

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: NEW IRELAND

STATION: KONOS

VOLUME No: 10

ACCESSION No: 496.

1971 - 1972

ISBN: 9980 - 910 - 58 - 5

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,  
PORT MORESBY - 1992

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



**Copyright:** Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

**Use:** This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

**Constraints:** This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

**Note on digitized version:** A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).





NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: NEW IRELAND

STATION: KONOS

VOLUME No: 11

ACCESSION No: 496.

1972 - 1973

ISBN: 9980 - 910 - 58 - 5

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,  
PORT MORESBY - 1992

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.



KONOS  
PATROL REPORT  
1971/72





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... Konos Patrol No. 1 of 1971/72  
 Subdistrict..... Kavieng  
 District..... New Ireland  
 Type of Patrol..... Census Revision and Routine.  
 Patrol Conducted by..... A.W. English A.P.O.

Area Patrolled } ..... Noatsi Census Division;  
 (Council and/or } ..... Central New Ireland Council Area.  
 Census Division/s.) } .....

Personnel Accompanying Patrol .....  
Nil

Duration of Patrol—from..... 11/8/71 to..... 1/9/71

No. of Days..... 22

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area:..... January 1971 ..... Council Elections

Date..... January 1971 ..... Duration..... 4 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... ~~XXXXXX~~ Census Revision and Routine

Total Population of Area Patrolled.....

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 KONEDOBUI.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

*LA extracted  
 Area Study on file  
 24/12/80*

.....  
 District Commissioner.

01:SP

DATE: 21.12.71

P.O. Box 239, KINSHASA.

07-0-16

23th December, 1971

Dear Sir,  
I received your letter of 19th November 1971, regarding the report on the activities of the 'Reds' in the Kinshasa area, and the fact that you are now in charge of the 'Reds' in the Kinshasa area.

The District Commissioner, New Ireland District, is very interested in the work you are doing in the Kinshasa area and I am sure that you will be able to provide him with the information he requires.

Yours faithfully,  
GEOFF PATROL NO. 1 of 1971/72

Your reference No 1/71-72 of 9th November, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census, Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. A. English of the Postal Census Division.

The collection of intelligence information is most interesting but I agree that Mr. English should follow his lead through. He is obviously achieving the confidence of the people.

(G. J. MURPHY)  
/s/



2.

67-9-16

29



KAVIENG N.I.D.

c.c.  
The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded herewith are two copies of the above report, with copies of comments by Officer in Charge, Konos and Assistant District Commissioner, Kavieng, and Village Population Register.

Mr. English is showing keen interest in his work and an improvement in his reporting. I consider this report to be of good standard.

*I. A. Holmes*

(I. A. Holmes)  
District Commissioner.



KON1/71-72

MWB/mc

District Headquarters,  
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

9th November, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
KAVIENG.

REPORT OF KONOS PATROL NO 1 of 1971-72  
CONDUCTED BY MR. A. W. ENGLISH A.P.O.  
NOATSI CENSUS DIVISION  
CENSUS REVISION AND ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Belated receipt of the above report in triplicate with Village Population Register and your comments is acknowledged.

2. As you say, although late in submission this report is an improvement on Mr. English's last report and has been read with interest. In reporting on the NOATSI KRISTIAN ASSOCIATION he fails to mention that Mr. JOHN LASISI has a long history of mental instability. This gentleman has for several years been living in a rather fanciful world of his own and I would be interested to know if Mr. English has interviewed the office bearers and the village committee of this association and sought their views. It would not surprise me to learn that MR OSED BOAS and MR ROBERT GALIS and perhaps many others who are nominated as officebearers and committee members know nothing about the organisation and have played no part in it. I would like Mr. English to make further enquiries and establish whether this possibility is so or not. I would also like to know what the membership of the Association is. I feel sure there will be records maintained of membership. Mr. English would do well to acquaint himself with John LASISI's background as he has taken many people in including Mr. Jack Read of the Land Title Commission, who appointed him Chairman of a Demarcation Committee. Since he was removed recently from the course at RARONGO United Church Theological College at VUNARIMA near Rabaul, I have been waiting for him to start playing out the role of Jesus Christ Superstar. Perhaps he has settled for N.K.A.

3. I am interested to read Mr. English's remarks regarding the political knowledge of the people of the Census Division. I have long suspected, and often stated, that the people know a lot more than they are prepared to admit and that it is a difficult job to really assess their knowledge.

4. Mr. English's remarks on the Census are appreciated as is his interest in the Census. I am pleased to hear that he has commenced recompilation of the NOATSI Census as accurate Census records are of great assistance and can, on many occasions, save a great deal of time and effort.

5. With the improvement shown in this report, I now look forward to receiving Mr English's recently completed Panga Patrol Report.

(I. A. Holmes)  
District Commissioner.

67-1-2

MJC/EP

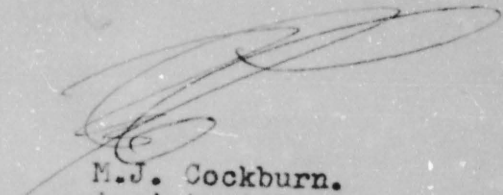
Sub District Office,  
KAVIENG. N.I.D.  
3rd. November, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG. NEW IRELAND.

KONOS PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1971/72:  
MR. A.W. ENGLISH, A.P.O.

Your 67-1-2 of 21st. October, 1971, refers.

2. I now forward to you the completed Patrol Report. Mr. English's report, although overdue, is well presented and informative and a marked improvement from his earlier reports. It is evident from the report, particularly the section on the census in the area study section that this officer is taking and displaying a keen interest in his work. I feel sure that future reports shall show improvement.

  
M.J. Cockburn.  
Assistant District Commissioner.

att.



67.1.1

Patrol Post,  
KONOS,  
New Ireland District.  
23rd September, 1971

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
KAVIENG

PATROL REPORT - KONOS No 1 - 1971/72  
NOATSI Census Division

Attached please find four copies of Patrol Report KONOS No. 1 - 1971/72 submitted by Mr A. English, A.P.O. The area covered was the Noatsi Census Division.

2. As advised by Mr English, the Situation Report only is complete. Census statistics and area study will be submitted later.
  3. Diary: It is unfortunate that Mr English had to spend so many nights at KONOS. However, rest houses are just not available in the area. Villagers have been asked, through the Council, to have one in every major village.
  4. Situation Report: The statement quoted by Mr English was to have been read out at the National Day celebrations at Konos on the 13th September. However, Mr Lasisi was dissuaded against using the meeting at Konos for political campaigning and to my knowledge the statement has not been read to public meetings in the Konos area to date.
  5. I am inclined to agree with Mr English's appraisal of the situation. I cannot see that the movement will take root outside the area, and will remain at a low level. However the position is being watched.
  6. Political Education: It would seem the most effective method of politically educating these people is the informal discussion with several groups of 3 or 4 persons. The overall general political knowledge of these people is quite high and seaching questions are often asked.
  7. Mr English continues to show keen observation and interest in his job, and his reports are indicative of this. A sound effort.
- Mr English's camping allowance claim is appended for processing.

*R.T. Fairhall*  
.....  
R.T. Fairhall ADO  
Officer in Charge





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No.

Department of the Administrator,  
Patrol Post,  
KONOS N.I.D.  
13th September 1971.

Officer In Charge,  
KONOS.

KONOS PATROL No.1 - 1971/72  
NOATSI CENSUS DIVISION.

Submitted herewith is my Situation Report for the above patrol. Mr Cockburn A.D.C. has granted permission for me to submit the Area Study pertaining to the patrol immediately after my return from my imminent Tabar visit.

Also please find camping allowance claim for the period spent in the field.

For your comment and onforwarding please.

A.W. English  
A.P.O.

19

TERRITORY OF PAPUA/NEW GUINEA PATROL REPORT.

REPORT NUMBER	1 of 1971/72 (Konos)
SUB-DISTRICT	KAVIENG
DISTRICT	NEW IRELAND
COUNCIL	CENTRAL NEW IRELAND
CONDUCTED BY	A.W. ENGLISH
DESIGNATION	ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER
AREA PATROLLED	NOATSI CENSUS DIVISION
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL	NIL
DURATION	22 DAYS
LAST DDA PATROL TO AREA	JANUARY 1971 (COUNCIL ELECTIONS)
OBJECTS OF PATROL	CENSUS REVISION AND ROUTINE
MAP REFERENCE	NAMATANAI FOURMIL, LOSSU MILINCH. MY MAP ATTACHED.



PATROL DIARY

18

- 11/8/71 Travelled by Konos vehicle to Tandes. Conducted census revision. Informal discussions on various subjects. Inspected village and gardens. Slept there.
- 12/8/71 Picked up by Konos vehicle and transported to Libba. Conducted census revision. Informal discussions on various subjects. Inspected village and gardens. Slept there.
- 13/8/71 Picked up by Konos vehicle and transported to Liadan. Conducted census revision and held informal discussions on various topics. Inspected village and gardens. Slept there.
- 14/8/71 Returned to Konos for weekend.
- 15/8/71 Sunday at Konos.
- 16/8/71 Travelled by Konos vehicle to Langenia. Conducted census revision and held informal discussions on various subjects. Inspected village and gardens. Slept there.
- 17/8/71 Picked up by Konos vehicle and transported to Lossu. Conducted census revision. Informal discussions on various subjects. Inspected village and gardens. Slept there.
- 18/8/71 Travell ed by hired vehicle from Lossu to Amia. Conducted census revision. Informal discussions on various topics. Inspected village and gardens. Slept there.
- 19/8/71 Walked to Kabil where I conducted census revision. Inspected gardens and village. Held informal discussions on various subjects. Picked up by Konos vehicle P.M. and returned to station to meet District Commissioner. Slept Konos.
- 20/8/71 General office duties Konos. Census not conducted at Lamussong due to people's request for postponement (ceremonials due to be held that day). Slept Konos.
- 21/8/71 Saturday at Konos.
- 22/8/71 Sunday at Konos.
- 23/8/71 Travellèd by Konos vehicle to Lamussong. Conducted census revision, inspected gardens and held informal discussions. Slept Konos.
- 24/8/71 Conducted census revision Konos village. Inspected gardens and village and held informal discussions with villagers. Slept Konos.
- 25/8/71 Travelled by station vehicle to Konobin. Conducted census revision and held informal discussions on various subjects. Inspected village and gardens. Slept Konos.



- 17
- 26/8/71 Travelled to Pinikindu by Konos vehicle.  
Conducted census revision, inspected village and gardens,  
and held informal discussions.  
Slept there.
- 27/8/71 Travelled to ~~Katendan~~<sup>Lavathurra</sup> per vehicle hired from Pinikindu  
Plantation.  
Conducted census revision. Held informal discussions on  
various topics. Inspected village and gardens.  
Slept there.
- 28/8/71 Returned to Konos. Slept there.
- 29/8/71 Sunday at Konos.
- 30/8/71 Conducted census Katendan after travelling there by Konos  
vehicle. Inspected village and gardens. Informal discussions.  
Slept there.
- 31/8/71 Picked up by Konos vehicle and conveyed to Lambuso.  
Conducted census revision, inspected village and gardens,  
and discussed a variety of topics with villagers.  
Slept there.
- 1/9/71 Returned to Konos. Patrol completed.
- 5



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

16

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. 67.2.2

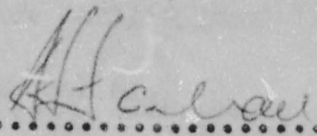
Department of the Administrator,  
Patrol Post,  
KONOS,  
New Ireland District,  
9th August, 1971

Mr A. English,  
Assistant Patrol Officer,  
KONOS

KONOS PATROL No 1 - 1971/72  
NOATSI CENSUS DIVISION

1. Please be prepared to depart Konos on the 11th August, 1971 to patrol the Noatsi Census Division. The purpose of the patrol will be census revision, a complete recompilation of the Area Study, and the promulgation of political educational material.
2. Please ensure you are fully au fait with the Secretaries 67-1-0 of the 21st June, 1968 on patrol reports, and his 67-1-0 on area studies. Your volume 1 Standing Instructions is up to date in both these matters.
3. Please issue village books to those villages without them, and write any information in them you feel will be of value to following officers. Your volume 1 Standing Instructions outlines what is required.
4. Inspect village housing, hygiene and sanitation and give any necessary instructions in this regard you see fit.
5. Please visit all plantations and missions as a matter of courtesy; however you must camp in the villages.
6. Disseminate political educational material. Pamphlets covering many topics are held at the Council chambers. Political education is a continuing process and to be effective requires an easy rapport with the people. Encourage free and informal discussion on all topics and correct any erroneous beliefs. Your situation report should fully cover this aspect of your patrol.
7. Take \$30 patrol advance to cover hire of vehicles and accommodation if required. The Konos vehicle will be available to assist as necessary.
8. Your report is required no later than two weeks after the completion of your patrol.
9. I hope to accompany you on sections of your patrol, but this will be dependant on my own commitments.

Wishing you a successful patrol,

  
.....  
R.T. Fairhall  
Officer in Charge



KONOS PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 1971/72.

PART A.

SITUATION REPORT.

1/ ATTITUDE TO CENTRAL NEW IRELAND LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

There is some dissatisfaction with the council in the Noatsi Census Division, where a group known as the Noatsi Christian Association (or N.K.A.) was recently formed. Most members are residents of Lossu village with the remainder coming from those Noatsi villages north of Kabil.

While my patrol was in progress no N.K.A. supporter was prepared to go into detail about the association's aims or motives. However John Lasisi - founding father and current president of the N.K.A. - has since supplied me with the following information. I quote from a statement handed to me by Lasisi:-

- " Aim: a) To challenge the councillors in the meeting so that decisions could be agreeable to the members and not hurting them.
- b) To enable the Noatsi area to establish big projects with its own fund with the support of the council to satisfy their own need.
- c) To ensure the people that they ought to work hard together with their council for the progressive of their country.

Policies of the President:-

The association will work together with the council to establish big projects with its own fund with the support of the council.

The association will also help the low class people in developing their own land and facilities of improving their standard of living.

The N.A. will also look into the problem of the clinic service. It should be done in "quick service" which will prevent emergency cases.

The N.A. will also look into the problem of inadequate (Aid Post) it should be well equipped. That is to qualify doctors and nurses in the near by Aid Post. This help would come from the council and the association funds. It is far better to have immediate service when emergency case than to have trouble in offering transport.

CHRISTIAN POLITIC SYSTEM. OPPOSITION SIGHT OF C.N.C.

- a) To work together as one body.
- b) To share things together.
- c) To help standart of every classes of people i.e. Higher class medicine . low class so that the whole come to the same level.
- d) To worship together as one church or one God that is United Church and not allowing other sex to interfere and causes trouble between families and to be able to live together and to love each other as God wants us.

PROCEDURE.

With these four functions I am ~~sure~~ certain that no trouble will or would occur.

To do it with our faith, trust and belief.

(continues  
next page)

2/

14

This is very important and impress and easy to do it in a small area than in a very large area as the area of the Central New Ireland Council for it is far too much to worry about expences for every in need.

Don't forget we will work together with our Council, Church, and under our Government and be able to go along as a peaceful country.

This will help to or trouble makers of whom they are bright and intelligent workers but due to the fact of having insufficient career. They form a gang and started making troubles just like young boys in Western Countries like Australia, America, Russia, Germany etc.

President - Mr John Lasisi,  
Vice " - Mr Bart Bibius  
Chairman - Mr Obed Boas  
Vice " - Mr Jonathan Lumaris  
Secretary - Robert & Dake  
Treasurer - Mr Gies & Tutala

<u>COMMITTEE</u>	<u>TANDIS</u>	<u>LIADAN</u>	<u>LANGANIA</u>	<u>LOSSU NO.2</u>
	Langabau	Andrew	Kamilus	Pretie
	Leuleu	Gregor	Kanau	Taus
	Joe	Lukus	Param	Bemau

(Quotation Ends).

N.B. The person referred to as 'Robert' in the above executive is Robert Galis M.L.C. who was born at Lossu.

Obed Boas is a successful Rabaul businessman who also comes from Lossu village. He is John Lasisi's uncle.

Bart Bibius is a volatile Tandis villager who seeks notoriety through his vehement opposition to the council.

Lasisi, who claims the N.K.A.'s platform is not anti-council, informed me that Bart has been included in the executive for

three reasons: 1/ to keep him under control (IN RELATION TO VENUE + SUBJECT MATTER & SPEECHES)  
2/ to stifle his negative attitude to the council;

3/ his exclusion would be a blow to his ego and could give rise to an anti-N.K.A movement.

Lasisi's motives are quite obvious. He intends to stand for the Namatanai Open seat next year and ~~must~~ must therefore make a name for himself in the meantime. It is unfortunate that he chooses to use the C.N.I.L.G.C. and the United Church as his vehicles, as this could instigate schisms within Noatsi villages.

The degree of support for the N.K.A. cannot be accurately gauged at this stage. However my contact with the people during this patrol convinced me that the general population is pro-council in its attitude. Lasisi cannot hope to muster large scale support unless he ~~proves~~ is out to promote the council rather than disparage it.

## 2/ POLITICAL EDUCATION.

Political education material as supplied by the C.N.I.L.G.C. was distributed and discussed in all villages. Although it was generally received and read with enthusiasm the people's comprehension of its contents initially appeared to be quite limited. However after lengthy informal discussions in the evenings and afternoons I was convinced that New Irelanders know far more about the simple aspects of politics than what they are normally given credit for. They are reticent and inattentive when asked to participate in formal question-answer



sessions but will often ask astute questions on informal occasions. The extent of a person's knowledge is normally manifested in the quality of the questions he asks. With this belief in mind I have come to the conclusion that although Political Education Programs have been quite successful a false impression of political awareness in New Ireland has resulted from patrolling officers' frequent use of formal interrogative methods.

### 3/ POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

Mr P. Kwan, the United Political Society's founder and current president, has paid many visits to Noatsi villages over the past few months. According to villagers he offers little information regarding his political attitudes but tries to build himself an image as "the people's friend". Although he has not made any definite statement it is rumoured that he will stand for the New Ireland Regional seat at next year's House of Assembly elections. Several people, when asked whether or not they believed Kwan could win a seat in the House, were not prepared to commit themselves.

Kwan and, more recently, John Lasisi have been the only political activists in the Noatsi area over the past year.

## ECONOMIC.

### 1/ GENERAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

There are still large tracts of uncleared land with agricultural potential. Although much of the best land is under the control of non-indigenous planting companies there is certainly no shortage of ground for native agricultural purposes. The local people earn a reasonable income from copra and cocoa plantings.

For a list showing details of trade stores in the Noatsi Census Division see my Area Study.

### 2/ ACTIVITIES OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Twenty applications for Development Bank Loans in for projects involving pigs, copra, cocoa and cars have been received by the Rural Development Officer at Konos. Seven of these have been approved at this stage. Applications are evenly spread over the Noatsi population.

In all villages I tried to gauge the attitude to pending visits by Mr P. Marsman - R.D.O. stationed at Konos. The Noatsi people are far more enthusiastic about such visits than are the residents of the recently-patrolled Barok Census Division.

### 3/ PROCESSING AND MARKETING:

Little difficulty is experienced in processing and marketing agricultural produce. A large proportion of the villagers' wet cocoa beans, copra and dries is sold to traders and expatriate-owned plantations. The remainder of the copra is marketed through the C.M.B. Kavieng. Both private and commercial vehicles are readily available for the ~~transportation~~ transportation of these items.

### 4/ NON-INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT.

Eight expatriate-owned plantations of varied area and production have long been established in the Noatsi Census Division. All employ some New Irelanders as casual labourers but the main force is supplied by contract workers

from the more backward areas of the New Guinea mainland.

The subject of non-indigenous development is to be examined in detail in my Area Study.

### SOCIAL.

#### 1/ HEALTH.

The people are generally healthy despite a lack of pit latrines in some villages and untidiness in one or two. Two adults died ~~in~~ during the past year as result of tuberculosis, while several people are currently receiving treatment for this illness. No-one from the Noatsi area was reported to be undergoing treatment at the Anelau leprosarium.

The C.N.F.L.G.C. Aid Posts at Lossu and Konobin are staffed by conscientious orderlies. No complaints about their services were addressed to me during my patrol.

#### 2/ HOUSING.

Traditional housing is generally of a high standard, but several ambitious projects involving European-styled houses have fallen through due to lack of finance.

#### 3/ EDUCATION.

Approximately 75% of children between the ages of six and fifteen attend schools at Tepias (Tikana Council area), Lossu, Langenia, Lamussong, Pinikindu, Lambuso, and Kimadan.

At present there is no secondary school in the Noatsi area but many students attend high schools at Madina, Mongop, Utu and Mangai. Each village in the Noatsi area has at least one representative at either the Lemakot or Namatanai vocational schools.

Educational statistics are to be elaborated on in my Area Study.

#### 4/ LAW AND ORDER.

No complaints requiring police action were lodged with me during my patrol. Any criminal matters are rapidly brought to the attention of police officers at Konos.

#### 5/ CULTIST ACTIVITIES.

Following visits by members of the Ngavalus TKA group the cult has become popular in some Noatsi villages. Enquiries during my patrol elicited the following information:

a) PUN, an aging ex-luluai from Langenia, is TKA leader in the Noatsi Census Division;

b) Membership: Liandan 20  
Langenia 15  
Lossu 10  
Lambuso 4

Total 49 (This figure is a conservative estimate.)

c) Aims: To raise enough money to pay for a ship to travel to America and return laden with a variety of consumer goods; to send children who have completed Std. 6 to Lavongai to thoroughly learn all aspects of TKA activities; to plant and harvest coconuts in order to augment finances and thereby contribute to the above-mentioned causes (300 trees have been planted at Langenia).

d) Earlier this year approximately twenty TKA members spent over a week searching for a cache of gold which was said



to be hidden in the foothills behind Liandan. This mini gold-rush had its origin in a revelation by a benevolent 'bus maselais' who happens to be a supporter of the TKA. Unfortunately the gold was not found. This failure has been attributed to the presence in the ~~xxxx~~ bush, at the time of the search, of people who were not familiar to the spiritual entity mentioned above.

At present the cult is not causing any trouble in the Noatsi community. During my patrol all members of the group cooperated with me when necessary and showed none of the disdain for the Administration which is evident in the Barok Census Division. PUN (Noatsi TKA leader) is definitely proud of his association (as luluai) with the Administration.

#### 6/ MISSIONS.

The Catholic and United Churches are well-established in the Noatsi region. The former has a resident clergyman at Lamussong while the U.C. is administered from Kimadan. Lay preachers conduct regular services in all villages. The Seventh Day Adventists have made no significant impression in the area. Five members of the Jehovan's Witnesses sect are resident at Pinikindu, where they are instructed by two Australian missionaries.

There is no evidence of friction among the various religious groups.

#### 7/ WELFARE ACTIVITIES.

The Welfare staff stationed at Konos is currently attempting to arouse more interest in Women's Clubs in Noatsi villages. The response is apparently far from enthusiastic. On several occasions women at Lambuso have agreed to meet with Miss W. Tapi (Trainee Community Development Officer) but have not attended at pre-arranged times or venues. The reasons for this situation are not clear, but the women's diffidence could be a direct result of taunting which comes from the men whenever Women's Clubs are mentioned.

*A. J. English*

A. J. ENGLISH ~~XXXX~~.  
A.P.O.

10

AREA STUDY- KONOS PATROL NO. I OF 1971/72.

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled was the Noatsi Census Division which consists of fourteen villages scattered along a twenty-five mile stretch of the East Coast Road. Konos Patrol Post (87 miles from Kavieng) is centrally situated in the area. A fertile coastal plain varies in width from 1-3 miles and gradually rises to foothills which in turn give way to a 2,000-3,000ft mountain range. The climate is typical of tropical marine areas, having low diurnal and annual temperature ranges. Rainfall varies from 100-150" per annum. Lowland rainforest dominates the plain but grass and dense secondary forest have taken over former garden areas. The area is accessible from both Konos and Kavieng via the East Coast Road.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

Attached to each copy of this report is a revised version of the Village Population Register.

Only one neo-natal death ~~REPORTED~~ was reported. The baby of an Amba woman died at Lossu Aid Post immediately after birth.

The previous complete revision in the Noatsi Census Division was carried out during August-September 1969. Since that time the census book has been used as follows:

- i) at least two T.P.O.s have conducted incomplete revisions as part of their training;
- ii) several officers - including myself - used the book as a roll during the 1971 CNILGC elections;
- iii) Council tax-collectors have used the book as a guide.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

While the book was being used for the above purposes, and also during the 1969 census revision, it seems many undated alterations were made. Therefore, as I could not be sure of the dates on which particular additions or deletions had been made, it should not be assumed that my statistics for post-69 Births, Deaths and Migrations are accurate. In fact 48 people resident in the villages cannot be accounted for in terms of Births and Migrations in (some, but not many, are new additions).

Figures for Birth Rate, Death Rate and Natural Increase would obviously be inaccurate and have not been calculated.

Only the following statistics, which are all exact, can be gainfully commented on: Grand Total per village; Grand Total for the Division; Population in Village at Time of Census (there is possibly some inaccuracy in ages shown for very young children); Absent Workers; Absent Students; Average Size of Family.

Since 1969 the overall population of the Division has increased by 200. However the figures for two villages indicate decreases in population: Libba - from 52 to 45;

Konobin- " 179 to 174.

Many people from Konobin have built houses at nearby Pinikindu where plenty of space is available in the village proper. Many people have been lining at Libba but actually living at other villages. Their names have been transferred accordingly.

It is interesting to note that the vast majority of children between the ages of 6 and 15 are attending school.

Fewer people than in 1969 are classed as Absent Workers. This is probably a direct result of my inclusion of apprentices, trainee nurses etc. in figures for Absent Students.

I have commenced compilation of a new Noatsi census book which ~~will~~ will show the present whereabouts and activities of the 2384 people who make up the current Grand Total. The Village Population Register for the next census revision will therefore be accurate in all respects.





Several former luluais and tultuls hold eminent positions in some villages. Pun of Langenia is an ex-luluai who has recruited many followers for the TKA. In other villages where 'bigmen' have shown little interest in the TKA this organisation has few members.

There is a tendency for young people to look to well-educated and travelled people for leadership. To use the Noatsi Christian Association as an example, most followers are young people who have shown faith in an executive composed of educated men who have all visited other Districts.

#### LAND TENURE AND USE.

The traditional system of land tenure is maintained in the Noatsi area. Each clan controls clearly-defined (usually) portions of ground which are distributed to clan members according to their relationship to the previous tenant. In such matters conflicts may arise and it is then that clan leaders may exercise their discretion.

Little interest has been shown in the system of leasing Administration land, for the small Noatsi population lives on a plain whose area prevents the population pressure evident in other parts of New Ireland e.g. Lihir.

Most native commercial plantings are owned by individuals even though XXXXX the land involved usually belongs to a clan. Some small communal groves are worked for the missions in almost every village. Subsistence gardens are normally owned and worked by individual nuclear families.

#### EDUCATION: LITERARY AND TECHNICAL SKILLS.

See Appendix A for a detailed summary of school enrolments, teaching standards etc. in the Noatsi Census Division.

It may be assumed that most students have at least a rudimentary knowledge of English, while all are fluent in pidgin. All teachers conduct classes in English but pidgin and vernacular are resorted to when it is necessary to convey an unfamiliar concept to students.

Appendix B shows figures for literacy in pidgin, vernacular, and English.

Many young people who have spent several years at school are resident XXXXX in the area. However, in most instances their English expression has greatly deteriorated through non-use.

People who are illiterate are not necessarily cut off from Political Education programs etc. as several radios are frequently used in most villages. See Appendix C for exact radio counts per village.

Most people who have received higher or technical education are employed outside the New Ireland District. There is a natural tendency for 'specialists' to seek employment in major population centres (Noresby, Rabaul, Iae, Madang).

#### STANDARD OF HOUSING.

A single method of housing construction is common to most of New Ireland. Sleeping houses incorporating one or two rooms are built on stilts about 3-4 ft. in height. A detached cookhouse is normally constructed at ground level to facilitate the safe use of fires. Some single-roomed houses are built on ground level and are used for both cooking and sleeping. All buildings are of bush materials and need to be continuously renovated.

Each village in the Noatsi Census Division has at least one house constructed from more durable materials (i.e. galvanised iron, bricks, sawn wood). A desire for prestige rather than comfort has usually been the motivating factor behind the construction of such dwellings. Most of them are unlined and are consequently extremely uncomfortable during the day.

Preti Sengilang of Lossu village has become well-known for the thirteen small brick houses he built there. The total cost has been estimated at \$5,000. Preti is not anxious to disclose his profit.



DIET.

Taro, kaukau, sago, rice and fresh fish form the staple diet. Additional protein is provided by tinned meat and fish. As most of the Noatsi people are subsistence farmers there is no tendency to a drastic alteration in food habits.

MIS IONS.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

The Catholic and United Church Missions are well-established in the Noatsi Census Division. The Jehovah's Witnesses have been operating from Pinikindu village for over two years but have so far converted only one Noatsi villager - she is an elderly woman married to a Papuan J.W. resident at Pinikindu.

The Catholic establishment at Lamussong is the only mission station within the Noatsi Division (Kimadan U.C. Mission is in the Mandak area). It consists of the resident priest's house, a garage, a trade store (recently closed down), lighting plant, school, church, small copra plantation and copra drier. The mission provides electric lighting for Lamussong village.

Permanent material churches have been built by both the Catholic and United Churches at Lamussong, Kabil, Losru and Langenia. All other villages have churches constructed from bush materials.

NON-INDIGENES.

The non-indigenous Noatsi population comprises administration staff at Konos, the priest-in-charge at Lamussong mission, plus several plantation managers and their families. Mr R. Roberts, Mr M. Owens and Mr G. Corbett reside with their families at Robert's Konos timber camp.

Appendix D shows details relating to the various plantations in the Noatsi Census Division. Each of the establishments mentioned is a potential market for garden produce. The Noatsi people, however, are not interested in producing commercial quantities of vegetables or fruit.

Robert's logging and milling establishment at Konos provides employment for approximately 15 Noatsi villagers. A large percentage of his workforce consists of men from other parts of New Ireland (15 men). Several Talaif and Sepik men make up the remainder (a further 15 men).

During the last six months Roberts has shipped to Japan approximately 5 million superfeet of logs. This has been cut within the Noatsi Census Division from a native-owned area said to contain over 20 million s/f of commercial timber. The owners of the land being worked at present have already been paid approx. \$6,000 in royalties and timber rights payments. The Central New Ireland Local Government Council has received about \$13,000 ~~xxxx~~ in royalties and stands to receive more in the near future.

In order to facilitate removal of the logs Roberts has constructed several miles of minor roads branching inland from the East Coast Road. At present the local people are not taking advantage of the opportunity to plant commercial or subsistence crops close to these freely-provided roads.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads: The East Coast Road, which links Kavieng with the Namatanai Sub-District, is in good condition between Tandés and Lambuso (the northernmost and southernmost Noatsi villages).

Sea: Commercial shipping is rarely used for the carriage of produce from the Noatsi area. The only safe small-vessel anchorage is Pinis Passage situated near Konos Patrol Post. This is principally an embarkation/disembarkation point for people travelling between Konos and the Tabar Islands. Japanese ships call at Pinis Passage to take on logs cut by Mr Roberts.

Air: At present there is no strip in the Division.

STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

Informal discussions with Noatsi villagers convinced me of the following:-

- a) the people know more about basic domestic politics than what they are normally given credit for;
- b) most people realise rational politics is a process of 'give and take', or compromise, rather than merely 'take';
- c) 'self-government' is an unfortunate term to use in a semi-educated society where 'government' has meant 'control by Kiaps' and most 'kiaps' have been Europeans. Thus to some people 'self government' has come to mean getting rid of all European government officials on a date yet to be declared (old people are particularly prone to think along these lines);
- d) to the majority of villagers 'independence' and 'self government' are synonymous terms;
- e) people are inclined to vote for personalities rather than platforms; this applies to both L.G.C. and House of Assembly elections. Therefore they are not happy with the present situation where W.H.A.s are unable to visit villages or honour promises to attend Council Meetings;
- f) most people are pro-L.G.C. in outlook; some e.g. John Lasisi and other Noatsi Christian Association members, are anti-present-Council, but certainly believe there are advantages in efficient Local Government. This group believes the establishment of an Opposition bench could only improve the efficiency of the Central New Ireland Council.

ECONOMY.

Agriculture: The latest figures available from D.A.S.F. are as follows (N.B. indigenous production only):- 1970

Cocoa trees - 28882 BEARING AGE	
" production - 23 TONS	Value - \$2,050 (APPRX)
Coconut palms - 126,000 BEARING AGE	
Copra production - 414 TONS	Value - \$40,000 (APPRX)

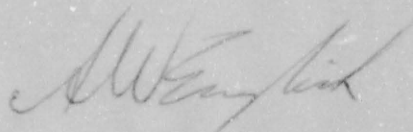
The above figures relate to the Division as a whole but the most productive area is north of Konos.

Some of the cocoa is sold in Kavieng as wet beans, while most is handled by non-indigenous planters and traders.

The current production of commercial <sup>crops</sup> is far below the level which could be attained under efficient management. Fertilizer is too expensive to be widely used; plantations are untidy; many ripe pods and fallen coconuts are not harvested.

Forty-eight copra driers, ten incorporating galvanized iron, are owned by Noatsi villagers. Five are communally owned.

For several reasons no accurate figure for per capita income can be calculated for the Noatsi Census Division. For example, only a few villagers would supply information concerning bank accounts. The Commonwealth <sup>bank</sup> was unable to cooperate although <sup>it</sup> <sup>was</sup> clear that any information supplied would be treated confidentially.



A.W. English  
Asst. Patrol Officer.



APPENDIX A

School statistics for Central New Ireland - March 1971.  
Noatsi schools are underlined.

<u>School</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>To. Std.</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>
Kulot	44	42	VI	3
<del>K</del>				
Lemeris	60	38	VI	3
<u>Noatsi (Loscu)</u>	54	46	VI	3
<u>Pinikindu</u>	14	10	II	1
Kimadan	97	94	VI	5
Lasigi	30	24	III	2
Lelet	13	12	II	1
Kessi	45	56	V	4
Tembin-Ugana	26	12	II	2
Naiama	11	15	III	1
<u>Lansenia</u>	<b>32</b>	29	IV	<b>3</b>
<del>XXXXXXXX</del>				
<u>Lambuso</u>	15	13	II	<b>1</b>
<u>Lamuasong</u>	84	52	VI	5
Kono	26	30	III	2

All teachers are qualified and registered with the Dept. of Education.

4

APPENDIX B

LITERACY IN THE NOATSI CENSUS DIVISION.

The figures shown are for those people who have a reasonable command, both written and verbal, of the languages indicated.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Vernacular</u>		<u>Pidgin</u>		<u>English</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Amba	20	16	All people over 5		25	20
Kabil	27	21	"		31	24
Katendan	14	9	"		19	15
Konobin	4	2	"		4	2
Konos	20	16	"		25	20
Lambuso	16	11	"		21	16
Lanussong	29	23	"		33	27
Langenia	22	18	"		28	22
Levatburra	5	3	"		6	3
Liandan	11	8	"		15	12
Libba	20	17	"		26	21
Lossu	55	43	"		63	50
Pinikindu	27	21	"		31	24
Tander	18	15	"		23	19

N.B. Most people included in the above figures are able to take part in only extremely simple English conversations. They are able to read English at a higher level.



APPENDIX C.

2

Radio Count.

AMBA	1
KABIL	7
KATENDAN	5
KOTOBIN	0
KONOS	5
LAMBUSO	14
LAMUSSONG	13
LANGENIA	7
LAVATBURRA	3
LIANDAN	1
LIBBA	9
LOSSU	10
PINIKINDU	9
TANDES	3

5

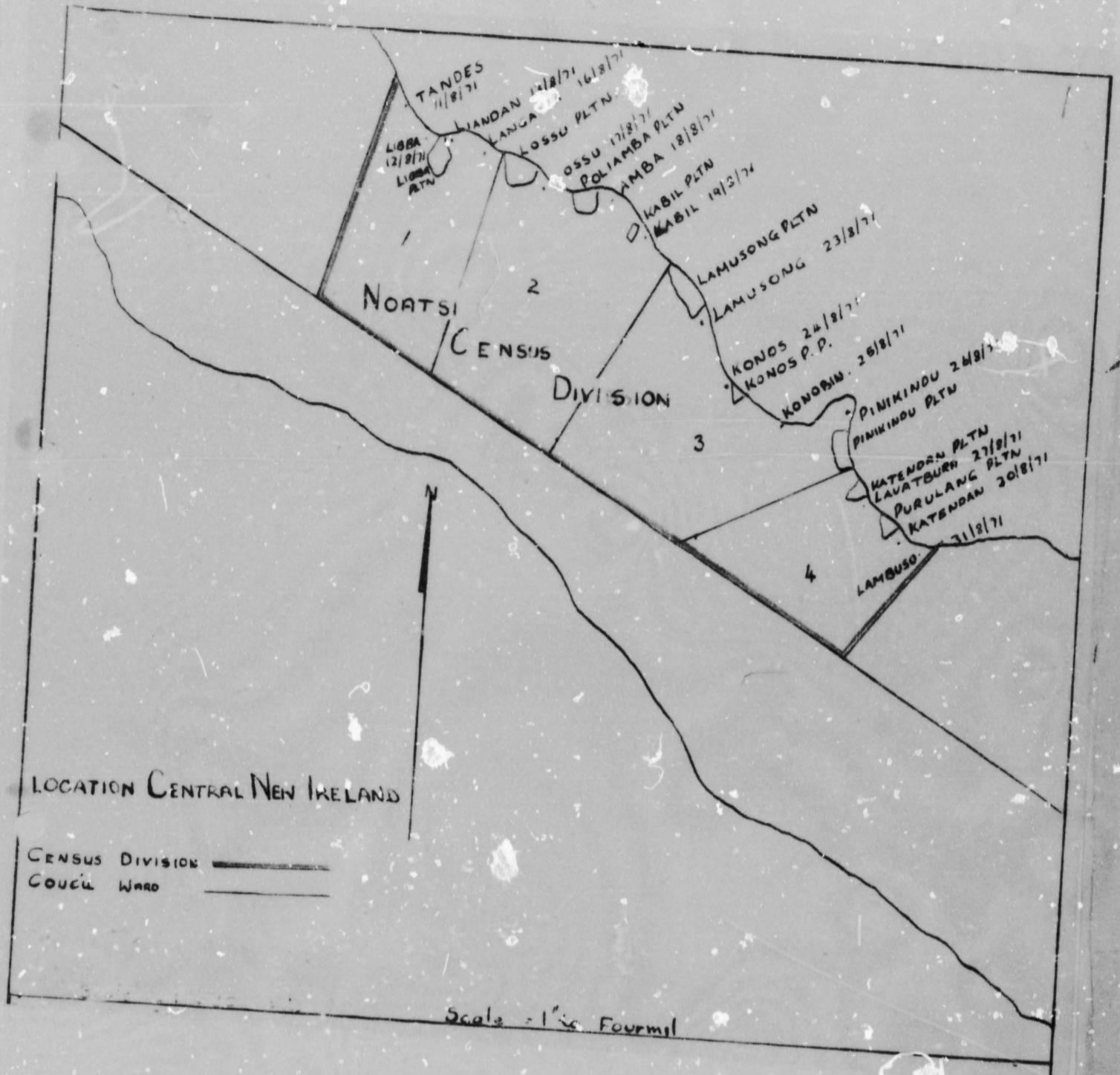
2

APPENDIX D.

PLANTATION STATISTICS & GENERAL INFORMATION.

- BOLGILA:** Owned and managed by Mr J. Stanfield; 850 acres; 40 labourers; 73 miles from Kavieng; produces copra and cocoa; radio transceiver. Not producing very well at present. Frequent labour problems.
- LIBBA:** Owned and managed by Mr J.R. Irvine; 509 acres; 25 labourers; 76 miles from Kavieng; produces copra, rubber; timber mill; no radio transceiver. Currently producing well. Few labour problems.
- LOSBU:** Owned by Mr J. Grose; managed by Mr J. Arbuthnot; 980 acres; 35 labourers; 80 miles from Kavieng; produces copra and cocoa; no radio transceiver. Currently producing well. Few labour problems.
- POLIAMEA:** Owned by Mr J. Grose; managed by Mr H. Lewis; 547 acres; 30 labourers; 83 miles from Kavieng; produces copra and cocoa; no radio transceiver. Currently producing well. Few labour problems.
- KABIL:** Owned by Messrs J. Fergusson and A. Tsang; managed by Mr Tsang; 241 acres; 6 labourers; 83 miles from Kavieng; produces copra and cocoa; no radio transceiver. Currently producing very little. Few labour problems.
- LAMUSSONG:** Owned by Burns Philp; managed by Mr R. Bryant; 550 acres; 30 labourers; 85 miles from Kavieng; produces copra; no radio transceiver. Currently producing well. Few Labour problems.
- PINKINDU:** Owned by Dahill's Plantations Ltd.; managed by Mr R. Bagshaw under the direction of Mr W. Garner; 645 acres; 30 labourers; 91 miles from Kavieng. Currently producing well. Frequent labour problems.
- PURULANG:** Owned and managed by Mr W. Garner; 248 acres; 26 miles from Kavieng; 15 labourers; Currently producing well. Few labour problems.





LOCATION CENTRAL NEW IRELAND

CENSUS DIVISION   
 COUCL WARD

Scale - 1" = Four ml



DEPT. OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
LIBRARY

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... *Kodes No 2 1971/72 TABAR CENSUS*  
 Subdistrict..... *KAVIENG*  
 District..... *NEW IRELAND*  
 Type of Patrol..... *CENSUS & ROUTINE*  
 Patrol Conducted by..... *A.W. ENGLISH A.P.O.*

Area Patrolled } *TABAR CENSUS DIVISION*  
 (Council and/or } *CENTRAL NEW IRELAND*  
 Census Division/s.) } *LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA*

Personnel Accompanying Patrol  
*CONST. R. WAISO*  
*CONST. P. KENEWI*  
*D.M.O. CIDEON*

Duration of Patrol—from *14/1/71* to *20/10/71*

No. of Days..... *36*

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: *JANUARY '71 COUNCIL ELECTIONS*

Date..... *JANUARY '71* Duration..... *1 1/2 WEEKS*

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... *TO REVISE CENSUS ROUTINE*  
*ADMINISTRATION INCLUDING LANDWORK, ARTEFACTS*  
*SURVEY*

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... *2091*

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 ONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

*6 12 19 71*

*area study on file  
 24/12*

*J. J. J. J.*  
 District Commissioner.



OA:SP

P.O. Box 2396, KAHEDOU

67-9-20

29th December, 1971

The District Commissioner,  
New Ireland District,  
KORABIG

KIRI6 PATROL NO. 2 of 1971/72

Your reference KOD 2/71-72 of 6th December, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual  
Census, Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. A.  
English, A.P.O. of the Tabar Census Division.

I hope the encouragement of the carvers is  
followed up. There would certainly be no shortage  
of buyers.

(S. J. PEARSON)  
Secretary.

KON 2/71-72

BAM/mc



67-9-20 (26)  
District Headquarters,  
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

6th December, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
KAVIENG.

KONOS PATROL NO 2 of 1971-72  
TABAR CENSUS DIVISION.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above mentioned report of a routine patrol conducted by Mr. A.W. English, A.P.O., together with your covering comments.

2. Your remarks in regard to criticism made of the Tabar Councillors are pertinent. I think there is a particular problem of communication between Council as a body and the Tabar people, aggravated by the relative isolation of the island group. I feel that the Council Executive could well pay more attention to this part of the Council area, and occasional patrols by the Executive should result in a boost to the Councillors standing and performance. It is understood that a patrol to convene taxpayers' meetings is planned in January - I trust that more than just Council tax will be discussed on this occasion.

3. Communications should be steadily improved through the District generally, within the limit of available resources. It may be that the Central New Ireland Council have not allocated their priorities well, and this is an area where judicious advice can be proffered at the relevant times. Further, I consider that more thorough long term planning is needed for rural development projects, in order to avoid wasteful expenditure and to facilitate prudent allocation of priorities. Perhaps, for instance, a series of jetties or small wharves would be of more overall value at the present time on Tabar.

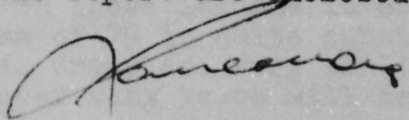
4. I would like you to take up the possibility of promotion of a wood-carving industry with the Department of Business Development. Unless something is done soon, it appears that a unique style of carving may disappear. Please keep me posted on the outcome.

5. Mr. English has submitted a very good report, and I look forward to reading his future reports.

  
(I. A. Holmes)  
District Commissioner.

c.c. The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

Two copies of the report are enclosed.

  
(I. A. Holmes)  
District Commissioner.



67-1-2

MJC/EP



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

23rd. November, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG. NEW IRELAND.

KONOS PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1971/72: TABAR CENSUS DIVISION.

Forwarded herewith in triplicate a report on a patrol to the TABAR Census Division written and submitted by Mr. A.W. English, A.P.O. The report was received in good time, its on-forwarding has been delayed by the writer's recent inspection trip to PALAKAU Patrol Post. Mr. English's claim for camping allowance is attached.

2. The report is well presented and informative and an improvement, though not an unexpected one, on Mr. English's previous reports. I look forward to receiving Mr. English's special report covering the production and sale of artifacts on the TABAR Group. On the report the following comments are offered:

- i) Local Government: Care must be taken when receiving adverse comments concerning incumbent councillors. A study of the election results for the TABAR group wards shows that Wards 15, 16 and 17 had 4, 5, and 5 candidates contesting the election and the election in these wards were won only after preference had been distributed. Ward 18 had 9 candidates, however Councillor MARIS received an overwhelming majority on the first count. It could well be that the people complaining so much about the incumbents were supporters of the unsuccessful candidate. Mr. English is being advised that although it is desirable to record comments concerning councillors, it is even more desirable that the committee men in particular and the ward population in general be advised that they should always endeavour to work with their councillor and work as a team to improve the situation in the ward, even if he is not the man they voted for. He is the choice of the majority and is there for a three year term, and no doubt the people who voted for him had a high regard for him. It is an easy matter to destroy the confidence of a Local Government Councillor if he feels that the representative of the Central Government, the patrolling kiap, is siding with his political opponents.
- ii) Social: Mr. English's remarks concerning the Law and Order situation on TABAR are interesting. Considering the transport and travel difficulties from TABAR to NEW IRELAND and return, it is no wonder the people prefer to keep their complaints until patrols visit the island group. Mr. English does not tabulate the number of complaints, so that it is assumed that there were no great number.
- iii) Population and Census: It is good to see that the population on these islands is continuing to increase. The increase of 79 is quite substantial. The villages in the TABAR Group are very small and continued increases over many years will be required for the



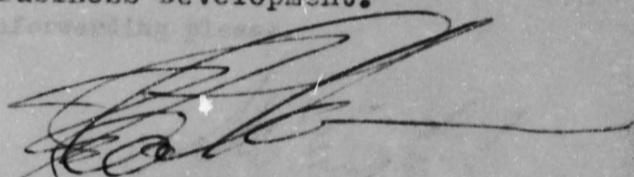
24

villages to return to a size where the social life will become more meaningful.

iv) Communications:

Roads: There seems to be little point in the Central New Ireland L.G.C. spending \$6,000.00 on a road which will carry so little - if anything - in the way of produce and people. I feel that this money should either be put to other use or placed in a special account where it shall derive interest and be used when the economic development of the area has increased sufficiently to justify the expenditure.

v) Economy: I feel very little can be done to increase the cash crop production that hasn't already been done. However assistance should be given to establishing a carving industry with the few remaining carvers from the group. The artistic design of the Malangan figures are unique to the group and despite the likelihood of accusation of commercializing native art, I feel the abilities of the carvers should be fully developed by the offering of a solid economic motive. The development of the carving industry on TABAR should be an item of interest for the Department of Business Development.



M.J. Cockburn.  
Assistant District Commissioner.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

23

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

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No.

Department of the Administrator,  
Konos Patrol Post,  
New Ireland District.  
11th November, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
Kavieng.

KONOS PATROL REPORT NO 2 of 1971/72.  
TABAR CENSUS DIVISION. CONDUCTED BY  
A.W. ENGLISH A.P.O.

Forwarded herewith are the original and three copies of the above report. My claim for camping allowance is also attached.

A perusal of my patrol diary will show that I spent a large portion of my time conducting an artefacts survey in accordance with verbal and written instructions from yourself and Mr R. T. Fairhall, formerly O.I.C. at Konos. Please refer to your 7-1-4 of 23rd August, 1971. A full report will be forwarded next week.

For your comment and onforwarding please.

*A.W. English*  
A.W. English A.P.O.  
Officer In Charge.

*Was noted 4/11 !!*  
*A*

20-9-71 Walked to Nawa after meeting cargo ahead by speedboat. Conducted search. Inspected old ceremonial site. Slept Nawa.

19-9-71 Walked to Nawa after meeting cargo ahead by speedboat. Spent in Nawa with the policemen after returning to Nawa. Inspected old ceremonial site. Slept Nawa.

**KONGS PATROL REPORT NO.2 of 1971/72 - TABAR CENSUS DIVISION.**

22

**SUB-DISTRICT**

**KAVIENG**

**DISTRICT**

**NEW IRELAND**

**COUNCIL**

**CENTRAL NEW IRELAND**

**PATROL CONDUCTED BY**

**A.W. ENGLISH  
ASST. PATROL OFFICER**

**AREA PATROLLED**

**TABAR CENSUS DIVISION**

**PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING**

**CONSTABLE PETER KENEWI  
" ROBERT WAIGO  
O.M.O. GIBSON**

**DURATION OF PATROL**

**14-9-71 to 20-10-71  
36 DAYS**

**OBJECTS OF PATROL**

**CENSUS REVISION AND ROUTINE  
ADMINISTRATION**

**TOTAL POPULATION**

**2091**

**MAP REFERENCE**

**TABAR FOURMIL  
TABUA MILINCH**

- 20-8-71 Went to Rapa by speedboat to report coronial site. Investigated old coronial site at Fakigberia. Travelled to Suva by speedboat to conduct census. Slept Fakigberia.
- 21-8-71 Went to Suva by speedboat then walked to Taka to investigate coronial site. Later to Sigatoka by speedboat. Slept Sigatoka.
- 22-8-71 Conducted census Sigatoka village. Took a day trip to Sigatoka village stroke victim. Took the opportunity to collect skins. Returned to Sigatoka. Slept Sigatoka.
- 23-8-71 Walked to Maraga village after sending cargo ahead by speedboat. Conducted census. Slept Maraga.
- 24-8-71 Investigated two old coronial sites. Whole day involved. Slept Maraga.
- 25-8-71 Saturday. Sent cargo ahead by speedboat then walked to Maraga. Conducted census. Investigated coronial site. Slept Maraga.
- 26-8-71 Sunday. Inspected coronial site. Slept Maraga.
- 27-8-71 Spent day investigating three coronial sites. Slept Maraga.
- 28-8-71 Walked to Maraga after sending cargo ahead by speedboat. Conducted census. Inspected old coronial site. Slept Maraga.
- 29-8-71 Walked to Maraga after sending cargo ahead by speedboat. Sent to Maraga with ill passenger. After returning to Maraga walked around to old coronial site. Slept Maraga.



KONOS PATROL NO.2 of 1971/72 - TABAR CENSUS DIVISION

- 14-9-71 Commenced patrol. Travelled to Nagua per M.V. Cutty Sark. Conducted census Nagua village. Inspected old ceremonial sites.  
Slept Nagua.
- 15-9-71 Conducted census Pokarra. Travelled to Mang-gawur to inspect village and prepare people for census.  
Slept Nagua.
- 16-9-71 Conducted census Mang-gawur. Travelled by speedboat to Rakupo to investigate ceremonial sites. Travelled by speedboat to Tugtug where I conducted census.  
Slept Nagua.
- 17-9-71 Travelled by speedboat to Rakupo to investigate another ceremonial site. Later walked from Mang-gawur to Pekinberiu. Cargo carried as seas too rough for speedboat.  
Slept Pekinberiu.
- 18-9-71 Saturday. Conducted census Pekinberiu. Speedboat arrived.  
Slept Pekinberiu.
- 19-9-71 Sunday. Compiled census statistics.  
Slept Pekinberiu.
- 20-9-71 Went to Nagua by speedboat to report to Konos by radio. Investigated old ceremonial site at Pekinberiu. Travelled to Sos by speedboat to conduct census.  
Slept Pekinberiu.
- 21-9-71 Went to Sos by speedboat then walked to Taten to investigate ceremonial site. Later to Siberi by speedboat.  
Slept Siberi.
- 22-9-71 Conducted census Siberi village. Emergency trip to Nagua with stroke victim. Took the opportunity to contact Konos. Returned to Siberi.  
Slept Siberi.
- 23-9-71 Walked to Maragon village after sending cargo ahead by speedboat. Conducted census.  
Slept Maragon.
- 24-9-71 Investigated two old ceremonial sites. Whole day involved.  
Slept Maragon.
- 25-9-71 Saturday. Sent cargo ahead by speedboat then walked to Hapekur. Conducted census. Investigated ceremonial site.  
Slept Hapekur.
- 26-9-71 Sunday. Inspected ceremonial site.  
Slept Hapekur.
- 27-9-71 Spent day investigating three ceremonial sites.  
Slept Hapekur.
- 28-9-71 Walked to Manun after sending cargo ahead by speedboat. Conducted census. Inspected old ceremonial site.  
Slept Manun.
- 29-9-71 Walked to Bueri after sending cargo ahead by speedboat. Went to Nagua with 111 policeman. After returning to Bueri walked inland to old ceremonial site.  
Slept Bueri.



- 30-9-71 Conducted census Bueri. Sent cargo by speedboat to Tatau. Walked to old ceremonial site. Travelled by canoe to Simberi. From Simberi to Tatau by speedboat. Slept Tatau. 20
- 1-10-71 Conducted census Iawa. Slept Tatau.
- 2-10-71 Conducted census Tatau. Investigated mt artefacts situation. Slept Tatau. Saturday.
- 3-10-71 Sunday. Compiled census statistics. Slept Tatau.
- 4-10-71 Travelled to Maragat by speedboat, which returned to Tatau to pick up cargo for Sanbuari. Conducted census Maragat, then walked to Sanbuari. Slept Sanbuari.
- 5-10-71 Conducted census Sanbuari and investigated artefacts situation. Travelled by canoe to Marai after sending cargo to Kapua by speedboat. Conducted census Marai then walked to Korumbo where census conducted. Went to Kapua by speedboat, briefly visiting Tomalabat Plantation en route. Slept Kapua.
- 6-10-71 M.B. Wedding to be held Maragat on 6th so villagers requested 'mass census' as above.
- 6-10-71 Called Konos from Kapua then travelled by speedboat to Rakupo. Conducted census Rakupo. Slept Rakupo.
- 7-10-71 Walked to Datava after sending cargo ahead by speedboat. Conducted census. Investigated ceremonial site. Slept Datava.
- 8-10-71 Investigated ceremonial site. Walked to Koko after sending cargo ahead by speedboat. Many villagers absent so census postponed to Saturday. Slept Koko.
- 9-10-71 Saturday. Conducted census Koko. Compiled census statistics. Slept Koko.
- 10-10-71 Sunday. Slept Koko.
- 11-10-71 Conducted census Korai and Matlik after people requested that both villages be done that day. Meeting to be held Wednesday at Rakupo and people wanted to commence the journey. Slept Koko.
- 12-10-71 Walked to Matlik after sending cargo by speedboat. Inspected and conducted further survey of land to be leased to U.C. Slept Matlik.
- 13-10-71 Investigated two ceremonial sites. Whole day involved. Slept Matlik.
- 14-10-71 Walked to Banesa after forwarding cargo by sea. Conducted census. Slept Banesa.
- 15-10-71 Walked to Wang after forwarding cargo by speedboat. Conducted census. Surveyed artefacts situation. Slept Wang.



- 16-10-71 Saturday. Sent cargo to Mapua by speedboat. Walked back to Eanesa to investigate old ceremonial site. Later walked along west coast of Tabar to Kowamarara and Teripats. Conducted census Kowamarara and Teripats. Travelled by speedboat to Mapua. Slept Mapua. 19
- 17-10-71 Sunday. Slept Mapua.
- 18-10-71 Travelled by speedboat to Bueri, Tatau, Marai, Korumbo and Sanapari to pick up prisoners and finalise other work e.g. artefacts survey and land investigation. Slept Mapua.
- 19-10-71 Travelled by speedboat to Korumbo, Wang, Rakupo and Dataga to pick up prisoners etc. Slept Mapua.
- 20-10-71 Returned to Konos per M.V. Theresa May. End of patrol. Slept Konos;

Political education material was distributed and discussed in all villages, as were the 1971/72 expenditure details for C.N.L.G.C. Evenings were often spent discussing the forthcoming House of Assembly elections.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

18

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. 67.2.2

Department of the Administrator,  
Patrol Post,  
KONOS,  
New Ireland District  
12th September, 1971

Mr A.W.English,  
Assistant Patrol Officer,  
KONOS

KONOS PATROL No. 2 - 1971/72 - TABAR C/D

As previously discussed, please be prepared to move to the TABAR Islands per Mr B. Birve's boat, the 'Cutty Sark' on Tuesday, 14th September, 1971.

2. The purpose of the patrol is primarily to carry out the annual census revision and area study, however, I also require you to perform the following -

- (a) Attend to any outstanding land matters. See me on this before you depart.
- (b) Disseminate political education material. In particular, pay attention to the coming House of Assembly elections next year, and concentrate on this aspect in your discussions. I have attached a circular from the Assistant District Commissioner regarding the tentative dates for the election.
- (c) Check file 67.1.9, Matters for Attention for Tabar, and attend to any matters thereon.
- (d) See Mr Edwards, Central N.I. Council adviser, and Council clerk regarding 1971/72 capital works expenditure for Tabar and explain this in detail to the people.

Note any dissatisfaction with the Council in light of the recent dissent group which has formed in the Konos area, the Noatsi Kristian Association, and report thereon.

3. Please issue village books to those villages without them and note any information you feel will be of value to following officers. Volume 1, Standing Instructions, outlines what is required.

4. Two police constables will be accompanying you. Under your direction have them handle all police matters. Comment on their efficiency and conduct in your report.

Adjudicate in village disputes, etc, when these are brought to your attention. Any matter requiring Court action should be forwarded to Konos.

5. Please contact this office through Radio Mapua if and when the need arises. The best time for this would be the morning sked.

6. You will have a speed boat and operator at your disposal for the duration of the patrol. For future guidance of officers, please include a section in your report on its use, difficulties encountered, etc.

Wishing you a pleasant patrol.

*R.T. Fairhall*  
.....  
R.T. Fairhall ADO  
Officer in Charge



SITUATION REPORTPOLITICAL

Local Government: The 1971/72 Central New Ireland Local Government Council estimates were discussed informally in all villages. On most occasions I encountered great difficulty in arousing interest in this subject. The people tend to look upon the payment of council taxes merely as a legal requirement whose alternative is either imprisonment or a stiff fine. As a group they are not interested in proffering suggestions for the use of council income. Some individuals, however, are quite prepared to blame this situation on the reported indolence of councillors. Several people, including committeemen Luthwick of Maragon and Darius of Bueri, expressed dissatisfaction with Malaimbe, the current councillor for Ward 15 (Simberi). He has attended only one meeting at Konos this year and refuses to organise village gatherings for the purpose of discussing local government issues. When I questioned him about these accusations his initial indignation turned to embarrassment, this being followed by his solemn promise to be a diligent councillor in future. According to Luthwick and Darius he has made such promises three or four times since January.

The respective performances of the other Tabar councillors are only slightly more impressive. Pawut (Ward 16) holds regular pre- and post-Council Meeting lectures even though he has managed to travel to Konos only once this year. Sisitom (Ward 17) is a schoolteacher at Mapua and finds it impossible to do his job properly. He has attended one meeting since his election. Maris (Ward 18) is the star Tabar councillor, having attended two 1971 meetings. Although Maris exhibits an indifference to his role as councillor he actively promotes economic development among his people; he is chairman of the Mandar Society which operates a small ship between the Tabar Islands and Kavieng (see Area Study). The fact remains, however, that he is not an effective mediator between the C.N.I.L.G.C. and his constituents.

Thus the apparent indifference of the Tabar people in relation to council activities could be a result of frustration. Enquiries indicated the earlier existence of a positive attitude on the part of the Tabars, but this died when successive councillors failed to show much interest in their electorates. I therefore believe officers patrolling the Tabar Group between now and the next council election should emphasise the necessity for voters to choose their representatives wisely. If this advice is heeded a renewed interest may be shown by the Tabar Islanders.

John Lasisi, president of the newly-formed Noatsi Christian Association (council opposition group - see Konos Report No.1 of 1971/72), recently visited Tabar in an attempt to muster votes for next year's House of Assembly elections. The extent of his success is unknown as there has been no opportunity since his visit for Konos officers to speak to Tabar residents (N.B. Lasisi had not travelled to the islands prior to my patrol).

For personal details of Local Government Councillors see Appendix A - Area Study.

Political Education In Relation To Central Government: Attempts to explain the organic nature of the relationship between the People, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary were successful when directed at young to middle-aged men. To old men the Executive is and always has been the governing body which strictly controls ~~the~~ - in fact incorporates - the Judiciary. This belief is most likely a carryover from the days when kiaps alone were magistrates. Some older villagers see the House of Assembly merely as an advisory body which is free to criticize the 'government'. No women were prepared to discuss political matters.

Mangap Lusives of Maragon village has some interesting theories on democratic government. He believes majority rule is no more fair than the old practice of large groups taking advantage of small groups. He fears the minority groups will be exploited when Australian protection is gone. Compromise, to him, will not be an aspect of future government in Papua/New Guinea.



### ECONOMIC

General Rural Development: Copra, the principal commercial crop, is generally of poor quality and quantity in the Tabar Islands. Several plantings of robusta coffee were initially cared for with great pride but have gradually become smothered by bush. Cocoa production is insignificant.

For more detailed comment on what appears to be unimpressive rural development see my Area Study.

Activities of Development Departments: D.A.S. & F. Konos has conducted two extensive patrols to the Tabar Census Division this year. See my Area Study for details.

The Cooperatives Officer from Kavieng recently went to Tabar to close down unsuccessful cooperative ventures. It appears the people are having a hard time trying to learn how to control finance. A cooperative tradestore at Simberi was ~~xxxxxxxx~~ owed so much in 'dinau' that it could not continue to function.

The Mandar Society based at Wang is the only Tabar Islands cooperative venture which still has a reasonable chance of making a profit. For further comment see my Area Study.

### SOCIAL

Education: See the Village Population Register attached for educational statistics. These figures to be commented on fully in my Area Study under the heading Education: Literary and Technical Skills.

Law and Order: Two constables from the Konos detachment accompanied me to Tabar, where they carried out their duties in a most efficient and constructive manner. They settled many minor village disputes, thereby allowing me more time to discuss political issues etc. A total exceeding two hundred dollars changed hands in payment of loans as a direct result of police mediation.

Frequent police patrols to Tabar are obviously needed. I came across two instances where prosecution of apparent wrongdoers was ~~is~~ impossible due to the absence of reliable witnesses. The latter would have been available if the complainants had been able to contact police earlier; unfortunately witnesses' memories tend to cloud with time. Transport to Konos and Kavieng is so irregular that people ~~will~~ are not inclined to leave Tabar and risk being stranded on the New Ireland mainland after laying their complaints. They prefer to wait for government patrols to visit their villages but long delays often render prosecution difficult.

The Tabar Islands could provide an interesting case study for the current Enquiry Into Alcoholic Drink. On no occasion were my police approached with any problem having alcohol as one of its elements. On no occasion did I observe villagers consuming alcohol. It would definitely be arbitrary to suggest that the Tabar Islanders do not have access to intoxicating drink, but its consumption is undoubtedly lower than in the villages around Konos. Possible reasons for this are as follows:-

- a) no liquor licence is current in the group;
- b) income is comparatively low;
- c) shipping is infrequent and irregular - ordering and delivery of beer etc. is therefore uncertain;
- d) the people are isolated from the influence of relatively affluent wage-earners.

Missions: Due to the admitted infidelity of his wife the indigenous United Church Minister at Tatau has become the butt of most jokes currently circulating in the area. This is not mentioned here simply for its gossip value. The incident has given rise to friction between embarrassed U.C. members and delighted Catholics. The village has become



unsettled and will, according to the minister himself, remain this way until he obtains a transfer (an application has been lodged with his Bishop).

This was the only village in which I noticed friction between followers of the two churches.

**Community Education:** Women's Clubs exist in name only in all but two Tabar villages. At Tatau encouragement from Councillor Pawut has caused clubmembers to hold regular meetings. At Wang, under the influence of Councillor Maris, the women meet occasionally. According to women from both these villages the meetings which do take place are little more than prolonged 'hen-sessions'. Some guidance from the Community Development staff at Konos is obviously needed (although the Welfare girls have not visited Tabar during 1971 they have planned a patrol for "some time after Christmas").

**Cult and Unrest:** There is no sign of cultist influence or widespread unrest in the Tabar Census Division.

**Miscellaneous: Use of Government Speedboat - 22** As indicated in my Patrol Diary the boat was normally used to carry cargo while I walked between villages. I have no hesitation in recommending that this method of transport be used for future patrols to Tabar. Seas are always calm on the New Ireland side of the group and normally quite safe on the opposite coast. Only one village - Morai on Tabar island proper - is ~~thru~~ inaccessible by speedboat.



A.W. English  
Asst. Patrol Officer.

AREA STUDY

Introduction: The Tabar Census Division consists of a group of four islands situated approximately 75 nautical miles south-east of Kavieng. The attached map shows the islands in relation to one another.

The climate is typical of tropical insular areas. No rain gauges are checked regularly but figures for other years show the annual rainfall to be in the vicinity of 150". Diurnal and annual temperature ranges are low,

Tabar, Tatau and Simberi Islands have narrow coastal plains below mountains which rise steeply to 1 - 2000'. Large sections of the plains are inundated by mangrove swamps and are therefore useless in terms of agriculture. Mapua Island is flat and 30% mangrove swamp.

Lowland rainforest dominates the islands but grass and dense secondary forest have taken over former garden areas.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

A revised Village Population Register accompanies each copy of this report.

The only outstanding population changes have taken place at Wang ( population has risen from 101 to 139 in 12 months) and Matlik ( population has decreased from 110 to 91). The abrupt changes are accounted for as follows: a) the Seventh Day Adventist school at Wang has recently employed a teacher who has a family of seven; b) two large families migrated from Matlik to Tumundar, a hamlet of Wang, where they will work land previously neglected by their clans.

Figures for Birth Rate, Death Rate and Natural Increase have changed as follows:-

	<u>1970</u>		<u>1971</u>
Birth Rate from	3.4	to	3.3
Death Rate from	1.1	to	0.6
Natural In. from	2.3	to	2.7

No marked trends are apparent in this comparison.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS

The basic social unit in terms of land ownership and kinship ties is the matrilineal clan. For subsistence purposes the functional unit is the matrilineal extended family, but this is not always the case. For example a newly-married man and his wife may choose to live in the man's village if this is advantageous in terms of proximity to gardens.

One vernacular with slight local variations is common to the group.

LEADERSHIP

For personal details of Local Government Councillors see Appendix A.

Traditional leadership, as in most parts of Melanesia, was based on factors including kinship, the accumulation of wealth, oratorical ability, agricultural expertise, fighting skill, knowledge of ceremonial, and artistic accomplishment. Those who were most impressive in their combination of some or all of these qualities would achieve leadership status.

The first four factors mentioned above are still decisive in all Tabar villages. Some Councillors (e.g. Pawut and Malaimbe) appear to be chosen principally for their ability as orators. Maris, however, is not particularly accomplished in this direction; his business ability is most likely the reason for his popularity - see references to the Mandar Society. Sisitom, due to his educational background, was expected to win



benefits for his constituents through a combination of general knowledge and skilful speechmaking. However, like all the current Tabar councillors he is not particularly interested in Council matters.

Former luluais and tultuls are treated with respect, especially by adults. They tend to remain in the background at public meetings and allow councillors or committeemen to hold the floor.

#### LAND TENURE

The traditional matrilineal system of land tenure is predominant in the Tabar Group, where each clan controls its own portions of ground. When a female tenant dies the land which she has used may be taken over as follows:

1/ If she leaves a husband and young children he will work the land until the children can look after it properly, at which time he may either concentrate on his own land or continue to work and reside with his offspring;

2/ If the woman has a husband but no offspring the land will normally revert immediately to the clan for redistribution;

3/ If the woman's offspring have plenty of land her grandchildren may take over the area used by her.

At the death of a married male tenant his land will usually be allocated to another member of his clan rather than to his wife and children, but in some instances they may use it indefinitely e.g. if the wife's land cannot provide adequate food and income for the care of the children.

The above examples should not be regarded as rigid rules but merely as possible ways in which land may pass from tenant to tenant.

#### LAND USE

The principal native ecotypes as found on Tabar and New Ireland generally are:

1/ Long-term fallowing systems:- Fields are cleared by cutting and firing the vegetation cover. They are planted to the point of decreasing yields then abandoned for several years while fertility is regained. This method is used principally for subsistence gardening.

2/ Short-term fallowing systems:- Land which is cultivated for one or two years is reoccupied after only a year of regeneration. This method is also used principally for subsistence gardening.

3/ Permanent cultivation of favoured plots combined with either 1/ or 2/. Commercial crops such as copra and cocoa require permanent plots but subsistence agriculture is, on Tabar, always based on fallowing systems.

Most native commercial plantings are on clan land but are owned by individuals. Small communal groves are worked for the missions in almost every village.

#### EDUCATION: LITERARY & TECHNICAL SKILLS.

See Appendix B for a detailed summary of schools in the Tabar Census Division.

The Tabar people in general exhibit a higher degree of illiteracy than other groups in the Konos administrative area. In all villages many women are unable to speak fluent pidgin. Even school children who can speak a smattering of English are usually not proficient in pidgin. Most men speak the language fairly well. Unlike the people who live on New Ireland proper the majority of villagers have little contact with people who cannot speak their native tongue (as mentioned under Social Groupings only one vernacular is spoken in the Tabar Islands). They therefore have little incentive to learn pidgin.

These opinions regarding the degree of illiteracy in the Tabar Group were arrived at independently by me and also by Constable Robert Waigo, who told me he had never come across such poor pidgin speakers before.



The fact that few people over the age of 35 years are able to read and write renders political education difficult. Pamphlets discussed during patrols and left behind in villages can be referred to later by only literate people. The use of radios reduces the illiteracy problem with regard to political education but only to a minor degree. As Appendix C reveals the scarcity of radios is in contrast to New Ireland proper (refer Konos Report No.1 of 1970/72 - Appendix C).

No newspapers are received regularly but pamphlets concerning health, agriculture and church matters are kept in many houses.

The only native residents of Tabar with a higher education are teachers at the various schools and the United Church Minister from Tatau village.

Thirty-one adults (5 female, 26 male) are currently receiving education away from Tabar. The three females are trainee nurses while the men are either high school students or trainee tradesmen (several are at Malaguna Tech., Rabaul).

#### STANDARD OF LIVING

Most villages are clean although the perennial problem of pigs leaving -pools and excrement close to dwellings is most obvious at all villages on the west coast of Tatau Island. Some villages, for example Maragon and Tatau, are completely free of the pig problem. Most residents of Wang are Seventh Day Adventists and therefore do not keep pigs, while the people of Maragon and Tatau keep their animals fenced at night.

A single method of housing construction is common to most of the New Ireland District. Sleeping houses incorporating one or two rooms are built on stilts about 3-4ft in height. A detached cookhouse is usually constructed at ground level to facilitate the safe use of fires. Some single-roomed houses are built on ground level and are used for both cooking and sleeping. All buildings are of bush materials and need to be continuously renovated.

Tatau, Simberi, Mapua, Bueri, Pekinberiu, Banesa, Wang and Kowamarara villages each have at least one house incorporating galvanized iron and carefully cut planks. At Tokara a simple but strong brick house is currently under construction.

Taro, kaukau, sago, rice, yam and fresh fish form the staple diet. Additional protein is provided by tinned meat but this is too expensive for most people to buy.

All villages apart from Sambuari (on Tatau Island) are adequately served by streams or Council-installed tanks. People from Sambuari must paddle their canoes to a stream about ¼ mile from the village in order to collect fresh-water. They are therefore not inclined to use it for washing purposes, and so the incidence of ~~skin~~ skin diseases such as 'grillie' is comparatively high. Although it is undoubtedly a priority requirement there is no mention of a tank for Sambuari in the latest C.N.I.L.G.C. estimates.

#### MISSIONS

Three missions are currently operating in the Tabar Islands - Catholic Church, United Church, and Seventh Day Adventists. Most of the Simberi Island people are adherents of the United Church but on the other islands U.C. and Catholic Church members each total about 50% of the population. Wang village is the only S.D.A. community in the Tabar Census Division.

At Mapua Island the Catholic Mission runs a school with grades to Standard 6, and at Koko a small school with grades to Standard 2. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission at Wang maintains a school with classes to Standard 4.

Two nurses and one Sister make up the staff of the Catholic Mission hospital at Mapua, where many women travel to have their children under hygienic conditions. Any patients who are seriously ill are flown to Kavieng or Rabaul from the Mission airstrip.



NON-INDIGENES

The non-indigenous Tabar population consists of:-  
 Father T. Cain, priest-in-charge at Mapua; Mr B. Birve, plantation manager and boat-owner; Mr P. Chan, manager of Tomalabat Plantation, and his wife; Mr J. Leong, manager of Teripats Plantation; Mr J. Leach, manager of Kopo Plantation; Mr J. Sam, manager of Dataru Plantation, and his wife.

Appendix B shows details relating to the various plantations in the Tabar Census Division.

COMMUNICATIONS

Roads; There are currently only two short stretches of vehicular road in the Tabar Group. A stretch of about 300 yards runs from the Mapua wharf to the priest's residence, while Mr Birve has constructed a short stretch from his house at Tereri Plantation to an anchorage about 1/4 mile away. The people living around Wang and Banesa on Tabar Island are currently (in a rather desultory fashion) attempting to build a vehicular track between the two villages. So far very little progress has been made. \$6000 is included in the current C.N.I.L.G.C. estimates for work on this road i.e. for bridges to straddle the several creeks which are holding up progress.

Sea: Wharves have been constructed with Council finances and voluntary labour at Wang and Sos. Private finance has built wharves at Mapua, Tomalabat Plantation, and Sigarigari Plantation.

Workboats can safely tie up in any weather at the above wharves and can anchor at Simberi, Maragon, Pigibut Pln., Tugitug, Kopo Pln., Korumbo, Koko, and Banesa.

Air: The Mapua Catholic Mission has a category B strip which is often used by mission and private planes (light).

STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

The political awareness of the Tabar population varies, as elsewhere, between age- and sex-groups. Young to middle-aged men have some knowledge of the functions and methods of the House of Assembly, the relationship between the Legislature, Executive, Judiciary and People, but are often confused at the terms 'Self-Government' and 'Independence'. Old men show interest in political discussion but are not receptive to unfamiliar concepts. Women of all ages are not prepared to discuss political matters and it is therefore impossible to gauge the extent of their knowledge.

ECONOMY

The most recent agricultural statistics available are as follows (figures are for 1970 native production of commercial crops:-

Coconuts:

Total crop	157,285 trees
Bearing	113,195 "
Not bearing(young)	44,090 "
Production	300 tons
Estimated no. of growers	355

Coffee Robusta:

Total crop	11,025 trees
Bearing	4,000 "
Not bearing	7,025 "
Production	Nil
Estimated no. of growers	39



Cocoa

Total crop	4,620 trees
Bearing	806 "
Not bearing	3,814 "
Production	.4 tons
Estimated no. of growers	30

During my patrol I received many complaints about diseased coconut palms and cocoa trees. This has been reported to the Rural Development Officer, Konos, who intends to mount a patrol to investigate the situation in the very near future. D.A.S. & F. have already patrolled Tabar twice this year and are showing a keen interest in commercial agriculture there.

The coffee robusta plantings have been neglected by their owners, possibly due to poor yields, and have in all cases almost reverted to bush. The R.D.O. Konos believes the coffee experiment has been a failure principally due to unsuitability of physical conditions.

Some of the copra and wet cocoa beans are sold to non-indigenous owned plantations in the group but most of the crops are conveyed to Kavieng for sale. The 'Day Dawn', a workboat owned by the Mandar Society, carries produce to Kavieng irregularly, as do various other small ships owned by planting companies. Prices obtained for the produce are normally below average due to the inefficiency with which copra and cocoa are harvested and processed. Copra, for example, is smoked rather than dried.

The Mandar Society is a cooperative venture undertaken by people from all villages on Tabar Island proper. Finance is obtained through sales of commercial produce, the carriage of produce, and payment of fares by islanders. The frequent practice of taking short trips from one village to the next without carrying cargo or paying passengers could be the downfall of the Society. According to many villagers I spoke to on Tabar the ship often takes trips without making a profit.

POSSIBILITY OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

I quote from a letter written by the District Commissioner, Kavieng, to the C.N.I.L.G.C. Adviser on 9/4/69:-

" I have had an enquiry from South Sea Traders of Tahiti regarding the availability of artifacts from New Guinea and other places within the South-West Pacific area. The enquirer understands that although old masks and other malagan items are no longer available, new masks and other carvings are still made for sale to collectors. Obviously South Sea Traders is interested in purchase for resale.

I would be glad if you would discuss with Council at its next meeting the possibility of interesting carvers within the Council area to produce for sale contemporary items based on traditional carvings and let me know whether any interest is shown.

Signed  
H.L. WILLIAMS  
District Commissioner "

Konos file 7-2-1; District Office file 7-5-4.

Although there is no copy of a reply on the Konos file I understand the matter was mentioned to the Council but response was minimal.

I believe a special patrol should have been made to Tabar, one of the few places in New Ireland where carvers still work, in



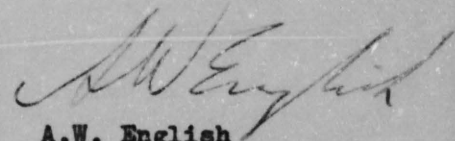
order to make direct contact with the people who have inherited the rights to carve particular malangans. This is not the appropriate occasion for a detailed treatise on the cultural context of Tabar art. It suffices to point out that the latter will cease completely with the deaths of present carvers (there are about ½ dozen). Young men who would inherit or be in a position to buy carving rights are simply not interested in view of the drastic social reorganisation concomitant with Christianity and other Western innovations. If these men can be induced to ~~redevelop~~ redevelop their traditional art forms they may be able to bring the Tabar Islands into the current South Pacific artefacts market. I do not believe ceremonial and art should be commercialised unless it is obvious that the traditional ways are moribund. Traditional Tabar carving is all but gone, but it can be ~~ret~~ retained if it is placed in a new context i.e. an economic one. By natural process it will become a tradition in a new sense e.g. Maori carvers of New Zealand.

On several occasions during my recent patrol I asked eligible men why they were not interested in learning to carve. The gist of their replies was standard:- Malangan was the basis of the old restricted, isolated life; now life is subjected to many ~~influences~~ outside influences such as church, government, international economics, freedom of movement. Whereas malangan was life's focal point in the old days it is simply not needed now.

However I am certain there is still a nostalgia for the old art forms in the minds of the young men. If they are given a new incentive to carry on the art of carving its economic potential may be realised.

Songis of Tatau village is an extremely proficient carver who copies, with his own modifications, old objects. He wants to sell his work but has difficulty in finding buyers. Lapan of Wang is interested in finding customers for his carvings.

To refer once more to the District Commissioner's letter as quoted above, South Seas Traders have expressed interest in Melanesian artefacts. Enquiries among other dealers would readily establish the degree of their interest. If such dealers are prepared to cooperate I believe the Tabar Islands economy, somewhat stagnant at present, could be boosted within a few years.



A.W. English  
Assistant Patrol Officer



APPENDIX A

Personal details of current Tabar Local Government Councillors.

Ward 15 MIKAIL MALAIMBE/ LOKORUA

Village: Maragon

Age: 47

Occupation: Subsistence farmer. Was overseer on Pigibut Plantation, Simberi Island.

Standard of

Education: Primary mission education prior to war.

Degree of Literacy: Literate in pidgin.

Convictions: None

Marital Status: Married to LIKIU Lawangu. No children.

Political Affiliations: None.

Religion: Catholic

Ward 16 PAWUT KULAUS

Village: Lava

Age: 34

Occupation: Subsistence farmer.

Standard of Education: Educated at Tatau Primary School.

Degree of Literacy: Literate in pidgin.

Convictions: None

Marital Status: Married to MALAGA LANGEI. Six children.

Political Affiliations: None.

Religion: United Church

Ward 17 SISITOM LUTARA

Village: Tokara

Age: 37

Occupation: School teacher at Mapua Primary School.

Degree of Literacy: Fluent in pidgin and English.

Convictions: None

Marital Status: Married to LUDAI TAWEI. Two children.

Political Affiliations: None.

Religion: Catholic.

Ward 18 MARIS MAMEI

Village: Wang

Age: 35

Occupation: Subsistence farmer. President of Mandar Society.

Degree of Literacy: Literate in pidgin. Understands simple English.

Convictions: Nil

Marital Status: Married to KABELAK PIRIS. Eight children.

Political Affiliations: None.

Religion: Seventh Day Adventist.



APPENDIX B

Details of Schools in the Tabar Census Division

Mapua Primary T School - Catholic Mission, Mapua Island.

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	
1	6	7	13	
2	5	11	16	
3	6	9	15	
4	6	1	7	
5	11	7	18	
6	5	7	12	3 Teachers
	<u>39</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>81</u>	

St. Charles Primary T School - Koko village. Catholic Mission; U.C.Mission.

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Prep	9	13	22	
1	6	14	20	
2	8	2	10	
	<u>23</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>52</u>	2 Teachers

Wang Primary T School - S.D.A. Mission, Wang.

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	
1	6	11	17	
2	6	15	21	
—	<u>12</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>38</u>	2 Teachers

Tatau Primary T School - ~~Tatau~~ Tatau village. Administration.

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	
2	12	9	21	
4	16	8	24	
5	12	12	24	
6	9	4	13	3 Teachers
	<u>49</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>82</u>	

APPENDIX C

Incidence of radio receivers in the Tabar Census Division.

Banesa	1	Monun	0
Bueri	1	Morai	1
Datava	1	Napekur	0
Koko	0	Pekinberiu	3
Korumbo	0	Rakulo	0
Kowamarara	0	Sembuari	0
Lawa	1	Sanapari	0
Mang-gawur	0	Simberi	2
Mapua	2	Sos	0
Maragat	0	Tatau	3
Maragon	0	Tirapats	0
Marai	0	Tokara	0
Matlik	2	Tugitug	0
		Wang	3
		<u>Total</u>	22

Radio transceivers are at Mapua C.M.,  
Tereri Pln., & Tatau Primary School.



APPENDIX D

Details of plantations in the Taber Census Division.

<u>Plantation</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Manager</u>
Pigibut	Felix Chan	Indigenous Overseer
Maragon	Mon Bew	Lusem - Indigenous Overseer
Kopo	J. See To	J. Leach
Tomalabat	B. Chan	P. Chan
Onda	Catholic Mission	Leased and managed by B. Birve.
Mapua	Catholic Mission	Father T. Cain
Tereri	B. Birve	B. Birve
Dataru	J. See To	J. Sam
Teripats	J. Tong	J. Leong
Sigarigari	J. Tong	J. Leong

Indentured mainland labour is used on all plantation except Onda (share-farmers), Tereri (casuals) and Mapua (casuals and voluntary).

Tok Sawe long 1st Revaised Estimati igo iet

Hap total bilong mani igo long bikpela wok	\$ 50,145
C73 Tengki wara long KALAGUMAN.	400
C74 Tengki Wara long MAPUA.	275
C75 Pinisin Tengki Wara long BUERI .	150
C76 Tengki Wara long KOMALU.	400
C77 Tengki Wara long TOKARA.	325
C78 Haus bilong Tengki KOW.MANARA.	70
C79 Wara Sapli long Council Hetkotas.	450
C80 Tengki Wara long TANDIS.	400
C81 Tengki Wara long SALI-AMBA.	500
C82 Tengki Wara long KANTEMBU -KOLIK.	500
C83 Tengki Wara long LASIGI .	500
C84 Tengki Wara long LOKON - NOMBO.	500
C85 Tengki Wara long BELIK KOLTA.	400
C86 Tengki Wara long SOS.	500
C87 Tengki Wara long DATAWA.	500
C88 Tengki Wara long NAGALAGAP.	500
C89 Tengki Wara long KOKOLA Aid Post.	200
C90 Tengki Wara long TEMBIN.	500
C91 Tengki Wara long LENGKAMEN long LELET.	600
C92 Bekim di'au bilong Council Sevis Stesin.	497

Olgera mani bai igo long ol bikpela wok 58,312

Adim wantaim ol mani bai ilus long ol liklik wok 4,965

Adim wantaim ol mani bai ilus long bain wases 14,513

TOTAL BILONG OLGERA MANI BAI COUNCIL ISPENIM \$ 77,790

Nau iuken sawe mani bai Council i tingki tingki long kisim nisait long 1971/72 emi \$ 69,382 wantaim mani ibin lep nating long pinis long las yia 8,408

tupela wantaim emi \$ 77,790 .

Dispela mak \$77,790 emi wankain tasol long olgera mani Council itingki tingki long lusin nisait long yia 1971/72.

Council ino bin tingki tingki long larin wanpela liklik tensen istap nating olgera mani bai ikanap igat wok bilongen tasol.

Nisait long dispela program iuken lukin sampela sating ibin stap long programme long las yia, en bekos Council inc bin pinisin gud ol wok long las yia na nau Council ibin putin gen nisait long programme bilong dispela yia 1971/72.

Sapos iupela ilaik halivin Council bilong iu pinisin dispela traipela programme bilong dispela yia orait iuken luk luk gud nisait long programme bilong sawe ol bikpela wok bai i gerap we. Na sapos iu lukin Council i laik gerapin wanpela tengki o Haus Tisa long hap bilong iu orait moa beta bai ol long dispela ples i bung wantaim na rediin ol wetsan na karanas kwiktain bai Kanda bilong Council ino ken lusin tain nating long hap bilong iu.

Dispela Programme antap Council em inap senisin liklik bihain sapos nid bilong senisin ikanap. Sapos iu gat kweston o askin long wanpela sating iu lukin nisait long Estimate moa beta bai iu askin olosen wanea long Councillor bilongiu. Sapos Councillor ino sawe orait kan lukin Kuskus long opis o salin askin ikan long Edita bilong MALANGAN.

////////////////////  
TOK SAWE LONG SIP BILONG OL LONG WANG

Nau tasol long Man August ol man bilong WANG ibin salin olupela wok bot bilong ol oli bin kolin "MANDAR". Oli bin salin long Mr ROBERTS long KONOS inap long \$1,500. Na Bai Mr ROBERTS i laik iusin bilong pulin ol tinba long pasis.



Tok Sawa Long 1st Revised Estimet igo ietMani Bai ilus long bain ol liklik santing nabaut

B15	Bain papa, pen na buk bilong Opis.	\$ 150
B16	Bain papa na ingk bilong wokin "MALANGAN"	300
B17	Bain kerosin bilong lait.	40
B18	Bain liklik kaikai bilong ol Councillors.	50
B19	Bain niupela Telpon na stem na telegran.	100
B20	Mani bai igo long bain liklik santing nabaut.	150
B21	Wokin Krismas Pati.	50
B22	Mansmani (Insurans) bilong ol wokman.	110
B23	Lukautin Lon Mowa.	50
B24	Bain Graun (Lis long Gavman).	20
B25	Lukautin ol Haus long Hetkotas.	350
B26	Bain Transport bilong ol Wokman na Councillors.	1,200
B27	Bain Kalus bilong ol Wokman.	100
B28	Bain ol santing Didinan.	310
B29	Bain sampela buk bilong ol Skul Laibrari.	80
B30	Halivin Vanadadir Trening Skul.	270
B31	Bain niuspepa "WANTOK" bilong ol Councillors.	180
B32	Bain sampela transpot bilong skul pikanini.	100
B33	Lukautin Bisnis Trening Kos long Konos.	100
B34	Lukautin ol Haus Skul.	100
B35	Women's Klab Kos long Konos.	100
B36	District Council's Fan.	270
B37	Halivin ol Women's Klab.	80
B39	Lukautin ol Aid Post.	100
B40	Bain ol Marasin long ol Aid Post.	255
B41	Lukautin ol Teng Wara.	200
B42	Halivin Local Gavman Asosiesen.	10
	Olgera mani bai ilus long ol liklik wok	<hr/> 4,965

Mani bai igo long gerapin ol Bikpela Wok.

C43	Bain igo long Reserve Fan bilong Council.	1,000
C44	Bain hap kapa bilong Dog Registresin.	100
C45	Bain niupela Sef bilong Opis.	300
C46	Bain nasin long katin toktok.	400
C47	Wokin Haus bilong Rules Inspekta.	2,000
C48	Bain Lon Mowa.	100
C49	Bain timba long ol papa bilong timba long KONOS.	13,800
C50	Stat wok long Rot long LIANDAN.	3,380
C51	Wokin sampela noa bris long TABAR ROT.	6,000
C52	Statin noa rot igo long bus long KONOS.	4,000
C53	Pinisin rot lusin DABINOT ikan bungin bigrot.	1,360
C54	Stat wok long rot igo long bus long hap long BAKAN.	1,950
C55	Marsinin rot igo daun long SILOM.	1,500
C56	Stretin niupela Klasrum long LEMMERIS.	800
C57	Gerapin gen olpela Klasrum long LEMMERIS ibin pudaun	2,000
C58	Wokin Haus Tisa long KULOT.	3,000
C59	Wokin Haus Tisa long LALUSSONG.	2,000
C60	MESSI Skul Klasrum.	850
C61	Bain ol Taibl na Desk long KIMADAN.	350
C62	Bain ol Taible, Desk na sia long KARU.	300
C63	Pinisin Haus Welfe long KONOS.	300
C64	MESSI Hospital Fund.	500
C65	Wokin niupela gen Aid Post long LOKON.	2,000
C66	Wokin liklik Aid Post long LAKABAK (Wes Kos)	300
C67	Pinisin wok long MAPUA Aid Post Septik Teng.	376
C68	Pinisin wok long KOKOLA Aid Post.	825
C69	Pinisin wok long LEMAU Aid Post.	154
C70	Pinisin Teng Wara long KOMALABU Aid Post.	150
C71	Pinisin wok long Teng Wara long LOSSU.	200
C72	Pinisin wok long Teng Wara long SIMBERI.	150
	Aida mani igo long bikpela wok inap hia	<hr/> 50,145



TOK SAWE LONG OL MANI IBIN KAMAP LONG COUNCIL NA OL MANI  
COUNCIL IBIN SPENIM NISAIT LONG DISPELA YIA IGO PINIS 1970/71

<u>REVENUE</u>	
1. MANI IBIN KAMAP LONG OL TAKISPAIAS .....	\$21,274
2. MANI IBIN KAMAP NABAUT .....	3,724
3. MANI IBIN KAMAP LONG SABSIDE .....	12,717
OLGERA INAP .....	37,715
TEKWE DINAU LONG BENK LONG 1969/70 .....	655
OLGERA MANI IBIN KAMAP NAU INAP .....	\$ 37,060

EXPENDITURE

1. MANI IBIN GO LONG BAIM WASES .....	\$11,480
2. MANI IBIN GO LONG WOKIM LIKLIK WOK .....	3,584
3. MANI IBIN GO LONG WOKIM OL BIKPELA WOK ..	13,587
OLGERA MANI COUNCIL IBIN SPENIM .....	\$28,651

BALANS BILONG 1970/71

OLGERA MANI IBIN KAMAP .....	37,060
TEKWE OLGERA MANI COUNCIL IBIN SPENIM .....	28,651
MANI IBIN LEP LONG BENK INAP .....	\$ 8,409

Nau iuken sawe taim Council ibin klosim ol buk long namba 30 de long mun June bilong pinis long yia 1970/71 ibin gat \$8,409 ibin stap nating long Benk Akaun bilong Council long Commonwealth Bank long Kavieng.

Dispela mani ibin lep long wanem Council ino bin inap pinisim ol wok bilongen nisait long 1970/71. Ol dispela projek Council ino bin pinisim em Council ibin putim igo nisait long programme bilong wok bilong Council long dispela yia 1971/72.

TRANSPORT AKAUN BILONG COUNCIL 1970/71 BALANS

MANI IBIN KAMAP LONG OL MAN IBAIM TRAK NA TRACTOR IBIN INAP .....	\$ 2,813
MANI COUNCIL IBIN LUSIM LONG BAIM BENSIN WASES LONG DRAIVA NA OL SPE PAT IBIN INAP ..	2,699
PROFIT BILONG DISPELA BISNIS LONG YIA 1970/71 IBIN INAP .....	\$ 144

BRIK FAKTORI AKAUN BILONG COUNCIL 1970/71 BALANS

MANI IBIN KAMAP LONG OL MAN IBAIM OL BRIKS ..	\$ 1,304
MANI COUNCIL IBIN LUSIM LONG BAIM WASES LONG OL WOKMAN NA BAIM SIMEN INAP .....	969
PROFIT BILONG DISPELA BISNIS LONG YIA 1970/71 IBIN INAP .....	\$ 335

SEVIS STESIN/TRED STUA AKAUN BILONG COUNCIL 1970/71 BALANS

MANI IBIN KAMAP LONG OL MAN IBAIM BENSIN NA KAGO .....	\$ 3,148
MANI KAUNSEL IBIN LUSIM LONG BAIM OL BENSIN NA KAGO INAP .....	4,050
MANI COUNCIL IBIN LUSIM NATING LONG DISPELA BISNIS INAP .....	\$ 902



FIRST REVISED ESTIMATE1971/72CENTRAL NEW IRELAND L.G. COUNCIL

Long dispela pes na long sampela pes. bihain iuken ritin tok sawe bilong Program Tru (First Revised Estimate) bilong Central Council long dispela yia stat long July 1971 igo inap June 1972.

Long dispela tok sawe iuken lukim haumas mani Council i tingk tingk long kisim ikam nisait na tu iuken luk sawe long haumas mani Council i tingk tingk long lusim long gerapim ol wok nabaut.

REVENUE (MANI BAI IKAMAP)Mani isawe kamap long olgera yia

R1	Het Takis long ol Takispaias 1971/72 .	\$ 22,000
R2	Bek Takis long ol yia igo pinis.	200
R3	Marit Registresin.	15
R4	Birth Registresin.	60
R5	Dog Registresin .	100
R6	Laisens bilong Tred.	2,700
R7	Rebait long Benk Akaun bilong Council.	300
R8	Rebait long Reserve Fan bilong Council.	200
R9	Ol baim Kot.	400
R10	Rent long ol haus slip.	100
R11	Rent long Sevis Stesin.	1,000
R12	Profit long Transport Akaun .	10

Adim olgera mani isawe kamap long ol tain 27,085

Mani ino sawe kamap long olgera yia

R13	Rural Dvelopmen Warer Sapli Sabside .	2,231
R14	Rural Dvelopmen Rot na Eris Sabside.	9,950
R15	Pablik Helt Bilding Sabside.	1,030
R16	Pablik Helt Wases Sabside long ol Dokta Boi.	6,686
R17	Edukesin Bilding Sabside.	1,400
R18	Halivim bilong Mission.	500
R19	Mani bai ikamap nabaut tasol.	200
R20	Salim ol santing bilong Didiman .	250
R21	Salim ol Timba long Konos Timba Pomit Eria.	21,000
R22	Salim Opis Sef.	50

Adim olgera mani ino sawe kamap long olgera yia 42,297

Adim wantain ol mani isawe kamap long olgera yia 27,085

TOTAL BILONG OL MANI BAI IKAMAP ..... \$ 69,382

EXPENDITURE (MANI BAI COUNCIL ISPENIM)Mani bai igo long baim wases long ol Wokman long yia 71/72

A1	Pe bilong President .	300
A2	Pe bilong Vais President.	240
A3	Pe bilong olgera Councillors wantain .	2,304
A4	Pe bilong Namba Wan Kuskus.	600
A5	Pe bilong Namba Tu Kuskus.	988
A6	Pe bilong namba Tri Kuskus.	520
A7	Baim Rot bilong ol Councillors na wokman.	500
A8	Baim wokbus bilong ol Councillors na wokman.	250
A9	Pe bilong Rules Inspekta.	390
A10	Baim wokbus bilong ol Potpolio Councillor.	150
A11	Baim Gras Lain.	312
A12	Baim Forestry Opisa.	520
A13	Baim Tupela Welfe Asistan.	520
A14	Baim olgera 14 Aid Post Orderli	6,919

Olgera mani bai i lus long baim ol wases em 14,513



RIPOT BILONG NAMBA TU TAKIS TIM IBIN RAUN LONG KISIM TAKIS

Long namba wan de long mun July namba tu Takis Tim ibin stat long kisim takis long TANDIS long East Coast Road.

Tupela Tax Revue Komiti long dispela tim ibin Cr GABRIEL bilong LAWATBURA na Cr BOMAK bilong LIBBA. Cr SEVEREIS bilong MESSI ibin halivim Namba tu Kuskus bilong Council Mrs POSUA long kolektim dispela takis. Tupela Trainee Kuskus Mr DAMIEN MON na Mr SASA INKUNG Ibin raun wantaim bilong halivim ol takis kolekta.

Mipela ibin bungim pilanti hanamas long raun bilong mipela na mipela i laik tok tengkiu tru long ol pipal husat ibin halivim mipela taim mipela ibin raun. Olosem sindaun na ol kaikai,

Taim mipela ibin kamap long KANTEMBU long kisim takis mipela ibin bungim liklik si long wanem pilanti long ol i bin kros na tok se oli no laikim Council bai i wokim tengk wara long hap bilong ol na tu oli no nap baim takis. Tupela marit tasol ibin baim takis long dispela taim.

Fainans Committee bilong Council ibin tok orait pinis long Council Rules Inspector bai iken kotim pastaim dispela lain bilong KANTEMBU.

Em tasol Ripot bilong ni ,

Mrs POSUA.

\*\*\*\*\*

TOK SAWE LONG PE KAUNSEL IBIN BAIM LONG OL PAPA LONG OL DIWAI NISAIT LONG KONOS TIMBA POMIT ERIA.

Mani ibin go long BRUNO na BEKMAN bilong SOMINIM inap long \$3,012.18¢ .

Mani ibin go long PEMBILONG bilong SOMINIM inap long \$1,837.40¢ .

Na ol dispela mani ino bin kamap long han bilong ol Takispaias, nogat tru. Dispela mani Council iet ibin kisim long han bilong Mr ROBERTS taim emi bin baim ol Timber long Council. Dispela mani Council ibin baim long ol papa long dispela timber oli kolim "ROYALTY"

Nau bai olgera Councillors iken sanap na waasin ol dispela man ibin kisim pe bai oli spenin mani bilong ol olosem wanem. I gudpela sapos oil iusim bilong planim kakao na kokonas long graun bilong ol o sapos oli baim trator na trailer, tasol ino gudpela tunas sapos oli troinwe mani nating long hapkar o long baim paia wara, laka?

\*\*\*\*\*

STORI BILONG TUPELA BISNIS TUPELA IBUNG WANTAIM

Wanpela bisnis nem bilongen MELERABA ibin stap long wanpela Maunten MAKIRKIR, na nem bilong narapela bisnis emi TUIAS ibin sindain long narapela Maunten PATSISI. Bipo tru dispela tupela bisnis isawe singsing pastaim . Sapos singsing bilong Bisnis MELARABA i pinis orait PATSISI bai i bekim. Na mining bilong dispela singsing olosem tupela itoktok long bungim wantaim tupela bai ikamap wanpela bisnis tasol.

Dispela singsing bilong MELARABA Bisinis oli kolim - KURADING KURADING TA BULEKLEKU RADING (Mining bilong KURADING emi "bung wantaim")

Dispela singsing bilong TUIAS Bisinis oli bekim oli kolim - EDAN TAWE NASA EDAN TAWE WIU KURADING KURADING TA BULEKLEKU RADING. ( Mining bilong EDAN TAWE NASA emi "em orait")

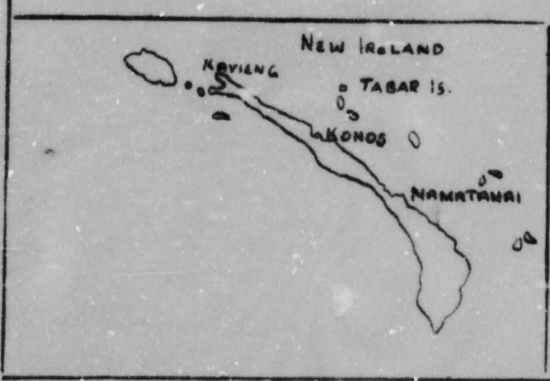
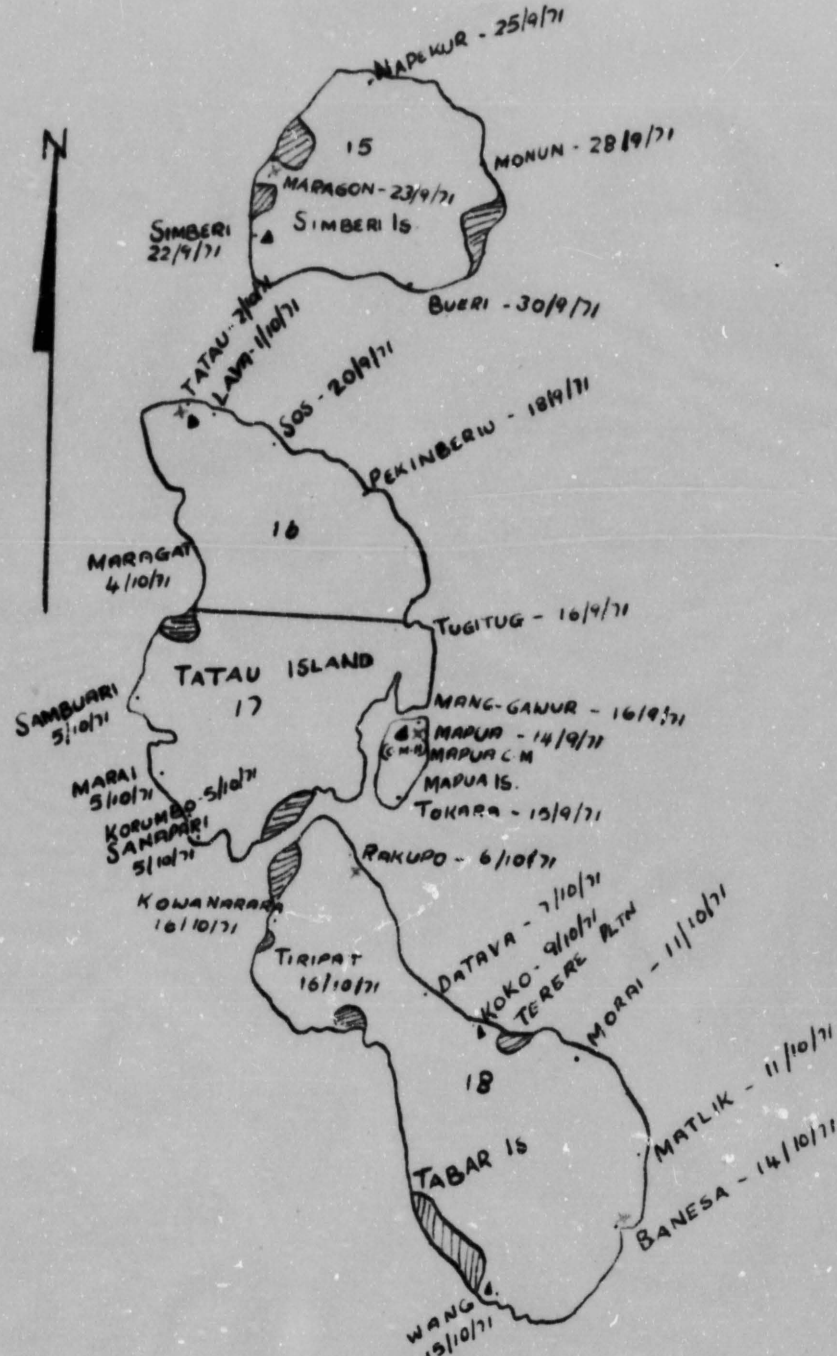
Na dispela stori emi as tru long bung wantaim bilong tupela bisnis MELARABA na TUIAS.

Stori BOMAK i raitim ikam.





TABAR GROUP



SCHOOL     ▲  
 AID POST    ×  
 COUNCIL WARDS     —

SCALE - 4 MILES to 1 INCH.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
27 JAN 1972  
KAVIENG  
NEW IRELAND DISTRICT  
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... KONO No' 3 of 71/72

Subdistrict..... KAVIENG

District..... NEW IRELAND

Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL PURPOSES PATROL TO ADVISE CENTRAL NEW IRELAND COUNCIL

Patrol Conducted by..... P.S. EDWARDS

Area Patrolled } VARIOUS AREAS WITHIN THE CENTRAL  
(Council and/or } NEW IRELAND DISTRICT AREA.  
Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol..... NIB FOR TIGHT PART  
B.I.C.O. for two days on TABAR ISLAND and one day on the West Coast

Duration of Patrol—from 20 / 11 / 71 to 16 / 1 / 72

No. of Days..... carried out - 15

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: Various

Date..... N/A Duration..... N/A

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... TO ADVISE THE CENTRAL NEW IRELAND COUNCIL TO SUBMIT R.D.P. ROAD LINES AND TO INVESTIGATE A POSSIBLE ROAD ROUTE FROM THE WEST COAST UP ON TO THE CENTRAL MOUNTAIN RANGE.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 9,500 (approx)

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

13 / 3 / 19 72

J.A. Holmes.  
District Commissioner.

OA:JH

P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDORU.

67-9-35

17th March, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

KONOS PATROL NO. 3 OF 1971-72

Your reference KON 3/71-72 of 13th March, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Reports arising out of the above Patrol of Tabar Island Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments as submitted by Mr. P. Edwards, Patrol Officer.

The report gives a clear picture of the problems of road building in this difficult terrain.

The body of the report would have been more appropriately a "Situation Report" on the subject of the road.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.



800 67-9-35



12

c.c.



The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

Two copies of the above report are now forwarded.

*J. A. Holmes.*  
(I. A. Holmes)  
District Commissioner.

KON 3/71-72

TRB/mc

District Headquarters,  
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

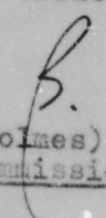
13th March, 1972.

~~Assistant District Commissioner,~~  
~~KAVIENG.~~

KONOS PATROL REPORT NO 3 of 1971/72.

Thank you for the above report submitted by Mr. P.S. Edwards, Patrol Officer, covering activities carried out during his recent patrol to TABAR Island and the New Ireland West Coast.

2. This is a well-written, informative report of a patrol conscientiously carried out.
3. I agree that, at this stage, the road on TABAR Island does appear a luxury to a certain extent but I feel that efforts should be made in encouraging these islanders to acquire a tractor and trailer once the road has reached the stage of affording effective communication between the villages of the east coast. This will not only make the peoples' efforts in building the road more meaningful but will allow for easier transportation of their cash cropping to a central point facilitating export to markets. The Council could be approached for assistance in the purchase of a tractor and trailer or, better still, an enterprising entrepreneur may be found who would be prepared to borrow from the Development Bank and run a transport service on the island and, at the same time, carry out roadworks on behalf of the Council.
4. The report indicates that it is fairly obvious a trans-island road following a route traversing the western slopes of the central range in the LEMAU-LALAMBUT area is not feasible within the bounds of justifiable costs. Consequently, a further investigation by the Local Government Engineer is not warranted, and the people of the immediate area will have to be content with a road link with the east coast and KONOS by a more round-about route.
5. As you know, Public Works Department is aware of the damage caused by river flooding to the crossings between BIMUN and LALAMBUT. It may be possible for the D.W.E. to, at least, obtain additional funds for the repair and/or rebuilding of these crossings, by using the fact of this recent damage as a lever to this end. The matter will be further discussed with the D.W.E.
6. Mr. Edwards' claim for Camping Allowance has been forwarded to Sub-Treasury.
7. Copies of the sketch map of TABAR Island have been photostated and forwarded direct, from this office, as requested.

  
(I. A. Holmes)  
District Commissioner.



10

NJC:jh

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

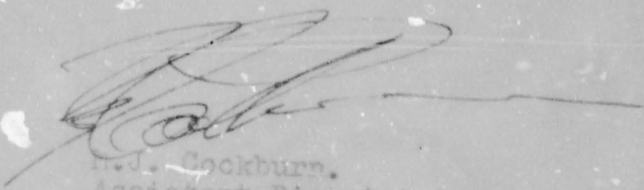
26th January, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

KONOB PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1971/72

Forwarded herewith in triplicate the abovementioned report on a patrol conducted by Mr. P.S. Edwards P.O. Also attached is Mr. Edward's claim for camping allowance.

2. The road building activities on Fabar Island are to be commended but we must as yet look forward to the day when there is a locally owned vehicle, preferably tractor and trailer to run on the roads. At present the only vehicle on the island is the tractor and trailer owned by Mr. Birve. The expenditure of \$6,000 by the council on a road for one vehicle with no prospects of additional vehicles to use the road appears to be quite a luxury.
3. It is unfortunate that there appears to be no prospect of letting a trans island road down to LEMAU. Perhaps this should be further investigated by a Local Government engineer.
4. The flood damage to water crossings on the West Coast Road is regrettable and this again is probably an area where a professional engineer should give his advice. Although design failures by professional engineers are not unknown.
5. Could the photostats requested in Mr. Edward's covering memo be supplied please.

  
 H.J. Cockburn,  
Assistant District Commissioner.

42-3-18-5

9


Office of Local Government,  
Council Chambers,  
KONOS,  
Via KAVIENG.  
19th January, 1972.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
KAVIENG.

KONOS PATROL REPORT No' 3 of 71/72

Herewith the abovementioned Patrol Report together  
with my claim for camping allowance.

Would you please have photostats of the sketch map  
of NEAR Island forwarded to the O.I.C. Konos and this Office.

  
P.S. Edwards

(Patrol Officer)

c.c. D.L.G.O.  
KAVIENG.





Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference 42-3-18-5  
If calling ask for  
Mr

In Reply,  
Please Quote  
No.

Department of the Administrator,  
Office of Local Government,  
Council Chambers,  
KONOS,  
Via KAVIENG,  
19th January, 1972.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT  
KONOS PATROL No' 3 of 71/72

Attached please find my Patrol Diary for the period 26/11/71 to 16/1/72 together with my claim for camping allowance.

Following is a brief report that covers my activities during the period concerned.

OBJECT OF PATROL To act in the capacity of Administrative Adviser to the Central New Ireland Council as per the D.L.G.O.'s verbal instructions.

GENERAL COMMENTS During the period covered by this report I camped out at the Central New Ireland Council Headquarters, Konos, for 13 nights.

Whilst staying at KONOS I accommodate myself in any of the Council's outbuildings that happen to be vacant.

Generally I arrive at KONOS on the Monday around noon and depart for KAVIENG on the Friday at around 4.00 pm. This timetable gives me nearly 5 full working days each fortnight in which to attend to Council business, advise at Council Meetings (the dates of which are set to coincide with my visits to KONOS) and check Council Books.

My Adviser's monthly report for December/January will describe in more detail the present Financial situation of the Central Council and will also describe the present state of the works programme.

Please note that as from 17/1/72 I transferred from KAVIENG to KONOS to take over as full-time Adviser to the Central Council, in so doing I forego any further claims for camping allowance for my time spent at KONOS and will therefore not be forwarding any further Patrol Reports for time spent on the station at KONOS.

ROAD REPORT - TABAR ISLAND EAST COAST RURAL DEVELOPMENT ROAD

Between the 8th and 10th December I travelled to Big Tabar Island with the D.L.G.O. aboard the M.V. GUNY JARD at KONOS to inspect the Tabar Island East Coast Road.

Kwila Log supported concrete decked bridges constructed under contract by Mr B. BIRVE of KONO Plt'n were inspected and found to be satisfactory. They are sited at KONO and TOPIANAN.

The sites of river crossings at SORAPINA and TOPIANDA North of KONO were inspected in company with Mr BIRVE.

River crossings South of KONO at SONARIPA, MORAI and DABINGO were also inspected.

Two alternative road routes from MORAI to DABINGO were inspected. One of the routes follows the "Old German Road" whilst the other keeps to the beach. It was decided, in consultation, that the beach route recommended by the Local Government (with the Engineer was not satisfactory and it was decided to (with the villagers) keep to the "Old German Road".

Draft Contracts for concrete decked Kwila Bearer bridges to be constructed over rivers at TOPIANDA and MORAI and SORAPINA were drawn up on TABAR with Mr BIRVE. He has since signed.

7

the contracts for the MORAI and SURAIWA bridges and work has begun.

Roadworks currently being under-taken on a self-help basis by the WANG Villagers were inspected. The villagers have cleared at least a mile of the road route from WANG towards DANESSA and are currently firing coronous outcrops along the way to render the road surface more regular. The Council is supplying tools for these villagers.

The Council's works programme for the Tabar Road is as follows.

Construct all bridges, culverts and drains along the route of the "Old German Road" which itself requires very little attention to bring it up to the standard of a four wheel drive or tractor road. Such a programme means that in two or three years time the road from RAUHO to DANESSA will be open to 4 x 4's and tractors.

When all river crossings etc have been completed then the section of road between DANESSA and WAC can be upgraded to a respectable vehicular standard.

After the road from RAUHO to WANG has been opened the Council can think about upgrading it along it's entire length to a conventional drive standard.

It may be noted that the East Coast Tabar Islanders are anxious to open up the trans-island road from DATAMA to the West Coast. The route has been traversed by a previous Adviser and is apparently well sited on flat land and requiring only one water crossing. Such a road would give the East Coasters (the bulk of the Big Tabar Population) a sheltered anchorage during the North East Season.

ROAD REPORT - KOKOS TO WEST COAST TRANS-ISLAND ROAD

Between the 10th and 12th January I camped out at LEMAU for the purpose of inspecting various possible routes for a vehicular road down from the Central Mountain Range to the LEMAU area of the West Coast.

The existence of such a road route has been assured to date by various Councillors who champion the prospect of a Trans-Island road in the KOKOS area.

The accompanying photostat shows the routes that I investigated across the narrow coastal plain up the foothills toward the Western escarpment of the Central Mountain Range.

On Tuesday the 11th I walked from LEMAU up to the 1000 foot mark then I walked for 2 or 3 hours along the base of a 200 to 300 foot cliff. The route back down to the MARAGABU River followed a ridge overlooking a Lining Camp on the ridge opposite (Sth).

Sufficient to say that the presence of the coronous cliff totally prohibits the construction of a road in this immediate area.

On Wednesday 12th I walked up a ridge alongside KATHINDAN River which for the greater length would allow for the construction of a road along it's crest. However from about the 1000 foot mark to the 2000 foot mark gradients along the ridge vary between 1 in 3 to 1 in 1. The route down along the crest of the ridge overlooking the LEMAU River is very similar to that described for the route up, namely gradients in the upper reaches averaging 1 in 2. Both ridges are in the nature of "razorbacks" which would not allow for elaborate sidecuttings.

It would appear then that there is no possibility at all of constructing any type of vehicular road (regardless of cost) up the Western Slopes of the Central Range in the LEMAU-LAMBERT area.

*Handwritten initials*

PROJECTED ROAD ROUTE INSPECTIONS

During the next month or two I intend inspecting the entire route of the KOKOS Interior Road in light of the fact that this road cannot now be considered as the first stage of a Trans-



(6)

island road.

Also in the near future I intend traversing the island between KILADAN and KOMUBE Plantations (or more particularly between KATINDAN Village on the East Coast to UGANA Village on the West Coast) to investigate the possibility of a trans-island road in this low-lying but very broken area.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT RIVER AND DRAINAGE CROSSINGS- WEST COAST ROAD BETWEEN BUNU AND TALAMUT

I make the following comments for the record only and suggest that as many officers as possible visit the area concerned to observe first hand how not to build bridges and culverts.

Whilst at BUNU I inspected (and photographed) many of the river ~~xxx~~ crossings between BUUBU River and TALAMUT Point, I make the following comments.

1. Four days of steady rain over the New Year period has resulted in the damage by water action to a large number of P.W.D. constructed culverts, inverts and drains etc.
2. Villagers inform me that it is not unknown for the area to be subject to periods of up to 10 and 14 days of similar steady rain.
3. All streams in this area are "Mountain Type" streams flowing over basalt boulders in the form of rapids and subject to flash-flooding.
4. The rather erratic nature of these runoffs results in the not infrequent changes of course of the riverbeds.
5. Of the more notable crossings that were noted as being damaged were:

a) The BUNU Tidal River (that is tidal at the point where the crossing has been constructed) crossing in the form of a concrete deck over large culverts set on the sandy river bed, dropped a good six inches in the middle. Apparently the lack of aprons on the inlet and outlet sides of the culvert allowed flood waters to swirl away the sand from under the bed of the culverts thus causing the construction to drop under it's own weight.

b) KULOT School river crossing was completely demolished when debris accumulated against the inland side of the culverts forming a ~~xxx~~ dam which backed up and lifted the construction out of it's bed and carried it downstream. It appears that if this crossing been constructed using smaller diameter pipes with sloped inlets the crossing would still be there as the debris would have washed straight over the invert. Normal flow in this river could quite easily be accommodated 5 or 6 18 inch pipes.

c) HARAGALEN river and estuary crossing. In this instance Public Works have attempted to dam off a ~~swamp~~ and restrict the flow of the river from two outlets each about 15 yards wide to one outlet of only 10 yards width. This outlet has been crossed by a concrete decked culvert anchored by headwalls to a coronous and river gravel causeway.

The other outlet from the HARAGALEN swamp was damaged with Gabion wire mattresses filled with coronous rock and laid along either side of the causeway which was filled with river gravel and coronous.

The recent flood level of this river brought down a tree which breached the dammed outlet, floodwaters thus released swept away the causeway and retaining Gabions (which were apparently not anchored with cables).

The partly constructed culvert crossing at the river outlet was also damaged in that one of the culverts was ripped out from under the concrete deck. Floodwaters also completely undermined the two headwalls of the culvert on the Southern approach.

5

d) KATENDAN River crossing consisting of culverts overlaid with riverstone and soil and secured by short headwalls was extensively undermined by wave action on the seaward side.

Reasons for this damage are apparently twofold:

- 1) Both inlet and outlet headwalls are obviously inadequate in length.
- 2) During construction of the road bed in this area large amounts of river gravel were taken from the beach adjacent to the culvert thus robbing the river estuary of a natural tidal breakwater, which allowed high seas to wash back up to the site of the culvert at the time of the heavy rains.

Again just for the record it would appear that this crossing has been incorrectly sited.

Villagers inform me that this river is in the process of changing its course and should have been taken into account when siting the crossing. If a low level ford crossing were located 50 yard inland and the road diverted this eventuality would be overcome.

e) Several low lying areas which the road bed traverses have not been provided with subsurface drains and in consequence of this surface runoff from heavy rains is washing away the road surface at these points.

f) LABAHUT Point culvert located on the Northern approach to the Point proved inadequate for the flow of water presented to it during the heavy rains. The river overflowed the road and was almost successful in creating a new bed thus bypassing the culvert. The seaward headwall of this culvert has also been either undermined either by the sea or the floodwaters.

For your comment and on forwarding please.



P.C. Edwards  
(Administrative Adviser)

c.c. Officer In Charge  
KOFOS.



PASTOR DIARY

(P)

KONOS PASTOR No' 3 of 1971/72

P.S. Edwards

- 20/11/71 Saturday Observed.
- 21/11/71 Sunday Observed.
- 22/11/71 Attended to Tikana Council matters, meeting and Councillors  
to training course.
- 29/11/71
- 30/11/71 Departed KAVIRIG at 10.30am for KONOS and arrived KONOS  
at 7.00 pm after inspecting Tikana Council Works Projects  
at KAVANUS and PAPUAI and Central Council Projects at  
KOMTU, TEPHIN and NEMAU.  
Overnight KONOS.
- 1/12/71 Travelled to TEPHIN and inspected Central Council Projects  
there.  
Worked in pm with Council Auditor on Council books.  
Overnight KONOS.
- 2/12/71 Worked on the Council Financial Balances for the venture  
accounts.  
Completed contract documents for KONOS Public Toilet Block.  
Overnight KONOS.
- 3/12/71 Discussed the possibility of the Council acquiring more  
land in the KONOS Area with Cr SAUPEL.  
Checked plumbing on Council Water Reticulation System.  
Overnight KONOS.
- 4/12/71 Saturday morning observed.  
Worked in pm on Council Aid Post Land Applications.  
Overnight KONOS.
- 5/12/71 Sunday observed.  
Overnight KONOS.
- 6/12/71 Attended to official correspondence and filing.  
Surveyed and pegged an area of Catholic Mission land at  
DALOM that the Council is negotiating to lease.  
Overnight KONOS.
- 7/12/71 Completed Land Applications for extensions to the Council  
Headquarters land.  
Completed a contract for the repainting of the Council  
Chambers.  
Overnight KONOS.
- 8/12/71 Departed KONOS at 1.30pm in company with the D.R.C.C. for  
TABAR aboard the L.V. Cutty Sark.  
Arrived MAPUA at 6.30 pm.  
Overnight MAPUA.
- 9/12/71 Arrived TEPHRI Plantation at 8.00am and walked to various  
bridge sites on the KAKUPO to WAIK road, inspected  
completed bridges and discussed the construction of river  
crossings at other sites with Mr HIRVE.  
Overnight WAIK.
- 10/12/71 Arrived back at KONOS at 8.00 am and completed drawing up  
contracts for the new bridges on TABAR.  
Conferred with the Local Government Engineer about the  
possibility of putting in a Rural Development Fund Airstrip  
at KONOS.  
Departed KONOS at 3.00pm for KAVIRIG and arrived there at  
5.00 pm.
- 11/12/71 Attended to Tikana Council business including making  
to ready the Sanitary and Sewage Account.
- 19/12/71

- 20/12/71 Departed KAVIENG for KONOS at 8.00am and arrived KONOS at 10.00 am.  
Completed contract documents for the renovation of the second Clerk's House.  
Finalised 7th Edition of MALANGAN.  
Overnight KONOS.
- 21/12/71 General Office work at KONOS including work on a Pidgin translation of the Proposed Council Forest Maintenance Rule.  
Overnight KONOS.
- 22/12/71 Attended Central Council Meeting, and Finance Committee.  
Overnight KONOS.
- 23/12/71 Attended Central Council Meeting.  
Overnight KONOS.
- 24/12/71 Attended to Official Correspondence and made ready several circulars for the forthcoming Taxpayers Meetings.  
Overnight KONOS.
- 25/12/71 Xmas break observed at KONOS.  
to  
27/12/71
- 28/12/71 Attended to Official business in the morning before departing for KAVIENG at 12 noon. Attended the opening of the BABA'I Institute at EDUNA and arrived back in KAVIENG at 4.00 pm.
- 29/12/71 Attended to Tikana Council business.  
to  
31/12/71
- 1/1/72 New Year's Holiday break observed.  
to  
3/1/72
- 4/1/72 Attended to the Tikana Council Hand-over Take-over Balances and also travelled to KONOS for the reception held there for the Administrator.  
to  
9/1/72
- 10/1/72 Attended to official business in the morning in KAVIENG then departed at 12 noon for LEMAU arriving there at 2.30 pm.  
Inspected damaged P.W.D. river crossings in the area.  
Overnight LEMAU.
- 11/1/72 Departed LEMAU at 9.00 am on foot into the mountains behind LEMAU to investigate possible trans-island road routes.  
Returned to LEMAU at 4.00pm.  
Overnight LEMAU.
- 12/1/72 Departed LEMAU at 8.00 am on foot for the mountains behind TIBIN.  
Returned to LEMAU at 1.00pm with the D.I.G.O. Departed LEMAU at 2.00pm for KAVIENG arriving at KAVIENG at 4.30pm.
- 13/1/72 Inspected Rural Development road works at KAPSON BACATIB with Mr S. PANAYO. Also inspected KUBA'IT MONGON and LAMUSUN BIKKILI roads with Mr PANAYO.  
to  
16/1/72 Completed the handover takeover of TIKANA Council Books with Mr PANAYO.

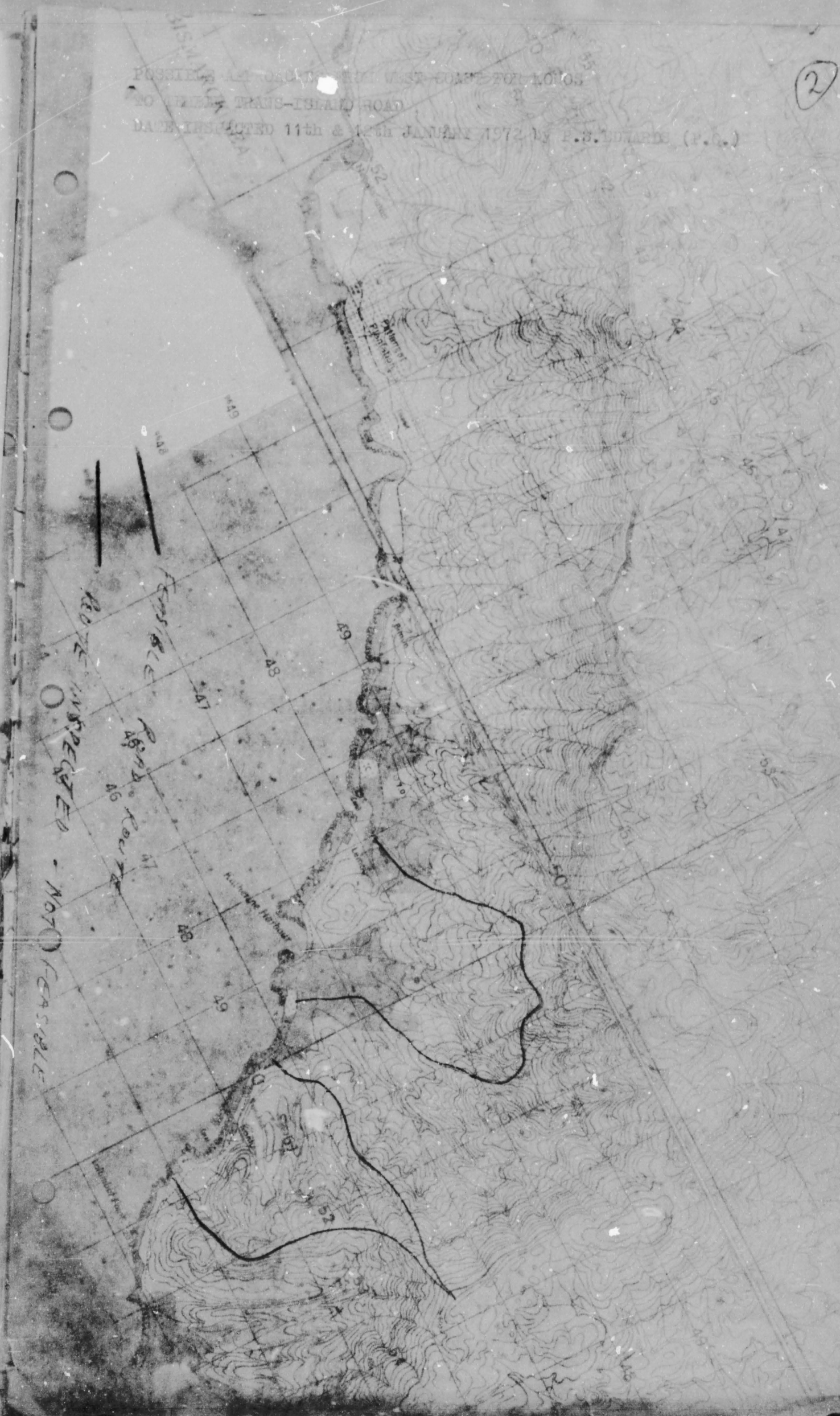
END OF PARCEL



POSSIBLE ALTERNATE ROUTE FOR LOGS  
TO TRAIL TRANS-ISLAND ROAD  
DATE INSPECTED 11th & 12th JANUARY 1972 BY P.S. EDWARDS (P.O.)

2

FEASIBLE  
ROAD IMPROVED - NOT FEASIBLE





Rakupo

SORAPINA RIVER

TOPINDA RIVER

POTANGA

TOLIANIAN BRIDGE

KOKO

KOKO CAMP

KOKO BRIDGE (PAKIM RIVER)

SORAPINA RIVER

MORAI

MORAI RIVER

DALENGO RIVER

MATLIA

PROPOSED  
SAMS-ISLAND  
ROAD

TABAR  
ISLAND

SCALE - MILECH



Banessa

Wang





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number KOTOS No 4 of 71/72

Subdistrict FAVLE

District NEW IRELAND

Type of Patrol SPECIAL PURPOSES - GENERAL PURPOSES AND D.D.A. ROADS

Patrol Conducted by P. HOWARD (Patrol Officer)

Area Patrolled } TRANS ISLAND AREA - KONOBU,  
 (Council and/or } TRANS ISLAND AREA - KONOBU,  
 Census Division/s.) } WEST COAST AREA FROM KONOBU TO LAEHI,  
WITHIN GENERAL NEW IRELAND COUNCIL AREA

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

Nil

Duration of Patrol—from 14 / 2 to 17 / 2 / 72

No. of Days FOUR (4) DAYS

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: VARIOUS

Date N/A Duration N/A

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) TO IMPROVE CONTACT, PURPOSES AND INVESTIGATE  
POSSIBLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT ROAD ROUTES.

Total Population of Area Patrolled Approx 9,500

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

15 / 3 / 19 72

J. A. Holmes.  
District Commissioner. B.

OA:JB

P.O. Box 2396, KONEGBOU.

67-9-40.

22nd March, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
New Ireland District,  
RAVINGO.

KONOS PATROL NO. 1 OF 1971/72.

Your reference KON 4/71-72 of 15th March, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Special Report arising out of the above Patrol of the NORTSI Census Division as submitted by Mr. P. Edwards, Patrol Officer.

A valuable Patrol.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.



88067-9-140

9

KON 4/71-72  
TRB/ac



District Headquarters,  
KAVIENG.

15th March, 1972.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
KAVIENG.

KONOS PATROL NO 4 of 1971/72

Receipt of the report covering the above special patrol conducted by Mr. P.S. Edwards, Patrol Officer, is acknowledged with thanks.

2. A very good effort by Mr. Edwards in the field. The report is extremely informative and makes interesting reading.

3. It appears that there is a likelihood of extending the KONOS Interior (Rural Development) Road into areas offering fair agricultural potential and this should be pursued further as resources and finance become available. At the same time, the people must be actively encouraged to make use of the land opened up to them. The type of use to be made of the land will dictate the procedure to be adopted. Mr Edwards' observations that the area would possibly be suitable for re-settlement purposes, the cultivation of cocoa on the ridges and cattle raising in the valleys will need to be followed up and the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries can assist here.

4. A trans-island road in the vicinity of KATENBAN on the East Coast and UGANA on the West Coast would be, at this stage, a luxury which neither the Central New Ireland Council nor the Administration could afford. Economic justification does not exist. However, the area between KOLUBE and KIMADAN Plantation should be investigated, by an officer walking the area as Mr. Edwards did between KATENBAN and the West Coast during this latest investigation.

5. Jumping Allowance Claim has been onforwarded for payment.

(I. A. Holmes) *B*  
District Commissioner.  
Kavieng.  
15th March, 1972.

Minute:  
The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KOLEDOBU.

The original and one copy of the above report are forwarded herewith.

*I. A. Holmes*  
(I. A. Holmes)  
District Commissioner. *B*

67-1-2

MJC/EP


Sub District Office,  
KAVIENG. N.I.D.  
9th March, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG. NEW IRELAND.

KONOS PATROL No. 4 of 1971/72.

Forwarded herewith the report on the abovementioned patrol which was conducted by Mr. P.S. Edwards, P.O. Also forwarded is Mr. Edward's claim for camping allowance.

2. The report is for a special patrol to determine the feasibility of constructing a trans island road and the extension of the Konos Interior. Mr. Edwards has performed some extremely useful bush work in investigating these road projects and his recommendations should be noted. It appears that there are no prospects of a trans-island route in the immediate vicinity or near proximity to Konos Patrol Post.

  
M.J. Cockburn.  
Assistant District Commissioner

att.



(1,5)

42-3-18-5

Office of Local Government,  
Council Chambers,  
KONOS,  
Via KAVIENG,  
NEW IRELAND.  
25th February, 1972.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
KAVIENG.

KONOS PATROL REPORT No' 4 of 71/72

Herewith the above-mentioned Patrol Report  
together with my claim for camping allowance.

P.S. Edwards  
(Patrol Officer )

c.c. D.L.G.O.  
KAVIENG.

PATROL DIARY

(65)

KONOS PATROL No. 4 of 1971/72

P. S. Edwards

- Monday 24th January, 1972 : Departed KONOS Village at 7.30 am with Mr T. ENGLISH and three guides. Walked inland for 4+ hours inspecting possible interior road route, then returned to KONOS arriving at 4.15 pm.
- MONDAY 14th February, 1972 : Departed KONOS at 10.00 am with the Council Contractor LAKE GHO for West Coast. Arrived KOKOLA at 1.30 pm. Overnight KOKOLA Aid Post.
- Tuesday 15th February, 1972 : Departed KOKOLA at 11.00 am and arrived KOMALABU at 2.00 pm. Inspected and repaired various Council projects between KOKOLA and KOMALABU. Overnight KOMALABU.
- Wednesday 16th Feb', 1972 : Departed KOMALABU at 9.00 am and arrived LAKABAK Aid Post site (near LAUJU) at 2.00 pm. Attended to Welfare work at DABIT and KOMALABU. Departed UGANA on foot for East Coast at 3.15 pm. Overnight at 2,000 feet 4 miles inland from UGANA.
- Thursday 17th Feb', 1972 : Continued walking to the East Coast and arrived PURULANG Plantation at 12.00 noon returned to KONOS by bus.

END OF PATROL





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

5

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference 42-5-18-5  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No.

Department of the Administrator,  
Office of Local Government,  
Council Chambers,  
KONOS,  
Via KAVIENG.  
25th February, 1972.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT  
KONOS PATROL No' 4 of 71/72

Attached please find my Patrol Diary for the period 24/1/72 and 14/2/72 to 17/2/72 together with my claim for camping allowance.

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL

- a) To investigate a possible route for the future extension of the KONOS Interior Road.
- b) To investigate a possible route for a trans-island road in the IGANA-LAVEUSO area.
- c) To inspect completed 71/72 Council Projects on the West Coast and supervise minor repairs thereto.
- d) To inspect the site of LAKARAY Aid Post - construction of which is about to get underway.

GENERAL COMMENTS

- 1. The patrol to the West Coast was planned some four weeks in advance (initially for the first week in February) but due to the lack of 4 x 4 Administration Transport the patrol was postponed.
- 2. The District Local Government Officer was advised of my intention to visit the West Coast some two weeks prior to my departure.
- 3. An Assistant Field Officer from KONOS travelled with me to the West Coast to attend to land matters there.

ROAD REPORT - KONOS INTERIOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT ROAD

- 1. On the 24th January, Mr T. ENGLISH, three guides and myself traversed the proposed future route of the KONOS Interior Road.
- 2. The proposed route roughly follows the KONOS to KOWTU walking track the approximate lie of which I have sketched on the accompanying nilinch.
- 3. We followed the walking track until we reached the West Coast watershed at a point about 2 miles North West of the Northernmost point that I attained when recently investigating a possible road route up from the West Coast. (refer to my KONOS Patrol Report No' 3). We then returned to KONOS along the same route.
- 4. The route thus followed appears to present few obstacles in the way of the construction of a continuation of the present two-wheel drive KONOS Interior Road.
- 5. The KONOS Interior Road as it now exists consists of a two-wheel drive coronous surfaced road-way complete with culverts and running inland for about a mile before it begins to run parallel to the coast for about 3/4's mile. The road is currently being upgraded and maintained by BERTOR P/I who are extracting timber under N.T.A's from land abutting the road.

6. Inland extensions to this road are being hampered by a low (100 to 150 feet) but very steep ridge that is bisected by many steep gullies. Mr R. POWERS for WITTOR P/I states that he has found an acceptable route up over this ridge although I myself have not as yet sighted it. Mr POWERS says that he will attempt to extend the road up over this ridge so that he can gain access to timber contained in areas that come within his W.T.A.'s.

7. Having once negotiated this ridge the terrain through to the West Coast Watershed consists of a succession of valleys (the areas of which would average between 50 and 100 Hectares) surrounded by undulating and gradually rising ridges. Soil type in the lower reaches of this area consist of red clays to red loams overlying coronous rock whilst on the upper reaches basalt rocks show through the overlying red soil.

8. The greater portion of the terrain traversed would appear to be extremely suitable for both cocoa on the ridges and cattle raising in the valleys.

9. Timber suitable for sawmilling or export is not abundant, existing only along the crests of the ridges. With the exception of a few patches of kunai grass the area is covered with low jungle.

ROAD REPORT - POSSIBLE TRANS-ISLAND ROAD ROUTE UGANA TO KATEBARI

1. On the 16th and 17th February I investigated the low mountainous area between UGANA and LAMISO/KATEBARI.

2. From points at sea off both the West and East Coasts this area of New Ireland appears to be a low "saddle" between the IMLET Plateau Area and the mountains behind DRAMU. Aerial photos reveal that the area consists of many irregularly orientated hillocks, ridges and valleys of minor dimensions.

3. My route up from the West Coast followed a walking track up a steep ridge that attained gradients of one in two at many points. The ridge had a fairly wide base (it was not of the razorback type that are found to the North in the DRAMU area). I noticed good stands of timber along this ridge whilst the soil was red and clayey and overlying basalt bedrock.

4. Having ascended the Western side of the Central Mountain range I mislaid the walking track whilst making my way through an area of upland swamp. I located a creek and followed it upstream to where another walking track crossed it heading East. Once again I mislaid this track when night fell so I camped on top of a knoll to await sun-up (altitude about 2,000 feet). The hills and ridges in this area are only low (50 to 100 feet above the surrounding valley floors) but they are often very steep and their slopes are difficult to negotiate due to loose and sharp coronous rock outcrops.

5. There does not appear to be any worthwhile timber between the Western slopes and the East Coastal Plain. Although valleys and gullies are located all over this area surface water is scarce and valleys more often than not terminate in limestone sink-holes. Some valleys are no more than porous lakes or depressions wherein the depth of runoff water during heavy rains apparently attains depths of up to 20 to 30 feet (as was evidenced by silt on the leaves of bushes on the sides of the depressions.)

6. Due to their general ruggedness and poor soil type (coronous outcrops on the slopes and rough waterworn courses in the valleys) this area does not appear to be at all suited to future agricultural development apart from very subsistence gardening.

7. The route down to the East Coast from my overnight camp involved ascending and descending one more cliff-like ridge whereupon I followed many valleys and depressions in a North Easterly direction before locating a tributary of the ~~Western~~ Easterly flowing KATEBARI River which I followed down to the coast through 30 to 40 foot gorges through soapstone and coronous bedrock. On occasions this tributary disappeared through sink holes only to appear 100 or so yards East the other side of a steep ridge.



CONCLUSIONS TO ROAD REPORTS

1. Providing that Mr ROBERTS is able to locate a suitable access route up over the East Coast ridge then I feel that the Konos Interior Road extension should go ahead as planned.

Agricultural land that this road will open up could possibly be made available for land resettlement if the villagers in the area cannot themselves use it.

2. In my opinion neither a Rural Development Road nor a trans-island road could economically be justified in the area between KAMUDAI on the East Coast and UGATA on the West Coast. The land that such a road would open up would not be suitable for cash cropping and timber resources in the area are scant.

3. At some future date perhaps an investigation of the area between KOUDE and NIMADAN Plantations could be carried out with a view to locating a road route through the area.

INSPECTION OF COUNCIL PROJECTS

1. The roof of the newly constructed Aid Post at KOKOLA was painted (where it was rusting due to electrolytic action) with PARCO Brushable Hydroseal. A missing fibre panel was replaced and the rear guttering was realigned.


2. The 1000 gallon tank abutting the KOKOLA Aid Post was found to be satisfactory.

3. 3000 gallon concrete tanks at KOKOLA, KOMALU, KALAGUNAN and KONOX were rendered on the exteriors with PARCO Hydroseal whilst their catchment areas were inspected for signs of rusting.

4. Wooden beds at KOMALABU and LAWATHHEBI Aid Posts were repaired.

5. LAKABAK Aid Post site was inspected and some advice was given to the Councillor supervising the work which had yet to be commenced. The site is located between LAMBU and UGAMA villages on the WEST COAST on the inland side of the West Coast Road adjacent to a small creek.

For your comment and onforwarding please.

  
P.S. Edwards  
(Administrative Adviser)  
C.M.I.L.G.C.

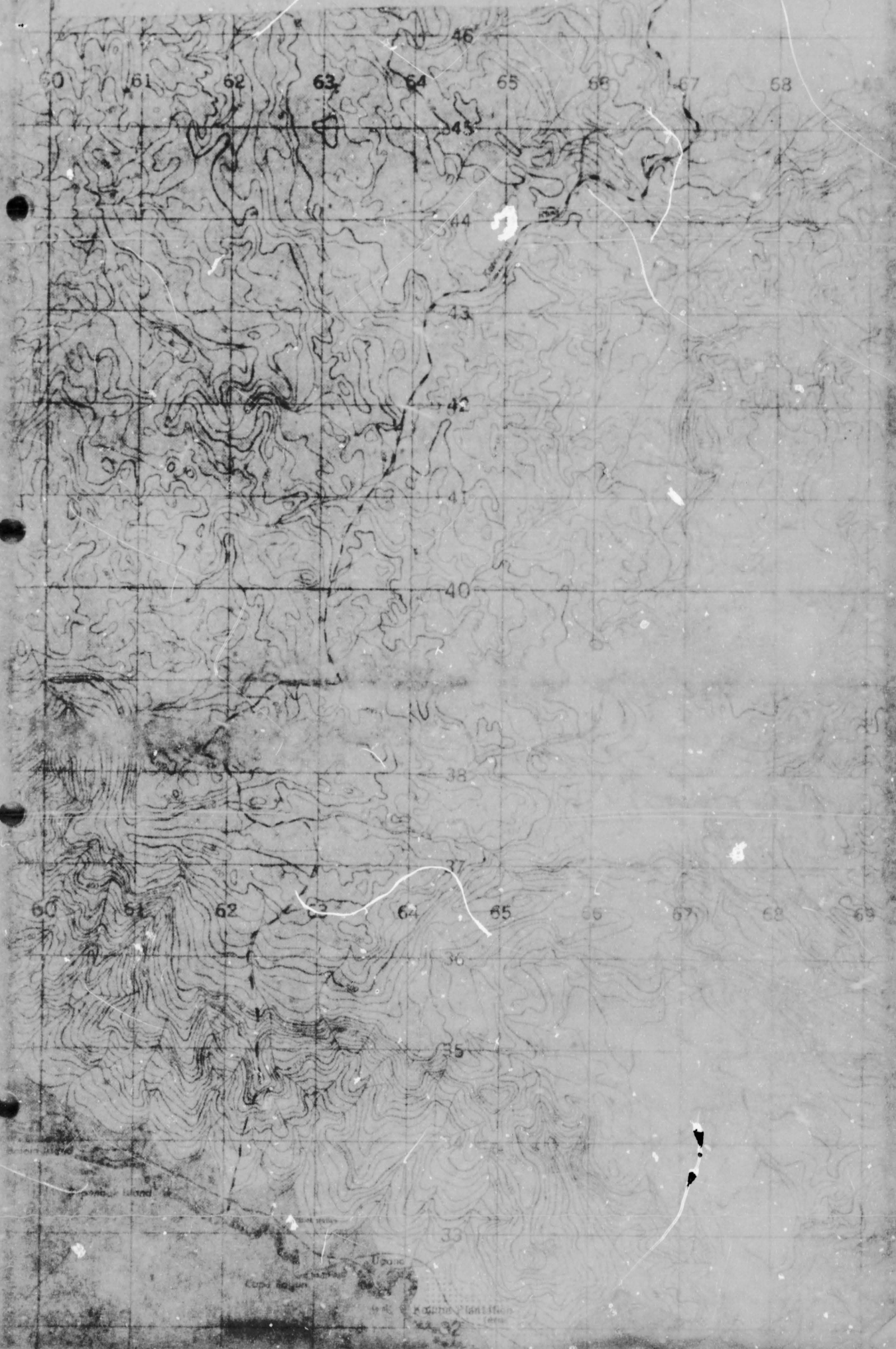
c.c. Officer In Charge,  
KONOS.

SOUTH

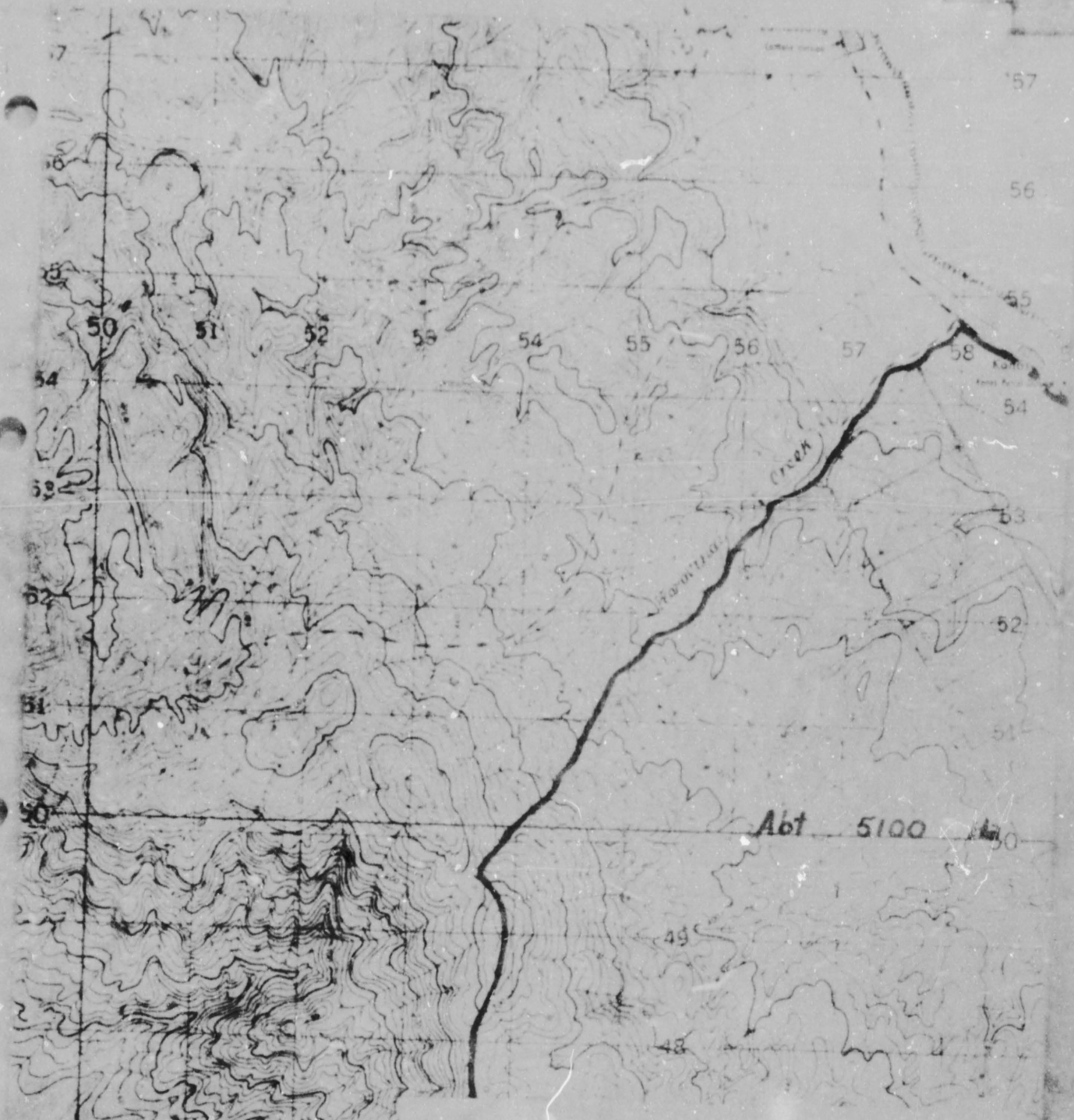


APPENDIX TO KONOS PATROL REPORT No 4

APPROXIMATE ROUTE FOLLOWED  
SHOWN THIS







APPENDIX TO KONOS PATROL REPORT No 4

APPROXIMATE ROUTE FOLLOWED  
 SHOWN THUS - - - - -

DDA 67-9-43



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram  
Telephone  
Our Reference.....KON 7/71-72  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....TRB/mc



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

16th June, 1972.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONE DOBU.

KONOS PATROL NO 5 of 1971/72.

Your 67-9-43 of 23rd May, 1972.

2. In answer to the ultimate paragraph of the above-mentioned memorandum I forward herewith a copy of memorandum KON 7 of 1971/72 dated 7th June, 1972 from the patrolling officer concerned.

*C. A. Trollope*

(C. A. Trollope)  
a/District Commissioner *B.*



KON. 7 of 1971/72.

RGE/EP

Department of the Administrator,  
District Headquarters,  
KAVIENG. NEW IRRLAND.

7th June, 1972.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
KAVIENG.

KONOS PATROL REPORT No. 7 of 1971/72.

Your 67-1-2 of 6th June, 1972 refers, together with the Secretary's 67-9-43 of 23rd. May, 1972.

2. As expressed in para 7 of Konos Patrol Report No. 7 of 1971/72, I do consider the terminology "silent majority" to be applicable throughout the Moatsi Census District.

3. My reason for using this phraseology is that at each meeting held in the Moatsi Census Division, namely at Tandes, Libba, Lagenia, Lossu No. 1 and Labil villages, objections to the proposed Area Authority, and some anti-Administration/Council sentiments were expressed at only Tandes and Lossu No. 1 villages.

4. These sentiments were in the vast majority of cases put forward by younger, better educated men, and in only one instance by a village elder.

5. The older men of standing in these villages did not express such sentiments. They did, however, ask constructive and pertinent questions regarding the establishment of the Area Authority.

6. What finally prompted me to use the words "silent majority" was an overall assessment of the feelings of the Moatsi people towards the proposed Area Authority, the Administration and the Central New Ireland L.G. Council, coupled with a piece of information passed on to me by Peter IAIT, a pro-Administration and pro-Council villager from Tandes. After Bart Sibius had unleashed his tirade of objections and anti-Administration sentiments, and the meeting had concluded, Peter IAIT said to me "I gat rampela yangpela nan tasol i bikman na sutis toktok long Gavman, lukin ol bikman i sindun oli no an toktok" or words to that effect. Peter stated the majority of the people were not opposed to the establishment of the Area Authority. This I consider was also the case in the various Moatsi villages visited.

7. I think it fair to say that a person with anti establishment sentiments is more likely to give vent to his feelings than a person who possesses no such sentiment. It is not often that praise being heaped upon the Administration by the people, but this does not mean the majority of people necessarily hold views of an anti-Administration nature. In my view it is only a radical and vocal minority of persons in the Moatsi Census Division who do.

8. Perhaps positive majority may have been a better choice of words.

9. For your information, please.

A.G. Baker.

JAW/JK

P.O. Box 2396 - KONEBOBU

67-9-43

23rd May, 1972

The District Commissioner  
New Ireland District  
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO. 5 - 1971/72

Reference your minute of the 1st May, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of the BAROK EAST, MANDAK EAST and NOATSI Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. R.G. BAKER, Patrol Officer.

Mr. Baker has written a lucid and comprehensive report of his discussions concerning the proposed Area Authority.

Have you any evidence to substantiate the claim of a 'silent majority' who are pro-Administration in the NOATSI Census Division?

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.



PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER: 5 of 1971/1972      OBJECTS OF PATROL: DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION RE AREA AUTHORITY.

DISTRICT: NEW IRELAND      STATION: KAVIENG DISTRICT OFFICE

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: R. G. SAKER SUB DISTRICT: KAVIENG

AREA PATROLLED BAROK EAST      DESIGNATION: PATROL OFFICER

MANDAK EAST & NOATSI C.D.

DURATION OF PATROL: SEVEN (7) DAYS      PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: NIL

LAST D.D.A. PATROL: VARIOUS      NUMBER OF DAYS: -

LAST O.L.G. PATROL: 1971      TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA: 4640

MAP REFERENCE:      COUNCIL AREA: C.N.I.L.G.C.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE: HAMATANAI OPEN

The District Commissioner,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG

In respect of this patrol, I attach

FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, FOLIOS 86 TO 87 ,      (✓)

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS, Instructions from Kav      ( )

No. 6 of 1971/1972 applicable.

THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS,      (✓)

AREA STUDY,      (x)

UPDATING OF AREA STUDY,      (x)

SITUATION REPORTS NO'S 1 -      (x) ✓

PATROL MAP      ( )

.....

.....

DATE: 10/4/1972

*[Signature]*  
Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

AREA STUDY,      ( )

UPDATING OF AREA STUDY,      ( )

SITUATION REPORTS NO's 1 -      (✓)

.....      ( )

.....      ( )

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESSMENT OF  
PATROL & REPORT      ✓

ABOVE AVERAGE ✓  
AVERAGE  
BELOW AVERAGE

DATE 1/5/1972

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

District Office, KAVIENG.

DATE RECEIVED: 12/4/72

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

1. The attitudes found in the NOATSI area bear some surveillance. The ability of persons such as BIBIUS to attract public attention and support has been only too clearly demonstrated in recent years. Mr. Saker however, believes the mass of the people in the NOATSI area and particularly the older group, are not moved by the radical arguments outlined in the report.
2. The District Political Education Officer could take an active role in this area and do much to "sell" confidence in the Area Authority.
3. At various Council meetings and through activities of District Local Government Office and our own officers, the entire District has now been canvassed as to its attitude towards the Authority. Apart from the NOATSI area, no hard core opposition to its implementation is apparent. There is however, a continuing need for officers to educate the public in explaining its functions and powers etc. The D.L.G.O. should certainly make further effort in some form of training programme, to enlighten all councillors on the nature of the Authority and their standing in relation to it.
4. As far as is known, the three Members of the House of Assembly are in support of the Area Authority.
5. The quality of Mr Saker's reporting is commendable.

Signed:

Date:

*Shelley McC.*  
*2/5/72.*

Headquarters:

Date Received.

Forwarded . . . . . Section.

PROJECT OFFICER

DATE.











6. The format of my discussions followed closely the procedure adopted in my west coast patrol, namely conveying slowly and carefully, "What an Area Authority is", "Why it is proposed to be established", "How it can be established", "Who are eligible to be its members", "From what sources it will derive its funds", and "What functions it will undertake".

7. Reaction from the villagers of the Barok East and Mandak East census divisions was generally favourable. These people accepted the principle of the elected representatives of the people assuming more authority and responsibility in the running of their district through the proposed direct involvement of representatives from the five New Ireland Councils in the Area Authority. No open hostility or objections were raised at meetings with the Barok or Mandak people. This, however, was not the case in the Noatsi census division. I do not infer that the Noatsi villagers in toto were adamantly opposed to the establishment of the Area Authority, however, several vocal objections were raised at Konos, Lossu No. 1 and Tandes villages. The Noatsi Census Division has, I consider, a silent majority of persons who are basically pro-Administration. It has, however, a vocal minority of younger, educated men who, to say the least, do not hold pro-Administration or pro-Council views. Two such persons who expressed quite adamant views as to their dislike on the proposed establishment of the Area Authority were:

- (a) Bart Bibius, of Tandes, and
- (b) Daniel Liro, of Lamussong.

8. Bart Bibius is well known to Central New Ireland people, having achieved his notoriety through being considerably anti-Council and Administration in his outlook. He is an ex-employee of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries (16 years service) and he has travelled widely throughout Papua New Guinea. He was in Rabaul during the height of the Mataungan lawlessness, and appears to have been impressed by this association's activities. He is an ex-member of the Papua New Guinea Voluntary Rifles. He informed me that many of the young Tolais in the P.N.G.V.R. were and are active Mataungans, and that this institution proved to be an excellent training ground for educating these men in the subtle intricacies of "terrorist activities", previously used by the Mataungans in the Gazelle. Mr. Bibius informed me he was anxious that a branch of the P.N.G.V.R. be formed in Kavieng?

9. Bibius' objections were quite irrational. He vented his feelings on "multi-racial" councils, and propagated the view that New Ireland was to be used as a training ground for the country as a whole. The "guinea-pig" approach. His tirade lasted some twenty minutes, during which time he worked himself up into a highly emotional state. He was somewhat deflated when I refused to be drawn into any form of heated argument with him. He later privately apologised to me for his outburst, stating that his remarks were his own personal feelings.

10. The other man mentioned, Daniel Loro, from Lamussong was less vocal, but is less adamant in his views. According to Councillor Samuel Mosney of Konos, Daniel has little following or standing in this area.



11. John Lasisi, (an unsuccessful candidate for the Namatanai Open Electorate) expressed the view that corruption and favouritism could be born of the Area Authority. It was explained that with representatives of each of the District's five Councils involved, and Administration representation, such occurrences were not likely.

12. Virtually the basis of the Noatsi objections were, "Why should New Ireland be designated the first District to receive an Area Authority." I replied that this District had a lengthy association with Local Government Councils and had numerous able councillors capable of assuming duties as members of the Area Authority. I also mentioned that some Districts still had areas not yet under Local Government, and that some areas had problems that were not found in New Ireland. The tax question was also often raised. I assured the questioners that the Area Authority had no power to levy a head tax, and stated that its primary function was to assume responsibility for co-ordinating rural development activity and allocating funds to the various approved projects. It was strongly emphasised that the establishment of such an authority would directly involve the elected members of the people in the development of the District.

13. Of the councillors spoken to each expressed a favourable attitude towards the authorities establishment. Councillor Bomak of Libba was the only East Coast councillor not seen during the patrol.

14. At Lokon village a former Member of the House of Assembly, Mr. Nicholas Brokam (an extremely well educated man, who speaks fluent English) addressed his fellow villagers after I had spoken to them. He strongly supported the establishment of the Area Authority.

15. At a meeting held at Malom village, Mr. Paulo Dori, a successful businessman asked many constructive questions and expressed his favour for the Area Authority. His only objection was that of the proposed representation of the five Councils in the Area Authority. He expressed the desire that Councils should be regarded as equal entities by the Administration and should therefore have equal representation in the Area Authority.

16. These two men, each held in high esteem by their fellow villagers, have done much to allay misconceptions and clarify the role of the Area Authority in their respective areas.

17. The Noatsi Census Division does appear to be the "achilles heel" of the Central New Ireland Council, and due to the volatile nature of a small percentage of people living in this census division I consider it presents more tangible concern than the now deflated West Coast Mataungan situation. The contrast between the Barok East/Mandak East, and Noatsi Census Divisions is quite apparent. Meetings held in the Barok and Mandok census divisions were better attended, and the people asked more constructive questions, genuinely seeking information. Noatsi (due to the few radicals present) presented a different approach. The meetings held here were only fairly attended, and many questions were destructive and provocative obviously induced to solicit argument. I do not wish to generalise and infer mass anti-Administration and Council feelings are held by



all. This is not the case, but the views of the majority appear to be continually subject to erosion by the vocal radical minority.

18. The activities of Bart Bibius to require surveillance in my opinion.

19. The current feelings of the newly elected Regional Member, Mr. Obed Boas toward the establishment of the Area Authority are not known to the writer. Mr. Boas is from Lossu No. 1 village (Noatsi Census Division) and shortly after the announcement that New Ireland would be the recipient of the first Area Authority he did voice objections. Obviously his original objections are still remembered by the Noatsi people, and this may be one factor in determining their overall approach in the matter.

20. Doubts about the success of this Authority held by Central Council villagers, and for that matter by any other New Irelanders, can only be completely and finally allayed by the successful implementation and performance of the Authority.

21. For your information, comment and onforwarding, please.

*R. G. Saker*  
(R. G. Saker)  
Patrol Officer.



3

APPENDIX "A"  
 PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1971/72  
 SITUATION REPORT NO. 1  
 SUMMARY OF MEETINGS

DATE HELD	PLACE	VILLAGES INVOLVED	COMMENTS
17.3.72	Karu	Ramat Bakan Kanapit Kolonoboi Belik Loloba Karu	Duration of meeting 1½ hrs. Good attendance. Numerous questions. Cllrs. A. Rondean and E. Garis present.
17.3.72	Lokon	Kanam Lokon Bulu	Duration of meeting 1¼ hrs. Excellent attendance. Numerous questions. Cr. E. Garis present. Very good meeting.
17.3.72	Dalom Aid Post.	Lemeris Bumbuwe Kantembu Kandan	Duration of meeting 1¼ hrs. Good attendance. Several questions. Dr. Bekas present.
20.3.72	Malom	Lasiki Malom Lambuso	Duration of meeting 1½ hrs. Very good attendance. Several questions.
20.3.72	Lavalbira	Katendan Lavalbira	Duration of meeting 1¼ hrs. Fair attendance. Several questions. Cr. Yabriel and D.L.G.O. D. P. Maroney present.
21.3.72	Pinikindu	Pinikindu Sominim	Duration of meeting 1 hr. Good attendance. Few questions asked.
21.3.72	Konos	Konos Lamussong	Duration of meeting 1¼ hrs. Fair attendance. Numerous questions. Objections lodged by D. Liro of Lamussong. Dr. S. Meserang present.
21.3.72	Libba	Liandan Libba	Duration of meeting 1½ hrs. Good attendance. Several questions. Cr. Bomak absent. Cr. S. Moserang present.



appdx. "A" contd.

DATE HELD	PLACE	VILLAGES INVOLVED	COMMENTS
21.3.72	Tandes	Tandes	Duration of meeting 1½ hrs. Fair attendance. Many questions asked. Objections raised by Bart Bibius and two other Tandes villagers. G. Moserang present.
22.3.72	Lagenia	Lagenia	Duration of meeting 1¼ hrs. Very good attendance. Several questions asked. No objections.
22.3.72	Lossu No. 1	Lossu No. 1 Lossu No. 2	Duration of meeting 2 hrs. Poor attendance. Many questions. Objections raised.
22.3.72	Kabil	Kabil Amba	Duration of meeting 1¼ hrs. Good attendance. Several questions. No objections.



amndr. "A" contd.

Resume of Questions.

At Harur:

Who will make the decisions re allocation of funds in the Area Authority?

What functions will the District Co-Ordinating Committee retain after the establishment of the Area Authority?

Why is New Ireland to receive the first Area Authority?

At Lokon:

Why will New Ireland be the recipient of the first Area Authority?

At Dalom:

Why is New Ireland to receive the first Area Authority?

What is the Area Authorities relationship to the Council?

Does the "multi-racial" concept apply to the Area Authority?

At Belom:

Why will New Ireland receive the first Area Authority?

Why didn't other Districts with longer established Councils for example East New Britain and the Sepik receive the first Area Authority?

Who elects the members of the Area Authority the people or the Council?

What is the relationship between the Area Authority and the Central and Local Governments?

What power has the District Commissioner and the three M.H.A.s ?

Can the Area Authority give direct assistance to the Missions?

At Lavatbura:

How are the Area Authority members elected?

What is the relationship between the Area Authority and the Council?

At Konos:

Why is New Ireland to receive the first Area Authority?

At Libba:

Why is New Ireland to receive the first Area Authority?

At Tandes:

Have other Districts received Area Authorities? If not, why not?

In all it's years of operation the Council has done little for us, and we don't want the Area Authority commenced to further "burden" us.

At Lossu No 1.:

Why New Ireland first?

Is it not possible that members of the Area Authority could favour certain areas, and couldn't members be open to corruption?