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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: Talasea

VOLUME No: 23

ACCESSION No: 496.

1970 - 1971

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: Talasea & Gloucester

ACCESSION No. 496

VOL. No: 23: 1970-1971 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 14

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1-70/71	1-40	Borok F.B. ADO.	Kombe Cen. Division	2 maps	15.7.70-31.7.70
[2] 2-70/71	1-10	Bagita J. a/po.	A Bala Cen. Division		25.7.70-28.7.70
[3] 3-70/71	1-7	Bassett M. P.O.	A Bala CD		12.8.70-8.9.70
[4] 4-70/71	1-6	Tauka R. FA	Witu Is. (A Bala/Witu CD)		22.9.70-26.9.70
[5] 5-70/71	1-9	Tauka R. FA	Carove Is. (Witu)		5.10.70-20.10.70
[6] 6-70/71	1-27	Cooper S.G. APO.	Bala CD		28.9.70-17.11.70
[7] 7-70/71	1-21	Armstrong J.S. PO	Kambe CD	1 map	11.11.70-14.1.71
[8] 9-70/71	1-15	Armstrong J.S. PO.	Witu Islands / Bala-Witu CD		14.4.71-27.4.71
[9] 11-70/71	1-9	Tauka R.I. FA	Unea Is.	1 map	23.3.71-8.4.71
[10] 1-70/71	1-14	Ramesan B & Vaninara B T/POs.	Kilenge, Lollo, Bana, Kalai		20.7.70-31.7.70
[11] 16-70/71	1-13	Ellem J.R. P.O.	Bana & Kalai CD		27.9.70-29.10.70
[12] 3-70/71	1-8	Ellem J.R. PO.	Kilenge CD		25.1.71-17.2.71
[13] 3-70/71	1-12	Ellem J.R. PO.	Kilenge/Lollo CD		25.1.71-17.2.71
[14] 1-71	1-7	Dickson L.R. PO	Kilenge CD	1 map	16.1.71-27.1.71
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WEST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1970-1971

TALASEA AND GLOUCESTER

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer conducting patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
1-70-71	F.B. Borok C.D.	Kombe C.D. 10 Non-council area
2-70-71	J. Bagita	Part Bola C.D.
3-70-71	M. Bassett	Part Bola C.D.
4-70-71	R. Tauka	Witu Island (Part Bali/Witu C.D.)
5-70-71	R. Tauka	Garove Is land (Witu)
6-70-71	S.G. Cooper	Bola C.D.
7-70-71	J.S. Armstrong	Kombe C.D.
9-70-71	J.S. Armstrong	Witu Islands of Bali Witu C.D.
11-70-71	R.I. Tauka	Unesa Island
<u>GLOUCESTER</u> 1-70-71	B. Remeshev & B. Vaninara Kilansb-Lollo, Bariai, Kalia	
1-70-71(B)	KJ.R. Ellem	Bariai and Kalia C.D.'s
3-70-71	J.R. Ellem	Vilengi C.D.
<u>KIMBE</u> 1-70-71	L.R. DICKSON	WILENGI C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....WEST NEW BRITAIN..... Report No.....TALASEA PATROL NO. 1-1970/71
Patrol Conducted by.....F.B. BOROK (Assistant District Officer)
Area Patrolled.....KOMBE CENSUS DIVISION 10 Non-Council Area
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NIL
Natives.....4 Trainee-Patrol Officers & 2 Members-RP&NGC
Duration—From 15./7./1970 to 31./7./1970

Number of Days.....16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....18./9./1969

Medical5./1970

Map Reference.....Sketch Map attached

Objects of Patrol.....a) Compilation of Annual Census (c) Area Survey
and (c) Routine Administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Mr. S. J. D. D.

Forwarded, please.

24/9/1970

A. J. G. G.
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund \$.....

67-17-4

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU.PAPUA.

26th October, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
KIMBE.

TALASEA PATROL NO. 1/70-71.

Your reference TAL.1/70-71 of 23rd September,
1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census,
Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. F.B. Borok, Assistant
District Officer, of Kombe Census Division.

This sound report gives a clear picture of the current
situation in the Kombe. Mr. Borok has documented the varying
attitudes of the people to the proposed introduction of local
government in a competent manner.

The Area Study is quite informative, but the headings
"Attitude Towards Central Government" and "Accommodation Ser-
vices and Facilities" should have been included - refer Circular
67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968.

The map is disappointing. The patrol's route has not
been shown and the north point has been reversed.

The patrol should have been beneficial to the training
of the four Trainee Patrol Officers ex Vunadidir. The short re-
port by Mr. L. Meatere is a reasonable piece of work.

A good patrol.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Departmental Head.

67-17-4

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- (b) Area Study, Section 14, The Economy of the Area: This section is well presented and provides some very useful information. A conservative estimate of the optimum revenue from mature coconuts is \$33,780 per annum. This is based on 80 trees to the acre, 1 ton copra per acre per annum returning \$60 per ton, i.e. \$4 per bag.

The actual revenue from plantings as disclosed by Mr. Borok is \$11,160, i.e. 30% of a conservatively estimated optimum. Some stimulus is obviously required. This could be provided in part by the establishment of a council. However, another need is, I feel, the provision of a reasonable source of consumer goods.

- (c) Section 4, Miscellaneous - Situation Report: Councillor Pati recently had discussions at this office re the development of the KANDOKA area by joint local/overseas effort. I will keep you informed of any progress.

Funded Camping Claim is returned herewith. Reports from Trainee Field Officers who accompanied Mr. Borok are coming to hand and will be duly processed. I am sure they benefited from this well conducted patrol.



A.T. Carey
(A.T. Carey)
District Commissioner

c.c. The Departmental Head,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU

DISCOM
P.R. TAL 1/70-71

NFF:LEB

P.R. TAL 1/70-71

District Office,
P.O. Box 36,
KIMBE,
West New Britain.

23rd September, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
TALASEA.

TALASEA PATROL NO: 1/70-71
KOMBE CENSUS DIVISION NO: 10

Receipt of the report on the above mentioned patrol, conducted by Mr. F.B. Borok, Assistant District Officer, is acknowledged with thanks.

I consider that this has been a first class field effort by Mr. Borok, backed up by a lucid and incisive report, marred occasionally by incorrect usage of words. I am sure that more frequent use of a dictionary would repay handsomely.

Mr. Borok has presented a clear picture of the situation in the Kombe Census Division, and the information provided enables one to obtain an understanding of the attitudes and traditions of the Kombe people and the problems to be faced in the development of the area.

The report emphasizes the influence of the conservative traditional leaders, the reluctance of the younger men to air their views, and the absence of many of these younger men from the area. In my opinion, this situation is brought about by the control of traditional wealth by the older leaders through sorcery, bride prices and other traditional payments.

In many ways the Kombe people live an almost idyllic existence and no doubt they would like to keep it that way. However, we are faced with the task of informing them of the development throughout the Territory and the part they must play. This can best be achieved through the auspices of a Local Government Council. I see no point in fragmentation of the area to meet the immediate demands of the pro-Council villages. This would certainly lead to frustration because the difficulty of access to Talasea and Gloucester. I also doubt that the delay in establishing a Council will have any adverse effect on these villages and suspect that traditional enmities may play a part in the pro and anti-Council factions.

Unfortunately, until such time as suitable staff is available to establish a Base Camp in the Kombe, we can do no more than carry out routine patrolling and political education, as recommended by Mr. Borok.

I have the following additional comments to make:-

- (a) At Section 6(b) of the Area Study Mr. Borok mentions resettlement and land shortages. This appears to differ from observations made in other sections of the report. Please elucidate.

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TALASEA PATROL NO. 1-70/71

KOMBE CENSUS DIVISION.

PATROL DIARY.

Wed. 15/7/70. Patrol gears and personnel by Toyota to Volupai, departed 1100 hrs from Volupai wharf. Called in at Lingolingo plantattion to despatch mail, thence proceeded to KAPO, arrived 1827 hrs. Overnight -KAPO.

Thurs. 16/7/70 Departed KAPO at 0700hrs for NUTANAVUA, arrived 0845 hrs, villagers were out food-gathering and fishing. Village officials were present so held village inspection. Evening discussions held with villagers on local government and unity. Overnight- NUTANAVUA.

Frid. 17/7/70 0800 hrs Census was compiled and queries regarding lost of passbooks at the Iboki Bank Agency was discussed. Outstanding debts were the main complaints and these were settled.

By canoes, departed NUTATNAVUA village for TARAUA, inspected KAKASI CM school and proceeded to to TARAUA, arrived 1640 hrs. Discussions held with villagers from Taraua and Nukuhu on House of Assembly, Unity and Local Government- both anti-council villages. Overnight TARAUA, census revision held thatday.

Sat. 18/7/70 Village inspections for TARAUA and NUKUHU villages thence compiled census for NUKUHU. Departed by canoes for KAPO at 1030hrs, arrived 1145 hrs. Villagers were out food-gathering and census postponed to Monday. Overnight KAPO, political discussion held in the evening.

Sun. 19/7/70 Holiday - Overnight KAPO.

Mond. 20/7/70 0750 hrs census revised. Four complaints heard, two debts settled. People questioned establishment of Council for the Kombe area, this village is pro-council

1140 hrs left KAPO for MULIAGANI by canoes, arrived 1250hrs. Village inspection was carried out- very crowded village, held census which finished at 1730hrs (heavy rainfall). Overnight MULIAGANI- evening discussions held on Local Government, House of Assembly and Unity, an anti-council village.

Tues. 21/7/70 0745 hrs by canoes, left MULIAGANI for NUGAKAU, arrived 0930 hrs. Village inspection carried out, political talks held and census revised. One case on stealing heard and settled, there is a mixed feeling about the council in this village-some for and some against the council.

At 1415 hrs proceeded to WOGEWOG in very heavy rain, arrived 1515 hrs. Census postponed due to continuous rain. Slept WOGEWOG.

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DIARY

Wed. 22/7/70 0745 hrs held talks thence census compiled for WOGEWOG. In company of Messrs Meatere and Aihi proceeded by canoe to GUHI, where conducted talks and census revisions for GUHI and RANGIHI villages. Three complaints concerning outstanding debts heard and settled. Returned to WOGEWOG and overnight.

Thur. 23/7/70 0800 hrs departed for SUMALANI per canoes in calm weather. Held talks on council- villagers are anti-council census revised.

1215 hrs proceeded to POI by canoes, arrived 1600hrs. Evening discussions held with villagers on Local Government, House of Assembly and Unity. Village is pro-council. Overnight POI.

Frid. 24/7/70 Feast day at the Mission- villagers attended service and celebration at the Mission, hence census postponed. Trainee Patrol Officers rechecked census statistics and wrote out Patrol reports. Overnight POI.

Sat. 25/7/70 At 0800 hrs conducted village inspection. Census revised, thence held discussions with villagers. Several complaints regarding debts and a sorcery case heard and settled. Overnight POI.

Sun. 26/7/70 Holiday- overnight POI.

Mon. 27/7/70 By canoe departed POI at 0730 hrs for KALAPIAI in fairly calm weather. Visited Administration Aid-post at MOPUTU- Aid-post in deteriorating state, instructed villagers to reconstruct new building. Proceeded to KALAPIAI, arrived 1045 hrs.

Census revised and attended to answering queries- two marriage cases heard and settled. At 1930hrs held political education talks- village is partly pro-council. Overnight KALAPIAI.

Tues. 28/7/70 0740 hrs settled two more cases regarding outstanding debts. Departed for VESSI by canoe (1 hour travel). Conducted village inspection, held political talks and revised census. One complaint on bride-price heard and settled.

At 1430 hrs proceeded to TALANGONI by canoe, arrived 1547 hrs. Attended to land query concerning the boundary of the Talangoni island, which the Kalapiai people claimed it their own. Few other complaints regarding debts heard. Overnight TALANGONI.

Wed. 29/7/70 0745 hrs revised census for TALANGONI. At 1030hrs departed for KOU, whilst self and Const. 1/c BOTTI went to LINGOLINGO Plantation to investigate a case in which the Manager was involved. The case was heard and settled, thence by canoe proceeded to KOU, arrived 1425 hrs.

At 1540 hrs held village inspection and census revised. One case concerning village sanitation heard. Slept at KOU.

Thur. 30/7/70 0840 hrs departed KOU by canoe to KANDOKA, arrived 1155 hrs. Aid-post inspected. This village is in the Bola Census Division. Proceeded by canoe at 1430 hrs for BAGUM, arrived 1730 hrs. Slept BAGUM.

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DIARY

Frid. 31/7/70

At 0815 hrs departed BAGUM by canoe to PINDA, changed paddlers, thence proceeded to KOMAVAVU and Volopai wharf, arrived 1415 hrs. Waited for vehicle to uplift patrol cargoes and personnels for Talasea. At 1540 hrs proceeded by Toyota to Talasea.

End of Patrol

TALASEA PATROL NO. 1-1970/71KOMBE CENSUS DIVISION.1. INTRODUCTION

This Patrol set out into the Kombe Census Division accompanied by four (4) Trainee-Patrol Officers- Messrs. J. Kaiulo, A. Oa, T. Aihi and L. Meatere, from Vunadidit for their field-training. The patrol itineraries are as follows:-

- a) Revision of Annual Census;
- b) Area Study and
- c) Routine Administration.

Compilation of new census and village books was carried out by this Patrol, for old books taken by the last Census Patrol were not located. The current year's census statistics are on the attached list- Appendix 'A'. A total of 152 births was recorded and 12 deceased. Absent workers represented 27.1 percent of the population. These were mainly people who seek employment of visit relatives and friends in Rabaul.

The Kombe C/D is the only area in the Talasea Sub-District outside the Council. Though the general attitude is against incorporation in Local Government Council, this Patrol spent some times talking with the people on the roles and functions of Local Government Council and the House of Assembly and on Unity as part of the Political Education programme. Apparently, the first two topics seemed familiar, for previous D.D.A. officers conducted similar discussions on the Council and the House of Assembly which some of the local inhabitants had participated in its elections. Few questions were asked regarding these two topics that many people are quite happy as they are without the Council and the lack of visit by the present Member of the House of Assembly. There was no question asked following discussions on Unity, which seemed rather strange to the local understanding. It is my impression that people fully understood what it meant but could not understand how this could be in practice. Unity in the local sense is allying two or three friendly and known villages to fight against the common and known enemies. Therefore it seems rather impractical to try to unite with people from another area or districts, where some of the locals have never seen, or to defend their country from an unknown enemy. To ~~save~~ from further confusion, it was pointed out that future D.D.A. officers on their visits to the area will again talk on the same topics and therefore they must not get themselves confused with the first talks.

Coconut plantings are carried quite extensively at Nutanavua and Kapo, which appear to be the most progressive villages in the area. Other villages made very little attempt to increase their plantings. In the Kombe, much cash income derived from sales of copra. With lack of shipping services in the area, copra are sold to the local Society at Talasea and the local plantations, namely Lingolingo and Iboki. Cocoa is grown in very small scale, though the soil is generally suitable for its planting. The present plantings are still mostly immatured. Vast land remains uncultivated or timber exploited. Hence economic development in the area still generally remains at ease.

All schools in the area are run by the Missions- the S.D.A with its headstation at Silivuti and the Catholic Mission at Sasavuru near Poi. These two centres cannot cater for all school age children in the area, due to lack of school facilities and teachers. A number of village schools were established along the coast or on the islands but had to be closed because of shortages of teachers. Some village schools still exist under supervision of catechists- Kapo, Nugakau, Kou and Sumalani are few villages seen. Some children still do not go to school, they either accompany their parents on trading trips to other villages or laze in the village. It is felt that some parents consider the responsibility lies with the children to go to school and not themselves.

With the lost of village books, this Patrol could not follow-up previous instructions on village housing and sanitation. In each village, houses were either demolished or partly constructed. Rest houses and police houses were generally repaired during the course of the patrol. It can be generally stated, that the Kombes being sea-travellers, ~~live~~ spend more of their time trading or living in other villages than live in their own village. Consequently, houses began to deteriorate and maintenance on houses was ignored.

The only aid-post in the area is situated at Maputu and staffed. Serious cases are sent either to the Administration hospital at Talasea or the Mission hospital at Kaliai. No serious sickness encountered in the area.

Travelling in the area depends largely on canoe transport. During the north-west monsoon, it becomes hazardous for travel by canoes between the islands. Weather has been favourable on this patrol, except for low tides which caused tiring journey when canoes had to go around the reefs to get to the next village.

Reception has been very good throughout the area. Paddlers and canoes were made available for patrol movements through the area and although water had to be carted in from the mainland, there was adequate water supply ~~for~~ for use by the Patrol. Village officials and villagers were very co-operative in assisting the patrol to successfully complete its aims.

2. TOPOGRAPHY.

The Kombe Census Division covers the coastline extending from the Kandoka village in the east to the Aria river in the west. The Whiteman Range stretching as a back-bone of New Britain forms the inland boundary of the Census Division.

Villages are scattered on the neighbouring islands. Towards the turn of the century, villages shifted from the mainland to the islands where the people now occupy. Moving their village to the islands resulted from serious illness which had caused death to many on the mainland.

Mangrove swamps extend on the coastline to Sumalani followed thereon by long stretch of white-sandy beach, broken up by flowing streams and rivers flowing to the coast. Sago swamps created another gloomy picture of the coastal belt. Around the VIA river it is very swampy. Further inland, small hills and steep mountains protruding upwards in the back-ground. Heaviest rainfall occurs during the North-West Monsoon, December to March, when the area receives more than 170 inches of rain. The VIA, KAPULUK, MALASA and GUHI rivers are known for their swift flowing during the north-west wet season, but are very slow flowing at other times.

Villagers concentrated mainly along the mainland for gardening and food-gathering purposes. Towards the inland, vast land remains unexploited. Soil is generally suitable for cash croppings, particularly with coconuts and cocoa. Good merchantable timber, mainly hard-wood trees, could be used, but a survey for timber into this area has not been carried out. The present land use has been largely for subsistence gardening.

Road construction into the area requires very high costs on labour and machinery. No feeder road exists in the area. With villagers live mainly on the islands and the present low production on the local produce, demand for roads have not come to light. Marketing of produce had depended largely on sea transport. Canoes are used quite often to bring copra to the Lingolingo and Iboki plantations, whilst some copra are picked by work-boats to the local Society at Talasea.

The Talasea air-strip still caters for all mail services and freezer goods for the Kombe area. The only air-strip in the Kombe is at Lingolingo. This is a private air-strip which can service a plane to a size of a Twin Otter. It is managed by the manager of the plantation.

The area was patrolled by last D.D.A. patrol in October, 1969 on a census patrol. The Malaria service visited the area in June, 1970 for spraying rounds and officers from the Agricultural Department went into the Kombe in early July, 1970. Other brief visits through the area ~~as~~ as follows:-

- i) D.D.A Police Investigation-Iboki Pltn. April, 1970.
- ii) D.D.A- Cult Investigation-Kaliai, March, 1970
- iii) D.D.A- Cult Investigation-Kaliai, May, 1970.
- iv) D.A.S.F- Inspection, Kapo copra-drier, July, 1970.

It is proposed that the next D.D.A patrol to the area will either be this month or early next month on Political Education. It is suggested that the next follow-up patrol be carried out in two months, keeping a continuous contact with the people.

3. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

a) The annual census statistics for the current year are as per attached Appendix 'A'.

b) Only three villages in the Kombe area are situated on the mainland- TARAU, NUKUHU and RANGIHI. The other villages are situated on the islands. For the three mainland villages, there is no road linking them.

c) The Kombe people are great travellers, many of whom sought jobs in Rabaul, whilst others join the army, the Police Force or work in the District. Absent workers represent over 27.1 percent of the total population. Some of these absent workers have not returned home for over 10 years.

4. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

a) The Kombe people are of the one linguistic group, called the KOVE. People all speak the KOVE language.

b) A simple family operates as far as family gardening and maintenance of houses are concerned. Clan is the main functioning social unit in the area to decide what activities to be carried out.

c) The KOVE language was misinterpreted into calling it the KOMBE, which is now the common name in this area. The Kove as stated in (a) is a language spoken by all people in the Kombe. This language extends to the only village in the Gloucester area, called TAMUNIAI, which was established by some Kombe wanderers in the 1930's. These people are still recognised by the Gloucester people as the 'kombres'.

d) Inter-marriage and very little trading had been between the Kombes themselves. However, some villages are more linked than others:-

KAPO and NUTANAVUA,
TARAU and NUKUHU,
SUMALANI-WOGEWOGE-GUHI- RANGIHI
MULIAGANI on its own
NUGAKAU-TALANGONI-KOU
POI-MAKATI
KALAPIAI and VESSI.

Generally, people from the area are called the Kombes by outsiders, whilst in the Kombe itself the real Kombes are people who live in SUMALANI, WOGEWOGE, GUHI and RANGIHI villages. Villages east of the named four villages are of a group called KOVESIA (eastern people)- POI-MAKATI, KALAPIAI, VESSI, TALANGONI and KOU. The western villages- NUTANAVUA, KAPO, TARAU, NUKUHU, MULIAGANI, NUGAKAU, are in ~~the~~ a group called KOVESIO (western people). The KOVE group applies to the four villages named above. There is no distinction among the groups for the group name applies only by the local inhabitants in referring to what part of the Kombe is the individual residing.

5. LEADERSHIP

a) Present day leadership tends to be confined largely to a village or clan group, hence village leaders do not extend their influence normally to villages few distance away. Since the die-out of the cult movement at Vessi, cult leaders now are thought to be great jokers.

b) Some villagers are considered as prominent leaders, exerting influence mainly in their own particular clan or related group:-

NAVUS/SAKAIL- luluai of Nutanavua

Age : 44
Education : nil
Religion : RC
Convictions : nil
Languages : Kove, pidgin, does not know how to write or read.

Remarks : pro-government/council.

MELUA/KAUGO- Luluai of Taraua

Age : Aged
Education : nil
Religion : Rc
Convictions : nil
Languages : Kove, pidgin-can't write or read.
Remarks : influence over TARAUA & NUKUHU, very anti-council.

KAUMO/MOVA - tultul of Kapo village, now retired

Age : aged
Education : nil
Religion : RC
Convictions : nil
Languages : Kove, Kaliai, pidgin- cannot read or write.
Influence : Kapo village and very pro-council.

KOHA/AKA - luluai of Muliagani village

Age : 47
Education : nil
Religion : RC
Convictions : nil
Languages : Kove and pidgin-cannot write or read.
Remarks : very conservative, very anti-council, influence only in Muliagani.

ULEVUVU/TAGE - luluai of POI

Age : 41
Education : Sdt.3
Religion : RC
Convictions : nil
Languages : Kove, pidgin-english, english(very little), he was formerly a catechist.
Remarks : he is pro-council.

AKA/MAI - luluai of Guhi village

Age : Aged
Education : nil
Religion : RC
Convictions : nil
Languages : Kove and pidgin
Remarks : influence felt over GUHI, SUMALANI, RANGIHI and WOGEWOG. His attitude towards Council is anti.

c) With the great out-flow of youngmen seeking employment from the village, traditional pattern of leadership does not change to any great degree. Village elders still hold positions of village officials and clan elders make decisions on bride-price payments or on village ceremonies- circumcision of male children and borrowing ears of female children, which followed by big feasts and exchanges of fathoms of shell money. Youngmen residing in the village become involved in this activity, as it was the case at Vessi where youngmen from Kalapiai and Vessi demanding their share of the bride-price payment made two months previous.

Progress depends largely on the attitude of a leader and his people towards change. Luluai NAVUS/SAKAIL of NUTANAVUA has influence over NUTANAVUA and KAPO and favours progress for these two villages which are more progressive in the Kombe area. Coconut plantings in these villages are carried out extensively and both favour incorporation in the Local Government Council. Similar attitude towards advancement was felt at KOU, TALANGONI and KALAPIAI villages. It is my impression that demand for cash and also contact with council area determined people from the above villages for some economic development in the area. Youngmen still remain silent leaving elders to initiate and decide on what change or activity to be carried out. This can be indicated by the present attitude towards establishment of Local Government Council. No youngman stood to give his view about the Council, fearing that the elders would be against him. There could be some signs of change if youngmen do return home with radical views to off-set the support the elders now hold. At present with only a handful of youngmen in the village, change in the traditional pattern of leadership is very gradual.

6. LAND TENURE AND USE

a) A clan claims right to land which has been used by generations. Land had been obtained by conquest or through payment to another clan, and inherited through patrilineal line. The usage of land is communal that only a clan member could use the land when reaching adulthood.

b) Three cases only of resettlement were encountered in the area. These happened due to land shortages. However such a scheme had created some opposition that further attempt to resettle villagers came to a standstill.

c) A mixture of communal and individual plantings are carried out. With communal plantings, the returns are distributed among the clan members. Shortage of land caused the clan members to concentrate on communal plantings even to this day.

Individual plantings are carried out by clan members whose ancestors had longed used the land and where land is found sufficient for a clan member to use. In few cases where land had been paid for by a clan member, he can do what he likes with his land.

7. LITERACY

Appendix 'B'.

- a) A list of school attendance is as per attached
- b) Adults literate in the vernacular- 300 approx.
Adults literate in pidgin english- 200 approx.
Adults literate in English - 50 only.
- c) No person received high education lived in the village.
- d) Six students from the S.D.A school at Silivuti are attending the S.D.A High school at Kambumbu, whilst five from the Catholic Mission are attending the St. Mary's High school and Kerevat High school in Rabaul.
- e) Four Administration radio receivers issued to the villages in the past, one of these was found U/S and brought to Talasea. Privately owned radios are as listed:-

Kou	2
Talangoni	1
Vessi	2
Kalapiai	3
Maputu	1
Poi	3
Sumalani	2
Guhi	2
Nugakau	3
Muliagani	2
Kapo	4
Nutनावua	4
Makati	2
Taraua	-
Nukuhu	-
Wogewoge	2
Rangihi	2

Listeners swithhed on to Radio Rabaul for local news and music more than to other Radio Stations.

Not much reading articles circulate into the out-back of the Kombe area, hence reading as it was found was not really great. It seems that pidgin newspapers, partivularly NIUS BILONG YUMI circulated mainly in the Council area with no copies forwarded to village officials in the non-council area in this Sub-district. At present there was no request for reading articles from the area.

8. STANDARD OF LIVING

a) Houses are built on poles off the ground with thatched sago-roofing, varying from one to two-bedrooms. A smaller shed established few distance away to serve as a kitchen. Villages are mostly crowded that a fire setting out during strong wind blowing could wipe out nearby houses.

People refuse to resettle on the mainland where arable land is available for fear of mosquitoes which seemed so many in the swampy mainland.

Western clothings are used throughout. Men are seen mainly in shorts and women in laplaps or skirts. Traditional dress is commonly used for village singsing.

Returning from their employment or visits to Rabaul, people become fully loaded with cargoes, namely axes and knives for gardening, water containers, clothings and kitchenware. Even for average family, saucepans and plates are used in the house and an axe to fell trees.

b) Staple food in the area are sweet potatoes and taro. In the wet when these crops do not produce, sago then become the main food. Fish and pigs supplement the diet. Canned foodstuffs are bought from local trade stores if required in the house.

c) There is no community centre or club in the area patrolled.

9. MISSIONS

a) Two Mission denominations operate in the area. The Seventh Day Adventist with its head-station at Silivuti and the Catholic Mission at Sasavuru near POI. Their influence extended to the following villages:-

Nutanavua	- R.C
Kapo	- RC
Taraua	- RC, 1/2 SDA
Nukuhu	- RC
Muliagani	- SDA, 1/2 RC
Nugakau	- SDA, RC
Wogewoge	- SDA, few RC
Guhi	- RC
Rangihi	- SDA, RC
Sumakani	- SDA, few RC
Poi-Makati	- RC
Kalapiai	- SDA, 1/4 RC
Vessi	- RC, few SDA
Talangoni	- SDA, RC
Kou	- RC

There has been⁴ instance of ill-feeling between adherents of the two Missions. Children from catholic villages are attending SDA schools at Silivuti and subsequently join the religion whilst parents retain the catholic religion. Cases of this were encountered at Talangoni, Kou and Kalapiai. Religion is not taken very seriously by the kombes but because of its presence one has to become involved with it.

b) At Sasavuru, the Catholic Mission runs a Primary 'T' school with standards ranging from 1 to 5. Staff consist of a priest (non-indigenous), three native sisters and five native teachers.

At the Silivuti Mission (SDA), there is a European couple and a European carpenter. A Primary 'T' school established there and the Mission provides some medical facilities. School standards at the Mission ranged from 1 to 6.

c) Local attitude towards their religion is as stated in (a).

10. Non-indigenes

a) Two non-indigenous plantations in/adjacent to the area patrolled. These are the Lingolingo and Iboki plantations both of which are managed by European managers. Apart from these, there is no other commercial establishment in the area.

b) At each plantation, about 200 labourers could be employed, but these numbers could not be obtained locally. Labourers have to be recruited from outside, particularly from the Highlands districts. A number of casual labourers was recruited, but left the plantations after a month's work.

c) The Iboki Plantation offers as a market for some copra from Kapo, Nutanavua, Taraua and Nukuhu villages. Much of the local copra are sent to the local Society at Talasea. Similarly with the Lingolingo plantation where neighbouring villages sell their copra. Owing to lack of shipping services operating in the area, many producers (locals) agreed to join the Society at Talasea so as to get their copra marketed out of the village. Communication depends largely on sea transport - boats and canoes. About forty bags of copra are shipped per month from the area to Talasea and fewer bags are sold to the plantations.

11. COMMUNICATIONS

a) Roads- No vehicular road exists in the area. Communications depend largely on sea transport as stated under 2 para.5 and 10 (c). There is no road linking the three mainland villages- Rangih, Taraua and Nukuhu.

b) Sea- Good anchorages are sighted at the following places :-

Nutanavua
Kapo
Muliagani
Nugakau
Sumalani
Poi
Sasavuru
Kalapiai
Vessi
Talangoni
Silivuti - also has a small jetty
Kou
LingoLingo- wharf is under construction.

With villages mainly situated on the islands, the above named ports could carter for all produce out of the area. Villages with no good anchorage are not more than one hour travel to a village that has good anchorage.

c) Air- refer to paragraph 6 under Topography. The present situation still does not warrant new air-strips. The Lingolingo air-strip could be expanded and extended if local demand arises for a closer service for mail and freezer goods. This would of course mean a number of coconut trees have to be felled and improve surface for a DC3 size aircraft. The present service seems satisfactory for the area.

11. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

The two Administration work-boats serving in the area Sub-District are skippered and crewed by men from the Kombe area. Another man is a captain on an Administration trawler, the M.V.Eros at Rabaul.

A number of youngmen at present work for P.W.D at Kimbe and ~~esl~~ elsewhere as carpenters, drivers, plumbers and painters. Rabaul inparticular, men served in chinese trade stores.

Men with skills do not return home bu t seek employment in big centres where they can use their trade. For jobs they are after cannot be provided locally.

13. The Stage of Political Development

The Kombe area is still under the Luluai/Tultul system, thus village officials are the present leaders in the villages. As aforesaid under Social Groupings, some villages are more closely linked, hence some village officials extend their influence over other villages in their own respective group. Complaints concerning outstanding debts or bride-price payments are placed before village officials, who either settle or bring before D.D.A officers to settle them.

Sorcery plays an important role in people's life in the Kombe. Before a sick person can be brought to a local Aid-post or hospital, a sorcerer is called upon first to minister the patient. If his charm fails, the sick man is then brought to a hospital, seriously sick. However when calling for a sorcerer to see the sick person, he has to be given some gifts of fathoms of shell money prior to his ministering the sick. A case of this was encountered at POI where the sick man complained that he was not only getting seriously sick but also was running out of shell money to pay the sorcerers, who apparently were tricking him. Sorcery causes fear and becomes one of the main factors towards development in the area. At Muliagani and Poi villages, questions were asked regarding condemnation of sorcery and long jail sentences on those who practised it. Sumalani, Wogewoge, Guhi, and Rangih villages suspected of being involved in sorcery practice and very strongly opposed introduction of Local Government. They are placed under a village luluai who is believed to be a great 'poison-man'. With such man leading the group, new ideas or change cannot be accepted or absorbed so easily.

Generally, people recognize themselves as kombres, because of one language, inter-mariage and same custom. There are few villages favour council, that if a council cannot be declared for the Kombe, they sooner join the Gloucester Council or Talasea Council. These villages are east and west of the Kombe Census Division. Some youngmen favoured council in the anti-council villages, but again they would not go against the elders majority who opposed.

People resented the lack of visit by their Member, but it could be borne to mind that in the recent election, people generally voted for their own candidate, who was defeated. They understand that there is a House of Assembly through local news and discussions with Administration officers. The outcry has been to actually hear their Member talking to them. There has not been any person from this area observed or represented in any public conference.

¹⁴
~~13~~. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

a) Coconut is the main cash crop grown in the area, whilst cocoa planting is carried out in very small scale. New plantings of coconuts this year have not been very great and the following figures indicated :-

(i) COCONUTS

<u>Village</u>	<u>New Plantings</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>
GUHI	140	2,729	4,022
KALAPIAI/MOPUTU	374	4,976	2,670
KAPO	1,298	19,879	13,801
KOU	525	1,746	2,949
MULIAGANI	200	10,762	13,410
NUGAKAU	459	10,049	10,881
NUTANAVUA	2,817	22,184	17,436
NUKUHU/TARAU	105	10,176	11,403
POI/MAKATI	472	3,016	2,675
TALANGONI	100	769	737
WOGEOGE/RANGIHI	315	2,709	4,564
VESSI/MUSASI	251	1,238	2,413
SUMALANI	296	4,306	3,095
	<u>7,552</u>	<u>94,539</u>	<u>90,056</u>

Total = 191,947

(ii) COCOA

<u>Village</u>	<u>New Plantings</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>
GUHI	-	18	-
KAPO	-	84	4
MULIAGANI	-	104	-
TARAU/NUKUHU	-	221	99
NUTANAVUA	-	117	127
TALANGONI	-	137	63
	-	<u>694</u>	<u>280</u>

* The cocoa figures above are for the year 1969, the census figures of cocoa this current year have not been compiled by the Department of Agriculture. However, more than two thousand seeds of cocoa were sent to the Kombe area in May this year for planting.

b) With lack of shipping, copra production was reduced in some of the villages. Furthermore, the drop in prices to 4½ cents per lb. of copra discouraged some of the local producers to increase their copra production. The under-lying figures were obtained from the local sources:-

<u>Village</u>	<u>Bags per Month</u>	<u>Value (based on \$5 per bag)</u>
GUHI	7	\$ 35.00
KALAPIAI/MOPUTU	25	125.00
KAPO	30	150.00
KOU	5	25.00
MULIAGANI	20	100.00
NUGAKAU	12	60.00
NUTANAVUA	35	175.00
NUKUHU/TARAU	15	75.00
POI/MAKATI	10	50.00
TALANGONI	4	20.00
WOGECGE/RANGIHI	8	40.00
VESSI/MUSASI	5	25.00
SUMALANI	10	50.00
	186	\$ 930.00

Cocoa trees are mostly immatured, however the few cocoa beans sold to the local plantations in baskets are worth less than Two dollars (\$2) a basket. At present, greater concentration is on coconut planting.

c) not obtainable.

d) No market gardening enterprises exist in the area.

e) Casual labourers working at the local plantations each gets \$4 a week. As stated in preceeding paragraphs, people from nearby villages do not work more than a month at the plantation. They consider the sum of \$4 being very poor wage hence they leave the plantation job and return to the village.

Cash is also earned from the following sources:-

Pandanus mats	20c minimum.
Tambu	\$1 per fathom.
Tobacco	10c per leaf.
pig	\$10
dog	\$2
oars	20c each.
Black lip (shell)	10c " .

f) There is no co-operative society in the area patrolled. However, the poor shipping service along the coast determined most of the copra from the villages to be marketed to the Vakobe Society at Talasea and the local producers become members of the said Society. It is very satisfying for the Society offers as an outlet for local copra, which could not have been forwarded or brought out otherwise.

g) The only local trade store ~~is~~ operating in the area is owned by GARILE/KALOLO of Talangoni village. Stock consisted mainly of basic food items and some clothings. Other trade stores closed following disputes in the village over distribution of cash returns from sale of goods.

h) Commonwealth Savings books were not accounted for. At KAPO and NUTANAVUA villages, people queried for a Bank Agency ~~at~~ to be re-established at Iboki plantation. Since the former Manager departed the Agency closed. Some of the Passbooks were not returned to the owners but believed these had been sent to Rabaul, prior to the Manager's departure.

i) The area is still outside the Council and people do not pay head-tax.

j) Western villages from NUGAKAU to NUTANAVUA have an average per capita income of \$100 per head per annum, whilst the other Kombe villages on less than \$75 per capita income. Cash derived mainly from copra and labour wage. Evidently, western villages in the Kombe c/d have gone further to more coconut planting and men went out to seek employment than people from the other Kombe villages. This again reflects on local attitude towards the cash economy, though demand for cash is there, but people or individual would only work if the need arises.

k) Coastal vessels called in twice a month to up-lift copra from the Lingolingo and Iboki plantations. Quite recently, this service was reduced to a boat a month. The M.V. Paulus and occasionally, the M.V. Matoko make trips to the area. Some local producers hold CMB numbers that during these boats' trips, they send copra to the Copra Marketing Board ~~in~~ Rabaul. The holders of the CMB numbers are:-

CMB NO. T447 - LAUPU/AWAPURA of NUTANAVUA sends an average of 10 bags of copra per trip.

CMB NO. R90 - VINCENT LUNGA of NUTANAVUA sends an average of 8 bags per trip.

CMB NO. R91 - DEMI/PUIA of NUTANAVUA sends an average of 5 bags of copra per trip.

CMB NO. T819 - AKA/MOROKA of NUKUHU - The number is held in his name, but copra is being contributed by the TARAUA/NUKUHU villagers - an average of 20 bags per trip sent to Rabaul.

The above persons do not buy local copra but sell their own. The VAKOBE Society at Talasea is the main purchaser of the local copra, followed by the two local plantations, Lingolingo and Iboki plantations.

15. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING
THE ECONOMY.

a) In the area the coastal belt is extensively flat land and much of it is swampy. However, the area stretching further inland towards the Whiteman Range consists of several thousand acres of arable land which have not yet been touched for cultivation purposes or timber exploited. The land is generally suited for cash cropping, but through fear of mosquitoes which had been very bad in the past, people do not show great interest to resettle on the mainland. Furthermore since travelling has been part of the life of the Kombe for generations, people are not likely to stay permanently in the village to economically develop their land. Trading is often carried out during their trips to other area, namely Siassi, Gloucester and Bola. Some of these people do not return to their village over a month or so. Hence there seems generally to be no great interest shown in developing their ~~are~~ land.

b) market gardening- not applicable

c) The present rate offered by plantations is 75c per day. Labourers are mainly recruited from the Highlands to the plantations, which local people show little interest to work for. Consequently they move to centres where they believe they could get more wage from what the local plantations offer. Some evidently make their own plantings in the village. With only two existing plantations, local labour could suffice them, for each plantation requires not more than 200 labourers, even if further plantings are carried out.

d) Cocoa has been introduced but there has been no great encouragement on the plantings. Only few villages were given seedlings to extend their plantings, whilst the rest of the villages were encouraged to concentrate on their coconut plantings. To date cocoa output is very small, however if this crop is suited for the area people must be encouraged to grow them. Again this needs a lot of supervision from the D.A.S.F staff on plantings etc. The present factor is to get people's willingness to work. The Kombes, with few exceptions, prefer things to be done for them but not doing the work themselves.

People had welcome the suggestion put forward by the Regional Member, Mr.R.Ashton for cray-fishing industry in the Kombe. Nothing has yet been done and this raised the questions of who will provide the boats, the nets and freezers.

Good timber land lies along the tops of the VIA and KAPULUK rivers. This cannot be exploited owing to land disputes by the land owners. Fear of land shortage caused locals to refuse sales of native land in the area. If a native-owned sawmill operates in the area, people will favour to have their land exploited to extract timber. They believe that if the Administration purchases timber from their area, it is likely going to get all the timber then distributes their land to other people or lets a Company in ; this would leave the Kombes landless. This fear of land shortage or sales of land to the Administration is felt throughout the Kombe area. Obviously, this attitude hampers industrial development that is likely to be carried out in the area, as far as timber is concerned.

e) Some villages like Kapo and Nutanua are progressing in relatively good rate with inhabitants who are aware that to get more cash means to work harder. Many want progress but willingness to work does not yet dawn on them. They work for cash only when such needs arise- domestic needs usually.

16. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Two factions emerged following discussions on Local Government Council for the Kombe area. The pro-council villages recommended that the Council be established as soon as possible, despite the explanation on shortage of staff at Talasea. The anti-council faction refused to listen and absorb what were told to them on the functions and role of Local Government. The latter faction stated the following:-

- a) they have no money to pay council tax;
- b) their wives would become prostitutes if the women do not have money to meet the tax rate;
- c) until their coconut plantings are matured to get money to pay tax, they will not join the council,
- d) and if the other villages want a Council, they will remain outside to see what the Council usually does within pro-council villages before they can join.

Villages divided into pro and anti-council are as follows:-

<u>pro-council</u>	<u>anti-council</u>	<u>split</u>
Nutanavua - 388	Guhi - 360	Muliagani - 362
Kapo - 467	Wogewoge - 145	Kalapiai - 335
Poi-Makati 375	Nukuhu - 62	Nugakau - 274
Talangoni 163	Taraua - 148	
Vessi 211	Sumu - 314	
Kou 261	Ranghi - 80	
<hr/> 1,805	<hr/> 109	<hr/> 971

It was explained to the above villages that if a council is established, it is going to be separate council from Cape Gloucester and Talasea Councils. Question was asked when the Council is to be established and they were told that when there is sufficient D.D.A officers at Talasea, an officer will be sent to work in the Kombe and to supervise the council.

For Kapo and Nutanavua villages in particular, desperately wish to include themselves in the Gloucester Council if the Kombe is not to be a council for a fair while. Being closer to Gloucester (8 hours by boat), I recommend that these two villages should join the Gloucester Council to get part of the Kombe involved into joining the Council, rather than wait for the whole Kombe area interested. It is indefinite what time the area is going to be incorporated in the Local Government Council, and if the pro-council villages have to wait for others to make up their minds, they likely lose interest and be persuaded by the anti-council faction. Consequently, the area will turn to the old attitude of opposing the council.

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SITUATION REPORT1. POLITICAL

- a) Local Government- The Kombe census division still retains the the luluai/tultul system. There is a mixed attitude towards establishment of a local government council. The pro-council faction constitutes of the most eastern and western villages of the area with FOI-MARATI. The present system (luluai/tultul) has made no provisions on health services, education or improved village water-supplies. These services are in great demand in the area, yet nothing can be done about them under the present village administration. This faction becomes disheartened for the fact that other section in the Kombe opposed council and thereby delaying some developments the area requires. There is a feeling of joining the Talasea or Gloucester Council, if the other villagers in the council oppose the establishment of a Kombe Council. People did not believe when it was explained that there is a shortage of D.D.A officers to send one to the Kombe. The pro-council villages have closer contact with the area already under the Council and had seen some of the services provided by the council and therefore wish their area should be same.

On the other hand, the anti-council faction opposed council for fear of being taxed. People have been let-free of head tax and feel quite happy as they are. Bartering and sorcery play very important part in the daily activities in the village, whereas council is something they hardly understand or refuse to understand. To these people, imposition of a council means 'an opening to hardship on village peaceful life'. A handful of youngmen now residing in the village prefer new changes but fear the elders who outnumbered them.

The kombes are very sophisticated people, who had earlier contacts by the Adminsitration and the Mission than some of the area already in the council. Young and old have gone to work for cash earnings in plantations and in big centres. At home many have gone ahead to make their own coconut or cocoa plantings and some have gone far ahead to extending their plantings to derive more cash earnings or income in years to come from sales of their copra. Hence cash is not limited in the area as some people seemed to imply or have stated so. The council for the Kombe should be established as soon as there is an officer available. Those who opposed the Council now will eventually win over once the council begins to provide some services for the area. A further delay will only cause these who are pro-council now to turn against the council as they were before.

b) House of Assembly

Page 2.

People know the House of Assembly, for they had participated in the 1964 and 1968 elections and from local news. Numerous queries arose to why the kombes cannot have their own man to represent them in the House. Like so many villagers in the Territory, people prefer their own village man to be their spokesman to a man from another area. They know that a local person would know more about their worries and know about the area. The present set-up of electorates, particularly the Palasea Open, is too large for one man to fully visit all the villages in his electorate and therefore the kombes suggested the electorate should be broken up in two. This they believe would give them a chance to have their own man elected. They were told that similar suggestion was put to the visiting Select Committee on Constitutional Development in April this year. Therefore the matter would await the Committee's decision, when presenting its report to the House of Assembly.

c) House of Assembly
Member

The Kombe people had a candidate competing in the 1968 election but was defeated. The present Member, Mr. J. Maneke, since he was elected had not visited the Kombe area. Although Patrolling Officers talked with them about the House of Assembly, people prefer to listen to their own Member to talk about some matters discussed in the House. Furthermore they will bring their worries to him to bring before the House.

Although people become disappointed at the lack of the Member's visit to their area, they evidently did not vote for Mr. J. Maneke. Nevertheless the Member should have visited some of the kombe villages on his way to/from Cape Gloucester on his last two visits. It was pointed to the people that a man becomes a Member through their votes and should in the next election think more seriously when casting their votes. It seems in future elections, people will vote for no other man than the kombe candidate if someone from the area decides to compete.

1) Political Education

People were informed that following this patrol, a Political Education officer will be visiting the area to conduct political talks with the people. There were discussions held on Local Government functions and the role of the House of Assembly. These topics have been discussed by previous patrols to the area. As stated in (a) there is a mixed attitude towards the establishment of Local Government Council for the area. Although there is still opposition towards council, it is felt that once ~~the~~ it is established, people who now are anti-council will eventually change their minds when they realize that to develop their area they should all work together. Their local complaints should be directed through their council.

People understood how a Member is elected to the House of Assembly, as stated in (b) and (c) they participated in the two elections and had a candidate who competed in one of them. What had been explained to them that the House makes

laws relating to the Territory. They become affected with these laws even though they live out in the village. People who made the laws are men whom they voted for during the House of Assembly elections. Times were also spent clarifying the difference between a public servant who goes out to implement and supervise the laws, and a Member who joins with the other Members in the House to make these laws.

Questions were raised concerning self-government and Independence. Many stated they are not ready for self-government. It was explained that it is difficult to predict when the Territory will be granted her self-government or independence. However everyone should work towards it, that the Australian Government will leave if the Territory people think they can run their own country. If they want a stable government, they must know what system of government they have and should work towards unity, unless they have these, the young educated men will run the country differently from the majority in the village who want to have.

There was no question here when 'Unity' was discussed. Apparently, this topic was discussed briefly to save confusion. Though the locals understood what the term meant, but how should they go about in practising it. They live quite happily in the village without bothering anybody else from outside. The Administration and the Missions have established peace or law and order in their area therefore they have become friends with their former village enemies. It seems strange to unite with other people who may not have many things in common. At this stage, unity seems an obstacle which the locals must be persuaded to accept the fact that if they want a stable government they must co-operate. Continuous talks will help to clear the doubts. Although it seems a strange topic to discuss, it certainly stirred people to think. Generally people prefer to listen to all the talks leaving very few men to ask questions.

2. ECONOMIC

a) Rural Development

There is no general rural development in the area. People simply live rather quietly in the village. Occasionally, when there is need for cash, they would construct small copra-driers to smoke-dry few nuts they own to get some cash or would go out to grow few coconuts.

Some families would decide to operate a family trade store. The only one operating is at TALANGONI, whilst others have failed or coming to operation. The failure of trade store had mainly been poor management. Profits from the store are immediately distributed within the family group. Consequently, there was short of cash for new stock.

b) Activities of Development Depts;

The Department of Agriculture supervises work on the new copra-drier at Kapo. An amount of \$400 was borrowed from the Development Bank for constructing this copra-drier to be of permanent building material. Work on this has yet not been started, though materials have been brought to the site. The delay was due to villagers refusing to work on carting sand and gravel to the site. The Rural Development officer visited the village on August 20th July to inspect the work. Evidently, it was a disappointment to find no work was done on the copra-drier.

Another D.A.S.F. patrol to the area was in May this year. This was mainly to check the cocoa seedlings which were brought in from Bali/Witu for Kapo and Nutanavua villages. A census of economic trees has yet to be done for this current year. The area still requires greater concentration by Agricultural Department to encourage and supervise coconut and cocoa plantings in the village, when there are staff available. To date, the Kombe are left isolated and forgotten, so it seems.

There is no Co-operative Society in the Kombe. With lack of staff in the Trade and Industry Department at Talasea, there will be no society established for the area. Some local producers become members of the Society at Talasea to get their copra sold. The Administration work-boat helps to pick up copra from the area. Some copra are sold to Lingolingo and Iboki plantations, whilst those who obtained CMB numbers from Rabaul sell their copra to the Copra Marketing Board. With the poor shipping service in the area, some copra began to rot, hence local producers reduced their out-put. The Administration work-boat helps to bring much of the copra out of the area, when local copra could not be uplifted by coastal vessels.

c) Processing and Marketing.

In each village small copra-driers are built from mainly bush materials to serve families to smoke their copra, ~~hw~~ when need for cash does arise. On islands where space does not permit for a family copra-drier, relatives join force to make one large copra-drier. Some villagers would place their copra in open air for sun to dry them. As stated in para.1(b) a permanent copra-drier is to be built at Kapo for the whole village; this when in operation will be a great improvement on the local present driers. Cocoa beans are extracted from the pods and immediately forwarded to the local plantations, hence no hardwork is done by the local growers.

Local produce are sent to Lingolingo and Iboki plantations, the Copra Marketing Board in Rabaul and the local Society at Talasea. Coastal vessels uplift copra from the plantations once or twice a month, that at times where there is space on the boat local copra are also shipped. On few occasions, the Masters of the vessels would not take any copra from the villagers who had come in bad terms with the former. The Administration work-boat does a monthly trip from Talasea to the area, whilst another Administration work-boat does a fortnightly service through all ports from Gloucester. During these trips work-boats would uplift not more than 40 bags of copra from the area per trip.

d) Non-indigenous Development

The Lingolingo plantation is the only non-indigenous development in the area. This plantation is managed by an expatriate manager. About 40 tons of copra are shipped per month. It offers a market for local copra.

Also at Lingolingo a small air-strip capable of servicing an aircraft to the size of a Twin Otter is established. The service, again, is maintained by the manager.

The Iboki plantation as repeatedly mentioned in the report is in the Kaliai census division of the Gloucester Patrol Post. This plantation is run by a European manager who also purchased copra and coacoa from the neighbouring villages in the Kombe, namely, Kapo, Nutanavua, Taraua and Nukuhu. This patrol did not visit this plantation.

3. SOCIAL

a) Education, Health.

(i) The Mission runs all schools in the area. With lack of teachers and school facilities, the area is left with large number of school age children not attending school. The SDA and the Catholic Missions can provide school only for less than 400 children. The catholic mission proposed to start standard 6 at Sasavuru and the intake will not be over twenty children. The only school with standard 6 is the SDA school at Silivuti.

Previous attempts were made to establish village schools by the Missions. Parents complained that distance ~~were~~ too far for their children to walk, ~~consequently~~ they refused their children to go to those schools, which later closed down. People then decided that they should have a school in each village to conduct prep class under supervision of a catechist or pastor. Hence through nearly all villages today, village schools are encountered.

Villages are scattered and mainly on the islands, that it seems a problem to persuade people to send their children to attend school which may be less than an hour by canoe. Also travel becomes hazardous during the north-west to take children to school. The Missions would not have any more boarding schools than the ones they maintain. On the other hand, people seem quite happy of what they now have, that their attitude towards education is indifferent, that is 'go to school only if it is nearby, but not to worry if there is no school'. In villages like KOU, Kalapiai and Talangoni, catholic children are sent to the SDA Mission school at Silivuti which is closer. There is no controversy concerning children from one Mission attending school in another.

(ii) There is no hospital in the Kombe. Serious cases are being treated at either the Administration hospital at Talasea or the Mission hospital at Kaliai in the Cape Gloucester area. There is however, an aid-post supervised by the Administration at MOPUTU. The building and the ward are in a deteriorating stage and instructions were issued for reconstruction of new buildings. Medical supplies were adequate. At the two Mission headstations treatment of sores are also carried out.

In the village ~~were~~ where life becomes involved with sorcery, sick patients are brought first to the sorcerers for cure and if these fail, the sick man is then brought to the hospital. This occurs mainly in villages which are bound deeply to superstitious belief, namely GUHI, WOGWOG, RANGIHI and SUMALANI. No serious case of sickness was noted in the area by this patrol.

b) Law and Order

Numerous complaints were concerning outstanding debts. Borrowing had become a practice for generation in the Kombe, that not unusually do debtors are called upon to repay their debts, some of which were made prior to world War 2. Villagers tried to settle these among themselves under the auspices of village officials, but when they fail these were brought before D.D.A officers. Borrowing arose during bridled-price payments or village ceremonies, such as circumcision of male children or making ear lobes on female children. This practice will probably last for another generation, until people realize that they must work for their own earnings.

Prosecuted two cases regarding village sanitation. Pigs are left wandering losely in the crowded villages. Houses are replaced or maintained only if an officer is visiting the villages. Most of their times are spent either lazing in the village or travelling. Some of the village officials like their own people maintained their houses and clean the village, only when they are instructed to do so by an officer.

The Kombe area is very isolated but generally quiet.

c) Services provided
by Government/Agencies

The Administration established one aid-post at Moputu in the Kombe area. Apart from this, there is also a boat service fortnightly when the Administration work calls at all ports along the coast from Cape Gloucester to Volupai (Talasea) for mail and cargoes. The boat again calls at all ports on her return to Cape Gloucester. Another Administration workboat does a trip to the Kombe once a month to uplift copra from villages. These boats' services did much to help the locals to get their produce out of the area with the present poor shipping service. There is no other service provided by the Administration other than what have been mentioned above.

d) Missions

The only Mission denominations in the area are the Catholic Mission with its headstation at Sasavuru near Poi village and the Seventh Day Adventist with headstation at Silivuti. They run all schools in the area.

There has been no conflict between the Missions, each seems concerned mainly with its adherents. Of the two, the Catholic Mission seems to have wider influence for it was established before the SDA which came later and gradually extending its influence. Relations between the locals towards their Missions have been very good. They accept religion as being one of the things they should get involved in because of its presence. It can be indicated by villages splitting up to join different religious faith, for some they get tired of the old practice and therefore wish to try new religion, whilst others who retained the old religion, because it came first. People are regular church-goers on Sundays and feast days, whilst on other days, they go about their business.

e) Cult and Unrest

There is no cargo cult movement now in the area, following the die-out of 'MOPI KING' movement at Vessi about two years ago. Mopi himself was out in Rabaul when this patrol visited his village. His cult is now treated as a joke.

Few people from the Nutanavua, Taraua and Nukuhu villages left the village early this year to see for themselves the out-break of the cult movement by villagers on the Aria river in the Kaliai area in the Cape Gloucester Patrol Post. They returned to their village soon after stating that they just went over to see how it was like. As far as to the knowledge of the writer, people who went did not believe much of the cult or trust the leader. In the village they did not bother to talk much about it. There was no one who went after the first group returned. People are living very quietly in their village again.

f) Others

There is no Community Education, Women's Club or Youth Activities in the area. The establishment of a council could perhaps in the foreseeable future ~~will~~ lodge numerous demands for some activities to be undertaken in the Kombe area. One existing factor is locating a central point where people could assemble to actually start a sporting activity. Villages are situated on very tiny islands and with the swampy ~~coastline~~, it is a problem at present to locate a central point for villagers to get together.

4. MISCELLANEOUS

This patrol visited KANDOKA village in the Bola census Division (Talasea) to investigate query over timber purchase at the out-back of the village. It is understood that villagers made an arrangement with a Timber Company in Rabaul to get machinery to fell timber from the area and to sell them to the neighbouring Bagam Sawmill. There was no agreement made between the people and the Company, however, there spokesman, Councillor Pati was told by a representative of the Company to see the Forestry Officer in Rabaul, before any action can be taken. Councillor Pati was in Rabaul when the Patrol visited the village and many of the men were in the bush.

Councillor Pati was later approached and he stated that people wish the timber be felled and sold, without leasing the timber by the Administration. What villagers wanted is getting some machinery to fell the timber which would be sold by the locals to the nearby Sawmill at Garu and sharing the cash among the people and some in payment of the loans of machinery got from the Company. They object the Administration for purchasing the timber rights for the reason that they may not use the land once it has been leased. According to Councillor Pati, the Member for Talasea Open, Mr. J. Maneke was approached too on the subject in question, but no definite answer was received, except that the Member will take this up in the House, to amend the present law as to give rights to natives to sell their own land if they so please. The matter is awaiting further

discussion with villagers, particularly elders who hold rights to the land. It seems that villagers prefer somebody else to clear the trees for them to use the land for their coconut plantings without their clearing the land themselves. Nevertheless, if villagers on their own initiative wish to start such a project in thier area, the Forestry Department should make an officer available to look into the matter. If the project is worthwhile for village development, people should be encouraged and assistance be given instead of their being told off because they did not approach the right channel of communication, or their action is contrary to the law. However the matter is left in abeyance, pending further discussions with the villagers.

Standard. 1	9	11	20
Standard. 2	11	11	22
Standard. 3	15	15	30
Standard. 4	25	25	50
Standard. 5	12	12	24
	72	72	144

Standard. 1	4	4	8
Standard. 2	13	13	26
Standard. 3	23	23	46
Standard. 4	30	30	60
Standard. 5	17	17	34
	87	87	174

Grand totals 207 + 37 = 244

F. B. BORO (ADO).

APPENDIX 'B'

List of School Attendance- KOMBE CENSUS DIVISION

<u>School</u>	<u>Standards</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Mission</u>
KIKIVIAI	Standard. 1	8	4	R.C.
	Standard. 2	9	5	
	Standard. 3	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	
		27	11	
		+ 38		
KAKASI	Standard. 1	10	9	R.C.
	Prep.class	<u>24</u>	<u>11</u>	
		34	20	
		+ 54		
SASAVURU	Standard. 1	9	11	R.C.
	Standard. 2	11	4	
	Standard. 3	15	-	
	Standard. 4	25	2	
	Standard. 5	<u>12</u>	<u>4</u>	
		72	21	
	+ 93			
SILIVUTI	Standard.1	4	2	B.D.A
	Standard.2	13	4	
	Standard.3	43	15	
	Standard.4	30	7	
	Standard.5	17	9	
	Standard.6	<u>17</u>	<u>3</u>	
		124	40	
	+ 164			

Grand totals# 257 + 92 = 349

Trainee Patrol Officers:-

Mr. J. Kaiulo - comes from the Central District maintained friendly relation with villagers, though his pidgin is poor. His conduct on patrol has been very good and anxiously performed his work well.

Mr. A. Oa - comes from the Central District an anxious worker, had previously accompanied two Census Patrols. Quite easily got on well with villagers, his pidgin is fairly good and conducted himself on patrol.

Mr. T. Aihi - comes from the Central District. He has had experience on a Census Patrol, maintained very friendly relation with villages and his pidgin is fairly good. His conduct on patrol has been very good and appeared to be a fast worker.

Mr. L. Meatere comes from the Gulf District. An anxious worker who likes to take time doing his work and fairly slow to grasp new things. Often very quiet, he maintained friendly attitude towards the locals, his knowledge of pidgin is fairly good and conducted himself on patrol.

Members- Royal Papua & New Guinea Constabulary :-

1538 Const. 1/c BOTTI - This was his first patrol to the area. His conduct on patrol has been very good but a slow worker and slow to grasp instructions. Though he had previous experience on patrol duties, he appeared to have known nothing unless told to do so.

1605 Const. PASIKA - had patrolled the area many times and knew about it. He is an anxious worker and conducted himself on patrol. His attitude towards the locals was sound.

25th September, 1970.

TAG. PATROL NO. 1-70/71

[illegible]

KOMBE CENSUS DIVISION

APPENDIX D

The Assistant District Commissioner,
TALISMA.

TALASEA PATENT NO. 1 - 70/71

Enclosed please find a copy of a report from Mr. L. MEATERS, Trainee Patrol Officer, Malasea Patrol Kot 1, on which he accompanied Mr. [redacted] Assistant District Officer.

I have the following comments:

POLITICAL:

In his report Mr. Borok indicated that the majority of people were in favour of the establishment of a Local Government Council, the actual figures being Pro: 1805, Anti: 109, Undecided: 71. I consider there is more than just fear of the unknown in his attitude as stated in my comments on Mr. Borok's report. The alignments are a indication of traditional enmities. There is a major need for intensive political education in this area and an officer should visit there as soon as possible.

ECONOMIC:

The difficulties in communications make the work of the development departments an unenviable task in areas such as the Kombe. There is little incentive for the people to attend there present plantings. As a result, the return is being realized as the optimum for existing mature plantings of coconuts. Until some stimulus is injected into the area we cannot expect much more.

A good report from Mr. [redacted] [redacted] somewhat super-
cial and perhaps a little theoretical.

LINGO
TAL
MUSC.
VASS

1-1-6

c. The Departmental Head,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOB

File: 67-2-4

F. B. BOROK (ADO).

DISCOM
P.R. TAL. NO: 1-70/71

HFF:LEB

67-17-4
①
P.R. TAL. NO: 1

District Office,
P.O. Box 36,
KIMBE,
West New Britain.

25th September, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
TALASEA.

TALASEA PATROL NO: 1 - 20/71

Enclosed please find a copy of a report from Mr. L. MEATERE, Trainee Patrol Officer, on Talasea Patrol No: 1, on which he accompanied Mr. Borok, Assistant District Officer.

I have the following comments:

POLITICAL:

In his report Mr. Borok indicated that the majority of people were in favour of the establishment of a Local Government Council, the actual figures being Pro: 1805, Anti: 1109, Undecided: 971. I consider that there is more than just fear of tax behind this attitude and, as stated in my comments on Mr. Borok's report, the alignments are an indication of traditional enmities. There is a major need for intensive political education in this area and an officer should visit there as soon as possible.

ECONOMIC:

The difficulties in communications make the work of the development departments an unenviable task in areas such as the Kombe. There is little real incentive for the people to extend their present plantings. As you are aware, only a 30% return is being realized as the optimum for existing mature plantings of coconuts. Until some stimulus is injected into the area we cannot expect much more.

A good report from Mr. Meaterere, though somewhat superficial and perhaps a little theoretical.

c.c. The Departmental Head,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

A.T. Carey
(A.T. Carey)
District Commissioner

DISCOM
P.R. TAL. NO: 1-70/71

P.R. TAL. NO: 1

HFF:LEB

District Office,
P.O. Box 36,
KIMBE,
West New Britain.

25th September, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
TALASEA.

TALASEA PATROL NO: 1 - 70/71

Enclosed please find a copy of a report from Mr. L. MEASTRE, Trainee Patrol Officer, on Talasea Patrol No: 1, in which he accompanied Mr. Borok, Assistant District Officer.

I have the following comments:

POLITICAL:

In his report Mr. Borok indicated that the majority of people were in favour of the establishment of a Local Government Council, the actual figures being Pro: 1805, Anti: 1109, Undecided: 271. I consider that there is more than just fear of tax behind this attitude and, as stated in my comments on Mr. Borok's report, the alignments are an indication of traditional enmities. There is a major need for intensive political education in this area and an officer should visit there as soon as possible.

ECONOMIC:

The difficulties in communications make the work of the development departments an unenviable task in areas such as the Scote. There is little real incentive for the people to extend their present plantings. As you are aware, only a 30% return is being realized as the optimum for existing mature plantings of coconuts. Until some stimulus is injected into the area we cannot expect much more.

A good report from Mr. Meastere, though somewhat superficial and perhaps a little theoretical.

c.c. The Departmental Head,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

A.T. Carey
(A.T. Carey)
District Commissioner

PATROL DIARY

5

- Sunday 12/7/70 1. We left Rabaul at about 11.30 a.m. for West New Britain by the Administration vessel the "Andrewa".
- Monday 13/7/70 2. We arrived at Kimbe. There we dropped those Officers who were going to Hoskins and Ewasse, then the boat took us to Talasea.
- Tuesday 14/7/70 3. Stayed at Talasea.
- Wednesday 15/7/70 4. We took a government vessel the "Langu" for Kombe Census Division.
- Thursday 16/7/70 5. We arrived at one of the Kombe village called Nutanavua. It was in the morning about 7.30.
- Friday 17/7/70 6. From about 7.30 in the morning we took the Census of the Nutanavua village. The census work took us from 7.30 to 1.00 p.m. After finishing the Census work of Nutanavua village we left for Taraua village by a canoe. We reached the village about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Then from around at 3.15 p.m. we took the census of the Taraua village till 5 o'clock in the evening. From 7.30 to 8.30 in the night a speech was given to the Taraua village people on Government by the Assistant District Officer who accompanied us during the patrol. The following topics were

 - (a) Australian Administration in the Territory,
 - (b) Local Government and its importance in the future of the country,
 - (c) Role of the House of Assembly members and finally
 - (d) The topics on how the Territory of Papua and New Guinea would have a stable Government. The main emphasis on this topic was placed on the unity of the two Territories.
- Saturday 18/7/70 7. We inspected the two villages, (Taraua and Nukuhu). After the inspection, we took the Census of the Nukuhu village. Then the complaints of the village people were brought up and heard by the Assistant District Officer. At about 10.30 a.m. we left Taraua for Kapo by canoe. We spent the weekend at Kapo.
- Sunday 19/7/70 8. Rest - Kapo.
- Monday 20/7/70 9. In the morning we took the census of Kapo village till 11.30 a.m. We then left Kapo for Muliagani village. When we arrived at Muliagani we took the census of the village and spent the night there.
- Tuesday 21/7/70 10. We left Muliagani at 8.20 for Pui Seventh Day Adventist school by canoe. We arrived there at 9.10 a.m. and then inspected the school. We left the school at 9.17 a.m. for Wakawaka village and arrived there at 11 a.m.
- Wednesday 22/7/70 11. We took the Census of the two villages, these villages were Wakawaka and Guhi.
- Thursday 23/7/70 12. We left Wakawaka for Sumalani village at about 7.40 in the morning by canoe. At about 8.40 a.m. we took the census of the Sumalani village.
- Friday 24/7/70 13. We then took a canoe from Sumalani to Poi and got in the afternoon.
- Saturday 25/7/70 14. We called the two villages, Poi and Makati at Poi we took the census of the two villages.

Sunday 15. Rest.
26/7/70

Monday 16. We left Poi in the morning for Maputu and arrived there about 11 o'clock in the morning. We then inspected the village and told the Maputu people to go to Kalapiai village for Census. After this we went to Kalapiai village. At Kalapiai in the afternoon we took the census of both villages.

Tuesday 17. In the morning the Assistant District Officer heard the complaints of the village people. Then about 7.30 a.m. we left Kalapiai for Talangoni by a canoe and arrived there at 11.30 a.m.

Wednesday 18. We took the census of Talangoni village and after this we left for Kou village. In the afternoon when we arrived at Kou we took the village census.

Thursday 19. We left Kou in the morning for Kantoki. It took us 3 hours sailing by a canoe. When we arrived at Kantoki the Assistant District Officer heard some land disputes brought to him the village people. After this we left Kantoki for Pindai by canoe. We arrived there about 5.30 p.m. and spent the night there.

Friday 20. In the morning we left Pindai for Vanupai by a canoe and arrived there at 11.30 a.m. We were then taken by Administration Landrover to Talasea.

ooooooooo End of Patrol ooooooooo

PATROL REPORT

3

POLITICAL:

All the villages in the Kombe Census Division that is from Nutanavua to Kou are not under the Local Government Council so these villages have no councillors instead they operate under the old system of Luluais and Tultuls. The people of these villages are quite aware the House of Assembly elections which are held every four years. For this reason people know what the preferential voting is. The people of these villages are not quite sure who their open and regional electorate members are and furthermore they don't know what the roles of the members in the House of Assembly and also don't know what the House of Assembly is.

For this reason short Political talks were given by the Assistant District Officer Mr. Bernett Borok to every village in the Kombe Census Division about the work of Local Government Council, House of Assembly, the Roles of the members in the House of Assembly and very important talk given encouraging the people of these villages to take active part in the Agricultural field that is growing more crops and producing more copra etc. In this talk the Assistant District Officer tried to change the people from their subsistence way of life to cash economy.

The most of the people in villages in the Kombe Census Division are anti-Local Government Council. They don't want the idea of setting Local Government Council in the Kombe Census Division. The reason for this to my opinion is that the people are frightened of paying Council tax, because they people as I had experience when we visited these villages were sort of lazy people who don't really worry about working for cash.

I would conclude by saying that Political Education in the Kombe Census Division at the village level is very low standard. It doesn't only apply to the Kombe but also to all the other people living in the villages in the Territory. So I think one way of promoting the political education in the village level is to train some Administrative Field Officers in the field of Politics so that this political unawareness in the village level could be settled.

ECONOMICS:

The economic development as a general in Kombe Census Division is very poor, because the people are not really interested in working for cash wages. Therefore they don't grow crops like cocoa, coffee, copra and etc. except in the two villages Taraua and Talangoni where two people from each of the villages are growing cocoa. There are two European owned plantations which employ some of the people in the Kombe area. There is no-one from Kombe area owning a plantation.

There is very little development made by development departments. In the case of department of Agriculture two people from Taraua and Talangoni are starting to grow cocoa tree crops, but activities of other development departments are non-existence. The main cash crop in the Kombe area is the copra. The copra products are dried or processed in the driers built in the villages, then it is transported to Talasea, by the Government vessel called Garua.

To conclude the topic on economic of the Kombe area, I would like to say that more encouragement should be given to Kombe people on agriculture, and its importance to the country's economic. As far as I think there isn't much encouragement given to the people of the area. This it can be seen clearly by people not taking active part in the field of agriculture.

SOCIAL:

The Kombe area in terms of education is served by Missions. So far no Government schools have been built in the area. The two missions which serves the Kombe area are Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist. There are six mission schools which serves the children from all the villages in the Kombe area.

The missions schools are either Catholic or Seventh Day Adventist. The health of the area is also greatly dependent on the two missions, except in Maputu where the people have an aid post which is not run by the missions. The general health of the Kombe area people are good, also their villages were very clean at the time of our patrol. Their housing standards are also good.

The people of the area are quite aware of the law and orders operating in the villages are controlled by the Luluais and Tultuls of the villages.

As for Community education including womens clubs and youth activities and courses of non existence in the area.

CONCLUSION:

As far as I'm concerned in terms of education and of the Kombe area, the Administration should subsidise money through Missions to raise the education and health standards of the area.

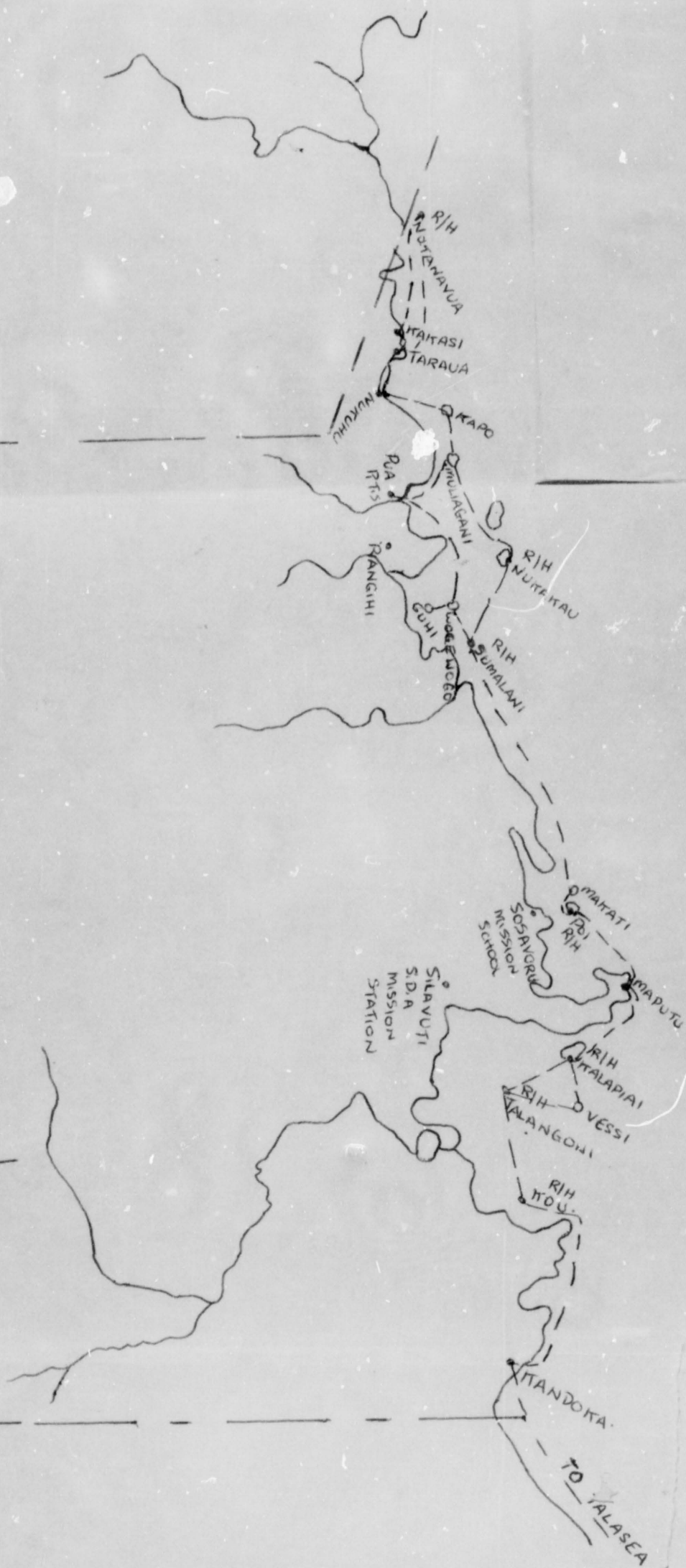
(L. MEATERE)
Trainee Patrol Officer

KOMBE CENSUS DIVISION

KOMBE INLAND

LEGEND.

R/H REST HOUSE
 --- PATROL ROUTE



Amount
Returned
Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WEST NEW BRITAIN Report No. TALASEA N° 2870/71
KUMBE (SPECIAL) 1 OF 70/71

Patrol Conducted by J. BAGITA - C/DISTRICT OFFICER.

Area Patrolled (part) BOLA CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives —

Duration—From 23/7/1970 to 28/7/1970

Number of Days FIVE

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

Medical —/—/19

Map Reference —

Objects of Patrol AS OUTLINED WITHIN.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

30/9/1970

A.T. Lacey
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

67-17-5

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU, Papua.

22nd October, 1970

District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
KIMBE.

TALASEA PATROL NO. 2/70-71

Your reference TAL. No. 2/70-71 of 30th September, 1970.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by Mr. J. BAGITA, a/District Officer, of part BOLA Census Division.
3. This is a good report. Mr. Bagita has documented the unrest in the Council area in a clear, concise manner, and his sound comments and observations on the attitudes of the people to the increased tax rate and Mataungan activities are valuable.
4. I note your comments on the Council's development, and it is particularly pleasing that tax collections are now going ahead satisfactorily.
5. An effective patrol.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Departmental Head

(A.I. Carey) *St*
District Commissioner

*Copy 57 report to 1/X
21/10/70*
GR



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-17-5

8

Telephone

DISCOM

Telegrams

Our Reference P.R. Tal. No.2/70-71

If calling ask for

NFF:LEB

Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
P.O. Box 36,
KIMBE,
West New Britain.

30th September, 1970.

The Departmental Head,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

TALASEA PATROL NO.2/70-71
PART BOLA CENSUS DIVISION

Enclosed please find two copies of a Report submitted by Mr. J. BAGITA, A/D.O. on a short patrol to a section of the Bola Census Division, together with Patrol Instruction issued by myself.

The patrol was mounted specifically to investigate and counteract reports of Mataungan Association activities in parts of the Talasea Council area and dissatisfaction of the tax rate imposed by the Council. The situation has resolved itself and some 75% of estimated tax has been collected, to date.

This first class report from Mr. BAGITA requires very little comment. The facts speak for themselves.

The Council have maintained their stand on the current years rate and it would appear that they are developing as a forceful and capable body. I am sure they will not make the same mistake again.

Mr. BAGITA's calm approach to the situation and careful explanation of Council function has no doubt contributed to the present reasonable situation.

Assistant Patrol Officer Cooper is presently conducting an area study and census revision of the whole of the BOLA Census Division.

A.T. Carey
(A.T. Carey)
District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone
Telegrams.....DISCOM
Our Reference.....67-1-1/51-4-1
If calling ask for ATC:EMA
Mr.....

the Administrator,
Department of ~~LOCAL ADMINISTRATION~~
District Office,
P.O. Box 36,
KIMBE, West New Britain.

23rd July, 1970.

Mr. J. Bagita,
District Officer,
District Headquarters,
KIMBE.

Patrol Instructions - Special Patrol to part Bola C.D.

Confirming my discussions with you of yesterday, you will prepare to depart for Talasea this morning to undertake a special patrol covering the villages of WAROU, GANEMBOKU, GARU, BAGUM, KAMBILI AND KANDOKA.

Though this will partly be your Political Education Campaign, you are required to undertake the following:-

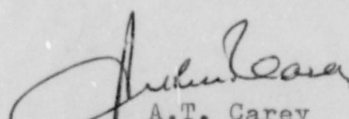
- (a) Advise all people that there is no objection to them joining any group or association, providing that they and the association or group operate within the framework of the existing Laws of the Territory.
- (b) That the payment of any dues to such societies or associations does not preclude them from paying tax to the Local Government Council. You should explain that the rate of tax laid down is that set by their own elected members, and that the Administration, though it may advise on this, has no authority to set any tax rate.

It is up to the individual tax payer whether he takes his case before the tax tribunal when it visits to collect the tax, should he consider he is unable to pay the tax.

- (c) Irrespective of anything stated above, breaches of the Law will be treated as such and Court action as necessary can and will be taken.

I have discussed the general situation with Mr. Maneke, M.H.A., and on his initiative, he advises that he will be also visiting the area. I do not know whether he intends to accompany you as such or whether he will work ahead or behind you.

On conclusion of the patrol, I would like a situation-type report as soon as possible.


A.T. Carey
a/District Commissioner.

(6)

PATROL REPORT COVER INFORMATION

TALASEA

~~WEST~~ PATROL (SITORAL) REPORT NO. 2 OF 1970/71

TALASEA SUB-DISTRICT

WEST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

TALASEA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: J. PACITA

DESIGNATION: a/DISTRICT OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED: (part) BOLA CENSUS DIVISION

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL: NIL

DURATION OF PATROL: DATE COMMENCED 23rd July, 1970

DATE COMPLETED 28th July, 1970

NUMBER OF DAYS 5

DATE AND DURATION OF LAST IDA PATROL TO THE AREA:

DATE COMMENCED 19th January, 1970

DATE COMPLETED 2nd February, 1970

- OBJECTS OF PATROL:
- (a) ADVISE PEOPLE THAT THERE IS NO OBJECTION TO THEIR JOINING ANY GROUP AND PAYING DUES TO IT, PROVIDING THEY WORKED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE TERRITORY LAWS.
 - (b) EXPLANATION - COUNCIL TAX RATE SET BY THE COUNCILLORS AND NOT BY ADMINISTRATION OFFICERS.
 - (c) ADVISE INDIVIDUALS TO TAKE CASE TO TAX REVIEW COMMITTEE SHOULD THEY FEEL UNABLE TO PAY TAX.
 - (d) (OTHER) POLITICAL EDUCATION TOPICS

TOTAL POPULATION OF THE AREA PATROLLED: 5,555

MAP REFERENCE: FOURMIL ROUALT AND TALASEA, MILINCH MEGIGI, GARUA, VOLUPAI AND PENCK.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTERS NOT INCLUDED.

5

PATROL DIARY

Thursday 23rd July, 1970

Prepared cargo. Thence departed by car for Talasea. Brief discussion with Council Adviser G. Cooper. Thence on to Warou-Kopa village (in rain). Commenced discussion re council tax, duties of councillors, Matauan Association and other political education topics. Overnight Warou-Kopa village.

Friday 24th July, 1970

To Talasea by car - brief discussion with SISO and Council Adviser. Back to Warou-Kopa village, picked up gear and thence on to Ganemboku village where MHA Maneke was addressing a gathering of elders. He departed by car after about an hour or so. Discussions with elders. Village inspection. Further discussions at night. Overnight Ganemboku village.

Saturday 25th July, 1970

To Kambili village per foot. Brief talk with committee members and elders. Thence on to Bagum Sawmill by canoe. Legal documents served upon Lamond and Morris. Arrangements made to address the Sawmill personnel the following afternoon. Back to Kambili. Discussions at night. Slept Kambili Rest House.

Sunday 26th July, 1970

To Bagum Sawmill in the Afternoon. General discussion - most of the Sawmill workers said they were going to pay tax to own councils where the tax rate was lower. They are not interested in the Matauan Association. Returned Kambili - further talks with the people. Slept Kambili Rest House.

Monday 27th July, 1970

To Garu village where the people were still in mourning over the death of a 'big' man (three days previously). Discussions - most vocal re the 1970/71 council tax rate. Will join the Matauan Association if the Council does not lower the tax rate. All declined to pay the ten dollars tax as the council has done nothing for them. Back to Kambili - Slept Rest House.

Tuesday 28th July, 1970

Departed Kambili about 0900 hours for Ganemboku - left gear - thence on to Talasea per foot - arriving about 1230 hours. Sent car to pick up gear. Brief talk with ABC. Thence on to Kimbe per car.

End of Diary

4

SITUATION REPORT

Introduction:

The writer departed on a Special Patrol to (part) Bola Census Division as per District Commissioner's 67-1-1/51-4-1 of 23rd July, 1970. The villages visited were Warou-Kopa, Ganemboku, Kambili and Garu and also Bagum Sawmill. Kandoka village was not visited owing to lack of suitable transport.

2. The villages of Warou-Kopa and Ganemboku have no rest houses (being accessible by car) and so the writer slept in a rented house at each place.
3. Discussions were held in each of the above villages and attendance and participation by the people was quite good. One topic on which the people were very outspoken was the Council tax rate for 1970/71. Other topics discussed were duties of councillors, Matauan Association and self-government.

Political

4. Talasea Local Government Council: This council has been in existence since December, 1958. It was made multi-racial two years ago and in the ensuing elections for the reconstituted council three Europeans gained office. Because of their knowledge of procedure and educational background the European members were on the whole able to exercise a fair amount of influence over the council affairs. The people being easy-going and somewhat apathetic towards most things requiring some effort (physical or mental) were quite content to be 'led' along. However, external events especially happenings in the neighbouring district were beginning to make the people sit up and take stock of their surroundings. They reasoned that if the Matauan could more or less successfully oppose the Gazelle Multi-racial Council and make something of a 'big' name for themselves, then it could also be done here at Talasea - not to the same drastic extent as the Matauan movement but in small ways such as expressing disapproval of things the council does and saying that a 'native' council would have done better and so on.

5. With this feeling somewhat foremost in their minds the people went to the polls in January/February of this year to elect the second Multi-racial Council. The result was the return of a wholly native council (the only European candidate having being unsuccessful).

6. The newly-elected council held its first meeting in March during which the tax rule for 1970/71 was passed. The tax rate was set at \$10 for men and \$1 for women, without, so the writer learned during discussions, proper consultation with the people. At first the people were quite vocal in putting the blame of the higher tax rate on the fact that the council was a multi-racial one. However, after pointing out the obvious (that the council was ^{now} mono-racial in membership) and further explanations the speakers realized that they were making fools of themselves and so no further comment was made on this point.

7. Having lost out on the above the speakers, especially the ex-councillors and their supporters, then went on to verbally attack the new council. They referred to the members as being 'big heads' who thought they knew everything. They also accused the councillors of being incompetent and having caused the \$10 tax blunder by not consulting the people in the first instance. Everybody was in agreement with this last statement that the people should have been consulted prior to the raising of the tax rate from the previous \$8 to \$10. The people stated that they have always been consulted in the past by way of a taxpayers' meeting and therefore saw no reason why it should not have been done in this instance.

8. So far as the writer could ascertain this was the main underlying cause of the people's refusal to pay tax. The fact that the council did not see fit to consult the people prior to the passing of the 1970/71 tax rule, is regarded by the people as something of an insult. It was this factor which gave rise to the anti-council feeling and talks by some of joining the Matauan Association. Almost all of the people spoken to were adamant, that whatever the consequences they were not going to pay unless the tax rate was lowered to eight or six dollars. It was pointed out to them that should they adopt such an attitude then the council would, after 31st July, have no option but to take court action against them. It was further explained that the council which is made up of the elected representatives of the people has every legal right to levy taxes and at the rates

it wants. It does not have to consult the people because there is no law which says that it must do so. However, it is an accepted practice of all wise councils to arrange taxpayers' meetings as it is the most reliable means of gauging the reaction of the people towards a proposed tax rate. The fact that the council was not in any way bound by the opinion of the taxpayers' meeting was greatly emphasized. The people, it would seem, have been under a mistaken belief that it is the taxpayers' meeting, and that meeting alone, which decides on the tax rate. The council's part is seen merely as that of legalizing what the taxpayers' meeting had already agreed on. To correct erroneous ideas of this sort (which are no doubt present throughout the council area) a more comprehensive political education coverage is therefore required.

9. As already mentioned the people of the villages visited are not prepared to pay the \$10 tax. They are demanding that it be lowered. They further state that if the council refuses their demand then they will not pay but will gladly go to jail. After which they will make arrangements to join the Matauan Association and pay all future taxes to it. This may be an empty threat but the council would do well to keep it in mind. The writer went on to explain further that the tax rule had already become law and therefore they had to pay the required amount. For those who consider the \$10 tax excessive they were advised to do the following:

- a) individually put their cases before the Tax Review Committee and let the Committee decide on whether they should pay or not;
- b) collectively approach their councillor and let him take the matter up at the next council meeting. It will then be up to the council to decide whether to repeal the \$10 tax rule or let it stand as it is.

Failing to get anywhere in either of the above cases there will be nothing else for them to do but to pay up or else face prosecution. It was made perfectly clear to the people that the present tax rate had been set by the elected representatives and as such could only be changed by them. The Administration officers being merely advisers have no say in the matter. They can only outline the various alternatives and it is up to the councillors to decide on the course of action to be taken. The matter in question is therefore one for the people and their councillors to sort out.

10. Another important reason (and one which is often overlooked) was advanced by the people of Garu and Kambili villages. They claim, not unreasonably, that it is grossly unfair for the council to demand higher taxes from the people when it gives very little or nothing in return. It would appear that during the 11½ years of its operation, the council has managed to put in just one pump at Kambili village and nothing at Garu village. A very poor show indeed, when one compares the amount the people have paid in taxes over the years with the benefits they have received.

11. Councillors: During the discussions duties of councillors were carefully explained. It was felt that this was warranted particularly in view of allegations that even after passing the tax rule the councillors did not bother to go and advise the people about their decision. Because of this many people claimed that they had not known about the new tax rate until after the tax programme was sent out. The writer was unable to check the validity of these statements owing to the absence of councillors during the patrol's visit.

12. Members of the House of Assembly: Mr. Maneke, MHA, was also visiting the area about the same time as the patrol and gave a series of talks at Warou-kopa and Genemboku villages. The writer was not present at any of these talks but from what the people have said it appears that Mr. Maneke promised to go and see the President of the Council and the Senior Local Government Officer and tell them to lower the tax to \$8. The Member is perfectly free to say what he likes. With due respect, however, he should not make statements of this sort when he knows quite well that he has no authority to tell the Council what to do. There is no damage done but the Member may be doing harm to his own image when what he promised may not eventuate.

13. Matauan Association - Influence: Whenever an item is given wide press and radio coverage it usually produces some kind of reaction amongst the people - and so, it is with the Matauan Association. Whether this be to the good of the people or otherwise is of no consequence here. The point the writer wishes to make

is that thanks to the availability of mass media the Mataugans have received much more publicity than they could have ever hoped for. With almost day to day radio reporting of the happenings in the Gazelle Peninsula, it was inevitable that the people's interest should have been aroused, not only in Talasea but also in other parts of the Territory. So, as time went on the picture of the activities of the Mataugans was gradually built up in the minds of the people. There were, however, certain aspects of the movement which the people did not quite understand and which they were curious to know more about.

14. The opportunity presented itself in the form of 35 year old George Kauna from Warou-Kopa village, who is at present employed as a bossboy at Bagun Sawmill. There is nothing remarkable about George except that he has been the only Bako'i so far, who had come out and openly supported the Mataugan Association. The writer had an hour's discussion with this person and the gist of it all was as follows:

15. About six weeks ago George Kauna went in to Rabaul to visit his wife and child at Honga Hospital. While there, he approached the Mataugan Association office and told the officials that he wished to pay the Association fees and become a member. After being asked his name and home area, he was politely refused admission. The officials explained that they could not accept his money because it would be of no benefit to him as he was a non-resident of the Gazelle Peninsula area. The only way he could join and hope to receive some benefit from the Association was if there were also others from his area who were willing to become members. He was, therefore, advised to return to Talasea and find out if any of his people were interested. Should the people be agreeable then he was to collect \$4.50 each from them (a couple of receipt books were handed over to him for this purpose). After the money had been collected it was to be taken in to Rabaul by George and two other men. The money was then to be banked by the Association under Talasea's name. This arrangement was to be followed in the first instance only. Subsequent collections were to be banked at the agency at Talasea. Asked why the initial collection had to be taken to Rabaul, George said he did not know.

16. Of the \$4.50 collected, 50 cents would be used in the near future to do 'something' for the people at Talasea while the remaining \$4 would be kept in some sort of a trust fund in preparation for self-government. The fund would be allowed to accumulate and over the years it should add up to a sizeable sum. After self-government the money would then be taken out and used for developmental purposes in the Talasea area. Apart from this, George Kauna said he had no idea of the other aims (if any) of the Association.

17. Upon his return George was asked by the people to tell them something about the Mataugan Association. So he held one meeting amongst his own people at Warou-Kopa and another one a couple of days later at Bitokara. During these talks he outlined the facts as he knew them. There was no suggestion of his forcing anyone to join the Association. Following these, he held further talks at Ganemboku and Bagun Sawmill. In accordance with the IO's instructions George Kauna was advised that he was free to hold meetings and talk about anything he wanted including the Mataugan Association, provided of course, he did not break any laws in the process.

18. At the first discussion held at Warou-Kopa village the writer found that the people were reluctant to talk about the Mataugan Association and George Kauna's part in it. They adopted this attitude because they were unsure of the position of the law in relation to the holding of unofficial meetings, particularly in conjunction with the Mataugan Association. However, after explaining that there was no objection to the people joining any group or association, provided they and the group worked within the framework of the existing Laws of the Territory, the people relaxed somewhat and the discussion went on fairly smoothly to the finish.

19. As far as the question of joining the Mataugan Association is concerned the people of Warou-Kopa and Ganemboku are unsure of themselves and therefore are not prepared to take the lead. They are more or less waiting to see what happens first. The people of Garu and Kambili on the other hand, were quite outspoken and have threatened to break away from the Council and join the Mataugan Association unless the tax rate is lowered immediately.

20. As far as the writer could ascertain the people are not really interested in the Mataugan Association at all. They are merely making an issue of it, firstly as a means of forcing the Council to lower the tax rate and secondly, as a means of expressing their frustrations over the work of the Council. As all this is closely tied up with the 10 tax question, the writer is of the opinion that once this problem is sorted out then talks about joining the Mataugan Association will also die out.

21. Self Government: This topic was also discussed during the patrol but the people did not appear to be very interested in it. They feel that self-government is still a long way off and consequently see no point in worrying about it now. The people on the whole appear to be more interested on issues that are currently affecting their lives rather than in learning about abstract terms such as self-government. Perhaps they would have been a bit more responsive if the tax issue had not been foremost in their minds.

Summary and Recommendations:

22. The people's refusal to pay tax can be attributed directly to the fact that the people were not consulted by the Council prior to raising the tax rate. The Council has every legal right in having done what it did. However, one finds it difficult to see how a councillor, who has just been elected, can profess to know all about the people in his ward (including their capacity to pay a higher tax) without having consulted them in the first instance. One wonders whether the Council may not have been a bit hasty in its decision. For in a situation such as we have here where the people's income is very low, the question of how much to tax them becomes very important indeed because if the rate is too high then it will place an undue hardship on the people. Although the patrol visited only a small fraction of the Council area the writer is of the opinion that the present tax rate is definitely too high.

23. The writer submits the following recommendations for consideration:

a) The Council should be approached and asked to review the 1970/71 tax rule in light of recent developments. Perhaps hold a taxpayers' meeting now to find out what the people really want. This may entail 'losing face' on the part of the Council but it will be worth their while in the long run.

b) An economic survey to determine the people's capacity to pay should be undertaken by the Council whenever it proposes to increase the tax rate in future.

c) Officers while giving advice on proposed tax rates should refrain from placing too much emphasis on a particular rate because this, more than anything else influences the councillors' thinking. During the patrol at least two committee men claimed to have witnessed this very thing happening when the Council was discussing the present tax rate.

d) There should be more patrolling by IDA officers and that whilst on patrol the officers should spend at least one night in each village. The practice by some of spending only a couple of hours in a village and then moving on to the next, should be discouraged. The reason is that it does not give the people time to sit and talk over things with the patrolling officer. The result has been loss of contact. Perhaps the present unrest over the Council tax may have been avoided if there had been greater contact between the people and IDA officers.

Bagita
(J. Bagita)
District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....WEST NEW BRITAIN Report No.....3-70/71 TALASEA

Patrol Conducted by.....MR. M. BASSETT

Area Patrolled.....PART BOLA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NIL

Natives.....NIL

Duration—From 12/2/1970 to 8/9/1970

Number of Days.....17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NIL

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/1/1970

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

Map Reference.....FOURMIL TALASEA MILICH VOLUPA

Objects of Patrol.....LAND INVESTIGATION

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

8/11/1970

A. T. Long
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund \$.....

GFB:LB

67-17-6

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

30th. November, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
KIMBE.

TALASEA PATROL NO. 3/70-71

Your reference Talasea Patrol Report No.
3/70-71 of 18th November, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special
Report by MR. M.J. Basset, Patrol Officer of part
BOLA Census Division.

A short, informative report of useful field
work. The covering comments are noted with interest.
because of his very position, must make every effort to raise the
people's interest. It is the Adviser's job to advise this on the
Councilors and indicate ways in which communications can be achieved.

Talasea's Meetings are one sure way of establishing
communications and are therefore an essential
annual programme.

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)
Departmental Head

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

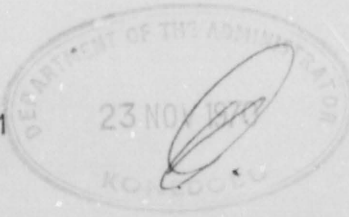
67-17.6

(5)

DISCOM

P.R. NO.3-70/71

NFF:LEB



Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
P.O. Box 36,
KIMBE, West New Britain.

18th November, 1970.

The Departmental Head,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDCBU.

TALASEA PATROL NO. 3-70/71

Attached copy of report on the above mentioned patrol conducted by Mr. M.J. Bassett, Patrol Officer, and comments from the Assistant District Commissioner, Talasea, refer.

The land investigation report has been submitted and I am awaiting the arrival of the Purchase Documents. Actual road construction has commenced.

The acting Assistant District Commissioner's comments adequately cover the report. Whilst I can agree with Mr. Borok's comment that the breakdown in communications between the Councillor and the people is often the fault of these same people, the Councillor, because of his very position, must make every effort to raise the peoples interest. It is the Adviser's job to impress this on the Councillors and indicate ways in which communications can be achieved.

Tax-payers' meetings are one sure way of establishing communications and are therefore an essential part of the Council's annual programme.

A.T. Carey
(A.T. Carey)
District Commissioner

(4)

DISTROFF

67-1-1

FBB

Sub-District Office,
TALASEA,
West New Britain.

9th October, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
P.O. Box 36,
KIMBE.

Talasea Patrol No. 3-70/71

Forwarded here please find the patrol report, submitted by Mr. M. Bassett, Patrol Officer, who conducted land investigation into part of the Bola Census Division.


The report is well presented and Mr. Bassett has precisely reported the present situation in villages visited. I will pass the following comments:-

1. Political- The present or current tax rate created resentment in the village. However, if the tax rate has not been reasonable, taxpayers should have lodged their complaint to the Council to get the rate amended, but this never came about. Lack of consultation could not be the fault of the council, for the Council must make some of its laws without consulting the public, and I feel that setting of tax rates is the concern of the Council and not the public.

There is another point too, that quite often villagers refuse to advise or co-operate with their councillors to decide what services should the Council provide for their area. They intend to leave everything in the hands of the councillors to initiate and decide what their people want. But when the Council introduces a rule which affects people's lives, then they start to grumble and say they have never been consulted. This implies the fact that in the village there is lack of consultation not between the Council and the people but between the electors and their councillor.

In 3. Economic- Youngmen now would work for labour wage since work can easily be found at Kimbe township. This would determine less concentration to planting their own cash crops. Coconut plantings take too long to get any returns, that people would likely look for work which turn in quick cash. Thus the present plantings are left to grow on their own accord with little or no clearing. The attitude of letting the economic trees to grow on their own without any attendance is felt throughout the Sub-district, that until there are more services which demand cash, people are not going to increase their plantings or increase their output.

Forwarded for your information.


F.B. Borok

a/Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(3)

Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
P.O. Box 36,
KIMBE, West New Britain.

11th September, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
KIMBE.

KIMBE PATROL NO 3 OF 1970/71

LAND INVESTIGATION - PART PROPOSED
KIMBE-DAGI ROAD - "TULAKO"

This brief patrol was conducted from District Headquarters, primarily for the purpose of carrying out an investigation into the alienability of the land between the Kimbe Town boundary and the Ibeni Creek, to be purchased for projected road construction.

The investigation report has now been compiled and forwarded under separate cover (Kimbe File 35-3-157). The landowners, all from Ruango and Morokia Villages, are willing to sell the land to the Administration, and were co-operative and willing to help at all times throughout the investigation proceedings. The investigation was carried out in conjunction with other duties (at the District Office and elsewhere) - hence the gaps in the following diary.

PATROL DIARY

- 12/8/70 To Ruango; started work on land investigation - that Section of the proposed Kimbe-Dagi road from Kimbe Town boundary to Ibeni Creek.
- 13/8/70 To Ruango; discussions re land purchase; compiled list of landowners GONDEI Clan.
- 17/8/70 To Morokia; discussions, compiled list of landowners LAULIMI Clan.
- 18/8/70 Typed part of report - documents requiring signatures.
- 19/8/70 Continued typing report.
- 21/8/70 To both Villages - most signatures taken for documents and declarations.
- 25/8/70 To Kimbe Town boundary to start count of economic trees, walking of boundaries. Mr. Presnell (Lands) established starting point from cement pegs.
With Village leaders REU WAGI, GALA TAROA and GARILE KEVA from town boundary and east.
- 26/8/70 0800 to Ruango Village; completed signatures for GONDEI Clan; work on compilation of report.

- 1/9/70 Started actual count of economic trees - coconuts (mature and immature) in dense regrowth, accompanied by executives for both clans.
- 3/9/70 Continued count of economic trees and walking of boundaries, accompanied by Executives.
- 4/9/70 Continued count of economic trees and walking of boundaries.
- 7/9/70 Continued count of economic trees and walking of boundaries.
- 8/9/70 Completed count of economic trees etc. Commenced typing of reports.

SITUATION REPORT

The patrol was confined to a limited area of the Bola Census Division, Talasea Subdistrict, as the land investigation required contact with two villages only - Morokia and Ruango, east of the Kimbe township.

1. POLITICAL

When asked about the recent Tax Rule passed by the Talasea Council (bringing tax up to \$10) the people made little comment other than to observe that \$10 was too high a rate to be saddled with, considering there had been no chance at all for consultation in the matter.

Apparently the recent upsurge of anti-Council feeling and talk about joining the Mataungan Association has had no great effect on these people. The local Councillor was unfortunately not available for discussion of any sort.

The people are friendly and co-operative. They are quite willing to sell the land affected by the projected road, simply because it is going to be a road, and to them this means development.

2. SOCIAL

Living standards are good: both villages are clean and sanitary, while the houses are in good condition and the people are healthy.

Education is available for lower standards at the Mission school at Ruango, which has a fairly large enrollment at present. A few children go on to secondary schools in Rabaul (mostly Mission), but most leave at a fairly early age and go to work for one or other of the construction set-ups in the area.

A few of the young men are absent from the area, working in Rabaul, but again, most tend to stay in the home area and find work locally.

3. ECONOMIC

Most of the cash earnings at present come from day labour work for both Administration and private construction concerns. With the present rate of development in the Kimbe area work is not hard to come by.

Cash crops consist of coconuts and cocoa, but income from these is not great. The people do not look after plantations, which have been allowed to degenerate to such an extent that many mature cocoa trees and coconuts have died from stifling.

The proposed purchase of land for road construction will not mean a shortage of land for these people; it is estimated that in 50 years time there will be well over 10 acres per person of arable land available.

M. J. Bassett

(M.J. BASSETT)

Patrol Officer

67-17-7

122



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of West New Britain Report No. 4-1970/71

Patrol Conducted by R. TAUKA (Field Assistant)

Area Patrolled WITU Is (Port Rabi/WITU C/D)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives No

Duration—From 22/9/1970 to 26/9/1970

Number of Days 4

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19 70

Medical / / 19 70

Map Reference WITU FOUMIL

Objects of Patrol RESURVEY OF KAPITALARIA LAND (WITU Is)

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

18/11/1970

P. L. Moore
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund \$.....

67-17-7

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

30th. November, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
KIMBE.

TALASEA PATROL NO. 4/70-71

Your reference Talasea Patrol Report No.
4/70-71 of 18th November, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks of Special
Report by MR. R. TAUKA, Assistant Field Officer,
of part Bali-Witu Census Division.

I note the covering comments. Mr. Tauka's
remarks about the Witu people are indeed extremely
vague.

I trust that the second traverse of this
land was completed satisfactorily.

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)
Departmental Head

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.17.7 (4)

DISCOM

NFF:LEB

Patrol Report TAL 4/70-71

Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
P.O. Box 36,
KIRRIE, West New Britain.

18th November, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
SALISBURY.

TALASIA PATROL No. 4-79/71

Thank you for Mr. R. Pauka's report on his brief patrol to Witu (Garave) Island, and your comments thereon. Funds claim for camping allowance is returned herewith.

Please note, the land for the airstrip has not yet been acquired from the owners. Due to the original copy of the Investigation Report being mislaid, it has been necessary to completely reinvestigate this matter.

I am not clear as to Mr. Taula's comments in the first paragraph of the heading 'Political'. Is he suggesting that there is a group at Witu which is not included in the Bali-Witu Council?

As you are aware, due to an error in calculation, it has been necessary for Mr. Lauka to complete another traverse of this area.

Please make any recommendations in respect of Mr. Pauka's further training, by separate correspondence.

District Commissioner

c.c. Departmental Head,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDORU.

DISTROFF

67-1-6

FBB

3
Division of District Administrative
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA,
West New Britain.

8th October, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
P.O. Box 36,
KIMBE.

Talasea Patrol No.4-70/71

Enclosed please find the attached report submitted by Mr.R.Tauka, Field Assistant on his patrol to Bali/Witu.

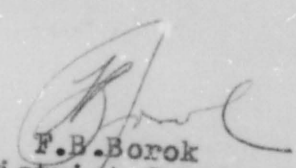
The purpose of this patrol was to re-survey a piece of ground from the Burns Philp Company at Witu to compensate for the land already acquired from the native people, our file ref.35-6-6. The former survey plan was believed to be an excess of 30 acres, thus Mr.Tauka was to re-survey the land .

The report is very brief and containing too many grammatical errors. Mr.Tauka needs more use of a dictionary in his correspondence. The survey has been a success and Mr.Tauka is congratulated for his good work. This officer is very competent in his field work, that I recommend he should further his education at the Administrative College next year.

F.O.Js.

I attach also his patrol claims and copies of

For your information please.


F.B. Borok
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

(2)

Department of the Administration,
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA,
West New Britain.

30th September, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
TALASEA.

TALASEA PATROL No. 4-1970/71.

Land Investigation - KAPTALARIA Part Proposed
Portion 482 Witu West.

This brief patrol was conducted in the Bali/Witu Census Division, Talasea. The primarily for the propose of carrying out an re-survey the alienability of the land which is situated end of Langu Plantation and west of Lambe road.

The abovenamed land laying on the northwest of Langu Plantation and west of Lambe road or portion 482, to be purchased for the re-exchange of Langu Airstrip (Kembu). The area is containing 30 acres approximately, however this area will be compensated ~~xxxx~~ consist of undeveloped land own by Burns Philip, the land proposed to be acquired to compensate for lost of native land.

The people from Widu village approached to me that they were interested for the land, so that the Administration can look forward for this piece land to ~~them~~ The former lulusi KALOVA ~~AND~~ NOW he is a Councillor of Widu and few members ~~xxxxxx~~ endeavour to make their food gardens onto this land as because they have shortage of land. Asltold them to remain until further advise from the O.I.C.Bali/ or A.D.C. from Talasea.

PATROL DIARY.

- 22/9/70 Departed Talasea per M.V. Aria at 1500hrs proceeded to Cape Campble. Arrived there at 18hrs, heavy rain, wind and sea so we could unchage. Left Cape Campble at 18.45hr on our way to Witu Island. ~~Arrived at Witu Island at 20.00hrs. Arrived at Witu Island at 20.00hrs. Arrived at Witu Island at 20.00hrs.~~
- 23/9/70 Arrived Rural Health Centre at 2am. Overnight there. In the morning off load gears then I went to Widu village meet friends and discussions about the land. I told the committee to marked 15 men to assist me chain and compass travers of the land. We cut station 1 to 3. Overnight at Widu village.
- 24/9/70 Continued on station 3 to the datum point was completed.
- 25/9/70 0700 am to 900am Assemble at Widu villagediscussion about the airstrip and also resthouse, various depat. could not used this house, so it would be no resthouse at village. M.V. Aria arrived from Bali at 11.45 am. Departed Paruru at 11.50 per Aria proceeded to Talasea. Arrived Bulu at 17.30hrs.
- 26/9/70 Arrived Talasea at 7.45hrs. End of patrol.

SITUATION.

The patrol was confined to a limited area of the Bali/Witu Census Division, Talasea Subdistrict, as the land investigation required in the Burns Philip undeveloped land in the portion 482.

1. POLITICAL.

This is the only group of people in the widu village, which is still in the widu council. During discussions the people stated they were quite willing to joint the Council provided that the Council was prepared to give tax payer in each year.

The recent on this patrol anti-Council feeling and talk about joining the Mataugan Association and cult has had no great effect on these people. The local Council unfortunately not available for discussion of any sort.

The people are friendly stayed in the village. They are quite willing to have this land as their property, simply it is going to a cash crop in future development.

2. SOCIAL.

Living standards are good, village kept clean and houses are in good condition and the people are healthy.

Education is available for lower standards at the mission school at Balangeri, which has a fairly large enrollment at present. Most of the children reach standards iv and v to go to secondary school in mission at Rabaul, but most leave at school age go to work in mission or set up in the area.

3. ECONOMIC.

These people have their cash crop consist of coconuts planting only, so income from these is not great. The people do not plant much coconuts because shortage of their land. They lost many their coconuts tree have been damaged on the airstrip land (Kembu). Most of the cash earning at present come from day labour work at Langu Plantation.

In time a village will be built up, unless this comes about them the people will always remains economically backward. The reason is this while they spend their days roaming the country-side they have no time left for doing other more worthwhile occupations such as raising cash crops.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of West New Britain Report No. 5-1970/71

Patrol Conducted by R. Tauka

Area Patrolled Garove Island (Witu)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives Nil.

Duration—From 5 / 10 / 1970 to 21 / 10 / 1970

Number of Days 16 Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical / / 19

Map Reference Fournil Garove

Objects of Patrol Proposed Road Survey and Land

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

DLE:KP

67-17-16

KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

22nd March, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
KIMBE.

TALASEA PATROL NO. 5-70/71.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by R. Tauka, Field Assistant, concerning his visit to GAROVE Island for the purpose of a road survey.

Your comments in respect of the squatters on freehold land have been noted.

Previous correspondence to the Department of Lands in respect of undeveloped land on Garove Island adjacent to Langu Plantation will be followed up from this Headquarters and you will be advised of the result.

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

WJ:JO

67-17-16

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU.

PAPUA.


26th February, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
KIMBE.

TALASEA PATROL NO. 5-70/71.

I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of report No. Talasea 5-70/71 covering Mr. Tauka's visit to Garove Island for the purpose of a road survey.

Your comments in respect of the squatters on freehold land have been noted. The thought has crossed my mind that it would be very diplomatic for Burns Philp Ltd. to consider the possibility of sub-dividing their undeveloped land and selling it to the local people at a reasonable price, and encourage them to develop it with the object of buying the produce from the land. I should imagine this would kill a number of birds with the one stone and do a lot towards improving relations with the local people and consolidating Burns Philp's future on the island.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



DISCOM
NFF:LEB
TALASEA P.R. 5/70-71

67-17-16
(6)
Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
P.O. Box 36,
KIMBE,
West New Britain.

7th January, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA.

TALASEA PATROL NO. 5/70-71

Receipt of Mr. R.I. Tauka's report on his patrol to WITU ISLAND is acknowledged.

Land matters raised will be dealt with under separate cover.

In respect of the villagers squatting on freehold land, I understand that a number of Witu people applied for blocks in the recently advertised POTA-GALAI Sub-Division of the Oil Palm Settlement Scheme. The Land Development Officer, Kimbe, recently conducted a survey of the population pressures on Witu, but at this stage I have not seen his report.

Funded Camping Claim is returned herewith.

(A.T. Carey)
District Commissioner

Minute to:

Departmental Head,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

The main objective of this patrol was to conduct a traverse of the proposed LAMBE-LANGU Road through Burns Philp Freehold Land. A written agreement may then be negotiated with Burns Philp. Department of Transport memorandum DT 69/117 of 17th September refers.

A.T. Carey
(A.T. Carey)
District Commissioner

EISTROFF

67-1-5

67-1-5

Sub-District Office,
TALASEA,
West New Britain.

2nd December, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
P.O. Box 36,
KIMBE.

Talasea Patrol No.5-70/71

Forwarded here please find the above report, submitted by Mr.R.Tauka, Field Assistant. This patrol dealt with the survey of the Langu-Lambe road; the map is attached.

A very satisfactory report, marred only by the grammatical errors. Mr.Tauka re-stated the shortage of land in the Garove Island. To date, it seems the Burns Philp Company is too hesitant to distribute any piece of the undeveloped land to the neighbouring islanders. However, at the same time the Company has shown no opposition to village gardening on the plantation. I think the Company is aware that due to shortages of land on the island, people should be permitted to make gardens on the plantation ground, firstly to keep the plantation clean from secondary growth and possibly to maintain friendly relations with the villages. For there sure is trouble if people are told to move off the plantation. Consideration should be taken to try to resettle some of the Garove islanders on the West New Britain mainland, where settlement blocks are offered to settlers.

I failed to locate any purchase or land report on the piece of land where the Rural Health Centre at Witu is now situated. To save any local complaints that may likely occur in the future, I suggest the OIC Nigilani to carry out the land investigation on his next visit to Witu.

Also forwarded here the claim of camping Allowance and the copies of the F.O.Js.

F.B.Borok
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

4

Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA
West New Britain.

17th November, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
TALASEA.

TALASEA PATROL NO. 5-1970/71.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY

: R.I. TAUKA, FIELD ASSISTANT.

AREA PATROLLED

: BALI/WUTI CENSUS DIVISION.
WITU IS. ONLY.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY
EUROPEANS

: NIL.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY
NATIVE

: NIL.

DURATION OF PATROL

: 5-10-1970 to 21-10-1970
16 DAYS PATROL.

OBJECTS OF PATROL

: ROAD SURVEY LAMBE=LANGU (LAMBE=LAMA
LAND INVESTIGATION AND SURVEY.

R.I. TAUKA.
FIELD ASSISTANT.

Patrol Diary.

- 5/10/70 1530 hrs departed Talasea for Bali/Witu per MV Aria. Slept "Aria".
- 6/10/70 0600 hrs arrived at Bali wharf to pickup Bali Councillors.
0100 hrs departed Bali for Silengi to pickup councillors thence to Witu.
1630 hrs arrived Rural Health Centre Paruru. Slept Widu village.
- 7/10/70 0700 am Started road surveying on the Langu Plantation boundary Witu West Station 1 to Station 33. return home. Slept Widu village.
- 8/10/70 0700 - 1630 Continued road work station 34-59 to reach Lambe village returned to Widu village.
- 9/10/70 0700- 1600 hrs Continued on station 1 along the Langu Plantation south to Balangori village road survey. Slept Widu village.
- 10/10/70 Walked over to Lambe village make arrangement with Council for 6 lads work with me on the road. Returned to Widu.
- 11/10/70 Observed at Widu village.
- 12/10/70 0700-011hrs Continued road work station 32 at Langu Plantation towards Rural Health Centre.
1500hrs preparing gear and the canoe to Lambe.
1330-1830 hrs. By canoe paddling across to Lambe village.
Slept at Lambe village.
- 13/10/70 0730-1630 Continued road work station 59 this was Lin and Moto plantation road up to N'Dolle village. Returned to Lambe.
- 14/10/70 0730-0830 am by bicycle from Lambe to N'Dolle village, thence 0900am started on station 195 road survey along the Lama plantation to Lama village at 1530 hrs to end up. 1730 hrs returned to Lambe village. Slept Lambe.
- 15/10/70 Mr Gordon/Kuru's speedboat from Lambe to Widu village.
0900am Departed Lambe to Rural Health Centre.
1130 am arrived at Paruru. Set the camp at Widu village.
- 16/10/70 0700-1530 hrs. Traversed chain and compass for the distance of proposed purchase station 2 and 3 to the foreshore.
- 17/10/70 at widu village.
- 18/10/70 Observed at widu village.
- 19/10/70 Checking my field book and oiling the chain.
- 20/10/70 Awaiting coastal vessel. MV Aria arrived from Bali. 1130 hrs thence to go to Balangori No.2. assist Conct. 1/C PUIAS police investigated about fight last week. arrest them eight (8) men and one (1) woman and witness, thence return to Rural Health Centre to pick up other witness and patient.
1730 hrs departed R.H. Centre per MV Aria proceeded to Talasea. Slept Aria.
- 21/10/70 2.30 am arrived Cape Campbell.
0500 am departed for Wangu Wangu to pick-up Forest team, thence to Kimbe. Reported to District Commissioner about transport return to Talasea.
1600hrs. Departed Kimbe for Talasea by road. end of patrol.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

2

Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA.
West New Britain.

28th October, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
TALASEA.

Talasea Patrol No.5-1970/71.
Bali/Witu Census Division, Talasea W.N.B.

The main purpose of this patrol was to conduct in the Garove Island Bali/Witu Census Division in the Talasea Sub-District. The patrol was of a routine nature aimed mainly propose Witu-Lambe Road Survey.

This section of the 4 miles along around Witu Is. is not yet open to class D vehicle. Great deal of work is yet to be done before the road can be opened. Few small culverts and one bridge/culvert are necessary in one bad section of the road well as an extensive bench cutting along a steep mountain slope called VODAPATETE near Lambe village. I have found the bridge and culverts work is now well advanced. This section of the existing motor bike are at present being relocated and section of the track liable to wash out in heavy rain are to have culverts.

Lambe - Lama road this section is approx. 11 miles this section have completed at class D vehicle, motor bike and tractor from Lambe village to Lama. As the road was made by the Plantation labourers and (4) villages, Lambe, NDolle, Pot Pot, and Lama villagers are to re-locate these section of the road so that it is used for tractor and trailer ~~throughout~~ throughout the year. A crossing over the small creeks was made out of culverts.

Langu - Balangori No.1 this section road have completed a motor bike track as far as Balangori No.2, however Balangori No.2 village have access to the main Witu road they have to travel by canoe across Balangori harbour. Conjunction from Langu Plantation to Widu village this section have completed road but the proposed airstrip (Kembu) lying across the road and this will be moved to the high water mark. However, Witu Local Government Councillors and various plantation managers were interested in the process of having a road declared as a minor. It is considered that provides villagers and mission contact with the radio at Witu-Langu Plantation in case of emergency and when heavy seas make travel by canoe and the sick people to bring them to the Rural Health Centre.

Economic. Land. The people on Garove Is. pointed out some concern about the amount of undeveloped alienated land on their island. Burns Philip Ltd has large area of land on the Garove Island, which are covered with unused forest country.

It is tru that natives are making food gardens on undeveloped Burns Philip land. The effect of the Burns Philip development would be one of making the land shortage even more. In fact development takes place then this would limited the village food supplies.

The population of Garove Is. is increasing though shortage of land is decreasing eg: noe today some kinship groups owning 20 ac. of land and family owns 10 acres arable land for planting coconuts.

Coconuts are main cash crops in the area. The latter crop has recently been introduced to the villagers, therefore the trees are immatured to bear fruits. The total number of trees planted is 1,300 and 2,600 trees.

Coconuts prove to be the main suitable crop in the area. It was observed that an average of 400 to 800 trees are being planted on each village plantation.

The villagers Widu and Balangori all this people sale their copra to the manager of Langu Plantation once a week.

Social. Health. Health service in the Witu Island is adequate. Witu is mainly serviced by the Council Rural Health Centre. The only complaint received by the patrol was that the Officer-in-Charge of the Rural Health Centre approached to me that he willing that O.I.C. of Bali can investigate the land now Rural Health Centre is because this land not been purchased till today. Mr. Gordon Kuru claims that he own a speed boat some how ~~ix~~ he is using on clinic patrol once a month visiting Witu Is. villagers.

Last month all these villages plantation and mission in the Witu Is. extend their influence in the area. They run all the school in the area, provide infant welfare services and run to R.H. Centre only. These services provided by R.H. Centre only extended very widely in the area, for there is no village where children do not attend school and O.I.C. made weekly visits to various villages in the area, as far as Mundua Is. villages which could make it difficult for travel.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....WEST NEW BRITAIN..... Report No.....6.....1970/71.....

Patrol Conducted by.....ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER.....S. G. COOPER.....

Area Patrolled.....BOLA CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NIL.....

Natives.....2 MEMBERS R.P.& N.G.C.....

Duration—From 28./...9.../1970...to 17.../...11.../1970...

Number of Days.....36.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...28./...7..../1970...

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

Map Reference.....FOURMIL: TALASEA MILINCH: VOLUPAI.....

Objects of Patrol.....CENSUS REVISION, AREA STUDY, CONGIL FIVE YEAR PLAN
AND POLITICAL EDUCATION.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

John Henry Jones

Forwarded, please.

17/ 2/ 19 71

A. T. Borey

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund \$.....

DLE:LB

67-17-20

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU.....PAFUA.

3rd March, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
KIMBE.

TALASEA PATROL NO.6 OF 1970-71

Your reference 67-1-1 of 29th January, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census, Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. S.G. Cooper of BOLA Census Division.

Patrol instructions have not been included with the report, could you please have a copy forwarded along with the amended Village Population Register.

The dissatisfaction over the tax rate is a direct indication that detailed and thorough Taxpayers meetings, with participation by as many electors as possible, are essential, and one of the most important facets of Local Government in the Territory. Such meetings provide an opening for the people to suggest feasible Council projects on a planned basis. The onus is then on them to come forward with ideas on revenue raising, tax rates etc., which are finalized and fixed at the Council meeting.

Mr. Cooper has provided a detailed study of the BOLA Census Division.

T. W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary

cc. Mr. S.G. Cooper,
C/- Sub District Office,
TALASEA,
West New Britain District.

Introduction

The area patrolled is the BOLA Census Division, administered from Talasea Sub-District Office, and within the boundaries of the Talasea Local Government Council.

2. Lying approximately between 4 degrees 58 minutes and 5 degrees 25 minutes latitude, and 149 degrees 40 minutes and 150 degrees 25 minutes longitude, the census division comprises the whole of the WILLAUMEZ Peninsula, west to KANDOKA on the RJEBECK coast, east to the DAGI River, and inland to the WHITEMAN Range, an area of approximately 556 square miles.
3. The climate of the area is equatorial, the South East season lasts from April to November in a normal season, with generally only a small percentage of the annual rainfall. The North West monsoonal season is less pleasant, 130 odd inches of the annual rainfall of 170 inches falls in the period between December and March. During this time there is only limited activity in the villages, the men hunt the wild pigs who hibernate in the wet, and the women take part in the annual gathering of kapiak.
4. The general topography of the area varies from the coastal swamps on the RIEBECK coast at the mouth of the HULU River, to the foothills of the WHITEMAN Ranges running east-west down the island, finally ending at the coastal strip from NUMUNDO to the DAGI River. The WILLAUMEZ Peninsula itself has a backbone of extinct volcanically formed mountains extending as far as the crater lake DAKATOA, at the northern tip. Probably the most prominent is Mt. WANGORE (2660 feet) which features with DAKATOA in many of the local beliefs.
5. Throughout the Division there are continued examples of thermal activity, hot springs at PANGALU, fumeroles and solfataras at BULUMURI, PASE LOKA, TALASEA and north from GARU, not to mention the sulphur creeks at PATANGA Point. It is commonly believed that these vents constitute a let off valve for a chain of dormant volcanoes, that have their beginning in PABAUL.
6. To this relatively recent volcanic activity can be attributed the fact that the soils in the BOLA area are of an extremely fertile nature, being so young that they still retain a good store of plant nutrients. Almost all crops planted including many European introduced vegetables continue to do well in this sort of environment.
7. Right along the north coast of New Britain, overseas companies, notably the Japanese are showing increasing interest in the abundant supplies of natural timber within close proximity to the shoreline. The Bola census division is no exception, with good quantities of accessible malas, ameroi, taun, kamarere, and kanau, being exported from both WOGANAKAI and WONGA WONGA Sawmills. Other common varieties are candlenut, spondias, celtis and nutmeg, spread throughout the area, while silkwood and calophyllum can be found along the beach-front. The only other varieties worthy of note, are the aglaia, basswood, ebony and wunga hardwood types found deep in the bush, which are valued by the locals for spears and house foundations.

8. With the exception of the outlying villages of BULUMURI and BULUDAVA on the northern tip of the Peninsula, ISAME and POSARU at the headwaters of the DALIAVU and KORI Rivers, and those villages on the western coast down from KAMAVAVU, all the others are easily accessible by car from Talasea. Those distant villages mentioned can only be reached by boat or canoe, however with the assistance of the logging companies it is hoped in the near future to have the makings of a road both to the end of, and across the base of the Peninsula. At present there is a good coronous road linking Talasea with the District Headquarters at Kimbe.

9. The Talasea area has known eighty years of European contact, and consequently can be classed as relatively sophisticated. The Bola is of an easy-going nature, with a casual attitude towards life. This augers well for a good relationship with the Administration, but does nothing to alter the fact that compared with their Gazelle counterparts, they are extremely backward, both politically and economically.

10. The census of the area was fully revised, the patrol well received, and there was no incidents of a reportable nature.

POPULATION - Distribution and Trends

11. For the latest population figures - see the attached Population Registers (Sheets 1 and 2) marked Appendix A. The previous officer had been recalled to RABAU before completing his patrol, therefore no census figures for 1969 were submitted, though in most cases the books have been altered. Where possible I have reconciled with the 1968 figures done by District Officer BAGITA.

12. For details of those villages linked by roads and tracks see map attached to report and marked Appendix B.

13. With the upsurge of private enterprise in the boom town of KIMBE, many of the men are leaving the village, and finding employment as temporary labour for construction firms such as D.C. WATKINS, MOROBE CONSTRUCTIONS or HORNIBROOKS, generally travelling back to their place on the weekends, or if from RUANGO, MOROKIA and KILUNGI, each night. Closer to Talasea, the logging companies at WOGANAKAI and WONGA WONGA employ casual labour from nearby villages, as well as WALLENDI Plantation which draws its weekly line from KILU village. Altogether the amount of labour working away from the village, inside the district, adds up to a staggering 490, or 13.1 % of the total population. However the co-census of opinion is that this work is only of a temporary nature, generally to meet some pressing financial debt, ~~whenever necessary~~ annual Council Tax. Once this debt is met, with a little extra for kitty, the labourer returns to his village until the need arises for money again. The same applies to those Bakovis who leave the area to join the Constabulary or P.I.R's. Usually they last any period up to ten years before returning to the Bola area, and the easy relaxed life it offers.

*ostensibly

14. In summation, the census figures show that there is definitely a marked trend of absenteeism, or outward flow of labour from the villages, but cannot show the large turnover that actually occurs during the year, with the men coming and going as the need arises.

SOCIAL GROUPS

15. Contrary to thoughts expressed by previous officers, it is my opinion that there is actually three separate and quite distinct social and language groups in the census division. By far the largest is the BOLA's, not Bakovi as so often has been put forward to describe the locals of this area.
16. The second social group is the BULU's, of which there is only the two village units, BULUMURI and BULUDAVA. These people differ quite greatly from the BOLA's in both language pattern, customs and beliefs. For example the price of one "pram tambu" in BULUMURI/BULUDAVA is two dollars, as compared to one for the rest of the census division. The BULU's belief that Mt. WANGORE is an island that rose out of the sea and blocked the passage where Lake DAKATOA now stands, is completely different to the stories told by the WOGANAKAI or PANGALU villagers of their beginnings, and would be the principal reason why these four villages have in the past and even now, failed to agree on ownership and sale of land to the Administration.
17. The third distinct group as has been noted in previous reports, is the nomadic KAULONGS. Living at present in the villages of ISAME and POSARU, at the headwaters of the DALIAVU and KORI Rivers, these people at the time of census numbered seventy-six. With an inherent fear of poison, and the belief that living together makes for an easier target, these bush people are continually on the move, to and from their various sac sac gardens, living in temporary shelters most of the year. ISAME and POSARU are villages in name only, inhabited for perhaps a month or two out of the twelve, and really only the place where the KAULONGS gather for traditional sing-sings such as Tavale. ABOUT SIX of the young men have found employment in KOKORO, and previously some Kaulongs were employed on Wallendi and Linga Linga Plantations, so they are not without European contact, however they steadfastly refuse to have anything to do with schools or aid-posts, not to mention the Talasea Council, the women dressed in the time-honored PUL PUL, the men making some concessions and wearing lap-laps both content with their nomadic way of life.
18. Briefly, the usual functional unit of the Bola area is one of a conjugal extended family living in a virilocal society. However should the father die, the wife relinquishes all claim to both the children and land, and the matter of disposal rests in the next youngest brother. There are variations on this pattern, however in all cases the agnates have the final decision in these two matters.
19. There are usually anything up to four separate clans or "businesses" inside a village each having some form of wild-life or natural feature as their symbol. In the WAROU group for example, there are three clans, with the following as their totems.....KUTAU the mountain, WALIKUMA the snake, and DARE the pidgeon.
20. All the single men of the village are expected to live in a large haus boi, often joined by married men after domestic upsets, and are fed by female relatives. Until a few years ago marriage was something decided by the parents, however I am assured that now it depends on the individual's like, with long socks, a wristwatch or cold hard cash taking the place that "malera" once occupied in the old society.

*One yard of shell money.

24

- 20 Cont. However all the old rigid rules of behaviour are still applied to the newlyweds - the wife is first tested by the boy's parents, he cannot look his wife's relatives in the face, for at least six months after the marriage they are not allowed to eat in one another's presence, and so it goes, but it is quite apparent that these old customs are fast disappearing from the Bola society.
21. The predominant language spoken in the Bola Census Division is BAKOVI, which in the vernacular means man. However the BULUS at the northern end of the Peninsula, although able to understand this language, use a slightly modified and shortened version, which is strictly local to the Cape, and therefore spoken by very few Bolas. The language of the Kaulong is BAU, and appears to have no ties at all with the Bakovi vernacular, the only villagers which have any sort of grasp of the Kaulong lingua franca, are those from MOROKIA who originally came from the headwaters of the DAGI River. A good example of the three types of language pattern would be the word "good afternoon" "malunga" in Bakovi, "malu" in Bulu, and "zen zeng" in Bau.
22. There appears to be no relationship between the Bakovi language, and those of its nearest neighbours, the Nakanais and Kombe. However I have found one or two parallels with the Tolais of the Gazelle Peninsula. Words such as "yeow" (me or I), "ewano" (to go), and "arua" (two) seem to have very similar pronunciation and meaning.
23. Dating back to pre-Administration times, the following villages have had close affiliations and alliances, welded together originally over battles for ground.
1. Part BOLA - NARRANAGERU - GANEMBOKU - BAGUM.
 2. GARU - part BOLA - KILU - KILUNGI.
 3. Part KAMBILE - WAROU - WOGANAKAI - PANGALU - BULUMURI.
 4. KAMAVAVU - BULUWARA - LIAPO.
 5. Part KAMBILE - MINNA - KAMBOKA. VOLUPAI - BULUDAVA.
 6. Part KAMBILE - MINDA - KANDOKA.
 7. PATANGA - GARILE.
- Those villages the other side of Kimbe have their affiliations at MAI and GOWNGO (Mosa). All these alliances are based entirely on membership inside a business or clan.
24. On the wider scale, the only adjacent social group which exerts any influence on the Bola people would be the Kombe's who over the years have managed to introduce "Vaulo" - the ritual exchange of the tambu shell. A feudal system which obliges all those involved to exchange gifts such as pigs, food, karoka, brus, and money for portions of tambu, it has brought nothing but conflict to the Talasea ~~area~~ area, all too often neither party is happy with the exchange, and the matter usually ends up in the hands of the Local Court Magistrate to decide. A motion was raised at the November meeting of the Talasea Council asking that this exchange system be rejected in future, it is an introduced custom which if anything has only helped to retard progress in the area. Generally the Kombe are not accepted by the Bola people who object to their squatting tendencies, but in many cases distantly related through marriage, they are forced to grin and bear it, something like the unwanted mother-in-law. The Talasea Council has stated that it is not prepared to take the Kombe under its jurisdiction.

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LEADERSHIP

25.

Present day leadership is restricted entirely to the Councillor, although many of the previous Luluais and Tultuls are still greatly respected in their respective villages of these TANGOLO LOKE of FIRE, NULI WAKA of DRAVA, JVI TANGOLO of GARILE, DAU META of GANEMBOKU, DUKU UMA of BULUWARA, and GNALA CAO of LIAPO would be the most important.

The following Councillors are those that exercise the most influence at meetings, and in the community:-

UMA GAMBU

Age	36 years
Education	Std V, part Std VI
Religion	Roman Catholic
Convictions	Riotous Behaviour (2)
Languages	Bakovi, Pidgin and English
Remarks	Ex-Police Band, ex Surveyor assistant, now Council President, has visited Australia.

WAWA GOREA

Age	42 years
Education	Std IV
Religion	Roman Catholic
Convictions	Riotous Behaviour (2)
Languages	Bakovi and Pidgin, a little English
Remarks	Former President, now vice-President, has a trade store.

TELE KULU

Age	40 years
Religion	Roman Catholic
Education	Std II
Convictions	Assault
Languages	Bakovi and Pidgin
Remarks	Member of D.E.B., former Bola Councillor, and likeable rogue.

KUVI DAU

Age	40 years
Religion	Roman Catholic
Education	Standard II
Convictions	Nil
Languages	Bakovi and Pidgin.
Remarks	Agficultural Committee, former Bola Councillor

ROA BULO

Age	41 years
Religion	Roman Catholic
Education	Standard VI
Convictions	Nil
Languages	Bakovi, Pidgin and a little English.
Remarks	Former Bola Councillor, copra byyer has his own pinnace.

Apart from these Councillors, the only other two persons who have any sort of importance in the area are JOE REV, the Local Court Magistrate, and PHILLIP DENDE who is at present in Port Moresby training to become one. All appear at this stage to be pro-Administration, although most have opposed some form of Government policy at one stage or another to suit their own ends. Both JOE REV and TELE KULU have stood for the House of Assembly, but as with all those mentioned, their sphere of influence extends to only a few villages, and both were defeated quite soundly.

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26. The swing in the Bola census division is quite definitely towards leadership by the younger, educated, travelled men, who are more able to keep time with the political changes now current in the Territory, the traditional or hereditary leaders are mostly the Committees or village heads with only limited power within the village such as delegating work and settling small disputes, while all representation and major decision-making is done by the Councillor. The President of the Council for instance has had a number of semi-specialized jobs and has visited Australia once, and quite able to represent the Council on any Board or meeting where policy is decided, yet he is relatively young at thirty six years of age.

LAND TENURE AND USE

27. All land is communally owned and worked by the clan. Each man however has an area which he regards as his own even if he has to get permission from other clan members to plant such cash crops as coconuts and cocoa. The gardens themselves are planted individually, although any member can take produce from it without causing dissent. Land was either originally obtained by conquest, or purchased from another clan, if the latter is done by an individual, he alone has complete rights to the ground.
28. The land is inherited through the patrilineal side, as soon as the first son is of age. If the father dies at an early age, the next youngest brother holds the ground in trust until it is felt that the boy is old enough to work it.
29. There are three examples of Administration-supervised resettlement schemes in the Bola Census Division, all the result of land shortages in other areas. They are:-
- (a). Pangalu Settlement.
Established mid 1965, the settlement had a shaky beginning when many of the Tolai applicants declined to take up their 26 acre blocks, however there are now approximately 20 settlers, the majority from Bali in residence, and progress on clearing and planting coconuts is well under way. Most are content with their new environment, the biggest complaint is the distance from a Primary T School. Pangalu village has a classroom but the District Education Board is still considering the Parents and Citizens Associations application for a teacher. Consequently most of the settlers have sent their children back to home villages to live with relatives.
 - (b). Bulu Settlement.
On basically the same lines as Pangalu, it was opened up in 1966 with a hotch potch of settlers from the New Guinea districts. Blocks range up to 40 acres, and the next few months should see all thirteen blocks planted to coconuts.
 - (c). Dagi Settlement.
Apart from two outsiders the settlement consists entirely of Tolais and herein lies a problem. With easy access by boat and plane to Rabaul, large numbers of the settlers are absent from their blocks for extended lengths of time (11 at the time of census) and the whole area permeates an air of inactivity and misuse. The few settlers who have been prepared to put time into clearing and planting their blocks feel that the Development Bank should back up threats of removal with a show of force to try to bring these

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29(b) cont. wanderers into line. Perhaps the fact that the settlers have been forced to watch for the last few years, the tremendous financial and technical assistance given to the oil palm area only five miles away while they have received only intermittent attention, has contributed to the lethargy but the situation certainly calls for direct action by the D.R.D.O.

30. Generally planting in the Bola census division is strictly an individual effort, perhaps extending as far as family groups, the only exception I can recall to this pattern is at Dami village, and an area behind Kamerake which were planted on the instructions of a far seeing Administration officer over 10 years ago. With the development of Oil Palm in the District however, great interest was shown by Kilu villagers (adjoining Wallendi Plantation) to combine and set aside a tract of land for the planting of palms. This plan was allowed to lapse after the Rural Development Officer pointed out the time and care involved in maintaining these trees, the problems of harvesting, and more importantly the time limit involved in getting the palm fruit to the factory for processing, which at this stage ~~which~~, he believed would rule the village out. It shows however that the people are becoming aware of the need to unite for the good of the majority and it is hoped that further application for ~~further~~ Development Bank loans will be made.

31. There are seven Primary T. Schools in the census division, three only being established by the Administration. There is also an A School at Kimbe, and a number of literacy schools established by the Catholic mission at Volupai.

Primary T. Schools.

<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>Classes</u>
Bitokara	11	399	Prep to Standard 6.
Patanga	4	120	Prep to Standard 4.
Ruango	3	89	Prep to Standard 4.
Volupai	8	270	Standard 1 to 6.
Namovo	3	110	Standard 1 to 4
Dagi	3	73	Standard 1 to 6
Kimbe	2	51	Prep to Standard 6.

Literacy Schools.

<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of Catechists</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>Classes</u>
Bagum	1	41	Standard 1 to 3.
Kambile	2	67	Standard 1 to 3.
Buludava	1	30	Standard 1 to 3.
Bulumuri	2	32	Standard 1 to 3.
Woganakai	1	14	Prep only.

32. Mainly because of Catholic Mission influence, there remains a reasonably high standard of literacy rate in the Bola area, upward of 65% of the people are able to read and write pidgin and the vernacular, while 5% would be literate in English. of planting, however the time of harvesting is allowed to pass without occasion.

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33. There are only two students at the moment who are receiving a higher education in Port Moresby. Peter Malala at the University of Papua and New Guinea, and Tali Poli from Ganemboku who is a student at the Papuan Medical College.
34. There is at least one radio in every village visited, sometimes up to four, and all tune into Radio Rabaul. This proved a great help to the patrol as people were always aware of my movements, and no difficulty was experienced in gathering the villagers for census. On the negative side very little interest is taken in any sort of newspapers or bulletins, the Council takes care to distribute any pamphlets and papers received but only NEWS BILONG YUMI appears to have any following. Perhaps a district paper, as discussed at the Political Education Seminar in November could quicken people's interest and instil local officers with the desire to contribute.
35. It must be mentioned that this year has seen increased dissatisfaction with school facilities in the Bola area, both from Government and Mission established P & C Associations, while on the Administrative side, housing has become a sore point with teachers. Well aware that Kimbe is soon to have its own High School, the Associations have been pressing for Standard VI classrooms at Patanga, Volupai and Namovo, while pupils at Dagi Settlement are being taught in what is nothing more than an open shelter. The Council has shown that it is willing to assist within its limits, but the Associations must be made aware that the major responsibility for improving classrooms and providing facilities must be with them in the future.
- STANDARD OF LIVING.
36. With the finalizing of new Council Rules on hygiene and sanitation, a blitz with the assistance of Council Inspectors was made on houses and latrines in every village. Housing generally was only fair, however the Kombes now make carvings for tourists in preference to selling of morita with the consequence that many Bakovis have allowed their rooves to fall around them. The Health Extension Officer too has failed to ensure that orderlies in the villages are keeping a close check on the erection and maintenance of latrines, with the result that many were ordered to be destroyed or re-sited.
37. Gradually European influence on Housing and Artifacts is becoming more apparent as the villages become more affluent. A ~~mixxxxx~~ preference is now shown for longer lasting corrugated iron rooves and occasionally sawn timber while all cooking and cutting utensils are now purchased exclusively from the trade store. distinct
38. The staple diet of the area is a Taro, Kumu mixture, varied occasionally with bananas. More than a food, the Taro has become an important symbol in the social life of the Bola people. When the gardens are being burned off, sing-sings are made to either the sun, or mountains in the area (in this case Wangore, Bagum and Worre) asking that a good crop will result. Attended by all the neighbouring villages it is followed up again at the time of planting, however the time of harvesting is allowed to pass without occasion.

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39. From G & R Seeto, and the various small village trade stores, rice, tinned meat and fish enjoy good sales. Introduced foodcrops are also produced locally, but almost exclusively for sale at the markets, rather than for any home consumption. Fish are always available in the coastal waters around the Peninsular, and various pigeons and the occasional pig, help to supplement the village diet.
40. Up until last year a Welfare Club was active at Talasea township, mainly organized and presided over by the Tolai women in the community, however with the loss of the President and some of the executive from the district it has been allowed to lapse. In its stead a basketball association has been established combining most of the villages within walking distance of Talasea. Kimbe has formed its own Womens Club with the assistance of the wives of D.D.A. Officers, and have approached the Council for assistance.
41. The Community Development Officer is intent on establishing scout groups within the census division, using mission teachers from Ruango and Bitokara as leaders. Approaching the people through the Council, he has received a good verbal response but it remains to be seen if parental backing will be forthcoming in the future.
42. Sport has made a comeback to the area, with a regular soccer competition, occasional rugby matches against Kimbe and Hoskins, and women's basketball every Saturday morning. When the playing field at Kimbe is sufficiently prepared, it is hoped that all these sports can become regular fixtures along with perhaps cricket and athletics.

MISSIONS

43. The Catholic Missions at Volupai and Bitokara are far and away the two most important stations operating in the Bola area, and exercise a tremendous influence at all levels of the division, for example: sixteen of the seventeen Councillors are of Catholic denomination. Bitokara at present self supporting, has a well run maternity hospital, maintained by a mission sister and three nurses, and receives a steady income from its trade store and sale of copra. Volupai too, operates on the same basis, but receives financial aid from Germany. The Seven Day Adventists have a small establishment at Talasea, staffed by a local pastor and his wife. Efforts are being made to gather flock to a new native materials church at Kamavavu village, however very little progress appears to have been made by the catechists. Finally some Jehovah's Witnesses have been operating out of Kimbe through the various villages, attempting to gain converts to the cause, but neither denomination appear to have made any indent into the Catholic stronghold, and no conflict at all exists.
44. Catholic services are held at Ruango, Kilu (a permanent materials church), Bitokara and Volupai, while occasionally both Fathers will conduct services in the various coastal villages. The Seven Day Adventists are restricted to Talasea, Kamavavu and Kandoka.

NON IDIGENES

45. The following are plantations owned and operated by non-indigenous persons in the area being surveyed:-
- | | | |
|------|----------|------------------|
| (a). | Volupai | J. Thurston |
| (b). | Garua | C.P.L. |
| (c). | Lagenda | J. O'Connor |
| (d). | Numundo | C.P.L. |
| (e). | Wallendi | Migley & Rampart |
| (f). | Wandoro | Jackson Seet. |

45 Cont. (g). Newlands Public Curator

Commercial Establishments
Trade Stores.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------|
| (a). G & R Seeto | - | Talasea |
| (b). Jackson Seeto | - | Wandora |
| (c). Eric Kirkman | - | Kimbe |

Most of the privately owned plantations also run profitable trade stores, and Kimbe now has a number of Chinese shops at various stages of erection.

TIMBER COMPANIES/SAWMILLS

- | | | |
|-----|-------------|----------------------------|
| 46. | Wangu Wangu | Hopkins & Sons |
| | Bola | Jickell & Bussenschut |
| | Bagum | Thurston & Lee |
| | | (non-operative at present) |

MOTEL/CLUBS

- (a). A large two storey cement brick motel being erected by Stuart Bates is nearing completion at Kimbe, and will provide accommodation for up to 38 guests.
- (b). A private club operating at Talasea has both bar facilities, and full accommodation for up to eight people, laundry service supplied.
- (c). The San Remo Club newly established at Kimbe gives bar service to members and guests, and is the site for picture shows on a Monday night.

47. All the main plantations in the area use contract labour from other districts, while Wallenda plantation which at present utilizes approximately twenty men and women from nearby villages on clearing and planting oil palm, will in the near future also switch to contract labour. Jack O'Connor who is only filling in time before attempting to convert Lagenda into a tourist attraction, uses a line of twenty men to cut copra and collect cocoa, but this too is temporary. It is therefore only the timber companies who are, and will be, employing casual labour inside the division. Figures vary according to the need for cutters and skimmers, and shipping schedules, but at the time of patrol there was forty men and women from Woganakai working up the peninsular, and over forty from Bulamuri employed by Wangu Wangu.

48. Wallendi and Volupai plantations, as well as G & R Seeto are licenced to purchase locally produced copra and cocoa, although figures are not available it is estimated that Seeto's for instance, would ship approximately seven tons of copra a month.

49. It would not be fair to close this section without some comment on the failure of a local business or businessman, to purchase the store vacated by Chiu Cheu and Co. at Talasea. I refer directly to the Bakovi Marketing Society, or perhaps a bank assisted Tolai, who with some technical assistance from Kimbe could have made a go of it, even if it was on a lesser scale. Now G & R Seeto have bought it, with the intention of renovating and widening the shop area, and using their old store as a warehouse. This allows them complete monopoly of trading in the Talasea area, and the ability to set prices at their leisure, although to be honest no major change has been noted yet.

COMMUNICATIONS

ROADS

50. (a). Talasea - Dagi River

With the exception of that portion between Kimbe and the Dagi River, this road is open all year round to four wheel drive vehicles, and for the most part, two wheel also. Constructed of coronous and gravel, and maintained by Public Works it provides a direct link with the district headquarters at Kimbe. It is intended that the surface of the Dagi section will be bitumened to enable palm oil to be transported from Mosa factories to the the overseas wharf at Kimbe.

(b). Talasea - Buluwara - Volupai Mission.

For the first time, this year it was possible to reach Volupai Mission by road, with the inception of a large inverted cement culvert across the Bulu River. Small sections of the road still need upgrading and pipes laid, but with Rural Development assistance the road should remain open for most of the wet, and a Council application has already been submitted to extend it even further to Liapo, this completing the ring road from Talasea.

51. Talasea - Ganemboku Road

Upgraded last year, and with further work this year, the road although well drained, has several steep red clay slopes which will need a gravel cover before it can be considered as usable all year round. Applications have been made for Rural Development Funds to assist the Council in continuing this road down to Bagum Sawmill thereby opening up Riebeck Bay.

52. Talasea - Woganakai - Pangalu Roads

Continuing on from the airstrip this road branches inside the Volupai plantation boundary, one section roughly following the coast line to Woganakai, while the other continues on to Newlands Plantation. The former is now the site of big logging operations, and it is hoped to make use of the rough timber roads pushed through by both companies to link up with Bulumuri village at the top of the peninsula. The latter road is now used exclusively by D.A.S.F. in supervising the settlement area, but later will be used to carry copra into the Society once the trees there, and at Newlands mature.

SEA

53. Good wharves are located at Volupai and Garua Island, one in disrepair at Talasea, while anchorages can be obtained at Cape Campell and Bagum. All are surrounded by quite extensive reefs.

54. Work is now progressing slowly on the overseas wharf at Kimbe, with the absence of filling material at the site greatly delaying the Hornibrooks Constructions personnel.

55. All wharves previously mentioned are used by coastal vessels bringing in cargo and machinery and uplifting copra. Que Administration workboat the MV Garua is based permanently at Talasea, working up the east coast, the MV Garnet out of Cape Gloucester calls at Volupai once a fortnight, while the two trawlers, the MV's Aria and Awin operate out of Kimbe.

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AIR

56. There is only the one airstrip in the area, approximately five miles from Talasea station. Classified A, this grass strip is at present maintained by Public Works, soon to be the Council, reported on by D.D.A., and used exclusively by T.A.A. Regular services are as follows:-
- (a). Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursday and Friday -
To Rabaul.
 - (b). Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays -
To Lae.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

57. Considering the degree of sophistication in the area, there have been very few skilled tradesman produced, the number I have is as follows:-

Painters	5	Seamen	6
Mechanics	5	Teachers	40
Plumbers	3	Medical boys	3
Drivers	35	Nurses	9
Carpenters	10	Clerks	9

58. Over half of these people work outside the district, a few have retired, and the rest are either employed at Kimbe or in the Talasea area.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

59. The Bola Census Division has been under Local Government since 1958, and as far as the general structure of Councils is concerned the people are quite politically aware. Most for instance, can understand elected members, majority rule making, preferential voting and estimates, however, and it being a direct aim of the patrol to clarify this situation, many could not understand self-government and independence as two separate entities, the work of the Administrations Executive Council, or for that matter, the constitution of the House, and more importantly exactly what self-government meant as opposed to the existing form of government. The results gained will be discussed more fully later in the situation report.

60. As stated before the Talasea Council has been established for over twelve years, and looked at objectively, it has very little to show for this period. The majority of the Councillors regard the monthly meeting only as a source of revenue, rather than any real opportunity to air their views, and that of their constituents, or to press for capital works. Again back in the villages the same majority are hesitant about delegating work or accepting the responsibility that comes with the position, for fear of becoming unpopular, to break down this school of thought however, requires more than a Councillors badge. There are of course exceptions, both the President and Vice President, and some ex-Bola Councillors, have the forceful personality, and the respect that would make them leaders in any society, but their success cannot be contributed directly to the Council.

61. Council elections were held in January/February last year, and were outstanding for the fact that sixteen of the seventeen old Councillors were replaced, only three of the new members having held the position previously. Although a multi-racial Council, both European members were defeated soundly, however one, Mr Harry Humphreys, a plantation manager, was asked to represent the Council at the various district meetings, and be a non-voting member of the Executive. I believe this reflects the general attitude of the Bola people, they want their

own local representatives to hold the reins, but realize that experience of Senior Europeans, and the backing of the Administration are both necessary at this stage, to maintain a stable, fairly efficient organization, and that does not apply to only the Council.

62. With the increase of the tax rate to \$10.00 for the 1970/71 year, more and more interested electors are paying closer attention to the way the Council revenue is divided, the craftsmanship of Council employees, and any wastage of Council property and all are prepared to criticize. Noteable also is the increased number of people attending the meetings as observers simply because previously the message had not been getting back to them. The Mataungan scare last July and August can be blamed directly on the increased Council tax, which was the cause for much dissent in most villages. Angered by the lack of a general tax meeting, aware that the Gazelle tax rate had been dropped to \$8.00 and hearing and reading non-stop about the activities of these neighbours to the east, some Bola villagers thought that pressure could be brought to bear on the Council by perhaps forming a local branch of the Mataungans with a joining fee of \$5.00. Instituted by one George Kauna, the movement had very little backing, and died away once the Council began prosecutions, and a patrol through the area by District Officer Bagita clarified the situation. Still the problem could have been avoided to some degree by a general tax meeting, which although not legislated is, after all a courtesy. Now unified in their dissent, the people are demanding their 1971/72 tax be as low as \$5.00, the resultant backlash to the previous unpopular rate.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

63. At present the political climate in the Bola area is only mild, most people can see the House of Assembly as an extension to the Council, and as such realize, it will be a major cog in the self-governing machine, however as mentioned before most are still not clear on its various components. Political Education programmes have failed, or not been allowed to overcome a certain fear of the unknown, or perhaps a feeling of not being ready, with the result that the majority of those who attended the two meetings of the Select Committee were not prepared to accept Self-government before 1976, ~~from this census division~~

64. Dissatisfaction was expressed over both the Open and Regional members failure to visit the Talasea area for any ~~length~~ length of time, the former spending all of his touring time in his home area, the latter never moving out of Rabaul. Neither can expect to gain many votes, from this census division if they decide to stand for re election. Consequently the Select Committee was pressed to make East and West New Britain separate Regional Electorates, with the hope that any member elected could allow some percentage of his time meeting his Bola constituents.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

65. For figures pertaining to the number of economic trees, and total actual production in both volume and value refer to Appendix B.
66. On the figures available the total production of copra should be at least 372 tons, cocoa is more difficult, the villagers only harvest the once, during or just after

- 66 cont. the Christmas period, and plantings are haphazard, more than double the present total of 21½ tons could be expected.
67. Market facilities are used at Talasea, and planned for Kimbe, with sale of produce usually restricted to a Saturday morning. Tomatoes, pineapples, bananas, cabbages, onions, peanuts, watermelons, paw paws, beans, maize etc are usually readily available. The total amount earned, including Kimbe, would be approximately \$3,000 yearly.
68. I estimate that the total cash earnings by wage labour to be upwards of \$130,000, with cash earnings from other sources (sale of copra, cocoa, market gardening, sale of tambu, karuka, baskets, and brus) being approximately \$70,250.
69. The area has only the one co-operative functioning - the Bakovi Marketing Society which buys copra, cocoa, beans, black lip and trochus from all villages west of Talasea. Established about 1956, it unfortunately has had a history of graft, and is at present facing a small financial crisis. Declaring a profit of \$7,000 last year, and paying quite a large rebate to all members, it was found that the number of bags shipped had been obviously overestimated. This included with ghost labour lines, and gross mismanagement by the previous Secretary, has left the Society with a deficit of \$2,000, which will have to be overcome. Added to this many members prefer to sell straight to the Chinese for a better price, and other inducements, rather than wait until the Society has the cash available. Now with the Kombe villages of Kapo and Natanavua wishing to set up their own co-operative some strong executive action is required. General meetings have been held, but the Co-operative officers at Kimbe seem to be completely tied up with projects on the other side of the Dagi, and little assistance has been received from them.
70. There would only be two entrepreneurs of any real importance in the Bola area, one Andrew Nuli, an ex-mechanic, runs his own passenger car, and intends to apply for a liquor licence for his small trade store at Warou. The other, Councillor Roa Bulu, has a workboat used for purchasing copra, as well as a contract to harvest the coconuts at San Remo plantation, unfortunately his vessel is at present being used by ex-cult leader Dakoa at Bali.
71. It appeared that the tax rate of \$10 for the year would cause some difficulty, however most of those eligible, have already contributed, as well as paying court fines where warranted.
72. On information acquired it appears that the average per capita income figure would be \$34.1. The figures for those villages close to Kimbe, and working for timber companies would of course be appreciably higher than their inland counterparts.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

73. There is no shortage of arable land, roughly 180,000 acres would be suitable for further plantings of coconuts and cocoa. However the fact that there is only approximately 1600 adult males in the census division, and many of those working for a cash wage, throws a doubt on the ability of those remaining to maintain and work any substantial increase in plantings. Again it must also be noted that a large number of the village plantations consist of only four and five year old coconut trees which have not as yet come into full production, this too will place a strain on the labour available. I feel that either plantings should be increased only on a small scale, with perhaps the larger

- 73 cont cash earners employing labour in the future, or better still, that the Administration continue even more strongly with its resettlement plans similar to Pangalu and Bulu, and utilize that land which otherwise would remain idle for decades.
74. One form of agriculture which will certainly need to be expanded is market gardening, essentially because of the ever increasing demand at Kimbe. The wage labour in the town will become more and more dependant on the villagers for their produce weekly, supplementary to rice, tinned fish and meat, and it is obvious that those villages outlying realize this, evident by the increased pressure on the Council to construct a decent shelter and facilities.
75. As mentioned before, some interest was expressed in the planting of oil palm. Although shown to be not practical at this stage, I don't feel that the idea should be discouraged, and D.A.S.F. should be asked to make a feasibility study to ascertain for which villages it could be possible.
76. The question is asked what would be the probable reaction of the people to programmes for increasing cash earnings, once they realize that an increase involves change and hard work. It is disheartening at this stage of their political ~~development~~ and economic development, but I believe that after initial support, any effort that was made would eventually fall away to the usual one or two people, or perhaps a village like DAMI prepared to see the thing through. For the Bola is happy with his lot, and words such as change and work, are foreign to his language.

Councillors

2. Although still more improvement is needed, most of the Councillors now hold kiwunga through their ward committees, to disseminate the information gained from Council meetings back to village level. Where the breakdown now occurs, is their failure to collect items worthy of agenda, or to put forward their constituent's issues as topical points that are raised by other Councillors, generally the President, vice-President, or Executive members Navi Dali, Tolo Klon, Mingo Wora or Neta Kovuna. To this end it is hoped to hold another training course in March, with special emphasis placed on these aspects.

Mr. Henry Humphreys as a non-voting member of the Executive, and Council representation on the various District meetings

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SITUATION REPORT - BOLA CENSUS DIVISION

POLITICAL

Local Government

1. Under Council control since December 1958, the people of the area have by now grasped the fundamentals of government by an elected body, consequently when elections for the second multi racial Talasea Council were held last February, very few problems were encountered. The results however were suprising - both the previous European members were defeated convincingly, and of the sixteen new members, fourteen had never held the position of Councillor before. It was this relatively inexperienced Council, without an adviser, and having only the benefit of a brief two days training course, that was immediately faced with setting the tax rate for 1970/71. Swayed by the former President, and backed by the ex- Bola Councillors, a quorum voted to increase the rate from eight to ten dollars, with one dollar for women, whereupon it was immediately forgotten to the extent that very few people back in the village were even advised of the change. The tax patrol was therefore not prepared, when at the first three villages visited in July, the people refused outright to pay the increased rate, claiming quite justifiably that they were neither consulted for their views, nor given time to find the ten dollars. After having more success in the villages of Bagum, Kamavavu and Dami, represented by those Councillors instrumental in setting the new rate in the first place, and with District Officer Bagita patrolling the area, advising on the legal position, the Executive decided to take a strong stand, issued summonses, and by the end of August the situation had been averted. It however brought home quite forcibly to the Councillors that they are, after all, only representatives of their ward, and that a noisy general taxpayers meeting is quite definitely preferred to the anti Council feeling that the lack of one creates. Now only a few villagers on the east side of Talasea, and most of the residents of Kimbe, have failed to tax yet, these will be followed up in the new year, and the Council estimates a tax revenue of \$10,000, not including fines. It is now most important that the Council endeavours to put the majority of this money back into the villages in the form of minor projects something it has failed to do in the last twelve years - the five year plan prepared on this patrol will be of great assistance.

Councillors

2. Although still more improvement is needed, the Councillors now hold kivungs through their ward committees, to disseminate the information gained from Council meetings back to village level. Where the breakdown now occurs, is their failure to collect items worthy of agenda, or to put forward their constituent's ideas on topical points that are raised by other Councillors, generally the President, vice-President, or Executive members Kuvi Dau, Tele Kuku, Mango Goru or Anton Tovuna. To this end it is hoped to hold another training course in March, with special emphasis placed on these aspects.
3. Mr. Harry Humphreys as a non-voting member of the Executive, and Council representative on the various District meetings

3 cont

should also be mentioned under this section, for the time and invaluable experience he puts into the Council.

House of Assembly members

4.

As mentioned in the Area Study, neither the Open member, Mr. John Maneke, nor the Regional member, Mr. Roy Ashton would find much favour in the Talasea area at this moment. Perhaps the Council is at fault, by failing to ask them to attend local meetings, but any visits made to this end of the District are always fleeting, and certainly don't allow enough time for either member to meet with, and put across to the people, what achievements they have made in the House. Extracts of Hansard are received at the Council office, and where applicable, are read out at the meetings.

Political Education

5.

One of the main purposes of the patrol was firstly to ascertain just how politically aware the Bole people were, when confronted with words such as central government, self government, independence, the Administrator's Executive Council, political parties, and majority rule. Secondly, and most importantly, an attempt was made to define and clarify these terms in preparation for the Select Committee's visit this January.

6.

As mentioned by a previous officer, the Bakovis felt that self government was still a long way off, and consequently they saw no point in worrying about it now. However with increased press and radio coverage, especially statements by members of the House, and prominent Tolai leaders, demanding self government in 1972, some of the more important village men are beginning to realize that they either must sit up and take interest, or be left behind in the political derby. Consequently all discussions were well attended and lively affairs, and many ignorances were revealed - even at this stage some people consider self government and independence to be one and the same, the time when all Europeans will depart and leave Papua and New Guinea to its own fate, the time when land will be returned to its rightful owner, and the signal for the return to tribal fighting. Another common fallacy was that a huge tax would be levied on all people after self government/independence to replace the grant which would be withdrawn by Australia when the expatriates left.

7.

In answer to these and other schools of thought, I endeavoured to explain that self government is not something that has arrived now, that the Territory has been working towards it, ever since the first elected House of Assembly in 1964. The House itself, I tried to show in comparison to the Council; preferential voting, elected members, majority rule making, revenue, expenditure, and estimates are something that these people can understand. The Administrator's Executive Council was viewed in terms of the Council executive, with Ministerial members taking the place of committees. Political parties were more difficult, I could only describe the set-up as it exists in Australia, draw their attention to the Pangu party, and describe it, with reservations as the opposition.

10

8. One thing I did stress, was that self government, the responsibility of internal affairs, does not mean that Australia will stop its assistance, or that there will be no more overseas officers and companies. All people can work together even after independence. As local people gain more experience, they will be taking over the work of many contract officers, particularly in the Public Service.

9. This patrol followed closely on that of District Officer Bagita, and an effort was made to find out how much this political education training is getting across. The results were slightly disappointing, those villages visited by both officers demanded further explanation on many subjects, claiming they still failed to understand. It has however awakened their interest, and the groundwork is there for future patrols.

10. The Bola census division as a majority don't want self government before 1976, demand a separate East and West New Britain Regional Electorate, and most definitely prefer to be called Nagineans to Paginians.

Outside influences

11. Last August there was some talk of forming a local branch of the Mataungan Association here at Talasea. A direct result of anti-Council feeling brought about by the increased levy, it was viewed as one way of pressuring the Council into lowering the tax rate. When this did not eventuate, most people lost interest, occasional questions were asked to the patrol of the Association's aims, and refusal of a multi-racial council, but these were more out of curiosity, than any real wish to form a local branch. The two most open sympathisers, Micheal Turkia, and Benedict Kitaun, both teachers at Volupai Mission, cannot be bothered pressing their ideas on the Bakovis, believing them to be neither worthy of the effort, nor of any political value.

Processing and Marketing

12. Most processing at the village level is done by the sun drying or smoke method, however at both Bamba and Sarili villages, the Council has installed weekly four long hot air dryers, housed in native material frames. Society members use the fermentation at Bamba and Bamba to dry their copra and cocoa. All dried produce is then bagged and sold to either S & S Saco, the Bakovi Society, or Ballendi Plantations, from there it is graded and shipped to Rabaul.

Cocoa Crop Extension

13. Interest was expressed in the villages of Kila and Pabaga, to the possibility of setting aside a large area of ground for the planting of oil palms. At the time of the patrol I advised that they first would have to come to some agreement over the land, oil palm, unlike coconuts, would not be commercial if planted in small numbers at every corner of the village plantation. Later I discussed the matter with the R.D.O., pointing out that Ballendi Plantations adjoining, appeared to have no trouble getting seedlings from Koro, as well as an assured market. He explained to us,

-4-

9

ECONOMIC

General Rural Development

12. Judging by the number of four and five year coconut trees in the village plantations, rural development must have had its purple patch about 1966, because now it is virtually non-existent. The only large tracts of ground cleared in the last couple of years would be at the settlement areas, watched over by D.A.S.F. officers. On the construction side, the Council has been responsible for putting in the Peninsula, Ganemboku and Buluwara - Volupai roads, but with very little labour assistance from nearby villages. Self help up to now has consisted of the Council tractor and trailer, and perhaps material for culverting. The Bola people make it quite clear that for any physical work done, they expect to receive the full award rate.
13. The Council is also putting cement brick tanks into the villages at the rate of about five a year, and since 1969 has built large copra dryers at Bamba and Garili.

Activities of Development Departments

14. D.A.S.F. local officers patrol spasmodically through the census division during the year collecting cash crop information, but most of their advisory work is restricted to the settlement areas. Because of staff shortage, and the large area to be controlled, the R.D.O. is forced to spend most of his time patrolling down the coast to Gloucester or across to Bali/Witu, consequently the patrol received some complaints, especially from the Peninsula villages of Buludava and Bulumuri, about the apparent lack of attention. These two villages are interested in forming their own co-operative, but with the setback the Bakovi Marketing Society has just received, and the negative attitude of Co-operative officers towards this side of the Dag, there appears very little chance of their gaining approval. At present both villages use a Council owned outboard powered canoe to carry copra into Seetos at Talasea.

Processing and Marketing

15. Most processing at the village level is done by the sun drying or smoke method, however at both Bamba and Garili villages, the Council has installed twenty four long hot air dryers, housed in native material frames. Society members use the fermentaries at Namovo and Bamba to dry their copra and cocoa. All dried produce is then bagged and sold to either G & R Seeto, the Bakovi Society, or Wallendi Plantation, from there it is graded and shipped to Rabaul.

Cash Crop Extension

16. Interest was expressed in the villages of Kilu and Patanga, to the possibility of setting aside a large area of ground for the planting of oil palm. At the time of the patrol I advised that they first would have to come to some agreement over the land, oil palm, unlike coconuts, would not be commercial if planted in small numbers at every corner of the village plantation. Later I discussed the matter with the R.D.O., pointing out that Wallendi Plantation adjoining, appeared to have no trouble getting seedlings from Mosa, as well as an assured market. He explained to me,

16 cont.

and later a full meeting of the Council, the difficulties involved in maintaining and harvesting the oil palm, the biggest of which being the time factor in getting the fruit to the factory. Kilu village, a late starter in the Council, has always had difficulty finding tax money, and is casting about for ways to find revenue. I believe this interest should be kept in mind, and if at a later date methods are found to delay processing, or expedite delivery, the villagers should be approached, and asked if they still wish to continue with oil palm development.

Cash Labour

17.

It is estimated that \$130,000 is earned yearly by wage labour, mainly working for private construction, timber companies, and the Administration. With the present growth rate of Kimbe, this figure will be half as big again by next year.

18.

The health problem is now a major health problem, with malaria, and typhoid, is now only evident in one of the villages, and can be cleared up quickly with action. (The islands are at present, most of the population is infected).

19.

One had report of the growth of malaria, now seen the sudden incidence of malarial disease in the area. Apparently brought in from the Bougainville side by a number of local labour from Bougainville, it has spread through the Bougainville area, and isolated cases are even being reported at Bougainville Hospital, something which only occurred before when the area went through.

20.

For situation and starting of Aid Post see Appendix B. The Council follows with the recommendation of S.M.A. to construct a further Aid Post at this settlement.

Law and Order

21.

Talawa is a relatively quiet area, with a small rate of crime. For the year 1970-71, there were 21 District Court, and 200 local court cases.

Services provided by Government and Non-Government Agencies

22.

In Talawa, the Government is represented by P.M.S., (comprising the Hospital, S.M.A., S.M.A., Post and Telegraph Office, Control and Service Department, and the Bougainville area with Bougainville, and Bougainville is providing and maintaining, postal facilities, and medical services etc. The rest would be covered by Departments at Talawa.

Community Organization

23.

Established at Talawa, Bougainville, Bougainville, both Talawa and Talawa are included in the Bougainville area, and Talawa has an organized Bougainville. The Bougainville Development Officer is currently working in the Bougainville area, with Bougainville, Bougainville, and Bougainville, and approached have been only through the Council to get the backing of parents.

24.

Two girls, Bougainville and Bougainville, from Bougainville, will be sent to Bougainville Training Centre by the Bougainville for training as village assistants.

SOCIAL

Education

18. For enrollment and staff figures refer the Area Study. Now controlled by the D.E.B., education in the census division is only adequate. Bitokara and Kimbe have enough classrooms to accomodate pupils from Prep to Standard 6, but the rest will have to extend present facilities in preparation for the new High School at Kimbe. Along with this, teacher's housing is generall. of poor standard, and steps will need to be taken for all to be of permanent material construction, now that teachers have the choice of transfer each year. The Council has been approached in the matter, and is quite prepared to give both cash and material assistance, subject to the approval of the D.E.B.

Health

19. The Sakovi people appear to have no major health problems, even grille, once prevalent, is now only evident in one or two villages, and can be cleared up quickly with lotion, (+ Kaulongs are an exception, most of the adult population is infected).
20. One bad aspect of the growth of Kimbe, has been the sudden incidence of venereal disease in the area. Apparently brought in from the Hoskins side by a couple of local ladies from Rabaul, it has spread through the labour lines, and isolated cases are even being recorded at Talasea Hospital, something that only occurred before when the Army went through.
21. For situation and staffing of Aid Posts see Appendix D. The Council intends with the permission of P.H.D. to construct a further Aid Post at Bulu Settlement.

Law and Order


22. Talasea is a relatively quiet area, with a small rate of crime. For the year 1970 - 71, there were 29 District Court, and 259 Local Court cases.

Services provided by Government and Government Agencies

23. In Talasea, the Government is represented by P.H.D., (incorporating the Hospital), D.A.S.F., D.D.A., Post and Telegraphs, Malaria Control and Marine Department members, who supply the area with bank agencies, instruction in processing and marketing, postal facilities, and medical services etc. The rest would be covered by Departments at Kimbe.

Community Education

24. Established at Talasea is a Basketball Association, both Kimbe and Talasea are included in the Soccer Association, and Kimbe now has an organized Women's Club. The Community Development Officer is intending to introduce a Boy Scout movement to the area, with teachers from Ruango and Bitokara as leaders, and approaches have been made through the Council to get the backing of parents.
25. Two girls, Loma Bongi and Agatha Nuli, from local villages, will be sent to Aihoma Training Centre by the Council for training as welfare assistants.


S.G. COOPER
Assistant Patrol Officer

"APPENDIX B"

CENSUS OF CASH CROP OR PERMANENT ECONOMIC TREES - BOLA CENSUS DIVISION

<u>COCONUTS</u>			
<u>PLACE</u>	<u>MATURE</u>	<u>IMMATURE</u>	<u>NEW 69/70</u>
Bagum	1100	7045	-
Kunavavu	681	3635	10
Volupai	5360	11913	-
Buluwara	5070	9511	315
Woganakai	2066	6380	1368
Liapo	3568	5688	209
Bamba	1727	4754	73
Dire	2756	4625)	1696
Warou	4195	2022)	
Ruango	486	4338	90
Morokia	969	4725	400
Kilu	1445	2833	420
Kilungi	217	2312	56
Ganemboku	1370	7103	1850
Kumerake	2903	1064	-
Narunageru	908	1008	331
Bola	1033	2643	1380
Garili	1697	4431	1752
Patanga	1847	3507	405
Minda	436	2777	50
Kambili	4647	4111	359
Garu	3138	1290	172
Kandoka	769	920	135
Bulumuri	1498	6006	-
Buludava	2613	5941	1328
Pangalu	4874	5940	1564
Dami	1926	3603	370
TOTAL	59499	120125	14332

NUMBER OF GROWERS.....1250
 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GROWERS.....780.
 ESTIMATED PRODUCTION.....250 tons
 ESTIMATED PRODUCTION.....21.5 tons
 VALUE.....\$52,500
 VALUE.....\$10750

"APPENDIX B" continued

CENSUS OF CASH CROP OR PERMANENT ECONOMIC TREES - BOLA CENSUS DIVISION

<u>COCOA</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>MATURE</u>	<u>IMMATURE</u>	<u>NEW PLANTINGS</u>
Bamba		1217	847	-
Bagum		4977	1535	690
Bola		584	133	-
Buludava		-	-	-
Bulumuri		-	-	-
Buluwara		1350	1619	-
Dami		2666	3618	37
Warou/Drava		1464	299	-
Dire		1658	845	-
Garili		1142	2338	-
Canemboku		3394	1258	714
Kambili		2562	-	-
Kandoka		-	-	-
Kilu		843	311	32
Kumerake		242	877	19
Kumavavu		537	822	154
Kilungi		-	-	160
Liapo		1741	2535	-
Minda		1580	560	255
Morokea		-	-	385
Naranageru		300	400	30
Pangalu		524	518	-
Patanga		1451	421	82
Ruango		-	-	-
Volupai		2573	1397	-
Woganakai		731	1005	-
Warou		2754	1509	-
TOTAL		36432	22847	2558

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GROWERS.....780.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION.....21.5 tons

VALUE.....\$10750

"APPENDIX C"

"APPENDIX C"

VILLAGE COMMITTEES - BOJA CENSUS DIVISION

PERMANENT MATERIAL AID POSTS - BOJA CENSUS DIVISION

VILLAGE	COMMITTEE
Bamba	Waluka Pake
Bagum	Giru Baili
Bola	Gala Bara
Buludava	Mone Waluka
Bulumuri	Bulo Nuli
Buluwara	Bangsu Gambu
Bulu Settlement	Bego Bulo
Dagi Settlement	Joe Tiotam
Dami	Kui Sakap
Dire	Nuli Baki
Garili	Pupu Tareng
Ganemboku	Tangole Pake
Kambili	Meta Mara
Kandoka	Mangai Mali
Kilu	Kulu Nuli
Kumerake/Naranageru	Mone Reke
Kumavavu	Gare Tuka
Kilungi	Taroa Taroa
Liapo	Goru Dau
Minda	Baili Gare
Morokea	Wuri Bokona
Pangalu	Tangole Wakore
Pangalu Settlement	Kowi Wagelo
Patanga	Gorea Gare
Ruango	Linge Kodi
Volupai	Reu Kauna
Woganakai	Giru Tuka
Warou	Lalu Tangole
Narramatula	Bongi Mogu
Garu	Mara Lakame
Talasea Station	Johannes Torap

This year Talasea Council erected a permanent aidpost, to replace existing native material hospital. It is intended to follow up next year with one at Bulu Settlement, Buluwara, and Kumavavu.

3

"APPENDIX D"

PERMANENT MATERIAL AID POSTS - BOLA CENSUS DIVISION

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>AID POST ORDERLY</u>	<u>VILLAGES SERVED</u>	<u>ASSISTANCE</u>
Ruango	Nil	Served from Kimbe	-
Kimbe	Gare Itu	Kimbe, Kilungi, Ruango, Morokea	-
Patanga	Gambu Bambe	Patanga, Kilu, Garili	Very little.
Narunageru	From Hospital	Kumerake, Ganemboku, Dami, Narunageru	-
Bulumuri	Giru Vei	Bulumuri	Some food & transport.
Buludava	Eliakim Toule	Buludava	House and food.
Bagum	Vovola Bagin	Bagum, Minda and Kambili	House only, very little support from Minda and Kambili.
Kandoka	Valuka Gorea	Kandoka and Garu	House, no other assistance

This year the Tolasea Council erected a permanent material aidpost, to replace the existing native material hospital at Kandoka. It is intended to follow up next year with one at Bulu Settlement, supplying the Settlement, Buluwara, and Kamavavu.

21
/

Register

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WORK

"APPENDIX E"

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL

Reg. No. 0258 Sergeant B/C NUWONGET

First time away from the Station since arriving at Talasea. Proved experienced and capable, however further judgement was not possible, there being only one matter worthy of police attention, in the duration of the patrol. Recommended member have more patrol work.

CONDUCT: GOOD

DILIGENCE: GOOD

Reg. No. 2025 Constable WATORA

Proved a reliable patrol policeman, and a capable backstop for that part of the patrol which necessitated the return of Sergeant Nuwonget to Talasea.

CONDUCT: GOOD

DILIGENCE: GOOD

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of West New Britain Report No. Talasea No. 76 of 1970/71
Patrol Conducted by J.S. ARMSTRONG - Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled Kombe Census Division
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil
Natives 1 Projectionist DIES 2 Members RP&NGC
Duration—From 11/11/1970 to 21/11/1970 & 5/1/71 to 14/1/71
Number of Days 21
Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services /7/1970
Medical /19
Map Reference Fourmil of Garove
Objects of Patrol 1. Local Government Survey 2. Political Education
3. General Administration 4. Survey site of Kombe Base Camp.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

22/3/1971

A.T. Gaven
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund
.....
.....
.....

KORORORU.

67-17-21

1st September, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
KORORU.

TALAGA PATROL NO. 7 OF 1970/71.

Your reference is P/R. 7-70/71 of 17th February, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report
by Mr. J.S. Armstrong.

T. W. Lee
(T. W. LEE)
Secretary.

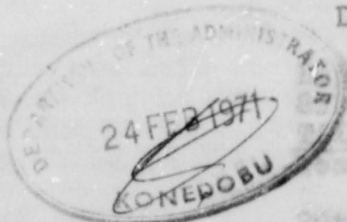
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-17-21

Talasea P/RNo.7/70-71

Our Ref: NF:SG

Dep't. of the Administrator



District Office,
Box 36,
KIMBE, W.N.B.

17th February, 1971.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA.

Talasea Patrol No. 7/70-71
Kombe Census Division No. 10

Receipt of Patrol Officer J.S. Armstrong's report on the above-mentioned patrol and your covering comments are acknowledged.

Your comments are pertinent, however, I doubt if the Administration have any intention of re-introducing personal tax, nevertheless the Kombe people must be made to realise their responsibility to the society as a whole. I propose that we should institute a programme designed at commencing a Council in the Kombe area before the end of 1972. As a first stage in this project a Community Education Course will be held at Kimbe for approximately 30 Village Officials from the Kombe from 13th to 23rd of March. You will be advised of full details by separate correspondence, however you should now take steps to advise the Luluais and Tultuls of the Course and their required attendance.

I agree there is more than enough money in the Division to provide the basic financial structure for a Council and a Co-operative Society if the people were amenable to the idea. We should be careful of criticism of other Departments - resources are limited and can only be directed to where the best results will be obtained. Until the Kombe people show a more progressive and co-operative attitude there is little the development Departments can do to assist.

In respect of a Base Camp site, proposals are now being put to the Department and you will be informed in due course, a final decision on the site will be made by myself or Deputy in conjunction with you.

Perhaps Mr. Armstrong's difficulties in communication has resulted in his rather derogatory opinion of the Kombe people. Officers of this Department are expected to be sympathetic and reserved in their dealings with the public. People are a product of their environment, and after only one visit to the area I feel Mr. Armstrong has been far too hasty in his judgment. I certainly do not approve or condone his selections of adjectives and in future he is to show more restraint. Slang is to be avoided.

The report provides a good picture of the situation in the Kombe, however in future Mr. Armstrong should check his work, spelling and typing errors are far too numerous.

Funded camping claim returned herewith for payment.

A.T. Carey
District Commissioner.

Enc.

C.C. The Secretary, go to school. Getting these through grades is something Department of the Administrator, Parents would not bring their children to Division of District Administration, half an hour canoe travel.
KONEPOBU.

DISTROFF

67-1-1

FBB

19
Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA,
West New Britain.

29th January, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
P.O. Box 36,
KIMBE.

TALASEA PATROL NO. 7-70/71

Forwarded herewith the above patrol report submitted by Mr. S. Armstrong, Patrol Officer on the recent follow-up patrol to the Kombe Census Division.

Mr. Armstrong has precisely given a very informative account of the people's attitude towards establishment of a Kombe Council and the existing factors which retard progress in the area. I will offer the following comments:-

1. Political- People dislike council because of taxation. They are quite happy to live as they are; they do not pay head-tax but can receive free health and education services, whilst those in the council receive same services but have the obligation to pay the council tax. This I feel seems an error for which the Administration has to try to remedy in ensuring that people in and outside the council must be taxed. The re-imposition of head-tax is recommended if people wish to oppose incorporation into Local Government Council.

The Kombe area lacks young leadership. Youngmen leave their villages to seek jobs in main centres and also to get away from the customs which involve 'dinaus', bride-price payment and sorcery. This leaves the village elders, very conservatives in outlook opposing new institutions and changes for the area and at the same time retain the traditional customs. If there are more youngmen in the village, new changes would likely occur.

It is likely that the present Member, Mr. J. Maneke may not be re-elected in the next House of Assembly election. I feel it is too late to moan now when the Member had been elected. All the kombes can hope for is the next election that if they wish to have a man from their area elected to the House, they all should only vote for their candidate. If they put up more than one candidate their votes would split and end up with the defeated candidates.

2. Economics. I still believe the area is loaded with money, despite their claim of having insufficient cash. Mr. Armstrong very well covered this topic in the report. The lack of D.A.S.F staff in the sub-district determined very poor attention to the isolated Kombe. However there could be more improvement made if the Agricultural Department starts to consider the local inhabitants instead of concentrating on the settlers (foreigners) and the settlements. The Co-operative section of the Department of Trade and Industry is no better. Negligence of these people by the Administration Departments sometimes gives rise to the cult movement or the opposition to the developments the Administration tries to impose in the later years. The trouble in Bougainville over the copper mine and the recent cult movement in the Kaliai area are two examples that I can think of.

3. Social- The need for more education for the children exists but the responsibility falls on the children, whether or not they wish to go to school. Getting them through grades is something again to the teachers. Parents would not bring their children to school if the school is only half an hour canoe travel.

They expect things are to be done for them but are not willing to help.

The belief on sorcery is very strong in the Kombe, but there has been complaints laid to take legal action on those who practise it but so far no one would come out to do so for fear he or she will have the charm casts on him or her. This sorcery belief takes a long while to die out.

4. Base Camp- As per Appendix 1, three sites have been proposed, but a chain-compass survey has yet to be carried out. This I suggest the ADO Lands at Kimbe should carry out at once. I feel that if the site is located and surveyed, the clearing of the Base will be carried out in April this year at the same time constructing a temporary house for the officer to be stationed there for three months to get the council survey started and makes more contact with the villagers.

The claims of Camping Allowance and the F.O.Js of Mr. Armstrong will be forwarded yours later.

The attached map is requested for photostat copies to be made at Headquarters.


F.B. Borok

a/Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

Sub-District Office,
TALASEA,
West New Britain.

9th November, 1970.

Mr. S. Armstrong,
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA.

Talasea Patrol No. 7-70/71 - Kombe C/D.

Please make necessary preparations for the Kombe Patrol. As discussed, your patrol will depart on 11th November, 1970, aboard the M.V. Garnet which will be returning to Gloucester from Vclupai on the aforesaid date. The boat will leave your patrol at NUTANAVUA village, which is the most western village in the Kombe Census Division.

Duration of your patrol is not to exceed five (5) weeks. Your patrol inteneries will be as follows:-

- (a) conduct political Education,
- (b) survey of the proposed Base Camp Site at the Emeline Bay, near POI.
- (c) and routine administration purposes.

Political Education, as you know, is one of the main roles for patrolling officers to carry out. As a guide in your political talks, I suggest you take with you a copy of the booklet called 'Towards a United Country' and the notes on 'Political Education Seminars' which you were given for the course held at Kimbe last week.

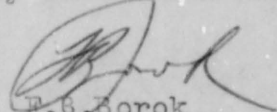
The Kombe area is still outside the council. The present attitudes towards Local Government Council vary, however you should spend two (2) days at least in each of the anti-council villages, talking to people particularly on the topic of Local Government Council.

Take a chain and compass with you for the survey of the proposed site of a Base Camp. Get the luluai of Poi to assist you in your land investigation and confer with the priest at Poi regarding local attitudes towards alienation of land etc. Do not start clearing the site, what is required is the survey and land investigation of (land owners).

Check previous village instructions issued by previous patrolling officers. Action should be taken to prosecute those who failed to implement the instructions.

You will take two Constables to accompany your patrol, also patrol advance. The boat will pick your patrol at Kandoka village, about the 8th December, 1970 for Talasea. Finally, you are reminded that your patrol reports must be drafted whilst on patrol to be ready for typing on your return.

I wish you a very successful and rewarding patrol.


P. B. Borok
a/ Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. D.C - Kimbe.

16
Sub District Office,
TALASEA.
22nd January, 1971

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
TALASEA.

TALASEA PATROL NO. 6 OF 1970/71

Herewith please find attached the report on the above patrol with maps and appendices. Claims for camping allowance are also attached.

Patrol Conducted by Patrol Officer J.S. ARMSTRONG

Area Patrolled was the KOMBE Census Division

Duration - 11/11/70 to 21/11/70 and from 5/1/71 to 14/1/71

A total of twenty one days.

For your information, comments and onforwarding.

Mon 16 Dec Departed KAPO 0800 arriving MULLAWANI 0850. Village inspection followed by minor complaints. Film and talks in afternoon and evening. Slept MULLAWANI
J.S. ARMSTRONG
PATROL OFFICER

Tues 17 Dec Departed MULLAWANI 0800 arriving MUKAKAU 0920. Village inspection carried out. Many minor complaints heard in afternoon. Films and talks given during the evening. Slept MUKAKAU

Wed 18 Dec Departed MUKAKAU 0845 arriving WOGENOGE 0915. Inspected village. Heard minor complaints in afternoon. Films and talks in evening. Slept WOGENOGE

Thurs 19 Dec Feeling very ill therefore decided to return to Talasea. Departed WOGENOGE 1015 arriving Catholic Mission POI 1430. Slept C.M. POI

Fri 20 Dec Departed C.M. POI 0930 by dingy arrived Ling Linga 2140. Contacted Talasea by radio. Slept Ling Linga

Sat 21 Dec Departed Ling Linga per M.V. Carus, arrived Talasea 1800. Reported to A.D.C.

1971

Tues 5 Jan Departed Volupai 1020 per M.V. Fox arriving Simalani 1700 and settled in. Complaints heard during evening. Slept Simalani

Wed 6 Jan Departed Simalani 0800 arriving GUMI ORLO, RANDEHI assembled at GUMI. Heard complaints and village inspection of GUMI. Talks on Local Government and Political Education given. Departed GUMI 1430 arriving Simalani 1930. Talks given during evening. Slept Simalani

PATROL DIARY

1970

- Wed 11 Dec Departed Volupai wharf per M.V. Garnet 1130. Arrived Linga Linga Plantation 1500. Slept Linga Linga
- Thur 12 Dec Departed Linga Linga 0600 M.V. Garnet, arriving NUTANAVUA 1130. Village inspection and minor complaints heard in afternoon. D.I.E.S. films from 1930 until 2030 followed by talks on Local Government and Political Education. Slept NUTANAVUA.
- Fri 13 Dec. Departed NUTANAVUA 0800 arriving TARAUA 1010. Village inspections of TARAUA and NUKUHU. Minor complaints heard in afternoon. Films and talks in evening. Slept TARAUA
- Sat 14 Dec Departed TARAUA 1000 arrived KAPO 1100. Village inspection and complaints heard in afternoon. Heavy rains caused cancellation of talks and films. Slept KAPO
- Sun 15 Dec Talks given on Local Government and Political Education during all of afternoon. Films and further talks given during evening. Slept Kape
- Mon 16 Dec Departed KAPO 0800 arriving MULIAGANI 0850. Village inspection followed by minor complaints. Films and talks in afternoon and evening. Slept MULIAGANI
- Tues 17 Dec Departed MULIAGANI 0800 arrived NUGAKAU 0920. Village inspection carried out. Many minor complaints heard in afternoon. Films and talks given during the evening. Slept NUGAKAU
- Wed 18 Dec Departed NUGAKAU 0845 arriving WOGEWOG 1015. Inspected village. Heard minor complaints in afternoon. Films and talks in evening. Slept WOGEWOG
- Thur 19 Dec Feeling very ill therefore decided to return to Talasea. Departed WOGEWOG 1010 arriving Catholic Mission POI 1430. Slept C.M. POI
- Fri 20 Dec Departed C.M. POI 0930 by dingy arrived Ling Linga Plantation 1210. Contacted Talasea by radio. Slept Linga Linga
- Sat 21 Dec Departed Linga Linga per M.V. Garua, arrived Talasea 1800. Reported to A.D.C.

1971

- Tues 5 Jan Departed Volupai 1030 per M.V. Tea arriving SUMALANI 1700 and settled in. Complaints heard during evening. Slept SUMALANI
- Wed 6 Jan Departed SUMALANI 0800 arriving GUHI 0850. RANGIHI assembled at GUHI. Heard complaints and village inspection of GUHI. Talks on Local Government and Political Education given. Departed GUHI 1430 arrived SUMALANI 1500. Talks given during evening. Slept SUMALANI

- 14
- Thur 7 Jan Departed SUMALANI 0700 per M.V. Toa. Arrived POI 0820. Settled in, inspected village and heard complaints. Talks with combined POI-MAKATI in evening. Slept POI.
- Fri 8 Jan Departed POI 0645 arrived MAKATI 0720. Inspected village and heard complaints. Departed MAKATI 0930 and proceeded to proposed Base Camp site. Two further sites inspected and returned POI 1645 Slept POI
- Sat 9 Jan Routine Administration and further talks with people. Slept POI
- Sun 10 Jan At E.M. POI and talks with father-in-charge. Slept POI
- Mon 11 Jan Departed POI 0830 arriving KALAPIAI 1140 after inspection of aid post at MOPUTU. Inspected village and heard complaints in afternoon. Talks held with combined KALAPIAI-VESSI people during the evening.
- Tues 12 Jan Departed KALAPIAI 1100 arrived TALONGONI 1155 Village inspected and complaints heard in afternoon. Talks given during evening. Slept TALONGONI
- Wed 13 Jan Departed TALONGONI 0630 arrived KOU 0840. Minor complaints heard and village inspected. Talks given Rest house destroyed during storm. Departed KOU 1230 arrived BAGUM (Bola C.D.) 1745. Slept BAGUM
- Thur 14 Jan Departed Bagum 0700, arriving Volupai wharf 1105. By vehicle to Talasea. Patrol stood down 1230.

INTRODUCTION

1. The purpose and aims of this patrol into the Kombe Census Division were as follows:-

- a) Follow up patrol to the Census-Area Study patrol No 1 carried out in July 1970.
- b) Political Education.
- c) Local Government Survey.
- d) To select the site of the proposed Kombe Base Camp
- e) General Administration.

2. With the exception of (d) all aims were achieved. For the report on the Kombe Base Camp site please refer to Appendix 1 and map.

3. Regrettably, this patrol was divided into two sections due to this officers illness which necessitated in my travelling to Rabaul for Medical Treatment. The first section of the patrol was from the 11th-21st of December during which the villages from NUTANAVUA to WOGWOG were covered. The second section from the 5th-14th of January covered the villages of SUMALANI to KOU.

4. As this was my first patrol on the New Guinea side, my knowledge of pidgin was such that on occasions, particularly early in the patrol, I had some trouble communicating with people. The assistance given to me by the accompanying members of the RP&NGC was most appreciated.

5. It was also noted by this officer the differences, sometimes subtle, sometimes outstanding, between Papuans and New Guineans both in customs and in attitudes towards their neighbours and the Government.

6. TOPOGRAPHY. The villages of the Division are, with the exception of TARAUA, NUKUHU and RANGIHI, situated on small islands ranging from a quarter of to one mile from the mainland. TAR AUA and NUKUHU are situated on the coast whilst RANGIHI is some two miles inland. As there are no supplies of fresh water found on the islands, the people are forced to travel to the mainland almost daily to collect fresh water. All gardens are found on the mainland.

7. The whole region stretches from KOU at the base of the Willaumez Peninsula to NUTANAVUA, near the Aria River in the west. The Whitman Ranges form the land border.

8. COMMUNICATIONS. This is done primarily by either sail canoes or Administration work boat. The M.V. Garnet carries out a bi-weekly service on its Talasea-Glousesthor run, providing outlets for mail and goods for Linga Linga Plantation, Silavuti Seventh Day Adventist Mission and the Catholic Mission at POI. A category "C" airstrip is situated at Linga Linga Plantation and is maintained by the manager of the Plantation. Talasea airstrip is still the main air transport base.

9. CLIMATE. With most of the West New Britain coast, the Kombe is affected by the December - March wet season and the April - November dry. During the recent storms experienced along the coast, a number of houses were destroyed by high seas and winds, and in the case of SUMALANI, the island was completely awash. No assistance was asked for by the people.

POLITICAL

10. As was stated in the introduction, two of the aims of the patrol were Local Government Survey and Political Education. The reference notes which were distributed during the Political Education Seminar held in Kimbe during November 1970 were of great value during the talks to the people on this patrol.

11. LOCAL GOVERNMENT. The enthusiasm of the people of the Kombe towards the establishment of a Local Government Council in their area has never been high. Since the last patrol into the Kombe in July 1970, the pro council factions and the indifferent groups have slowly bowed to the pressure of the anti council groups. The tactics used by the patrol was to firstly give a rather lengthy run down on council procedures, functions and what a council could do for the Kombe as a whole. Secondly, leave the people to discuss the situation for them selves. Thirdly, answer any questions that may be raised and finally take a vote on those who wanted a council and those who did not.

12. For a village by villages result, the following occurred:-
 NUTANAVUA - A very vocal discussion between pro and anti factions at some stages very heated. Numerous questions asked.
 25% for 75% against
 TARAUA & NUKUHU - Numerous questions put forward without any enthusiasm. Traditionally anti council.
 100% against in both villages
 MULIAGANI - Quite happy with luluai-tultul system. No questions asked. Was as though they didn't wish to hear about the whole affair.
 100% against.
 NUGAKAU - More interest shown but only from pro council supporters. A few serious vocal exchanges. Could swing with a great deal of effort.
 30% for 70% against.
 Traditionally anti council. Completely bored. No questions asked.
 100% against. Above for WOGWOG.
 GUHI - RANGIHI - SUMALANI - The same as WOGWOG
 100% against.
 POI-MAKATI - A lot more questions asked and a lot more time spent with the people due to period spent at the village. All without much luck. A lot could swing.
 10% for 90% against.
 KALAPIAI - VESSI - A great number of questions asked by the pro council groups and boredom and ridicule of councils by the anti group.
 20% for 80% against - Vessi
 10% for 90% against - Kalapiai
 TALONGONI - Almost made this officer happy. Great deal of interest.
 75% for 25% against.
 KOU - A "if the rest want it we want it, and if they don't, we don't" attitude. Must be assessed as a 50-50 chance.
 KAPO - All completely in favour of council
 100% for

It can therefore be established that a total of 27% of the people want a council while 73% do not. A great deal of work will be needed to swing the anti council group over.

13. The questions and statements on tax were the most frequent. Examples of these were:-

- a) The tax will be too high.
- b) The money will go to the government
- c) How will we get the money, we are poor people? (quite usual)
- d) What will the council do with the money, will it help us?

etc.

These questions were answered, but it was very tempting to reply, especially to questions such as (c) with "Why don't all the people of the Kombe get together and write two books. One called the ART OF SPIVING, which would sell well all over the world and the other entitled "Kiap Baiting" which would be of Territory wide interest. You would make a fortune from the royalties". But I did not.

14. One of the more educated gentlemen came forth with this statement. "The Australian Administration is trying to establish a democratic government in this country. Democracy is freedom of choice. We choose not to have a council" To this I answered with "A democracy also means people working together. If the Kombe lags behind, it is putting more pressure on other people of the Territory". This I'm afraid fell on deaf ears.

15. Others yet pointed out the shortcomings of the Talasea council and that they don't want this to happen to the Kombe council should it be established. There have even been claims that some of the Bola's have appalled the Kombeis for having resisted councils for so long. If this is true it has not helped the cause and it has also built up the already large Kombe self esteem.

16. Yet another complaint is that previous officers have never told them of the council or its functions. This is very hard to believe and must be explained away as typical Kombe "fashion".

17. A lot of inference was put by the patrol on the fact that the Kombe is slowly being left behind. There was of course at only a few nodding heads in agreement. Even a little biblical "God helps those who help themselves" didn't cause much flutter.

18. In concluding this section I feel that it must be stated once again that it will be a deal of work needed and a long hard process to gain the people's support of a council and even more work once a council is established to prove to the Kombe that it was a good move.

19. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. The people are aware of the basic functions of the House of Assembly primarily through previous Patrols, pre election talks in 1964 and 1968 and from radio broadcasts from Rabaul. A small percentage new the number seats in the House and of the Ministerial Members and their functions.

20. MEMBER - HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. The Member for Talasea, Mr John MANEKE M.H.A., has not visited the Kombe area since his election to the House. To those Kombeis who care, this is a great slight on the area and at present their Member is not very popular.

21. POLITICAL EDUCATION. As Political Education was one of this patrol's main aims, the patrol took with it and used quite extensively the following aids:-

- a) Towards A United Country
- b) Notes from the Local Officers Political Education Course held September 1970.
- c) Definitions of common political terms.

22. Thankfully the people took a little more interest in the Political talks than they did of the Local Government talks. Therefore more questions were asked of the Patrol and were answered.

23. On a number of occasions the Political talks were led back to the theme of Local Government but more often than not this ploy failed to have any great effect.

24. This interest in the Political Education, although accepted more than the Local Government talks, still conveyed the Kombe "I'm alright Jack" attitude. Yet even when questions were asked, and a semblance of interest shown, this officer still felt that the people were aware of the approaching self government and independence, but that it would not particularly bother them. If it comes it comes attitude.

This is a surprising point considering the number of people who commute between the Kombe and Rabaul, the number who have returned to the area after working with CRA in Bougainville and from other jobs in the Territory and those who have frequently listen to the radio.

25. Once again, a great deal of work and time will have spent in an effort to create a political awareness in the Kombe.

27. There was, at the time of the patrol, one trade store operating at IALAGOMI village. The only goods offered for sale at that time were small quantities of rice and sugar. These were purchased by the patrol. The owner stated that he was expecting another load of goods within the next month or so. Most goods are sold at 100% profit plus freight.

28. ACTIVITIES OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS. With the assistance of a \$300 Development Bank loan, a copra dryer was completed during November at KAPO village. This project was initiated in May 1970 but was continually delayed by the refusal of the village people to exert themselves to gather sand and gravel and bring it to the site. This is evidently a typical Kombe trait. The finished product only materialized when the Development officer spent a week at the village to supervise the work.

29. This supervision of the KAPO copra dryer was part of the D.A.S.F. patrol which visited the Kombe in November-December 1970. The Officer also checked the cases which were imported from the Ball-Vitu group. As yet no success can be gauged.

30. There at present no Co-operative Society in the area due mainly to the lack of interest. The people are quite prepared to use the Tailaga Co-operative of the Copra Marketing Board in Rabaul.

31. It seems that the lack of drive and enthusiasm in either self help or in assistance of D.A.S.F. Officers has been the main cause for the lack of economical development in the Kombe.

32. PROCESSING AND MARKETING. Each village has built a small bush materials copra dryer. It seems that copra is only produced when the need for cash arises. Admittedly there are some individuals who continually make and sell copra. These people are mostly from NUTANAWA and KAPO villages.

33. When the urge to produce arises, the copra is sold to one of the following places:

- a) Linga Linga Plantation
- b) Inaki Plantation (Kallai C.O.)
- c) Tailaga Co-operative Society
- d) Copra Marketing Board - Rabaul.

For those who sell to the latter markets, the copra is shipped by coastal vessel to Rabaul or by Administration workboat to Tailaga. A maximum uplift of copra from the Kombe in any one trip would amount to not more than 30 bags.

34. NEW ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Linga Linga Plantation is the only self-sufficient development in the area. The Plantation is managed by Mr. E. Ravennah. This enterprise would export 300 tons of copra per annum. It also offers a market for locally produced copra.

ECONOMIC

26. **RURAL DEVELOPEMENT.** There is no real rural developement in the Kombe. The lack of roads due to the positioning of the villages on islands, plus the non-existence of a council in the area has not created a need for funds and therefore has limited somewhat, the inflow of money and developement in the Division.

27. There was, at the time of the patrol, one trade store operateing at TALONGONI village. The only goods offered for sale at that time were small quantities of rice and sugar. These were purchased by the patrol. The owner stated that he was expecting another load of goods within the next month or so. Most goods are sold at 100% profit plus freight.

28. **ACTIVITIES OF DEVELOPEMENT DEPARTMENTS.** With the assistance of a \$500 Developement Bank loan, a copra dryer was completed during November at KAPO village. This project was initiated in May 1970 but was continually delayed by the refusal of the village people to exert themselves to gather sand and gravel and bring it to the site. This is evidently a typical Kombe trait. The finished product only materialised when the Developement officer spent a week at the village to supervise the work.

29. This supervision of the KAPO copra dryer was part of the D.A.S.F. patrol which visited the Kombe in November-December 1970. The Officer also checked the cacao which was imported from the Bali-Viyu group. As yet no success can be gauged.

30. There at present no Co-operative Society in the area due mainly to the lack of interest. The people are quite prepared to use the Talasea Co-operative of the Copra Marketing Board in Rabaul.

31. It seems that the lack of drive and enthusiasm in either self help or in assistance of DASF Officers has been the main cause for the lack of economical developement in the Kombe.

32. **PROCESSING AND MARKETING.** Each village has built a small bush materials copra dryer. It seems that copra is only produced when the need for cash arises. Admittedly there are some individuals who continually make and sell copra. These people are mostly from NUTANAVUA and KAPO villages.

33. When the urge to produce arises, the copra is sold to one of the following places.

- a) Linga Linga Plantation
- b) Iboki Plantation (Kaliai C.D.)
- c) Talasea Co-Operative Society
- d) Copra Marketing Board - Rabaul.

To those who sell to the latter markets, the copra is shipped by coastal vessel to Rabaul or by Administration workboat to Talasea. A maximum uplift of copra from the Kombe in any one trip would amount to not more than 30 bags.

34. **NON INDIGENOUS DEVELOPEMENT.** Linga Linga Plantation is the only non-indigenous developement in the area. The Plantation is managed by Mr E. Ravenswood. This enterprise would export 500 tons of copra per annum. It also offers a market for locally produced copra.

SOCIAL

35. EDUCATION. This is another facet of life that the Kombe does not particularly concern himself with. Their attitude seems to be let the schools come to us for we won't go to the schools. This is not such a broad statement as I feel sure that this is the general feelings of the majority of the people. They feel that they are justified in this line of thought as, with the large percentage of people living on islands, the hour or half hour trip to the schools by canoe is just too much effort for themselves or their children.

36. To counteract this line of thought the SDA and Catholic Missions have constructed schools on each of the islands or village under a pastor or catechist to teach lessons to prep and standard one. This, as the Father-in-charge of the Catholic Mission stated, is to give the children a thirst for knowledge. So far, he also said, this has not entirely been a success.

37. Truancy is a large problem in the area and is not always the children's fault. The Kombe is an habitual wanderer, and when the parents leave on a trip the child must either accompany them or starve. For should the child stay in the village under the guardianship of another family, the parents are immediately in debt and thus another case of "dinau" occurs.

38. After discussions with the father in charge, the attempted to instill into the people the advantages of education. This was received the Kombe way.

39. There are two main schools in the Division. The S.D.A. school at Silavuti Mission and the C.M. school at POI. Both schools during 1970 taught to standard 5, and it is endowed that standard 6 will be taught at POI during 1971. Last year a combined total of 400 students (on and off) attended both schools, with approx. 30% boarding.

40. During 1970 six students attended the S.D.A. High School at Kambubu near Rabaul, whilst five from the Catholic Mission attended either St. Marys High School or Kerevat High School. There is one student attending the Technical Institute in Lae.

41. It can also be added that only 10% of the students in the area are females.

42. HEALTH. Sorcery plays a big part in the lives of the Kombe. If a person is ill or injured the local sorcerer is consulted first and only if this is to no avail (which from all reports this is fairly constant) is the patient sent or brought to the hospital at Talasea. This is usually by Admin. Workboat. The more westerly villages at times use the Kaliai Mission hospital.

43. There is an Administration aid post at MOPUFU, a Kalāpiāi hamlet at the top of Emeline Peninsula and Mission aid posts at SILAVUTI and POI. All are adequately stocked to treat minor ills and injuries.

44. The Hospital Orderly who accompanied the patrol during the first period treated nearly eighty people for tropical ulcers, hook worm and Scabbies. Only two cases of Grilly were observed by the patrol.

45. LAW AND ORDER. The Kombe is generally a law abiding person and most disputes are settled by the village officials. Apart from a multitude of debt complaints there were only four other complaints brought to the notice of the patrol. Three were dealt with arbitrarily while the fourth was heard by the Local Court Talasea.

46.

46. Debt is a traditional way of Kombe life, and numerous claims of outstanding debts were brought before the patrol. Once again these disputes are attempted to be settled by village officials but the people prefer to bring them towards to D.D.A. Officers. All complaints were settled or postponed to be brought forward to the next patrol.

47. GOVERNMENT SERVICES. The Government provides the aid post at MOPUTU, the bi-weekly coastal vessel service and has distributed four radio receivers. These provided radios plus a total of 41 enables every village to listen to broadcasts from Rabaul, Daru and Wewak.

48. CULT AND UNREST. Since cult on VESSI died nearly two years ago there has been no cult or unrest in the area. The recent cult which emerged in the neighbouring Kaliai Area has had no effect on the Kombe.

49. MISSIONS. There are two active Missions in the area. They are the Seventh Day Adventists with their base at Silavuti and the C.M. at POI. Both stations have schools and small aid posts. In each village there is either a Catholic catechist or an SDA pastor or both.

50. Denominational Divisions are 60-40 in favour of the Catholics.

51. COMMUNITY EDUCATION. There are no womens clubs or youth activities operating in the area.

52. My final comments on the social attributes of the Kombies is this. These people are so well versed in the ways of conning that they would cause the the Australian conman, who are well renowned for their art, to blush with shame.

CONCLUSION

53. To summarise, this patrol established that the majority of the people of the Kombe do not want a Local Government Council and this means a great deal of contact with the people will be needed to convince them that they need a council. Political Education will have to be worked hand in hand with councils.
54. This officers opinion of the Kombe after his first dealings with them is that they are liars, cheats, commenand cronicaly lazy. They are also a proud people and it is this vein that I feel the attack should be carried.
55. All in all an interesting patrol.

APPENDIX 1

PROPOSE BASE CAMP --- KOMBE CENSUS DIVISION

1. One of the aims of this patrol was to mark the site of the selected position for the above Base Camp. On inspection of the site, it was found to be not as good as was reported. Two other sites were inspected and comments on these are noted. No markings were made but will be done on the next patrol as soon as a decision on the site is made. Sketches of the area are attached.
2. SITE NO.1 - Original site
 - a) Bad reef position, the closest passage for vessels being 30 yards from high rock face.
 - b) There is a dispute over the ownership of the land between the villages of KALAPIAI and POI. Kalapiai wish to sell the land to collect the compensation on approx. 400 mature and 100 immature coconut trees on the site. (This was admitted at Kalapiai after the patrol being informed at Poi)
 - c) The soil is of a red clayish type which after a week of dry weather was still very sticky. There was no coronos noticed.
 - d) Swamps (mangrove) covering nearly 40% of the area and at places comes within 10 yards of the shore line.
 - e) The general lay of the land is bad, ranging from very flat at the shore line (two foot above high water mark) and for twenty yards inland and then sharp rising hillocks.
 - f) No fresh water available.
 - g) There is no protection from winds or heavy seas. The recent storms which swept the area caused the sea to run some 20 yards inland.
3. SITE NO.2
 - a) Possesses a reasonable passage to within twenty yards of the shore line.
 - b) Has a ten yard mangrove fringe.
 - c) is flat, a little too flat.
 - d) not very well protected from the elements, but a little better than site 1.
 - e) Good water supply about one mile from shore line.
4. SITE NO. 3
 - a) A good passage about 15 yards from shore.
 - b) 10 yards of mangroves to be cut away.
 - c) Good topography, with land rising slightly from shore for about 50 yards then small hills.
 - d) Excellent source of fresh water 1/4 mile from shore.
 - e) Reasonably well protected from the weather.
 - f) Proximity to the C.M. Mission.
 - g) Good road potential to the C.M. Mission, to S.D.A. Mission Silavuti and thence on to Linga Linga airstrip.

APPENDIX 2

D.I.E.S. FILMS

Projectionist - T. Nandaly

1. These films were used extensively during the first half of the patrol and created a great deal of interest amongst the people. The films were shown as a curtain raiser to the talks on Local Government and Political Education.

2. The initial selection of films were of not the best quality but more films of pertinent information were delivered to the patrol at Koro. The projectionist did not accompany the patrol during the second period due to the high winds that were prevalent prior to the patrol departure. This officer felt that the risk would be too great to chance moving the equipment in canoes during high winds.

3. The films shown by the patrol were:-

- | | |
|------------|---|
| NUTANAVUA- | a) PNG News |
| | b) District Commissioner |
| TARAU- | |
| NUKUHU- | as above |
| KAPO- | a) Sailor |
| | b) Introduction to Australia |
| | c) Why not you? |
| | d) D.C. |
| MULIAGANI | a) Introduction to Australia |
| | b) Towards Unity |
| | c) Your L.G.C. |
| MUGAKAU | a) 1964 Elections |
| | b) Political Development as at 1 May 1961 |
| WOGWOG | a) 1964 Elections |
| | b) Towards Unity. |

APPENDIX 3

POLICE REPORT.

Const 1/c Sowsoon.

Has patrolled the area before. A very helpful and trustworthy policeman. Conduct excellent.

Const

Pasika

Has patrolled the Kombe many times and was of great assistance. Conduct excellent.

Jan 63

Jan 63

KOMBE CENSUS DIVISION



- LEGEND (MOVEMENT)
- > WORKBOAT
 - > CRANE
 - +++> WORKBOAT
 - > CRANE
- STAGE I
- STAGE II

SCALE 1" = 4 miles

J. S. H. ARMSTRONG

PAROLE OFFICER

25 JAN 1971

A hand-drawn map of a coastal area. The map shows a coastline with several inlets and a bay. A large area is labeled 'KORBI' in bold capital letters. Another area, possibly a smaller bay or inlet, is also labeled 'KORBI'. A dotted area is shown within the larger 'KORBI' area. A line of small circles or dots runs along the coast. The map is drawn on a piece of paper with a grid pattern.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of West New Britain Report No. Talasea No. 9 of 1970/71

Patrol Conducted by J.S. ARMSTRONG Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Witu Islands of the Bali Witu Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 2 Members of the R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 14/4/1971 to 27/4/1971

Number of Days Fourteen

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services /12/1970

Medical/19.....

Map Reference Fourmil WITU Milinch GAROVE

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration Political Education

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

24/5/1971

H.T. Carey
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

FJM:IT

67-17-28

KONEDOBU.

16th August, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
KIMBE.

TALASEA PATROL NO. 9 OF 1970/71.

Your reference is 9-70/71 of 21st May,
1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of
abovementioned Patrol Report by Mr. J.S. Armstrong.

T.W.C.
(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

A.T. Carey

67-17-28
13



Talasea Patrol Report
No. 9-70/71
NFF:SG

Talasea Patrol
Report No.9-70,

District Office,
Box 36,
KIMBEI,
WEST NEW BRITAIN.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA.

21st May, 1971.

Talasea Patrol Report No. 9-70/71

Thank you for Mr. Armstrong's Report on his patrol to
Witu Islands and your covering comments.

It is pleasing to receive an up to date Patrol Report. The
attitude of the Witu people towards the Bali-Witu Council is disturbing
and will be taken up with the District Local Government Officer.
In actual fact the Rural Health Centre was constructed by the
Department of Health and not by the Council, and in relation to the
Airstrip at Langu the Bali-Witu Council have not committed any
financial assistance. The Witu people themselves have done a
tremendous amount of work in the preparation of the strip and
Rural Development Funds have been allocated for the hire of equipment
to complete this work. In fact I consider the Witu people have
a legitimate complaint. However, it would be disappointing if
a split occurred in the Council in view of the past support from
this area, and every effort should be made to keep the Bali-Witu
Council as a combined and viable unit.

Mr. Armstrong's Political Education Programme appears to have
been well received and successful and should be followed up at
regular intervals. A Seminar for Mission Teachers, Rural Health
Centre Staff and perhaps interested European Planters would be
of value during the course of the next Patrol.

In respect of the Witu Airstrip, it is anticipated that purchase
of the land will be made within the next few weeks and currently
we have offers from three equipment owners to move a 'dozer to
Witu to carry out the work. It is hoped that actual construction
work will commence within a month.

In respect to the road through Lambe the major obstacle to
the allocation of Rural Development Funds has been overcome in that
Burns Philp Pty. Ltd. have agreed that the road should pass through
their freehold land and the matter has again been taken up with
the Secretary, Department of Transport.

The economy of the area is reasonably sound although basically
on copra and would support a higher tax rate than the present \$6.00
per annum.

Mr. Armstrong has obviously enjoyed his patrol and has submitted
an interesting report.

Camping Allowance claim is returned herewith for payment.

A.T.Carey,
District Commissioner.

Enc.

MINUTE: NFF:SG 21st May, 1971.
The Secretary, Department of the Administrator, KONEDOBU.
For your perusal and comments please.

Enc.

A.T. Carey
A.T. Carey

DISTROFF

67-1-5

Sub-District Office,
TALASEA,
West New Britain.

17th May, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
P.O. Box 36,
KIMBE.

TALASEA PATROL NO. 9-70/71

Forwarded here a claim of camping allowance together with the report on the above patrol, submitted by Mr. S. Armstrong, Patrol Officer.

The report is very informative and I consider Mr. Armstrong did successfully completed the aims of his patrol. I shall offer the following comments:-

1. Introduction-

The census figures for the current financial year was done by a patrol which was conducted by Mr. C. Rawlings in November December, 1970. Figures are in process of being completed by the Officer concerned.

2. Local Government.

I think that it is the job of the Council Adviser to direct the Councillors to ensure that consideration is given to the demands of the minority group in the council. It is not advisable that there should be a separate council for the Witu Islands, as this would really too costly for the people to run it. People at Witu should realize that the Council has provided them services - one Rural Health Centre, one aid-post, 8 well-pumps and two copra driers. The establishment of the proposed air-strip at Langu, by assistance from the Rural Development Fund, will be another major project which the council will undertake, to help the people.

The councillor from Balangori lost respect from his electors because he had involved himself in the village riot, that instead of easing the situation, he got himself involved. I do not think it will be a loss to get him off from his councillorship. He should resign and have another man in his place.

3. House of Assembly

I feel that much cannot be said of the lack of visit by the present Member. People should try to find their own men to contest in the next House of Assembly's election. If I can recall rightly, it was the votes of the Bali/Witu people that put the present Member in the House. People are now aware of their error and that they surely will vote for their men in future House of Assembly elections.

4. Economic

Mr. Armstrong fully covered this section in his report. It appears people or local growers do not have much problem about marketing their produce with the plantations and Mission around. That even employment is not difficult to find locally.

5. Map- It is requested that 4 photostat copies be made for future uses.

For

For your information please.

a/Assistant District Commissioner.

[Handwritten signature]



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM DISTROFF
Telephone
Our Reference 67-1-6
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA,
West New Britain.

26th February, 1971.

Mr. S. J. Armstrong,
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA.

Talasea Patrol No. 9-70/71

As advised, you will conduct a patrol to the Witu Island. Please make necessary preparation to depart on 13th April, 1971 aboard the M.V. Aria for Witu. Duration of your patrol will be two weeks and the purpose of your patrol will be as follows:-

- conduct political education as well as checking what effect on the people with previous talks held;
- investigate the theft on the Ilia Plantation;
- check village instructions issued by the previous officers regarding village sanitation
- and routine administration.

If possible try to spend a night at each village to ensure a closer contact would indicate our interest with the locals, as well as their confiding with the Administration.

Following your investigation on the theft at the Ilia Plantation, suspects should be sent to Talasea for court proceeding or to Kimbe for District Court hearing if the amount involved is more than \$200. As you have no magisterial power, any court cases you may encounter, should also be sent to Talasea. However, any minor complaints parties to the dispute wish to settle among themselves in the presence of an officer, let them do so.

At Langu Plantation, as per file 62-3-50, enquire for the dependants of the deceased, POPO - AINTARI with the Manager, Mr. D. Doyle, who knows about the deceased. When the dependants are located, take their names, age and their relationship with the deceased for the Certificate of Dependency to be submitted.

Check our files- 37-3-4, 89-4-2, 28-42 and 62-3-50 which deal with some matters needed to be carried out on Witu. Take with you two constables and a patrol advance.

I wish you a very successful patrol.

F.B. Borok
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. District Commissioner,
KIMBE.

PATROL DIARY

Sub District Office,
TALASEA.
6th May, 1971.
M.V. Aria 1530.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
TALASEA.

5 Apr. Arrived Balongori Mission wharf 0600.
By motor canoe to LAMA village, arriving 0820.
Village inspected.
By landrover to N'DOLLE, arriving 1145. Inspected
village and heard minor complaints.
Slept N'DOLLE

FRI Talasea Patrol Report No. 9 of 1970/71 investigation in morning.
complaints from LAMA

Please find enclosed three copies of the above Patrol Report with
claims for camping allowance for myself.

For your information please,

SAT 17 Apr. Departed N'DOLLE 0730 by foot, arriving LAMBE 0920.
Inspected village and heard minor complaints. Talk
with councillor re council activities. Night
administration.
Slept LAMBE.

J.S. ARMSTRONG
Patrol Officer

SUN 18 Apr. Sunday morning observed. Talk with people re political
education from 1300 to 1600. Received word that the
Manager Ningau Plantation required police assistance
over labour problems. By dingy to Ningau and talks
with labourers.
Slept Ningau Plantation.

MON 19 Apr. Talks in morning with labourers and by dingy to PIDU
and rejoined patrol. Inspection of Rural Aid Post
and PIDU village and minor complaints heard.
To Langu Plantation for talks with Manager and
returned PIDU.
Slept PIDU.

TUES 20 Apr. 0730 to 1100, talks on political education.
Departed PIDU 1130 by dingy, arriving KURAVU, Mundon,
1215. To Ningau Plantation and return 1550. Inspected
village and heard minor complaints.
Political education talks during evening.
Received telegram from DISCOM Kimbe re Bali investigation.
Slept KURAVU.

WED 21 Apr. Morning by dingy to Langu Plantation for radio with
D.D.C. Returned KURAVU early afternoon.
To KOREI, arriving 1400. Village inspection, minor
complaints and political education talks.
Thence to KARRAMATTA, arriving 1800. SILENGI and GORU
villagers combined for political Education talks.
Departed 2015 arriving KURAVU 2030.
Slept KURAVU.

THUR 22 Apr. Departed KURAVU by canoe 0845 arriving PIDU 1015.
Myself to Langu Plantation for radio with A.D.C.
rest of patrol to BALONGORI No. 1. Rejoined
patrol in afternoon. Village inspection and minor
complaints heard.
Slept BALONGORI No. 1

FRI 23 Apr. Political Education talks.
Slept BALONGORI No. 1.

SAT 24 Apr. Departed BALONGORI No.1 0900 arriving BALONGORI No. 2 1145
Village inspected and minor complaints.
To Catholic Mission in afternoon for talks with Fr-I-C
Political education at night.
Slept BALONGORI No. 2.

9

PATROL DIARY

- SUN 25 Apr. Sunday observed.
- WED 14 Apr. Departed Talasea per M.V. Aria 1530.
- THUR 15 Apr. Arrived Balongori Mission wharf 0600. Bali Island
 By motor canoe to LAMA village, arriving 0820.
 Village Inspected.
 By landrover to N'DOLLE, arriving 1145. Inspected
 village and heard minor complaints. type for investigation.
 Slept N'DOLLE mark and slept on board.
- FRI 16 Apr. To Ilia Plantation for police investigation in morning.
 Afternoon spent hearing minor complaints from LAMA
 and POTPOT Villages.
 Political Education tlks with combined N'DOLLE, LAMA
 and POTPOT villagers during evening.
 Slept N'DOLLE.
- SAT 17 Apr. Departed N'DOLLE 0730 by foot, arriving LAMBE 0920.
 Inspected village and heard minor complaints. Talk
 with councillor re council activities. Routine
 administration.
 Slept LAMBE.
- SUN 18 Apr. Sunday morning observed. talks with people re political
 education from 1300 to 1600. Received word that the
 Manager Ningau Plantation required police assistance
 over labour problems. By dingy to Ningau and talks
 with labourers.
 Slept Ningau Plantation.
- MON 19 Apr. Talks in morning with labourers and by dingy to PIDU
 and rejoined patrol. Inspection of Rural Aid Post
 and PIDU village and minor complaints heard.
 To Langu Plantation for talks with Manager and
 returned PIDU.
 Slept PIDU.
- TUES 20 Apr. 0730 to 1100, talks on political education.
 Departed PidU 1130 by dingy, arriving KURAVU, Munda, 1215.
 To Ningau Plantation and return 1550. Inspected
 village and heard minor complaints.
 Political education talks during evening.
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 Myself to Langu Plantation for radio with A.D.C.
 rest of patrol to BALONGORI No. 1. Rejoined
 patrol in afternoon. Village inspection and minor
 complaints heard.
 Slept BALONGORI No. 1
- FRI 23 Apr. Political Education talks.
 Slept BALONGORI No. 1.
- SAT 24 Apr. Departed BALONGORI No.1 0900 arriving BALONGORI No. 2 1045
 Village inspected and minor complaints.
 To Catholic Mission in afternoon for talks with Fr-I-C
 Political education at night.
 Slept BALONGORI No. 2.

SUN 25 Apr. Sunday observed.
Slept BALONGORI No. 2

MON 26 Apr. Departed Garove Island 0815, arriving Bali Island wharf on board M.V. Klaus at 1150.
To Nigilani Base Camp for talk with police.
Thence to UNEA Catholic Mission for talk with Fr. -I-C. To PENEATAKETINARAVE village for investigation.
Returned to wharf and slept on board.

TUES 27 Apr. Departed Bali wharf 0600 arriving Volupai wharf 1320. By vehicle to station. Patrol stood down 1445.

mile area. has three villages and one plantation, while both Siligani and Gory have one village each, the two villages owning the whole island.

Island. Islet Bali-Witu Council is administered from Nigilani Base Camp on Bali Island. Communication with the Witu Government Office is by a three weekly Administration traveler service from either Bali or Talsora. Other shipping communications are by privately owned coastal vessels of which there is an average of two per week calling into the group. The only airstrip in the Census Division is on Bali, however, plans for an airstrip on Garove Island, near Lagoa plantation, are progressing. (See Economic Section)

4. All the islands of the Witu group were formed by volcanic action, therefore giving the area the rich volcanic loam soils which is the main reason for the high agricultural output which the islands enjoy. The most visible of the great volcanic period can be seen in the harbour of Garove. The harbour is a volcanic crater with the southern wall breached, giving it a horseshoe appearance. The result is a very deep and well protected harbour. Steep rock walls of up to 500 feet surround the harbour, and with the exception of a few higher peaks, the outer volcanic walls gradually slope to the flat fertile plains on the seaward side.

5. The vegetation of the group is now practically under coconuts and crops, both plantation and village. The natural vegetation is only found in the higher areas of the islands and is mainly rain forest with an abundance of secondary cover vegetation.

6. The population of the Witu Group is:-

Local 2129 - 1969 figures (1570' unavailable)
Contract labour 325
European 8

INTRODUCTION

1. The Witu Group of islands are part of the Bali-Witu Census Division and are members of the Bali-Witu Local Government Council. The group consists of the islands of GAROVE, MUNDUA, SILENGI and GORU and are found approximately 70 mile N.N.W. of Talasea Station, and 28 mile N.E. of Bali (Unca) island.
2. Garove Island is the largest of the group with seven villages and four Plantations sharing its approximate 35 square mile area. Mundua Island, six miles to the west of Garove has three villages and one Plantation, while both Silengi and Goru have one village each, the two villages owning the whole island.
3. The Bali-Witu Council area is administered from NIGILANI Base Camp on Bali Island. Communication with the Witus by Government Officers is by a three weekly Administration trawler service from either Bali or Talasea. Other shipping communications are by privately owned coastal vessels of which there is an average of two per week calling into the group. The only airstrip in the Census Division is on Bali, however, plans for an airstrip on Garove Island, near Langu Plantation, are progressing. (See Economic Section)
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5. The vegetation of the group is now practically under coconuts and cocoa, both Plantation and village. The natural vegetation is only found in the higher areas of the islands and is mainly rain forest with with an abundance of secondary cover vegetation.
6. The population of the Witu Group is:-

Local	2129 - 1969 figures (1970) unavailable
Contract labour	325
European	8

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

These people of the area are fully aware of the existence of the House of Assembly and their own positions. A number knew the approaching 1970 general elections, while a few still knew of the more later developments in the House due to the number of radio receivers in the area, such as how they could get their own representative into the House were brought forward and explained. A great deal of time was spent on explaining the local boundaries and how the House works, and what the people felt that a member could do in the House. It was upon this consultation that the local member was well known and how they could get their representative into the House. They are a small area and the people felt that they deserved to have their own representative in the House. There were some people who were not sure of the House, but they could see their own representative in the House. This was through the explanation of the House and how it works.

POLITICAL EDUCATION

Political Education was one of the major aims of the patrol. A great deal of time was spent on this, the talks were held

POLITICAL

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

7. The Witu Group, as stated in the introduction, is part of the Bali-Witu Local Government Council. The council chambers and Advisor are situated on Bali. The Council was established in 1967 and comprises of 16 wards. The council centre on the Witu group is on Garove and is situated adjacent to the Rural Health Centre at Pidu Village. Council meetings are held alternately on Garove and Bali, the councillors being moved between the two islands by Administration workboats.

8. With the exception of a very small minority, the people of the Witu group are very pro-council but are increasingly becoming disgruntled with what they are calling a rough deal from the Bali members of the council. Every councillor that the patrol met complained that all proposals put forward by them were being voted against by the Bali faction. They are outvoted 9-7. At all meetings that the patrol had with the people in the villages it was not uncommon for a number of people to stand and complain of this situation. They stated that they were very much in favour of the council and that all they asked is that they received at least their share of works for the area for the tax they had paid. Even though they had received water pumps, a copra shed and medical facilities, it was nothing compared to what the people of Bali were getting. The patrol did visit Bali but time was far too short to investigate these complaints. Judging from the frequency of this complaint, this officer feels that these matters should be looked into. On three occasions the patrol was informed that unless there is a more radical change in council policies then there was only two courses open to the people. To either
(a) not pay tax, or
(b) form a council for the Witu group.

The people were informed that a Witu Council would not be economical unless there was a high tax levied. Talk such as above can only spiral and should be nipped in the bud as early as possible.

9. With the exception of one, the patrol found all the councillors keen and anxious to help their villages. However, the councillor of BALONGORI No.2 told the patrol that since his return from the Corrective Institution at Talasea where he served three months for riotous behaviour, he had found it increasingly difficult to hold the respect of the village and stated that he will not contest the next council elections and that he had lost interest. No words of encouragement seemed to help but a talk with the village committees brought guarantees of more assistance to the councillor.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

10. The people of the area are fully aware of the existence of the House of Assembly and some of its functions. A number knew of the approaching 1972 general elections, whilst fewer still talked of the more later developments in the House due to the number of radio receivers in the area. Questions, such as how they could get their own representative into the House were brought forward and explained. A great deal of time was spent on explaining electoral boundaries and how the "one member, one vote" system works. A number of people felt that a member's position in the House depended upon the population you represented.

11. The name and home area of their local member was well known but a general feeling of dissatisfaction was aired. Even though they are a small area the people felt that they deserved more than one rather speedy visit from their Member. Where the Talasea Open Member was known, only five people in the area could name their Regional Member, and as was explained to the patrol, this was through the association of the Member's name and New Britain heard over the radio.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

12. Political Education was one of the major aims of the patrol and a great deal of time was allocated to it. The talks usually

began during the early evening so as to allow the casual Plantation worker to return to their villages. The programme started with talks on the House of Assembly, followed by self government and finally Independence. At the end of each section questions were answered and at the end of the talk, general question time. This format proved to be successful and the number of questions asked indicated the feelings of the people.

13. On the section of self government, a lot of people had trouble grasping the difference of internal control by the House of Assembly and external control by Australia. The constant mention on the radio of 1972 being the most popular date for the Territory gain self government has caused a deal of worry to the majority of these people as they stated that they felt things were going a little bit too fast for them.

14. The Independence section raised even more doubts amongst the people. They stated that they had heard, again through radio broadcasts, that they could gain independence between 1976-80. They people felt that they should be asked first and not have independence thrust upon them out of the blue. The patrol assured them that they would be well informed as to when independence arrived. During the patrol, only two people said that they agreed with the dates mentioned above as the correct dates for self government and independence.

15. Three of the more interesting points brought up during these talks were:-

- (a) The people felt that since they were on islands and a little out of the way, they would become a political and economic backwater to the point of being ignored.
- (b) The question of the defence of Papua New Guinea, and
- (c) The basic stability of the economy of the country as a whole.

It was pleasing to have points such as these brought to the fore as it means that these people are becoming more politically aware.

21. This area is patrolled twice yearly by the Rural Development Officer, Talamoa. He was expected to report on a patrol into the area on the 3rd May. Whilst the patrol was in the area there was an Agricultural Assistant working at Bulongvili. The total annual patrol time spent in the area by D.A.D.F. Officers and assistants is approximately 12 to 13 weeks.

22. Whilst the D.A.D.F. patrols are in the area, the officers assist the people in the planting and care of their coconut and cashew crops. The people give these officers every assistance they can. Four requests for Development Bank loans (Agricultural) were received on the 1st.

PLANTING AND HARVESTING VILLAGES HIGH CROPS

23. Village crops in the area is either sold in village or at market. The crops are sold in village or at market. The crops are sold in village or at market.

24. The major products of native products are coconut, cashew, and vanilla. The crops are sold in village or at market. The crops are sold in village or at market.

25. The crops are sold in village or at market. The crops are sold in village or at market. The crops are sold in village or at market.

ECONOMIC.

GENERAL RURAL DEVELOPEMENT.

16. With the allocation of Rural Development Funds for the airstrip on Garove, the Witu people now feel that they are now being recognised more fully by the Administration. The airstrip will be a great boost to the area and the people are adamant that they will do their best to be of assistance, both during the airstrips construction and its maintenance afterwards. It is now only a matter of time before the construction begins. On two occasions the local people have cleared the area but have been upset by the setbacks and postponements.

17. The position of the airstrip (see map) is most beneficial. Topographically, a more better site could have been selected but the present site is close to the Rural Health Centre and Langu Plantation and is within reasonable distance of all centres of population, both on Garove and the other islands.

18. There is a trafficable road from Lama village to Balongori No.1 a distance of some 22 mile. Difficulties have been encountered on a section some 1/2 mile long between Lambe and Langu Planation. Here the road winds up a hill and is frequently blocked to all vehicles with the exception of motor bikes by small rock falls. The patrol searched for an alternative route but could find none. It is recommended that the bulldozer which will be working on the airstrip construction be employed to work on this section of road at the completion of its airstrip work.

19. The former road linking Balongori No.1 to Balongori No.2 has been allowed to become overgrown, and the link between the two areas is now by foot track, and is a distance of some 6 mile. On questioning, the people said that the road was not used and was not worth the maintenance. After explaining the advantages of a road link to the airstrip, both groups agreed to begin clearing the road immediately. On its completion there will be a road link with all villages of the island with the exception of PotPot which is inland from the main road. Road maintenance is carried out by both the villages and the Plantations.

20. Wharves are situated at Lama Plantation, Meto Plantation and Langu Planation on the seaward side and at Balongori Catholic Mission in Garove Harbour.

ACTION BY DEVELOPEMENT DEPARTMENTS.

21. This area is patrolled twice yearly by the Rural Development Officer, Talasea. He was expected to depart for a patrol into the area on the 3rd May. Whilst the patrol was in the area there was an Agricultural Assistant working at Balongori No.1. The total annual patrol time spent in the area by D.A.S.F. Officers and assistants is approximately 12 to 15 weeks.

22. Whilst the D.A.S.F. patrols are in the area, the officers assist the people in the planting and care of their coconut and cocoa crops. The people give these officers every assistance they can. Four requests for Development Bank loans (agricultural) were passed onto the R.D.O.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING OF VILLAGE CASH CROPS.

23. Village copra in the area is either smoke dried in village bush material driers or sold freshly cut and wet to Plantations for processing in their driers.

24. The major purchases of native produce are Langu Plantation, Lama Plantation and the Catholic Mission, Balongori. These concerns are very interest in the furtherence of indigenous development and are in many ways active in promoting it and are doing the people of the area a genuine service in purchasing their crops, Lama Plantation only buys wet copra.

25. The average price at which native copra is bought, depending on world markets, averages out at between 3.5 and 4.2. cents per lb. dry from Langu Plantation and a little less from the Catholic Mission.

At the time of the patrol the price from Langu Plantation was 4.1 cents or \$91.84 per ton. The copra bags and some transport is provided free to the grower. Approximate figures, with prices stated being liable to fluctuation, are as follows:-

MARKET	AV. QUANTITY PER YEAR	PRICE PER LB.	INCOME
WET COPRA			
Langu Pltn	120 ton	1.5 ¢	\$180
Lama Pltn	80 ton	"	\$120
DRY COPRA			
Langu Pltn	250 ton	4.1 ¢	\$22,800.00
Camiss	200 ton	3.6 ¢	\$16,000.00
Native Registered C.M.B. Numbers	40 ton	4.0 ¢	\$ 3,600

26. These figures combined give the people an approximate income from cash crops of \$42,100. Add to this figure the wages of the local casual worker on the Plantations, 80 men at \$4 per week and 50 women at \$2.50 per week and this boosts the income an extra \$23,100 per annum for a combined estimated income of \$65,200 per year for a per capita income of \$32.50 per annum.

NON INDIGENOUS INCOME AND DEVELOPEMENT.

27. There are five overseas owned Plantations in the area which has resulted in a nearly 70% alienation of the total land. All the land purchased for the Plantations was during the period of the German Administration, and was bought for a very meagre sum.

28. Lama, Meto and Ilia Plantations on Garove and Ningau Plantation on Mundua are owned by Burns Philp and are controlled by the Home Office through their Rabaul Branch. Langu Plantation is owned by L & V Trading Co. of Rabaul. All Plantations in the area employ both contract labour and local casual labour. The estimated total monthly copra production for the area is 330 ton while the cocoa production is approximately 45 ton.

29. The senior Burns Philp manager in the group is Mr. J. Baldwin of Lama Plantation, while the Langu Plantation Manager is Mr. R. Doyle, a member of the West New Britain District Advisory Council.

30. An aid post has just been completed at Karamatta village on Manus Island and is close proximity to the five villages in that area.

31. Village hygiene and housing were very good in all villages with the grass cut and the village roads well defined. Border hedges separate most houses which are spaced a reasonable distance apart. Most houses had their own toilets and these were clean. On the whole, very clean and well laid out villages.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

32. The Government has provided the people with the Rural Health Centre at P.O. 1, Rabaul Administration Centre, both P.O. 1 and P.O. 2, and a government medical service for health and dental matters.

RELIGION.

33. There are two religious denominations in the area. The Catholic Mission has a priest, Fr. J. de Gouvea and the Protestant Mission has a minister, Mr. J. de Gouvea. Both denominations are active in the area. The Catholic Mission has a school for the children of the area and the Protestant Mission has a school for the children of the area.

SOCIAL.

EDUCATION.

30. The Catholic Mission provides the four schools situated in the area. They are placed at, staffed by and attended as follows:-

SCHOOL	NO. TEACHERS	STANDARDS	NO. PUPILS
Balongori 1	4	1	28
		2	33
		3	31
Balongori 2	3	prep	28
		1	33
		2	29
		3	48
Lambe	4	1	22
		2	41
		3	49
Goru(Mundoa Is)	4	1	22
		2	27
		3	23
		4	24

31. On completion of standard four, students are then sent to board at Bitekara Mission at Talasea or to Rabaul to finish their primary education.

HEALTH.

32. A Rural Health Centre was established on Garove, near Pidū Village in 1967 and is adequately coping with most medical matters which may arise. However, when a medical emergency arises, a trip to Bali is often required so as to use the airstrip. This of course will be unnecessary once the Garove airstrip is open. Non emergency cases, but which are in need of more expert medical attention are sent by Administration trawler to Talasea.

33. Apart from the medical services provided by the Health Centre, the Catholic Mission and the Plantations have facilities for dealing with minor ills and complaints.

34. An aid post has just been completed at Karramatta village on Mundoa Island and is close proximity to the five villages in that area.

35. Village hygiene and housing were very good in all villages with the grass cut and the village roads well defined. Border hedges separate most houses which are spread a reasonable distance apart. Most houses had their own toilets and these were clean. On the whole, very clean and well laid out villages.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

36. The Government has provided the people with the Rural Health Centre at Pidū, regular Administration patrols, both D.D.A. and D.A.S.F., and a government trawler service for health and legal matters.

MISSIONS.

37. There are two religious denominations in the area, the Catholic Mission near Balongori No. 2 on Garove and the Seventh Day Adventists, who are mainly confined to Kuravu village on Mundoa Island. The Catholic Mission exerts by far the greater influence on the area by providing a market for cash crops, schools and minor medical facilities.

LAW AND ORDER.

38. A number of minor complaints were brought before the patrol and were settled by arbitration. Two males were brought before the local court Talasea. One male was appeared before the District Court Kimbe and was sentenced to four months in hard labour.

39. Whilst the patrol was at Kuravu village, Mundaa, it received a telegram from District Office, Kimbe instructing the patrol to carry out an investigation at Bali. The Catholic Mission boat, the M.V. Klaus, was hired and the patrol moved to Bali to investigate. A male was arrested and was committed by the District Court, Kimbe to the Supreme Court to answer a charge of unlawful carnal knowledge.

CULT AND UNREST.

40. There is no indication of cultist activities or unrest in the area.

CONCLUSION.

41. This area is a reasonable well off financially area. The people themselves are hospitable and wish to help themselves as well as the Administration. They are becoming more politically aware and wish to learn more.
A thoroughly enjoyable patrol.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... WEST NEW BRITAIN ... Report No. 11 - 1970/71.

Patrol Conducted by... R.I. TAUKA (Assistant).

Area Patrolled... JNEA IS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... Nil. Local Court Magistrate J. Reio

Natives... 2 Members of R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 22./3./1971 to 8./4./1971.

Number of Days... 16 DAYS PATROL.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference... EGMIL: GAROVE... HILINCH... BALI

Objects of Patrol... MAKIRI-TANANON, LENABA-BENON, SCHOOL, TILAROGAT-IRIRIGONI
ROAD SURVEY.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/5/1971

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund \$.....

FJM:IT

67-17-29

XXXXXXXXXX

Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

13th August, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
P.O. Box 36,
KIMBE
West New Britain District.

TALASEA PATROL NO. 11 OF 1970/71.

Your reference is 11-1970/71 of 21st May, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of abovementioned
Patrol Report by Mr. R. I. Tauka.

T. W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

67-17-29.

1



Talasea Patrol Report
No.11-1970/71
NFF:SC

Talasea Patrol
Report No.11-70/71

District Office,
Box 36,
KIMBE,
WEST NEW BRITAIN.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA.

21st May, 1971.

Talasea Patrol Report No. 11-70/71

Receipt of Mr. R. Tauka's Patrol Report on his recent visit to Bali Islands is acknowledged.

Unfortunately no patrol instructions appear to have issued and it is difficult to determine just what Mr. Tauka's objectives were. In future please ensure that all patrols are issued with instructions.

It would appear that the Bali-Witu Council intends to apply for Rural Development Funds to extend the road system on Bali Island, if this is the case Rural Development Funds should be applied for as soon as possible and this will be brought to the attention of the District Local Government Officer.

Contingency claim for Camping Allowance is returned herewith for payment.

A.T.Carey,
District Commissioner.

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

For your perusal and comments please.

A.T. Carey
A.T.Carey,
District Commissioner.

Enc.

DISTROFF
67-1-5

Division
7/1/1/1/1/
Sub-District Office,
TALASEA,
West New Britain.

13th May, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
P.O. Box 36,
KIMBE.

Talasea Patrol No. 11 - 70/71

Forwarded here the above report together with claim of camping allowance, submitted by Mr. R. Tauka, Assistant Field Officer.

The patrol was mainly concerned with the road surveys on Bail Island. The report stated that the work concerned was to survey the sections on the existing roads for vehicular roads. The survey is still incomplete, that Mr. Tauka will have to go to Bali to carry out further surveys on the sections that have been investigated and also for further sections that still need to be investigated.


It is anticipated that the money to finance work on these roads will have to come from the Rural Development Funds. The aims of diverting the routes are to make it accessible for a vehicle to easily bring produce to ports and for medical cases. Mr. Tauka's report seems too ~~repete~~ brief about his surveys on the roads, how the map seems to indicate clearly what the patrol did in the investigation. It is anticipated that a more detailed report will be submitted by him on his road surveys when he completes all the surveys that needed to be done at Bali in the future.

The splitting factions in Bali have been existing for a few years. Unless a compromise can be arranged to get the factions united, they will remain as they are for few more years until a winning one will dominate the Island. It is inevitable that the Council too has to get involved. However, in such a situation, I suggest the Council should initiate negotiation with the other factions to try to get an agreement in which all factions should work together for a better development of the island and the people. Though it may seem easily said by words, but I doubt if there has been any effort made to close the gaps or compromise the differences among the factions. It seems my impression that when the Council was established, the other groups saw it as another stirring faction rather than an organisation to give direction and assistance in the developments of the area and the locals. Consequently, the council has now got itself involved with the other groups. Therefore I suggest the council should take the 1st initiative to get the negotiations underway.

It needs an officer to investigate the land disputes if ever exist on Bali to get the Lands Title Commission to settle them rather than the Demarcation Committee which I feel seems to fail in its function in the area. The land dispute again could be another tactics in which people wish to keep themselves separate from one another's group or due to the existing ill-feeling between the cult faction and the council group.

There is no objection to people selling their copra to whom they like, as long as they have their copra produce marketed. Much of the cash income derived from sales of copra and people are better off with cash.

For your information please.


F.B. Borok
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

[illegible]

5

TALASEA SUB DISTRICT.

DESIGNATION: FIELD ASSISTANT. *Went to village to prepare eight loads*

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL. LOCAL COURT MAGISTRATE J. REIO.

DURATION OF PATROL. DATE COMMENCED 22nd March, 1971

DATE COMPLETED 8th APRIL, 1971.

(b) PENATA - PENOPO SCHOOL NEW ROAD SURVEY.

(c) MALANGAI - TAMANGONI MINOR NEW ROAD SURVEY

MAP REFERENCE: FOURMIL: GAROVE. MILINCH: BALI (see map attached).

Patrol Diary.

4

- 22/3/71. Mon. Preparation for patrol to Unea Is. Departed Talasea on M.V. Aria at 1530 hrs and anchored off Cape Campbell at 1810 hrs. Departed Cape Campbell 1930 hrs and sailed for Bali Island during the night.
- 23/3/71. Tue. 0610 hrs arrived at Bali wharf. Awaiting Council Adviser and Councillors till 0930 hrs, thence by tractor to Nigilani council/Admin. Centre. Mr. Council Adviser and the Councillors on their way to Witu for the council meeting. At Nigilani.
- 24/3/71. Wed. By M/bike to Makiri village to prepare eight lads to work with me on 29/3.
- 25/3/71. Thur. By M/bike to Penata village arrange eight lads on 30/3 to work with me.
- 26/3/71. Fri. Walked up to Malangai village prepared ten boys on 1/4 to survey new road to Tamangoni village.
- 27/3/71. Sat. At Nigilani.
- 28/3/71. Sun. Observed at Nigilani.
- 29/3/71. Mon. By tractor to Makiri village with eight lads survey a new road site around the Catholic Mission, to Nindoko village.
- 30/3/71. Tue. Continued on surveying the same line.
- 31/3/71. Wed. Walked up to Penata village councillor Waru and his people join with to survey the road on the Penata village - Penopo school for a minor.
- 1/4/71. Thur. Walked up to Malangai village found that Dakoa's line assist me cutting the survey line from Malangai up to mountain ridge.
- 2/4/71. Fri. As same survey.
- 3/4/71. Sat. At Nigilani.
- 4/4/71. Sun. Observed at Nigilani.
- 5/4/71. Mon. By tractor to Makiri road, thence by walking along the road from Makiri to Tamangoni village, thence Tamangoni to Malangai village, road investigated.
- 6/4/71. Tue. Heavy rain all day.
- 7/4/71. Wed. Awaiting aircraft with Mr. DDC McBridge, Local Magistrate Reio.
- 8/4/71. Thur. Departed Bali airstrip at 1230 hrs by light aircraft. Arrived Talasea 1.00 hrs.

End of Patrol.

Po

3

Introduction.

The abovementioned patrol was carried out from 22nd March to 8th April of this month, the purpose and aims of this patrol in the Bali/Witu Census Division were as follows.

- (a) Makiri, Nindoko and Tamangoni road
- (b) Penata to Penopo school road
- (c) Malangai to Tamangoni road.

This section (a) of the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along road around Makiri, Vunaparadae Catholic Mission to Nindoko village as a minor new road is not yet oper. The main work has been done to this road traverse as compass and abney level average to 1 to 10 degrees on the ground level, as suitable area so that people can work easily. I have found great deal of work is yet to be done before the road can be opened. Few small culverts and two (2) bridge/culverts are necessary in one bad section of the road bench cutting along a steep mountain beyond the Nindoko village, uprising to the spring water were arable land. The other section were cut out on the same line downstep to Nindoko village ground level as 10 degrees (10-) or 10 D-, thence I have walked along road to Tamangoni village few small culverts bridge to be allocated on that road. From Makiri to Tamangoni road existing motor bike are at present being relocated and section of the tractor liable to wash out in heavy rain partly in the mission station.

The section (b) Penata to Penopo school road is approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile have completed at class D vehicle, motor bike and tractor from Bali Plantation to Manopo village. As the road was made by the (3) three villages Nigilani, Penata and Manopo are to relocated this section of the road used for motor bike, tractor and trailer throughout the year. Unfortunately failed of this section was quite slippery when the wet season, therefore the Officer-in-Charge of the Nigilani Base Camp endeavour to make a new road. Continued on the same road at Penata northwest direction of the village site as we walked or cut the line along ridge were found 1 to 6 degree E & D with compass and abney level only quite reasonable to contract a new road.

The Paliangakumbe to Malangai road have completed a motor bike track only, however Malangai village have walking track along the mountain ridge to Tamangoni village. Bali Councillors and various villages were interested in the process of having a road declare as a minor Malangai to Tamangoni village. It is considered that provides village cash cropping like copra, water supply and mission in case of emergency to travel by vehicle. As we traversed along the road looks very good to make new minor road few small dry water creeks on the top of the ridge to Tamangoni. It is suggested that if funds permit, the bulldozer if allocated to these (3) three sections in upgrading this roads.

Situation Report.

The patrol was considered to a limit area of the Bali/Witu Census Division, Talasea Subdistrict, as the road investigation required contact with Officer-in-Charge Nigilani Unea Is. Bali.

The people of Unea Is. are the major part by population of the Bali/Witu multi racial Local Government Council.

The present state of affairs is that Unea Is. is split into two faction pro-council and anti-council. This division is unique in the respect that even the elementary family is separate in its allegiance to the council.

The anti-council faction is leader by a man from Penata village named Dakoa. He is a cultist leader and has a substantial amongst the local on Unea Island.

Economic.

A consist of good cash income on Bali Is. people is derived from the production of copra. Most of the people shortage of copra around the village sell their produce to the Manager of Bali Plantation

There is shortage of land to unable an extension of cash cropping. The most of the people plant more or less acres of coconuts and cocoa trees into the various villages perhaps less cash production into the area in the future. This days some villages have small copra dries in each village to overcome marketing problem for the individual growers.

Land. Few village people have pointed out same concern about the amount of land problem. Most of the various village leaders and Councillors, approached to me at Nigilani. The system of land problem on Bali Island split into two faction pro council and anti council, all these people always quarrel their land and brought them up to local court. The demarcation committee and chairman VURA of Makiri have discussed the work of land on the Unea Is. The Chairman VURA always fall to work both people clear their land dispute, however chairman some times scare into anti-council people. So that Councillors required to me to make other trip to Bali and discuss with the people in each village or in the council meeting more or less work of demarcation on Unea Is.

