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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MADANG

STATION: KARKAR, 1973 - 1974

Original documents bound with reports
for: Madang, volume 30.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: WABANG & KARKAR MADANG PROV.
 ACCESSION NO. 496
 VOL, NO: 20 : 1973-74 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 32

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1 OF 193/74	1-6	W.A. STODDART ADO	WANUMA CENSUS DIVISION. C.D.		4.7.73-6.7.73
[2] 2 OF 73/74	1-4	STODDART M.A. ADO	PART KABENAU/BOGADJIM C.D.		12.7.73-24.7.73
[3] 3 OF 73/74	1-23	JOHNSON L.B. ADO	SEK-REMPI C. DIVISION		25.7.73-2.8.73
[4] 5 OF 73/74	1-21	BROWNE R.C. ADC	Inland BUNABUN C. DIVISION		26.7.73-7.8.73
[5] 6 OF 73/74	1-16	STODDART M.A. ADO	TATORI THOA, KABENAU C. DIVISION		14.8.73-21.8.73
[6] 7 OF 73/74	-01	BROWNE R.C. ADC	PART BOGADJIM C. DIVISION		7.9.73-11.9.73
[7] 8 OF 73/74	1-03	STODDART M.A. ADO	KOSILANTA C. DIVISION		19.9.73-8.10.73
[8] 9 OF 73/74	1-17	BROWNE R.C. ADC	BOGADJIM C. DIVISION		4.12.73-14.12.73
[9] 10 OF 73/74	1-04	JOHNSON L.B. ADO	AVISAN CENSUS DIVISION		24.9.73-8.10.73
[10] 12 " "	1-6	BROWNE R.C. ADC	WANUMA CEN. DIV.		0.10.73-24.10.73
[11] 13 " "	1-4	WUA T. ADO	PART SEK ROMPI		10.9.73-1.9.73
[12] 14 " "	1-3	M. D. HEBBS ADO	PART RANGGOL & BOGADJIM C.D.		1.11.73-1.11.73
[13] 15 " "	1-3	STODDART M.A. ADO	AMBENOB C.D.		2.10.73-8.10.73
[14] 16 " "	1-3	STODDART M.A. ADO	BOGADJIM & KABENAU C.D.		19.11.73-21.11.73
[15] 17 " "	1-3	JOHNSON L.B. ADO	KOSILANTA C.D.		3.2.73-2.12.73
[16] 18 " "	1-3	STODDART M.A. ADO	BOGADJIM & KABENAU C.D.		11.12.73-11.12.73
[17] 19 " "	1-3	KELLY B.T. ADO	BUNABUN C.D.		15.12.73-20.12.73
[18] 20 " "	1-9	ORME I.G. ADO	AMBENOB C.D.		28.1.74-30.3.74
[19] 21 " "	1-3	STODDART M.A. ADO	SAKER GURU & SEK ROMPI C.D.		29.1.74-1.2.74
[20] 22 " "	1-3	JOHNSON L.B. ADO	BUNABUN & MEGIAR C.D.		29.1.74-1.2.74

MADANG DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1973 - 74

MADANG

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
1-73-74	M.A. STODDART	WANUMA C/D - jacket
2-73-74	M.A. STODDART	PART KABENAU/BOGADJIM - jacket
3-73-74	L.B. JOHNSON	SEK-REMPI C/D - Area Study
4-73-74		
5-73-74	R.C. BROWNE	INLAND BUNABUN C/D - Area Study
6-73-74	M.A. STODDART	KABENAU C/D - Area Study
7-73-74	R.C. BROWNE	PART BOGADJIM C/D - jacket
8-73-74	M.A. STODDART	KOSILANTA C/D - jacket
9-73-74	R.C. BROWNE	BOGADJIM C/D - Area Study
10-73-74	L.B. JOHNSON	AVISAN C/D - jacket
<u>11-73-74</u>		
12-73-74	R.C. BROWNE	WANUMA C/D - jacket
13-73-74	TATORI THOA	PART SEK-REMPI C/D - jacket
14-73-74	M. D'ABBS	PART TRANS-GOGOL, PART BOGADJIM - jacket
15-73-74	M.A. STODDART	AMBENOB C/D jacket
16-73-74	M.A. STODDART	BOGADJIM/KABENAU C/D - jacket
17-73-74	L.B. JOHNSON	KOSILANTA C/D - jacket
18-73-74	M.A. STODDART	BOGADJIM/KABENAU C/D - jacket
19-73-74	B.J. KELLY	INLAND BUNABUN C/D - jacket
20-73-74	I.G. ORME	AMENOB - jacket
21-73-74	M.A. STODDART	SAKER-GARU, SEK REMPI - jacket
22-73-74	L.B. JOHNSON	INLAND BUNABUN, BUNABUN, MEGIAR C/D - jacket
23-73-74	M.A. STODDART	BOGADJIM - jacket

24-73-74	M.A. STODDART	AMBENOB C/D - jacket
25-73-74	R.C. BROWNE	PARTS OF BOGADJIM, AMBENOS AND TRANSGOGOL C/D - jacket
26-73-74	M.A. STODDART	BOGADJIM/KABENAU C/D - jacket
27-73-74		
28-73-74	R.C. BROWNE	PART INLAND BUNABUN AND WANUMA, KOSILANTU C/DS - jacket
29-73-74	L.B. JOHNSON	MEGIAR C/D - jacket
30-73-74		
31-73-74	D.M. GOLDTHORP	KABENAU AND BOGADJIM C/D
32-73-74		
33-73-74		
34-73-74	M.A. STODDART	KABENAU & BOGADJIM C/D
35-73-74	P.L. TATTERSON	PART BOGADJIM C/D
36-73-74	P. COLLING	PART BOGADJIM

KARKAR

1-73-74	D.M. GOLDTHORP	BAGABAG ISLAND - jacket
2-73-74	TATORI THOA	WASKIA - Area Study

KARKAR PATROL REPORT

Secretary
ANNUAL CENSUS AND

Report number: No. 1 of 1973/74
 District: MADANG
 Patrol conducted by: D.M. GOLDTHORP
 Area patrolled: BAGABAG ISLAND
 Duration of patrol: 8/10/73 - 17/10/73
 Last D.D.A. patrol: 28/6/73
 Last O.L.G. patrol:
 Map reference: ULUMAN FOURMIL

Objects of patrol: AREA STUDY
 Station: KARKAR PATROL POST
 Subdistrict: MADANG
 Designation: ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER
 Personnel accompanying: 1 Constable R.P.N.G.C.
 Number of days: 10
 Total population of area: 707
 Council area: KARKAR LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL
 House of Assembly Electorate: SUMKAR

The District Commissioner,

District,

Madang

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officers Journal Folios 2/ To (✓)
- Patrol Instructions, (✓)
- The Report and my comments, (✓)
- Area study, (✓)
- Updating of area study, (2/11)
- Situation Reports No's 1- (✓)
- Patrol map, (1/11)

DATE: 28/12/1973.

R.P.
Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

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

Date: 7/3/1974

J.B. Leggo
District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
15/10/73	BADILU	57	55	60	59	6	6	29	14	286
13/10/73	MATIU 1	39	39	52	49	-	2	9	4	194
12/10/73	MATIU 2	56	42	59	52	2	2	12	2	227
	<u>TOTAL:</u>	152	136	171	160	8	10	50	20	707

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-7-61
Date: 16/4/74.

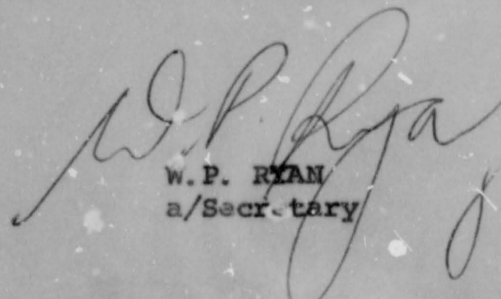
The District Commissioner
Madang District
P.O. Box 184
MADANG

RE: KARKAR PATROL NO. 1 OF 1973/74.
CONDUCTED BY MR. D.M. GOLDTHORP
TO: BAGABAG CENSUS DIVISION (6).

... I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- . Situation Report Nos. 1 together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.
- . Area Study ~~amendments~~/recompilation.

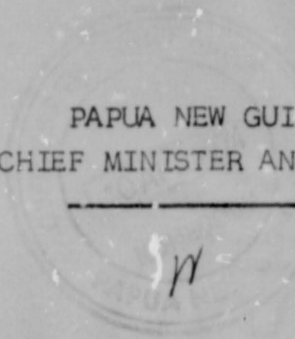
Your "above-average" assessment has been noted at this Headquarters.



W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

DDA 67.7.61.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION.



District Office,
MADANG.

Ref: 67-2-8.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District,
MADANG DISTRICT.

18th March, 1974.

~~KARKAR PATROL~~.....PATROL NO. ~~ONE (1)~~..of 1973 / 1974.

~~BAGABAG ISLAND~~.....CENSUS DIVISION.

Receipt is acknowledged of a report of the above mentioned patrol, together with your covering comments.

My observations are:

The extended patrol of Bagabag Island was a good idea.

It is noted that the community are already relatively well off, and in fact are only utilizing their cash-cropping potential by 60%. This, of course, is a matter for their own choice; but it is considered that it is a factor that should be taken into account in any proposals for financial assistance to the people, as I understand is currently proposed in regard to the motor-boat. Certainly, I feel that the major cost of such a unit should be met by the community itself, as otherwise it is not likely to be well looked after.

Whether the Council should open a Service Store at Bagabag should be considered in relation to its success at management of its liquor business, without continuous outside assistance.

J. B. GEGEYO
District Commissioner.

7 c.c. Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister and Development
Administration,
KOMEDOBU.

Copy of report and attachments forwarded for your information and records, please.

J. B. GEGEYO
District Commissioner.

Encl.

PATROL REPORT

Secretary

Station: KARKAR	Population: 9077
Subdistrict: MADANG	Council Area: KARKAR
District: MADANG	House of Assembly Electorate: SUMKAR
Report No: 2 of 1973/74	Map Reference: FOURMIL ULUMAN
Conducted by: TATORI THOA	Map Reference: MILINCH KARKAR
Designation: ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER	Last Patrol: 25/5/73
Duration: 5/11/73 - 14/11/73	Objects of Patrol: CENSUS REVISION
No. of Days: 19	COMPILATION OF AREA
Census Division: WASKIA	FIELD TRAINING OF
	ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER,
	TATORI THOA

The District Commissioner,

District,

Madang

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officers Journal Folios 18 To 24 (✓)
- Patrol Instructions, (✓)
- The Report and my comments, (✓)
- Area study, (✓)
- Updating of area study (✓)
- Situation Reports Nos 1— , (✓)
- Patrol map, (✓)

DATE: *28/12/1973*

PR
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

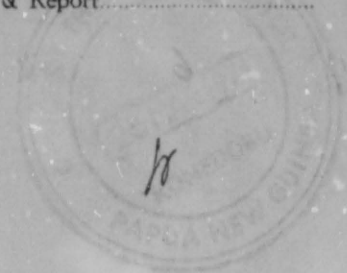
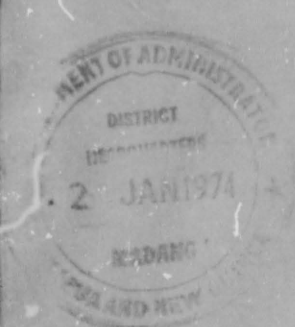
- Area study, (✓)
- Updating of area study, (—)
- Situation Reports Nos 1— , (✓)
- ()
- ()

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

Below average

DATE: *18/3/1974*

J. B. Leary
District Commissioner



POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		Under 15 years		15 years and over		Under 15 years		15 years and over		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
13/11/73	APARA	25	20	33	32	4	5	7	5	131
17/11/73	BANGAMB	103	78	106	121	1	4	32	3	448
23/11/73	BUSON	26	34	40	49	6	3	18	4	184
14/11/73	DELTIGU	46	30	42	42	-	2	7	2	171
15/11/73	DIMER	81	73	90	83	9	6	19	8	369
15/11/73	DOROKATAM	33	33	41	46	-	-	1	2	156
16/11/73	GIAL	95	85	106	98	7	9	47	18	465
7/11/73	KAUL No. 1	101	115	115	114	-	-	22	-	467
7/11/73	KAUL No. 2	65	50	66	84	-	-	9	-	374
8/11/73	KAUL No. 3	96	113	122	120	1	-	7	4	463
8/11/73	KAUL No. 4	64	53	53	64	-	3	1	-	239
19/11/73	KAVIAK	77	76	92	117	5	2	18	5	392
20/11/73	KENG	75	60	77	72	1	-	10	4	299
16/11/73	KINIM	39	42	55	43	1	-	5	1	186
14/11/73	KOROPAK	69	55	80	76	11	4	26	10	331
23/11/73	KULKUL	42	28	38	33	-	1	5	1	148
23/11/73	KURUMLANG	59	55	61	64	3	1	9	7	259
23/11/73	KURUMTAUR	43	32	33	40	-	-	7	1	156
17/11/73	LANGLANG	31	34	44	41	1	2	10	2	165
6/11/73	MAPOR	74	92	83	96	4	7	10	9	375
21/11/73	MARANGIS	63	66	76	72	-	-	8	3	288
20/11/73	MATER	43	38	70	62	3	4	14	6	240
24/11/73	MOM	62	64	73	72	1	1	14	4	291
12/11/73	NARER	127	110	115	104	-	-	22	1	479
5/11/73	NOR	36	36	31	35	-	-	2	1	141
9/11/73	SANGANA	90	80	103	103	3	6	26	9	420
13/11/73	SIKENTIGA	88	79	103	96	7	2	14	6	395
14/11/73	TUGATUGA	55	70	65	58	2	3	10	3	266
10/11/73	URARA	36	28	24	26	2	2	6	7	131
10/11/73	URUGEN	165	140	195	200	5	5	35	8	753
		2009	1866	2232	2263	77	72	421	134	9077

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

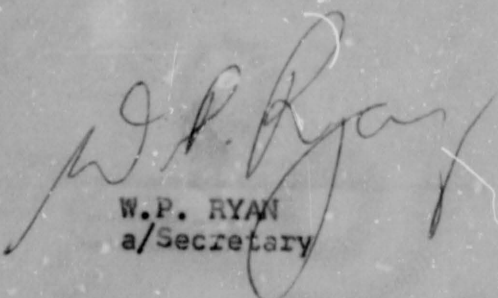
Ref.: 67-7-47
Date: 27/3/74.

The District Commissioner
Madang District
P.O. Box 184
MADANG

RE: KARKAR PATROL NO. 2 OF 1973/74.
CONDUCTED BY MR. T. THOA
WASKIA
TO CENSUS DIVISION(S) .

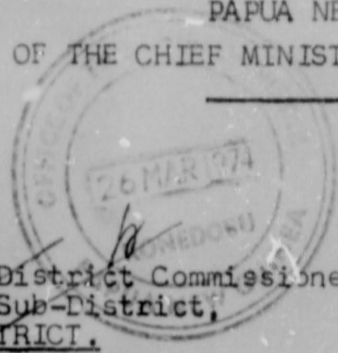
... I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- . Situation Report Nos. 1
together with assessments. These have been distributed
to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information
and any action required.
- . Area Study ~~announcements~~ recompilation.


W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

DDA 67. 7. 47.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION.



District Office,
MADANG.

Ref: 67-2-8.

18th March, 1974.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District,
MADANG DISTRICT.

KARKAR PATROL NO. TWO (2) of 1973 / 1974 .

WASKIA CENSUS DIVISION.

Receipt is acknowledged of a report of the above mentioned patrol, together with your covering comments. Delay in acknowledgement and comment on this report is regretted.

My observations are:

Mr. Thoa has carried out an excellent patrol, and his report and Area Study is impressive for such a young officer. His future field work and reports will be observed with close interest.

Your comments cover the main issues raised and I would make the following additional remarks;

- (a) It is noted that the people did not favour early independence. Attitudes could change, however.
- (b) It might be noted that the Government Station is in the process of transfer back to the original site of KINIM, where sufficient land is available for a township, which has been planned.
- (c) It is to the advantage of the Karkar people to maintain, and indeed cultivate, their traditional links with the mainland North Coast. Should at some time the volcano erupt requiring evacuation, such ties would be most useful.
- (d) Statistics, as in Section F, should be totalled.
- (e) It is to be hoped that eventually the Women's Club will have a female Chairman!
- (f) The alleged monopoly of shipping by Kulili Estates is queried - what of Seafreight ?
- (g) The people should be informed that all departments have staff development programs, aimed at replacement of expatriate staff, some of whom however will remain at the invitation of the government.

J. B. GEGEYO

District Commissioner.

c.c. Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Copy of report and attachments forwarded for your information and records, please.

J. B. GEGEYO

District Commissioner.

Encl.

Sub-District Office
P.O. Box 339
MADANG

MADANG

District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
MADANG

28th December 1973
M67-1-1
RCB:LL
A.D.C.

KARKAR PATROL REPORT NO.2 - 1973/74

... Please find attached three copies of the abovementioned report together with three copies of the Area Study.

The instructions for the Patrol were issued to Mr. A. McNaught A.D.O., who was to conduct the patrol. However, shortly after the commencement of the patrol Mr. McNaught became ill and was unable to continue. It was decided that Mr. Thoa A.P.O., should continue the patrol by himself.

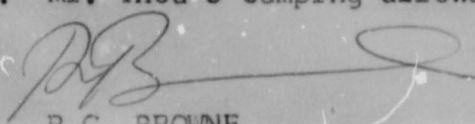
Mr. Thoa has carried out a good patrol and his area study is very good. The English at times gets a bit confused, but this aspect will undoubtedly improve with experience. It is now clear that Mr. Thoa is capable of conducting his own patrols.

The continuing friction between the Takia and Waskia people is a problem but there is no major conflict. It is to be hoped that the friction will gradually diminish over the years through the Council, education institutions and the Karkar Kompani.

The desire to have individual title to land is to be expected in such a sophisticated area with large scale cash cropping. However, the shortage of land will eventually cause major problems in this sphere. Fortunately, with the comparatively excellent education facilities in the area, many of the men and women will be able to obtain well paid jobs although they will still have land rights in the community.

The attitude of the people towards Local Government and the central government is good. However, the "Independence" issue may temporarily undermine the situation.

... Mr. Thoa's camping allowance claim is attached.


R. C. BROWNE

AREA STUDY OF WASKIA CENSUS DIVISION

KARKAR PATROL No. 2, 1973/74

A. INTRODUCTION

- a) The Area Study covers the whole area of Waskia Census Division.

The area is located on the southern side of Karkar Island, situated off the north coastline of Madang District, separated from the mainland by Usurum Straits.

The area is highly fertile from the past volcanic action. The Division has coastal plains ranging from one (1) to four (4) miles width. Tropical growth covers the division where, in some areas, it is cut back by economic development and subsistence gardening. The division has terrain which is cut by floodwaters.

In most villages the problem in shortage of adequate natural drinking water was rectified by the Council's water reticulation project, although in other areas they still remain untouched.

Rainfall figures collected at the Patrol Post office are as follows:

January 1973	-	1918	points
February 1973	-	1865	"
March 1973	-	1889	"
April 1973	-	1438	"
May 1973	-	966	"
June 1973	-	849	"
July 1973	-	570	"
August 1973	-	598	"
September 1973	-	1686	"
October 1973	-	1069	"

The vegetation of the area is consistent with the Madang Coastal Plains. Very few areas of grass exist, apart from old cultivated areas. Undergrowth is rarely dense, apart from swamp areas which are generally neglected from gardening and cash cropping purposes.

Climatic comparisons with mainland coastal strips are again consistent. However, the area experiences low temperatures caused by volcanic rises which tend to overcast with clouds cover from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., giving the high rate of rainfall on these rises and resultant temperature drop, which is well below the coastal average.

- b) The Waskia Census Division is readily accessible to the Sub District and District Headquarters.

The Division has an airstrip situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Patrol Post. This was upgraded to category "B" all-weather strip.

There are two shipping wharves in the Division. The Kulili Estates provide daily services to Madang.

The villages in the area are linked by soil roads which are operative all year round.

- c) Until 1949, no Administration personnel were stationed in the area. In 1949, an Administration Hospital with a European Medical Assistant was established in the division at Kinim. Prior to this, all medical services had been

AREA STUDY OF WASKIA CENSUS DIVISION (CONTINUED)

provided by the Lutheran Mission and Plantation owners. Patrols by other Departments from Madaag were also made.

The first expatriate influence to reach the area was in 1892, by the ELCONG Mission and German based companies in the Census Division at KulKul, Marangis and Kulili Plantations in the dawn of the century.

In 1926, W.M. Middleton took possession of and established Kulili Plantation and subsequently two other plantations in the Division.

In 1956, a Patrol Post was established at Kinim and moved to Miak - its present site - shortly afterwards.

The Division established its Council in 1957 (Waskia Council) then amalgamated into the KarKar Council in 1963.

Law and order is generally maintained in the area. Again, here there is tendency on the part of various villages to settle disputes and events within themselves, rather than bring them to the Administration's knowledge. This can be attributed to the late arrival of continual Administration.

There is evidence of cult activities in the Division, but it has not grown to enough extent to be recognized by Administration visits. It seems to remain secret in some village communities.

B. POPULATION-DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

- a) Census figures for the Census Division are attached in the Patrol Report Cover.
- b) All villages in the Waskia Census Division are linked by vehicular roads (in varying state of repair), to the main road of KarKar Circuit Road.
- c) There is no great flow of labour from the Division. There is a high degree of absenteeism, but this can be attributed to the students in tertiary institutions and other schools out of the electorate. In addition, the large outflow evident at Warer village to the gaol at Be'on, is due to failure to make payment of Council tax from the previous financial year.

c) SOCIAL GROUPING.

- a) No distinctive social component exists with the Waskia Census Division beside language components.

Certain loosely structured associations are formed in some villages with common interests, sophistications and religious affiliations.

Cult activities in no way act as cohesion for village or family groups.

There is now apparent within the area, differences felt by areas like Apare, Urere, Sikentika, Buson, who tend to regard other communities with some degree of resentment caused by the benefit of the Council and the communities' degree of sophistication.

- b) The extended family and, to a lesser extent, lineage and clan, remains the operational social unit within the Division.

Members of the extended families assist and respect members of the Group, and in some areas the family control of each cropping venture, initiated under a communal system.

In the move to economic development, the function of the family is lessened in the field of cash cropping and rural development.

- c) There is only one language pattern (Waskia language), which covers the whole area of Waskia, although the language has some mixture of Merap language and Pidgin. The Takia language which is used by the other Census on the Island, is also used by the village on the border of the two Census Divisions. These areas are Nor, Mapor, Kulkul and Buson.

The Waskia language is practically identical to the Minap language. (This further developed in Section d).

- d) Relations between the larger social groups are unusual. The Division consider themselves as a separate entity from the other Division on the Island, while they acknowledge traditional marriages and trading ties with other areas. This has been brought about principally by the amalgamation of the Council. As a result, they are highly suspicious of some Council leaders.

General relationships in the area on the surface appear to be compatible. However, enmity can manifest itself between village communities. These can be accounted for largely to traditional debts and land disputes.

Communities such as Keropak and Marangis in the Division, are regarded as land squatters as they are relative newcomers.

Differences over land or traditional matters can result in surprising responses of enmity between land-owning groups and villages.

Disputes over traditional debts still occur between most villages and clans.

c. SOCIAL GROUPINGS (Continued)

e) The Waskia language patterns is practically identical to the language of the Minap area. Strong ties likewise exist with the Megiar and Karakum villages. This is accounted for by traditional ties with the mainland.

The village of Marangis was definitely established in the pre-German period by emigrants from the North Coast. Varying tradition claims on one hand that Waskia was settled by such North Coast people and, on the other the reverse occurred.

Several traditional leaders could be seen still in the village by the end of the 19th century.

Among the old leaders, Jambala Yungala of Marangis and Kaka Kaka of Marangis, also being names of the village, are the two most prominent divisions of influence in the area. All the other old leaders have their influence from association with Marangis, Marangis Kaka and old administrative officials.

All other leaders have no influence beyond their own communities.

1) TRADITIONAL LEADERS OF MARANGIS

- Marangis - Jambala Yungala
- Marangis - Kaka Kaka
- Marangis - Kaka Kaka
- Marangis - Kaka Kaka
- Marangis - Kaka Kaka
- Marangis - Kaka Kaka
- Marangis - Kaka Kaka
- Marangis - Kaka Kaka

2) TRADITIONAL LEADERS OF KARAKUM

- Karakum - Kaka Kaka
- Karakum - Kaka Kaka
- Karakum - Kaka Kaka
- Karakum - Kaka Kaka
- Karakum - Kaka Kaka

3) TRADITIONAL LEADERS OF MEGIAR

- Megiar - Kaka Kaka
- Megiar - Kaka Kaka
- Megiar - Kaka Kaka
- Megiar - Kaka Kaka
- Megiar - Kaka Kaka

4) TRADITIONAL LEADERS OF MINAP

- Minap - Kaka Kaka
- Minap - Kaka Kaka
- Minap - Kaka Kaka
- Minap - Kaka Kaka
- Minap - Kaka Kaka

Traditional leaders are important in the Waskia region. They are the only ones who have been seen since the pre-German period. They are the only ones who have been seen since the pre-German period. They are the only ones who have been seen since the pre-German period.

D. LEADERSHIP.

- a) Leadership in the Division can be attributed to various factors.

There are Island communities of various important families whose descendants inherit a degree of leadership from being members of these families. This family in the area is Salums of Kaul No. 1. The family gained importance during the early years of Administration and Mission Influence. In no way were these families hereditary leaders, rather the first "big-men" were Government or Mission leaders.

However, families' importance could, and can still be gauged by the extend of land it controls.

Kulubob Tanak of Kuburne, Yongole Yongole of Tugatuga and Bisar Udil of Mapor, also Be ong Salum of Kaul No. 1 village, are men who hold strong positions of influence in the area. All are men who have attained influence from association with Council, Lutheran Mission and old Administration official positions.

All other leaders have no influence beyond their own communities.

- b) BELONG SALUM OF KAUL No. 1 VILLAGE

Married - 7 children.
Educated Lutheran Mission.
Son of paramount Luluai.
Co-owner of Gauz Plantation.
Councillor 1963 and still a Councillor.
Prominent businessman, well respected in the Division.
Member of United Party.

BISAR UDIL of MAPOR VILLAGE

Married - 5 children.
Informally educated by Lutheran Mission.
Elected to Council 1966, still remains on Council.
Visited Australia on Local Government tour 1971.
Member of United Party.

YONGOLE YONGOLE, of TUGATUGA VILLAGE

Married - 9 children.
Formal education.
Vice President of KarKar Council.
President of Pangu Party.
Former Luluai.
Well respected in the Division and throughout the Island.

KULUBOB TARAK OF KUBURNE VILLAGE

Aged 35.
Educated Catholic Mission.
Married - 12 children.
Chairman of Taki Demarcation Committee.
Councillor Executive Finance Committee.
Unpopular, but very influential.

- c) Traditional pattern of leadership in the Waskia Census Division has changed to a degree with newly arisen needs of leadership; while traditional leadership exists almost intact where land demarcation, cultural exchanges and family domestic affairs are involved, the leadership in political, economic and village affairs has been taken over by younger, more well-informed generation.

D. LEADERSHIP (Continued)

The actions of youth of the area is a continual source of complaint from older leaders in the area. These young people do, however, seem to be under some control of the younger official leaders of their community, and in the past four years appear to have given rise to an impressive group from their ranks who are now taking an active part in economic and community activities. Youth tends to challenge the authority of traditional leaders in matters of absenteeism and marriage.

Generally, however, the existence of dual leadership in the area has offered few apparent difficulties.

E. LAND USE TENURE AND USE

- a) The advent of cash cropping in the census division has altered to a degree the traditional land tenure pattern of the area's communities. While nominally in all areas the clan controls land with individual holding life time use of certain areas, those sections which have been planted up by individuals will shortly break away from traditional tenure, or the deaths of the present holdings. Individuals cash croppers have expressed the desire that their developed land is to be inherited by their own children. Whether this inheritance will follow the traditional patrilineal system, to males only, remains to be seen. This changing pattern is evident only in those communities which have allowed individual not communal planting.

The effects of land demarcation process, which had in the past years been reasonably successful in demarcating clans and so the individual have been placed in disadvantage (short of land) this included the area mentioned previously (section C par.3) Marangis, Koropak and Marangis. The process mentioned in the paragraph above is used. The demarcation has also demarcated individual and clan members land.

In areas like Urugen, Jnara, Apara, Mom and Buson areas of the division, marriages to "foreign males" and allocation of land to the clan to these marriage patterns, is also affecting a divergence from the traditional patrilineal system.

There are no individuals holding land on lease from the Administration in the area at present by the inhabitants, beside plantation owners which are non indigeneous. This areas are Kulili, Kaviak, Marangis, Kulkul and Tabel Plantation.

- b) The matters of tenure conversion is not new in the area and inhabitants are well informed by demarcation committees. Some inhabitants especially made known to the patrol their eventual or immediate desire for individuals to attain land title to hold land. This matter they claim was introduced to the Commission of Enquiries into Land Matters during their visit.
- c) Both Communal and Individual cash cropping ventures exists in the Census division. Only the villages Koropak and Marangis still adhere to communal cash cropping. The lack of efforts in cash cropping in these villages, practically all of the impressive cash crops are owned by individuals.

F. LITERACY (Continued)
STATISTICS - WASKIA DIVISION SCHOOLS

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Teachers</u>		<u>Standard</u>	<u>Students</u>		<u>Total</u>
	M.	F.		M.	F.	
<u>Lutheran Mission</u>						
ILU	6		1	21	18	39
			2	13	13	26
			3	17	17	34
			4	13	15	28
			5	13	10	23
			6	23	4	27
				<u>100</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>177</u>
<u>WARER</u>						
	4	1	3	18	12	30
			4	20	13	33
			5	25	9	34
			6A	16	15	31
			6B	17	11	28
				<u>96</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>156</u>

<u>Catholic</u>						
St. Bonifacio, Langlang	4	1	1	20	9	29
			2	10	11	21
			3	16	7	23
			4	12	6	18
			5	17	6	23
				<u>75</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>114</u>

<u>Administration</u>						
DOR Primary T School	4	-	1	9	12	21
			2	12	11	23
			3	13	10	23
			4	14	9	23
			5	19	10	29
			6	29	16	45
				<u>96</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>164</u>

TALING Primary T	6	1	1	25	20	45
			2	23	12	35
			3	30	12	42
			4	26	39	65
			5A	19	11	30
			5B	27	19	46
			6	35	9	44
				<u>186</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>273</u>

P. LITERACY (Continued)

<u>Administration</u>	<u>Teachers</u>		<u>Standard</u>	<u>Students</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
KUBURNE Primary T	3	-	1	17	12	29
			3	13	4	17
			4	7	3	10
			5	4	7	11
				<u>41</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>67</u>
MIAK PRIMARY T	5	1	1	20	14	34
			3	15	14	29
			4	13	16	29
			5	31	20	51
			6	13	15	28
				<u>92</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>171</u>
			<u>Form</u>			
KARKAR HIGH SCHOOL	12	5	1	116	41	157
			2	85	31	116
			3	48	16	64
			4	49	16	65
				<u>298</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>402</u>

Figures show how many applications for literacy are made by illiterate voters high in comparison with the total number of the British electorate.

E. LITERACY (Continued)

\b)

<u>Village</u>	<u>Literate Pidgin English</u>		<u>Literate English</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
<u>WASKIA</u>				
Sikentiga	47	21	5	4
Apara	14	13	2	1
Narer	37	29	8	8
Urara	3	2	1	1
Urugen	49	23	3	6
Langlang	11	9	1	4
Bangame	38	29	7	4
Gial	34	38	3	2
Koropak	22	18	3	3
Dimer	21	24	2	-
Deltigu	10	14	1	1
Tugatuga	35	17	3	1
Sangana	24	12	6	2
Mapor	28	32	4	4
Kaul (1 & 2)	36	48	5	7
Kaul (3 & 4)	41	34	4	7
Kinim	18	12	1	1
Dorogatum	9	8	1	-
Kaviak	36	29	4	3
Keng	18	31	2	1
Mater	12	9	1	3
Marangis	21	23	2	3
Mom	18	19	2	2
Kurumtaur)	31	21	10	22
Kuburne)				
Kurumlang)				
KulKul	17	21	1	2
Buson	15	25	2	4
Hor	9	12	4	1

Figures shown are only approximate, but generally the area's literacy rates high in comparison with most coastal areas in the Madang District.

F. LITERACY (Continued)

- c) It would be difficult to list the names of persons from the one area who have received what could be classed as a higher education. It should be sufficient to say that Waskia Division has a number of teachers and entrepreneurs who have achieved this educational stage and are residents.
- d) Again, the number of students receiving higher education is numerous. Waskia has the advantage of universal Primary Education.
- e) The use of newspapers from those distributed by the Administration, Mission, Council and, more recently, Political Parties, is not greatly widespread.

Every village has radio receivers which are widely used.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING.

- a) The standard of living within the Division is affected by the economic wealth of the community involved and availability of traditional building material.

Most of the Area maintains a high standard of living in regard to housing, as the Area is readily accessible to necessary building material. However, areas like Mapor, Kaul, Gial, Korcpak, have the problem of bush material shortage and attempts to build in material of European houses has been done in these areas. Use of European artifacts is common in these areas. Housing in the areas referred to above, varies as to availability of materials.

These villages - Kaul, Gial and Korcpak, while economic and progressive, have a poor standard of housing and sanitation, caused no doubt by the continual involvement in cash cropping, and, as mentioned previously, scarcity of traditional materials.

Trade Store implements are in very common use in the area.

The use of purchased clothes is common to the area, although some of the older generation still retain traditional clothing for voluntary, not economic, reasons.

- b) The staple diet for the division continues to be the traditional food of Taro, Gulip, Bananas and KauKau. Rice and preserved foods are sold in all trade stores to supplement this diet. An average family would use trade store food at least once a fortnight for a complete meal. Items such as sugar, tea and coffee are in constant use.

- c) There is no Red Cross, although there is a Scouts' Association (both male and female) operative in the area. The Young Catholic Workers' Association operates a sporting field in the area.

Women's Clubs, assisted by Social Division and Council staff, are operating Welfare activities in the area. These clubs are situated in all of the villages in the area.

The meetings of the Welfare are usually held in the Council Chambers. There were only females participating when the activity got under way. However, now the Chairman of the Club is a male Aid Post Orderly Supervisor, BEL ADUR of Kaviak.

MISSION.

- a) The Roman Catholic and Lutheran Missions are operative in the Division.

The village groups following Roman Catholic Mission are:

LANGLANG
DELTIGU
APARA
KUBURNE
KULKUL
KURUMLANG
BUSON
URARA

At all the other villages, the bulk of the Area's population adhere to Lutheran Mission.

Little conflict appears between the followers of the two Missions, although it has some effect on land disputes, inter-marriages and primary schooling. The general attitude between the Missions is excellent.

- b) The Roman Catholic Mission establishment provides a primary school in the Division, St. Boniface, Langlang, 4 male teachers and 1 female.

The Lutheran Mission maintains four Primary Schools in the Division:

URUGEN	-	2 teachers
NARER	-	6 teachers
ILU	-	5 teachers
BUSOL	-	4 teachers

as well as supervising the Miak Hospital (by Medical Officer, Mr. E. Tscharke) and the Baby Clinics are run by the Lutheran Congregation in the area.

- c) The Lutheran Mission is by far the most influential in the area.

The Division is generally very religious and demands strong harmony between the church and government.

Divorce and re-marriage is now arising as one of the major battles between individuals and the church. The Mission strength is considerable. Posting of newly ordained ministers from the Lutheran Seminary in Lae has recently been achieved. Previously all Services had been conducted by local missionaries.

Mission control is generally strong, and all matters are determined by Circuit Leaders.

I. NON-INDIGENES.

- a) Here is the list of Commercial Organisations operating in the Area by non-Indigenous persons:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>OWNER</u>
Kulili Plantation	Plantation	W.M. Middleton & Sons
Bulu "	"	W.M. Middleton & Sons
Kaviak "	"	W.M. Middleton & Sons
Marangis "	"	Coconut Products Ltd., Rabaul
KulKul "	"	Coconut Products Ltd., Rabaul
Bel "	"	Roman Catholic Mission.

All Plantations, with the exception of KulKul, operate trade stores.

Kulili Estates Ltd., offer local employment to approximately 160 employees. The remainder of employees is made up of former and present contract labourers who are resident on the plantation. It also offers markets for local produce. Prior to the creation of KarKar Kompani in 1971, Kulili Estates purchased copra (smoked or green) and cocoa bean from the area. Since the establishment of KarKar Kompani in 1971, the purchase of green cocoa beans has virtually ceased, also copra and other fresh garden produce.

All the commercial enterprises are linked by sea and road and marketing facilities are excellent.

- b) Kulili Estates control regular shipping services available to local businessmen in the Census Division. As a result, few businessmen are able to export directly to the Copra Marketing Board.

Prices offered for green/smoked copra and cocoa by the Plantation are well accepted by the area.

Kulili Plantation offer mechanical and financial aid to the area.

Kulili Estates, the long established Middleton family, especially render considerable assistance in all spheres of the Division.

J. COMMUNICATION

a) ROADS.

All villages in the Division are accessible by road. Most are in reasonably good condition. Other than the Main Circuit Road which the Council maintains under contract from Public Works Department, maintenance of roads by the villages concerned unfortunately has rarely been done. The Council is now linking the inland villages of Sangana, Dimer and Taleng Primary School.

b) SEA.

There are two wharves in the Division, one of which is at Kulili and the other at Kinim, 2 miles away from the station. Public Works Department are now enlarging the wharves and it is expected to finish by January, 1974. As mentioned previously, the Kulili Estates provides shipping services every day.

c) AIR.

There is an airstrip situated in the Division, 1½ miles away from the Patrol Post. This was upgraded to Category "B" all-weather strip in 1972. The area is serviced by the regular passenger services six days a week, with morning and afternoon flights.

Administration and the private expatriate section are still the main supporters of these services. This has given the people in the Division more advantages.

Accessibility to Madang by sea being so easy, however, utilization of the air service will never be great.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

Skilled labourers, drivers, carpenters, storemen, boat crews and other highly trained tradesmen are numerous.

In lesser numbers, there are also mechanics, clerks, plumbers. At the present time, the area has sufficient skilled men. A complete list of persons of these skilled men is not included as such men are numerous.

Within the state areas of the Division, the degree of political consciousness is generally high. At many villages, committees concerning mobilization in preparation for the Public Service, Government Road Party of the Government, and the National Union of Students in the Public Service, are active.

The majority of a village, some areas of the present Government of Java and elsewhere, are generally well educated people. In many villages, the majority of the population is illiterate. This general education is the result of the efforts of political education and mobilization in the past, and also to a general degree of education and health which enables communities to take advantage of information available.

Generally the area appears to favour the advance of self-government and remains in a state of mobilization of every independence. The central and provincial governments have a high degree of involvement in the national development of the area.

As previously stated, the Government of Java and elsewhere, are well educated people. In many villages, the majority of the population is illiterate. This general education is the result of the efforts of political education and mobilization in the past, and also to a general degree of education and health which enables communities to take advantage of information available.

The area, as a whole, is made up of political parties, the National Union of Students, the National Union of Teachers, and the National Union of Public Service. This organization can be attributed to the development of the area. The National Union of Students, the National Union of Teachers, and the National Union of Public Service are all active in the area. There is no specific village in the Division which is the headquarters of the party. Although there is a high degree of political consciousness, the area is not yet a party.

The people in the area have the same political consciousness, but with a more advanced approach. This is due to their political consciousness.

STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

At each village, people were eager to discuss matters concerning constitutional changes and political progress, and were pleasantly willing to voice opinions in these matters.

Villages like Sikentiga, Apare, Mom, generally display more disinterest towards the activities of the Central Government where it does not actually affect their day-to-day life. This disinterest can be attributed to their own lack of reception of political education offered by the officers of the Central Government and Council Members. The impression gained was that these communities are primarily concerned still with the village community and have little attachment beyond that of council participation to any area besides their own.

Within the other areas of the Division, the degree of political awareness was of a generally high standard. At some villages, discussions concerning acceleration in promotions in the Public Service, Overseas Loan Policy of the Government, a Mint, Reduction of Expatriates in the Public Service, was queried.

The community, as a whole, were aware of the present Government form and members, and frequently queried possible repercussions or advantages of political change. This greater awareness is no doubt attributable to the effects of political education and discussions from the local body, and also to a greater degree of education and wealth which enables communities to have channels of information available.

Generally the area appears to favour the advance of self-government, but remains to a degree, suspicious of early independence. The Patrol was constantly told people's fear of retrenchment of experienced expatriate officers.

As previously stated, the Council has acted as an efficient outlet for information and education to the area. Where this has been as effective as it could, the fault lies with mutual disinterest, both from ward population and its councillors. The Council always manage to contain and co-ordinate those factions arising within the area, through cult, religion or geographical reasons.

The Area, as a whole, is aware of some political parties, this includes Fangu Pati, United Party and People's Progress Party and policies of the parties. This awareness can be attributed to the campaign from the party member in the recent months (October/November). The roots of these parties are in all areas of the Division. There is no specific village in the Division which is composed wholly of one party, although their M.H.A. is a United Party candidate.

The younger people in the area have the same political awareness, but with a more advanced approach. This is due to their educational background.

M. The ECONOMY OF THE AREA

a) The total number of mature and immature trees for the Census Division are as shown:

WASKIA DIVISION

<u>Coconuts</u>		<u>Cocoa</u>	
<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>
154921	98311	166776	40333

The figures are taken from Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries 1972/73 Census of Indigenous and Cash Crops.

b) The total production for the above crops for the current year is:

<u>Coconuts</u>	<u>Cocoa</u>
561 tons	122 tons

The total value of production for the area would exceed annually \$98,000.00 at current prices.

The total value of Cocoa production for the area would exceed annually \$86,000.00 at current prices.

The total annual production of expatriate plantations in the division would be approximately:

<u>Copra</u>	:	3,615 tons
<u>Cocoa</u>	:	2,602 tons

The total annual production of locally owned plantation of Gaum Plantation (Salum Brothers) would be annually:

<u>Copra</u>	:	315 tons
<u>Cocoa</u>	:	115 tons

Since the commencement of Kar-Kar Company, the production of cocoa has risen, as the Company offers better prices and thus higher incentive to crop.

Should approved agricultural processing techniques be used on this plantation, I estimate that the production of the plantation would increase by double.

c) Market gardening is not a major enterprise although there are some small markets for this purpose in the area. These are situated at Miak and Marangis Plantations.

An estimated gardening produce could reach a total amount of \$6,900.00 annually.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

a) Most of the communities in the division haven't enough arable land for continued planting of economic trees. This can be accounted for by land alienated by both missions and plantations. However, some 20% arable land which cash cropping has been expanded or however, this areas have been excluded by demarcation process due to disputes on the land. But this land is still not enough and not available for use by all inhabitants.

b) Market gardening is an income channel very little exploited by residents of the division, should market facilities be improved, the market gardening could be enlarged considerably.

c) Cash cropping area is increasing as the commercial enterprise in the area are increasing the labour force by the inhabitants only, also both the Council and the government unskilled labourers do follow the similar process.

Although there is a large percent of intake by the entrepreneurs there still remains sufficient village work force increasing the village primary production.

d) Possibilities on cattle projects are being proposed by the various communities but this was not encouraged by the patrol due to unsuccessful commitment to cocoa production.

Should Fishing Commercial Enterprise be fully expanded the source of income would also be increased by it, however none of this enterprise is existing in the area.

Forests in the area for timber resources are not extensive or accessible enough to warrant a full time forest industry.

With establishment of the Karkar Kampani in 1971, which offers better prices on coconuts, cocoa and copra which also gives high incentive to the communities, and this product appears to be most suited to the areas fertile soil.

0. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

The KirKar Local Government Council which encompasses the Waskia Census Division was established in 1963 amalgamating Takia Local Government Council and Waskia Local Government, both established in 1957. This Council is a multi racial council.

The Council now has tax rates ranging from \$10.00(per male head) to \$12.00 which is only payable at Mepor for the rent of \$2.00 for water which the council provides by water pumps. In this financial year the council's tax collection appeared to be better than the last financial year. For instance at Mepor out of the total adult population of 116, 114 paid their council tax, only 2 defaulters. This was the first tax patrol done. The availability of Councillors varies. In most of the areas, the old established members elected in the initial years of the council remain as representatives. The availability of these men to act as competent channels for representation and vocal outlets is impressive. However, other wards appear to change the pattern of leadership in their ward, this is further developed (in Section on Leadership, sub section c). Most of the people in the area appear to have adequate representation, and the ward inhabitants show a high interest in Council and nation affairs.

The council has a total revenue for 72/73 of \$101,484 and anticipated tax revenue for 73/74 \$26,500.00 and already that figure has been exceeded.

The major capital works for the year 1973/74 are

<u>Uruga Water Supply</u>	\$1,500.00
<u>Kong Water Supply</u>	\$1,500.00
<u>Kaviak Underground Tank</u>	500.00
<u>Kaul/Gial Roads</u>	752.00
<u>Purchase of Grader</u>	\$24,000.00

All the projects have been started. However, the grader has already arrived at the council.

The council's proposed projects were successfully achieved. However, projects on water reticulation at Warer Bison have not been attended by the council which were queried by the areas, as the patrol reached their area. This has been brought to the attention of the Council. They claimed the projects are about to be started.

The council in the area has numerous classrooms houses, underground tanks, pumps and aid posts and of course the roads which it still maintains which has this problem mentioned above untouched.

As stated previously people in inland villages queried the lack of information received at their villages. This can only be attributed to the type and strength of the Councillor involved. Most of the areas have been represented quite successfully.

In summary, the Council is, in most spheres successful. It maintains close association with the people, and as well as possible the needs of the community.

P.
ATTITUDES TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The Central Government is respected in the Area.

Officers of all Departments are well received on visits to all villages. There is no great enthusiasm shown, but officers who do not expect too much are well-satisfied by the hearing and reaction given to and gained from the Area's population.

The people are not slow to criticise should an Officer be mistaken or upset the community.

The wish that KarKar be made a Sub District is often expressed. The KarKar Council and Leaders feel that more would be achieved and hierarchy be upgraded.

All agencies of Central Government represented in or visiting the area, are fully utilized by the people.

9. ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

There are no hostels or motels in the area.

There is evidence of a hotel licence being applied for, but it was not allowed. It was strongly opposed by the bulk of the population on the grounds that it would encourage drinkances and rioting.

Two Sports Social Clubs are situated at Misk and Kinim respectively. Both are multi-racial.

KarKar Kompani, KarKar Local Government Council and Kulili Plantation provides workshop facilities to the island.

According to Council records, there are over 114 registered stores in the area. Kaviak and Kulili provide the more sophisticated store goods to the communities.

There are 12 registered P.M.V. vehicles.

Ambulance services are supplied by KarKar Local Government Council.


LATORI THOA
ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER.

7/12/73.