries, plantation managers as well as 5 Europeans who are married to local women and regularly visit their wife's villages maintain this contact on a day to day basis. This has instilled, along with regular visits from the Department of the Administrator personnel, and personnel from other Government Departments, a general awareness in the political scene and climate of this country. Discussions during this patrol were the best this writer has encountered in the KAVIENG Sub-District, both in questions asked and knowledge known on political topics by the NALIK villagers.

It is significant to note that the NALIK Census Division provided both a candidate for the New Ireland Regional Electorate (OBAD BOAS, M.H.A. - successful) and a candidate for the KAVIENG Open electorate (SIRINDA APISAI - unsuccessful).

The successful candidate for the seat of KAVIENG Open in the House of Assembly, Perry Kwan M.H.A. regularly visits the NALIK Census Division. He campaigned vigorously according to Mr. G. Cowper's Patrol Report No. 3 of 1971/72 before the House of Assembly elections in February and March of this year, and while on this patrol Mr. Kwan held a meeting at LAMALAUA Village.

One criticism of Mr. Kwan was expressed to me by Councillor KUNANG in that Mr. Kwan fails to give opportunities at his meetings for questions to be asked of him. He states his policy or promises on a subject then moves on to another topic and at the end of the meeting he has another appointment which he has to rush off to.



(L) STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT (contd.)

Political Education was one of the major objects of this patrol. Every available opportunity was taken to foster political awareness amongst the villagers of this Census Division. This ranged from political education talks and discussions at each census meeting. These mainly centred on -

- (a) The National Coalition Government - how it was formed - its members etc.
- (b) The role of the Opposition (United Party)
- (c) The work of Ministers and their role in Administrators Executive Council
- (d) Self Government
- (e) National Unity

to informal discussions at night with Councillors, Committees and interested villagers on a wide range of topics.

Distributed at each village in the NALIK Census Division were copies of a small booklet "Gavman na Independens" and a pamphlet "Yumi mas redi long Kisim self gavman na kamap olsem wanpela pipel".



(10)

AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG S.D.O.

Officer Compiling: P.M. WHITE APO

District: NEW IRELAND

Sub-District: KAVIENG

Census Division: NALIK

L.G. Council: TIKANA

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) Copra and cocoa are the economic backbone of the NALIK Census Division. Below are the latest figures available on a village by village basis - 1969/70 D.A.S.F. figures:

1. Coconuts

<u>Village</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Totals</u>
BOL	3078	3313	6391
FATMILAK	4864	3493	8357
FISSOA	6628	6488	13116
KAF KAF	2721	2358	5079
KAMA	975	219	1194
LAMALAU	3003	2978	5981
LARISLABA	3126	1403	4529
LAUAPUL	6306	6259	12565
LOGAGON	3883	5439	9322
MEDINA	5651	10135	15786
MUNAWAI	2727	8423	11150
(Immature palms 8 - 10 years old)			<u>93470</u>

2. Cocoa

<u>Village</u>	<u>Non-bearing</u>	<u>Bearing</u>	<u>Totals</u>
BOL & LAMALAU	8044	13467	21511
FATMILAK	7816	13651	21467
FISSOA	1499	8175	9674
KAF KAF	15991	11855	27846
KAMA	10417	10463	20880
LARISLABA	700	7604	8304
LAUAPUL	-	6706	6706
LOGAGON	4327	133	4460
MEDINA	827	7560	8387
MUNAWAI	12253	3283	15536
(The non-bearing cocoa trees are about 3 - 4 years old. The age of bearing cocoa trees varies from 5 - 9 years)			<u>144771</u>

According to the latest D.A.S.F. estimates there are 129,900 coconut palms in the area which produce approximately 460 tons of copra per year valued at \$50,000. Cocoa trees in the NALIK Census Division (22,390 sole planted and 13,600 inter-planted) produce approx. 45 tons of wet beans or 18 tons of dry beans per annum, the value of which is approximately \$5,000.



9

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA (contd.)

The LAKABUL co-operative Society has been dissolved. The former society operated three co-operative cocoa fermentaries at FATMILAK and at LAKURAMAU and NAMASALANG (both in the KARA Census Division). The society has now split into three separate societies based at FATMILAK, LAKURAMAU and NAMASALANG. The society at FATMILAK is now named NALKUL (i.e. NALIK and KULOt). It is not possible at the moment to isolate the amount contributed in share capital by the NALIK people to LAKABUL or how the assets of this society will be divided and issued to the three new co-operatives.

Savings and Loans Societies under the guidance of Horatius IGUA and G. MITIR both officers of the Savings and Loans Societies stationed at KAMA Village, have consolidated themselves in the NALIK area. There are two Saving and Loans Societies in the NALIK Census Division, one at KAMA Village "TANDIF" and one at Fissoa Village "BALASMUR". Saving Clubs are established at LAMALUA, BOL, FATMILAK and KAF KAF. The BOL and KAFKAF Saving Clubs are to be registered next year as full Saving and Loans Societies.

The TANDIF Society has 30 members. It has loans of \$1,678 and \$274.93 in the bank as at October 1972. The President of the Society is OTTO DINGE from FATMILAK Village and the Secretary Treasurer NODAI SUNGURA from KAF KAF Village.

The BALASMUR Society has 34 members. It has loans of approx \$2,000 and \$287 in the Bank as at October 1972. The President of the Society is ARAMES PANGOT from FISSOA Village and the Secretary Treasurer PAKIN JUNIAS from LAUAPIL Village.

The former Treasurer for the TANDIF Society, Patrick Marasilau from KAMA Village has recently been convicted of stealing \$113.34 from the KAMA Society.

Market gardening activities are only on a very small scale.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA (contd.)

In almost every village in the area co-operative trade stores have been tried. The only reasonably successful Co-operative Trade Store is one located at FATMILAK Village FABOLA CO-operative Society. The Society has 158 members from the villages of FATMILAK, BOL and IAHALAU. Revenue is obtained mainly through a large Trade Store at FATMILAK with a turnover in 1971/72 of \$1,383.22 resulting in a 15.3% profit. The Society has also a copra drier at FATMILAK which it hires or smokes the dries which it buys at the Trade Store. This section showed a profit of \$189.75 in 1971/72 year. The Society is a member of the New Ireland Native Societies Association. Other Trade Stores belonging to groups which appear to be operating well are (1) the Lostein Group's (villagers from LOGAGON & LARISLABA) Trade Store at LARISLABA, managed by Vincent KOSTA and the GAUUL Group's (villagers from LAUAPUL) Trade Store at LAUAPUL managed by WANARIU LANGUA.

The only people in the area who could be classified as entrepreneurs are TOGABAI SIGARUP from BOL Village and KAMOI KAMBAGASO from KAF KAF Village.

(STION) TOGABAI SIGARUP has based his business on his copra drier which he uses to process his own produce as well as the nuts he buys from other people. He also owns a 5 ton truck (Toyota) which he uses to carry his copra to KAVIENG and for hire to local villagers. STION operates a very successful Trade Store (brick construction). This year he received a liquor licence for his trade store. He has purchased a refrigerator and has a petrol bowser operating in front of his trade store. All assistance has been forthcoming from Government departments - loans from Development Bank and Supervision from Business Advisory Office in KAVIENG. STION's daughter NAPI TOGABAI is attending the University of Papua New Guinea.



(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA (contd.)

KAMOI KAMBAGSO's business is based on his liquor licence and trade store at KAF KAF Village. He also owns and operates a Datsun L 20 truck. KAMOI with his two brothers AKOMAT and MUNGAI have just commenced a small cattle project at KAF KAF. They have 5 bulls and 4 cows.

MAZAKMAT KIMBAI of MEDINA Village started a cattle project on about 60 acres of grassland adjacent to the Medina Primary School. He has received a loan of \$960 from the Development Bank from which he purchased his initial stock of 5 cows. Two male calves have since been born.

Other villagers from the NALIK Census Division with Development Bank Loans are:

LUDWIG BAIWI from Logagon Village, received \$750 to plant 25 acres of coconuts.

LANDO SAUPAI from Munawai Village received \$540 to plant 12 acres of coconuts and cocoa.

MICHAEL HOMARENG from Medina Village received \$400 to plant 10 acres of coconuts.

PELIS MAZAMAT from Munawai Village, Loan for a copra drier, drier completed.

SOHCZEL LUAMES from Fissoa Village received \$550 to plant 10 acres of coconuts.

SARANOS KULEP from Medina Village \$450 approved to plant 15 acres of coconuts.

TAMUN KIMBAI from Medina Village, \$440 to plant 8 acres of cocoa and 2 acres of coconuts.

BERNARD ONGOGO from Medina Village received a loan of \$555 to plant 15 acres of coconuts.

BANA RAMIS from Fissoa Village \$9,000 approved to plant 25 acres of coconuts.

GILA BELEKI from Lamalaua approved \$695 to plant coconuts.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA (contd.)

GAGAU PAIA from Fatmilak \$600 to plant 15 acres of coconuts, nearly \$350 released so far.

JOHN ARANGIT from Fissoa Village, loan for copra drier, drier completed.

KAKTOL MARIS from Fissoa Village, \$320 to plant 8 acres of coconuts.



5

AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG S.D.O.

Officer Compiling: P.M. WHITE APO

District: NEW IRELAND

Sub-District: KAVIENG

Census Division: NALIK

L. G. Council: TIKANA

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(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

There is a large amount of uncultivated land which would be available for planting with cash crops if the people so desired. This is graphically illustrated by the large number of cacao trees which have been planted recently wherever interior roads have been constructed e.g. at the back of Mongop High School and on either side of the LOGAGON-BELIFU road. Development of roads from the coast to the interior (not necessarily linking the East Coast to the West Coast) opening up the extensive inland area for development appears the major way of expanding the existing economy. All indications are that a large cattle industry will eventuate in the New Ireland District. The impetus of this industry in the NALIK Census Division will depend greatly on the success of KOMOI KAMBAGASO from KAF KAF Village and MAZAKMAT KIMBAI from MEDINA Village with their small herds of cattle.

There is a small amount of timber purchased from native people for processing at the sawmill at LIBBA Plantation, however, there is not enough timber in the area to support a large scale industry of this nature.

(4)

AREA STUDY

Station: KAVIENG S.D.O.           Officer Compiling: P.M. WHITE APO  
District: New IRELAND           Sub-District: KAVIENG  
Census Division: NALIK           L.G. Council: TIKANA

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(C) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The NALIK Census Division has formed a part of the Tikana Local Government Council area since the council's inauguration in 1957, and thus the people of the area have quite a good knowledge of the aims, functions and machinery of Local Government Councils. Wards 13, 14 and 15 of Tikana Council constitute the NALIK Census Division.

Projects completed in the NALIK Census Division by the Tikana Council include:

1. Water tanks at LAMALAU, BOL, FATMILAK, KAMA, LAUAPUL, MEDINA, MUNAWAI and two water tanks at FISSOA.
2. Aid Posts at BOL and MEDINA. The former aid post at MUNAWAI has now been closed now that the more centrally located Aid Post at Medina is in operation.
3. LAGAGON - BELIFU Road
4. Teacher's House and double classroom at TAPIAS Primary 'T' School at BOL Village

The attitude towards the Council is generally one of apathy - the NALIK area has received a more than proportional share of projects in its area but the recent tax patrol experienced the same amount of difficulty in collecting tax as it did in the other areas of Tikana Council. In fact, the three Councillors in the NALIK Census Division Vice President, KUNANG and Councillors PUIS and SIRINDA, have not as yet paid their council tax.



AREA STUDY

3

Station: KAVIENG S.D.O.

Officer Compiling: P. WHITE APO

District: NEW IRELAND

Sub-District: KAVIENG

Census Division: NALIK

L. G. Council: TIKANA

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(F) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

See "THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT" (L) for relative comments on this heading.

AREA STUDY

2

Station: KAVIENG

Officer Compiling: P. WHITE, A.P.O.

District: NEW IRELAND

Sub-District: KAVIENG

Census Division: NALIK

L. G. Council: TIKANA

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(Q) ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES, FACILITIES.

Rest Houses are non-existent in the NALIK Census Division. Private accommodation or Women's Fellowship or Women's Club houses are the only means of accommodating overnight visitors, and I used such accommodation to conduct this patrol. One dollar (\$1) is the usual charge, per night, by Women's Fellowship/Clubs in the area.



P.O. Box 2396  
KONEBOBU.

67-9-31  
J.W.Kent/ik

12th March, 1973

The District Commissioner  
District Office  
P.O. Box 103  
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO.5 - 1972/73

Reference your undated minute.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of the WEST MANDAK Census Division, as submitted by Mr. P. KOAE, Patrol Officer.

C.G.L.  
C.G. LITTLER J  
a/Secretary







SITUATION PATROL REPORT

67.9.38

Report number: <sup>2 of 1972/73</sup> Situation Report No.  
 District: NEW IRELAND  
 Patrol conducted by: G. D. BAILEY  
 Area patrolled: Ward 4 KARA WEST COAST  
 Census Division  
 Duration of patrol: 5.1.73 to 7.1.73  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: KAV 3A of 1972/73  
 23/10/72 to 27/11/72  
 Last O.L.G. patrol: January 1973  
 Map reference: Fourmil KAVIENG  
 Milinches: KAPSU & FANGALAWA

Objects of patrol: Conduct By-Election  
 Ward 4  
 Station: KAVIENG  
 Subdistrict: KAVIENG  
 Designation: Administrative Adviser (A.P.O.)  
 Personnel accompanying: L.G.O. Mr. GIN GOREA  
 Number of days: 3  
 Total population of area: Ward 4 -  
 Village, 816, Plantation, 32, 848  
 Council area: TIKANA L.G.C.  
 House of Assembly Electorate: Kavieng Open

The District Commissioner,  
 NEW IRELAND District,  
 KAVIENG

In respect of this patrol, I attach

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

DATE: 12/3 1973.

*R. Saker*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

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

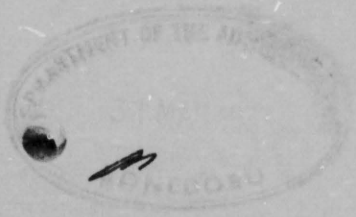
In respect of this patrol, I attach

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

District Headquarters assessment of  
 Patrol & Report.....  
 -Above average  
 Average  
 Below average

Date: / /19

*[Signature]*  
 District Commissioner





Grand Total

The District Commissioner  
New Ireland District  
P.O. Box 103  
KAVIENG

28th May, 1973.  
67-9-38

J.W. Kent  
Deputy District  
Commissioner

KAVIENG PATROL NO. 7 of 1972/73

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report No. 1 arising out of the above patrol of part of the KARA (West Coast) Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. G.B. BAILEY, Assistant Patrol Officer.

Your assessment and advice to the Assistant District Commissioner adequately cover the proposal to include schools in future political education programmes.

W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary

3

Sub-District Office,  
P. O. Box 104,  
KAVIENG.

8th March, 1973

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

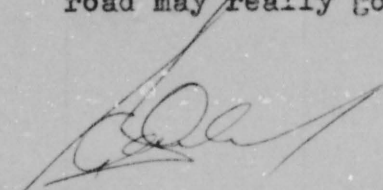
SITUATION REPORT - KAVIENG NO. 2 of 1972/73

Attached please find a patrol jacket and the abovementioned Situation Report.

The talk in question was given whilst on a recent by-election patrol of Ward 4 of the TIKANA Council.

It may be interesting to note also that the LAVALAI/LEMUSMUS area is becoming one of the most pleasant to patrol. The people are friendly, extremely helpful and will sit for hours listening to anything of reasonable interest one has to say, especially on the political issues. The Women's Clubs are very hospitable and should be commended for making the patrol most comfortable.

For your information TIKANA has finally received the Rural Development grant on the LEMUSMUS-SICACUI Road. The T.F.A. heavy plant equipment is presently building a sportsfield at PANACHAIS and will shortly be doing the same at LEMUSMUS. I have spoken to Father FREEH M.S.C. and he is most anxious to work on the road so with a Road Master who really cares the road may really go ahead.

  
G. D. BAILEY  
Assistant Patrol Officer



# PATROL REPORT

Report number: <b>8 of 1972/73</b>	Objects of patrol: <b>General Administration and Land Matters</b>
District: <b>NEW IRELAND</b>	Station: <b>KAVIENG Sub-District Office</b>
Patrol conducted by: <b>P.M. WHITE</b>	Subdistrict: <b>KAVIENG</b>
Area patrolled: <b>TIANG CENSUS DIVISION</b>	Designation: <b>Patrol Officer</b>
Duration of patrol: <b>8/5/73 to 18/5/73</b>	Personnel accompanying: <b>NIL</b>
Last D.D.A. patrol: <b>16/10/72 - 28/10/72</b>	Number of days: <b>10</b>
Last O.L.G. patrol: <b>August, 1972</b>	Total population of area: <b>1,151</b>
Map reference: <b>Fourmil of KAVIENG</b>	Council area: <b>TIKANA</b>
	House of Assembly Electorate: <b>KAVIENG OPEN</b>

The District Commissioner,  
District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officers Journal Folios *81* To *83*, (✓)
- Patrol Instructions, (✓)
- The Report and my comments, (✓)
- Area study, ( )
- Updating of area study, ( )
- Situation Reports No's 1- 3, (✓)
- Patrol map, ( )

DATE: / / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Area study, ( )
- Updating of area study, ( )
- Situation Report No's. 1- 3 *(Most of value to Hardy workers)* ( )
- ..... ( )
- ..... ( )
- District Headquarters assessment of  
Patrol & Report..... Above average
- Average ✓
- Below average

Date: / / 19

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

and Total

The District Commissioner  
New Ireland District  
P.O. Box 103  
KAVIENG

18th July, 1973  
67-9-51  
R.C. Orwin  
a/D.D.C.

KAVIENG PATROL NO. 8 - 1972/73

Reference your minute of 2nd July.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket and documentation arising out of the above patrol of TIANG Census Division, as submitted by Mr. P.M. WHITE, Patrol Officer.

W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary



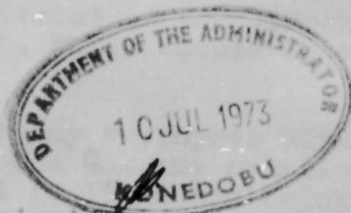
(1)

DEPT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION  
P.O. BOX 103  
KAVIENG.

KAV 8/72-73

CAT/mc

2nd July, 1973.



Assistant District Commissioner,  
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO 8 of 1972/73 - TIANG CENSUS DIVISION.

Receipt of the report, Situation Reports No 1, 2 and 3 compiled by Mr. P.M. White, Patrol Officer, patrol instructions and your comments are acknowledged. Camping Allowance claim has been submitted for payment.

Your instructions required the preparation of information concerning essential services for Civil Defence purposes. This should have been either included with the report or forwarded separately. Please advise.

The matter concerning BALAK SERA mentioned in the report can be attended to by Mr. White when he visits DJAUL next week. Without wide testimony to the old woman's story I doubt that it would carry much credibility.

SITUATION REPORT NC 1 - POLITICAL EDUCATION

A copy of this has been passed to the District Government Liaison Officer for his information. In your comments I fail to come to grips with the 'cosmos' interpretation. I agree that increased efforts should be made to remove the apprehensions regarding Independence.

SITUATION REPORT NO 2 - DJAUL PROGRESS SOCIETY.

It would appear that no interest prevails in reactivating the Society and that winding up action is the next step. It is presumed that the Society originally formed according to Co-operative legislation and that procedures can therefore be followed to enable a smooth winding up of its affairs. In these circumstances, to apply the final financial resources of the Society to the purchase of a boat or tractor and trailer could be unwise in view of the fact that there is division of opinion as to application of the finances and there would not be any organisation to ensure fair distribution of usage. Perhaps it would be safer to make the normal payout to members on liquidation.

SITUATION REPORT NO 3 - TIMBER

The method of payment to individuals for the amounts of timber actually logged from the inland areas is certainly the best if it is feasible to accurately list records and as the Company is prepared to undertake this and it is the system of payment the people wish then it should be implemented. Apparently Forestry officials have no objections which completes the picture. If the people of PILIWA and LAPAI cannot resolve individual land boundaries then the previous system of payment through the head of the clan can operate.

I have not seen the submission by TIKANA Local Government Council for the airstrip at Piliwa but presume it includes mention of the contribution to be made by the Company and that in fact Company officials have been made party to the

2.

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prepared brief. Certainly the people of the villages mentioned should by now have been made fully aware of the conditions of involvement of the Company in this project. If not, Mr. White should do so on this next visit.

The behaviour of Company employees should be brought to the attention of the Company principals for their realisation that ill feelings are being created and the need for some action.

✓ The subject matter of the Situation Report is not considered to be of value to Headquarters and will be filed here.

The patrol was competently carried out by Mr. White and his reporting is informative and of value.

*I. A. Holmes*

I. A. HOLMES  
District Commissioner,

→ C.C.  
The Secretary,  
Dept of the Chief Minister and  
Development Administration,  
KONEDOBU.