PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: NEW IRELAND

STATION: KAVIENG

VOLUME No: 25

ACCESSION No: 496.

1971 - 1972

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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

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

Volume No: ~~1~~ 25 1971/72 Number of Reports: 15

	PERORT No: KAVIENG.	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL		AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FIC No:
[1]	1OF 1971/72	1-15	P. WHITE	A.P.O	MUSSAU - EMIRA CENSUS DIVISION.		31.7.72 – 9.2.77.	75
[2]	1A OF 1971/72	1-27	R. G. SAKER	P.O	KARA CENSUS DIVISION.		26.7.71 – 27.8.71	✓
[3]	1B OF 1971/72	1-15	R. G. SAKER	P.O	KARA CENSUS DIVISION.		26.7.71 – 27.8.71	75-76
[4]	2A OF 1971/72	1-18	R.G. SAKER	P.O	TIANG CENSUS DIVISION.		14.9.71 – 22.9.71	✓
[5]	2B OF 1971/72	1-21	R.G. SAKER	P.O	TIANG CENSUS DIVISION.		14.9.71 – 22.9.71	✓
[6]	3 OF 1971/72	1-21	G. COWPER	P.O	NALIK CENSUS DIVISION.		19.10.71 – 3.11.71	76-77
[7]	4A OF 1971/72	1-35	G. COWPER	P.O	TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION.	MAP	17.11.71 – 14.12.71	77
[8]	4B OF 1971/72	1-48	G. COWPER		TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION.		11.11.71 – 14.2.72	77-78
[9]	5 OF 1971/72	1-18	M.M. TANIA		TIKANA, TIGAK, KARA, NALIK CENSUS		9.8.71 – 13.8.71	78
[10]	6 OF 1971/72	1-17	R.G. SAKER	P.O	KULOT, MANDAK WEST & BAROK WEST		–	78-79
[ ]	~~KONOS~~							
[11]	1OF 1971/72	1-26	A.W. ENGLISH	APO	NOATSI CENSUS DIVISION, CENTRAL NEW IRE	MAP	11.8.71 – 1.9.71	
[12]	2 OF 1971/72	1-31	A.W. ENGLISH		TABAR CENSUS DIVISION.	MAP	14.9.71 – 20.10.71	
[13]	3 OF 1971/72	1-14	P.S. EDWARDS		VARIOUS AREAS WITHIN THE CENTRAL	MAP	20.11.71 – 16.1.72	
[14]	4 OF 1971/72	1-11	P.S. EDWARDS		TRANS ISLAND AREA AT KONOS, TRANS ISLAND AREA AT UBANA W/COAST.	MAP	4.2.72 – 17.2.72.	
[15]	5 OF 1971/72	1-13	R.G. SAKER	P.O	BAROK EAST, MANDAK EAST & NOATSI C/D.		–	

Pol. 622-12/B.

NEW IRELAND DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1971 - 1972

KAVIENG

Patrol No.	Officer conducting patrol	Area patrolled
1/71-72	P.White	Mussau - Emira C.D.
1A/71-72	R.G.Saker	Kara C.D.
1B/71-72	R.G.Saker	Kara C.D
2A/71-72	R.G.Saker	Tiang C.D.
2B/71-72	R.G.Saker	Tiang C.D.
3/71-72	G.Cowper	Malik C.D.
4A/71-72	G.Cowper	Tigak C.D.
4B/71-72	G.Cowper	Tigak C.D.
5/71-72	M.M.Tawia	Tikana,Tigak,Kara &Malik C.D.
6/71-72	R.G.Saker	Kulot,Mandak West & Barok West C.D.

KONOS

1/71-72	A.W.English	Neatsi C.D., Central New Ireland Council Area
2/71-72	A.W.English	Tabar C.D.
3/71-72	P.S.Edwards	Various areas within the Central New Ireland Council Area.
4/71-72	P.S.Edwards	Trans island area at Konos Trans island area at Ugana W.Coast area from Kokola to Lambu
5/71-72	R.G.Saker	Barok East, Mandak East and Neatsi C.D.

DDA 67-9-42. (1)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR KONEDOBU

PATROL REPORT.

REPORT NUMBER: 1 of 1971/1972.
DISTRICT: NEW IRELAND.
PATROL CONDUCTED BY: PETER WHITE.
DURATION OF PATROL: 31/1/72 to 9/2/72.
LAST D.D.A. PATROL: September 1970, Census.
LAST O.L.G. PATROL: Numerous, 1971.
MAP REFERENCE: MUSSAU-EMIRA MILINCH
NUMBER OF DAYS: 10.
TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA: MUSSAU - 3,153
EMIRA - 498
COUNCIL AREA: MUSSAU-EMIRA COUNCIL.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE: KAVIENG OPEN and NEW IRELAND REGIONAL.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:
FAMILIARIZATION PATROL, D.D.A.
TAX PAYER'S MEETINGS, O.L.G.
STATION: PALAKAU PATROL POST.
SUB-DISTRICT: KAVIENG.
DESIGNATION: A.P.O.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:
P. KUTKUTUA, boat driver
J. TAILI, Council President
J. PINAPAK, Councillor.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

In respect of this patrol, I attach
Field Officers Journal, Folios 28 to 31, (X)
Patrol Instructions, (X)
The report and my comments, (X)
Area Study, (X)
Updating of Area Study, (X)
Situation Reports No's. 1 - 3, (X)
Patrol Map, (X)
.....
.....

Date: 13/4/1972,

[signature]
Assistant District Commissioner.

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach
Area Study, (X)
Updating of Area Study, (X)
Situation Reports No's. 1 - 3 (X)
..... ( )

District Headquarters assesment of patrol and report.....
Above average.✓.., ~~Average~~....., ~~Below Average~~.....

Date: 19/4/1972,

J.A. Holmes.
District Commissioner.

OA:MG

P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

67-9-42

27th April, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PALAKAU PATROL NO. 1 OF 1971-72.

Your unreferenced minute of 19/4/72 refers.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 3 arising out of the above patrol of the Mussau - Emira Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. P. White, Assistant Patrol Officer.

A very informative series of reports.

Mr. White must be careful not to provoke a confrontation with the Mission. Disharmony could only result in divisions within the villages. An appreciation of what is secular will obviously be just as much a problem for the Mission as for the people after so many years of Administration inactivity. With patience the situation will gradually solve itself.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

(9)

SITUATION REPORT NO. 3 of 1971/72

STATION ..PALAKAU..... OFFICER COMPILING ..P. WHITE.....

DISTRICT .NEW IRELAND..... SUB-DISTRICT ..KAVIENG.....

CENSUS DIVISION MUSSAU EMIRA... L.G. COUNCIL ..MUSSAU EMIRA.....

SUBJECT: SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST MISSION.....

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE. ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED:
.....

1. An interesting report which shows a slight broadening in the attitudes of the Mussau people.

2. Considering Mr. Kosmeier's frank statement to Mr. White as contained in para 7 it is no wonder that the population of Mussau are disenchanted by the Mission activities. It is unfortunate that the Education Department and District Education Board do not see fit to open an ~~Administration~~ T school on Mussau Island. There must be considerable feeling of deprivation of opportunity among the Mussau people. They are of course not of sufficient number to be politically significant so that doubtless there shall be no change in the status quo.

3. Para 10 illustrates the ruthless attitude of the European missionaries in obtaining an airstrip which was, as it turns out, unsuitable. I am sure there are many more suitable areas on the north coast of Mussau Island for an airstrip. It is unfortunate that some compensation payment can't be made by the Mission to the people concerned.

ACTION TAKEN:

SGD. .....
DATE 13th April, 1972.

DISTRICT OFFICE. **ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER**

DATE RECEIVED: 14/4/72

.....

Another informative Situation Report.

The unsatisfactory situation in respect to the MAGIEN airstrip would probably be best resolved through the Council, provided the Council is prepared to bring the MAGIEN people's desires to the attention of Pastor KOSMEIER.

The land on which the airstrip is built has never been purchased and it is doubtful if this action is required seeing that the 'strip appears unsuitable in its present state and the people are desirous of moving their village back to the old site.

The MAGIEN people have not requested compensation from the Mission and it would well be that should the Administration intervene at this stage we could find it embarassing should the people not
ACTION TAKEN: support the issue when faced by the Mission.

SGD. J. A. Holmes. DC

DATE 19/4/72

HEADQUARTERS.

DATE RECEIVED:

.....

Forwarded _____ Section

PROJECT OFFICER .....

DATE .....

(8)

SITUATION REPORT No. 3 of 1971/72.

STATION: Palakau Patrol Post. OFFICER COMPILING: Peter White.

DISTRICT: New Ireland. SUB DISTRICT: Kavieng.

CENSUS DIVISION: Mussau-Emira L.G. COUNCIL: Mussau-Emira.

Subject: Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

The only mission activity in the St. Matthias Island Group is undertaken by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, an unique situation in that no other mission has any influence in the Island Group. Thus, the mission, with no contradictory religious teachings, have dominated all aspects of the Islands of Mussau, Emira and Tench society.

2. The advent of the Government on a permanent basis in the St. Matthias Island Group at Palakau on Mussau Island, has changed the position a great deal. Reliance and guidance before solely rested with the Mission, and although this is still very true today to a certain extent, the government is edging into fields of education, health, welfare, etc., that the mission claimed responsibility and control before.

3. In the field of Education, the mission operates the schools in the Mussau Emira Area - Primary school level education only is available; high school, teacher/training facilities are found outside the District, centred mainly in Rabaul. The school fees, in particular the equipment fee, introduced by the mission, is a very hostile issue with the villagers. Pastor John Kosmeier, the Director of S.D.A. activities in the District, recently visited the area but refused to discuss school fees with parents when they asked about this topic on his patrol of the area.

4. School financial arrangement is as follows:

FEES:

Standard 1 and 2:					
1 child	Male	$6.00	Female	$.4.00	ea. p.a.
2 children	"	5.40	"	3.40	" "
3 "	"	4.20	"	2.80	" "
4 "	"	3.60	"	2.40	" "
Standard 3 and 4:					
1 child	"	10.00	"	8.00	" "
2 children	"	8.50	"	6.80	" "
3 "	"	7.00	"	5.60	" "
4 "	"	6.00	"	4.80	" "
Standard 5:					
1 child	"	14.00	"	10.00	" "
2 children	"	11.90	"	8.50	" "
3 "	"	9.80	"	7.00	" "
4 "	"	8.40	"	6.00	" "

PLUS: applicable to all Schools:

Std. 1and 2	$2.00 paid by every student.
3 & 4	$3.00 regardless of number.
5 & 6	$4.00 of one family attending

At BOLU $1.00 is charged for lesson pamphlets and medical supervision.

PLUS $4.00 uniform charge per child at BOLUI.

(7)

INFLUENTIAL:

5. John Taili, Council President, told me that equipment fees, if they have to be imposed, then it should be spend on equipment for the child the fee was paid for - he quoted his youngest daughter's case where equipment fee of $2 was paid and he was informed that the child would receive 2 exercise books (20¢ each) per half year, and 2 pencils for the same period.

6. I had an interesting interview with Pastor Kosmeier at Palakau Patrol Post upon completion of this patrol - he stated this extra fee has resulted from the Government's withdrawal of equipment to the Seventh Day Adventist Schools in the Territory because the Mission (the only one) won't join the Government teaching service.

7. According to Pastor Kosmeier the reason for the non-acceptance of this Government teaching service was the Mission primarily look upon their schools as institutes for schooling children in religion and a place to prepare them to serve and work for the Mission. They could not take the chance of having the situation of Government paid teachers interfering with this work by being allocated to a Mission school.

8. In the field of Health, again strong criticism with the present Mission health set-up was expressed. The medical needs of the Mussau/Emira Islanders are supplied by five (5) Government Aid Posts and the Mission Health Centre at the S.D.A. school at BOLIU, staffed by Mrs. L.McMahon , an expatriate sister. In the interview with Pastor Kosmeier I told him of the villager's dissatisfaction with the health arrangements, with no medical patrols or M.C.H. work carried out by the Mission, and the desire that health centres run by the Government be constructed at TASITEL. In what only could be described as a threatening reply, Pastor Kosmeier said that if this Health centre is built, the Mission would immediately transfer Mrs. McMahon and her husband, close the Bolui Health Section, and post a missionary with NO medical background to the area.

9. These two cases show the populace is starting to question the Mission's authority, but still fanatical religious convictions (a fear) of offending the Mission, resulting in expulsion from the Church and a life in hell upon death) remain planted in the majority of St. Matthias Islanders.

10. This is shown with the case at MAGIEN, where the Mission decided that the site on which the village stood, was suitable for an airstrip. Village houses on the site were removed on the direction of the Mission (Pastor Kosmeier), and work began on raising the section by many inestimable tonnage of filling to straighten and flatten the site - work began in April '71 and finished in July on that year. The dimensions are approx. 1,894' long by 90' wide. For this effort the villagers have had one plane land on the strip (due to its weight it bogged in the sand and was pulled out) and eventually got off the ground. The Magien people are very disappointed with the affair and expressed a desire to return to their original village site, but they refuse to express this desire to Pastor Kosmeier.

11. The Island group has a long way to go before the situation of the Mission restricting itself, or being forced to restrict itself, to religious fields and allowing the Government to operate in all other fields, but I feel the Mission must be worried about the cases stated in this report, and it only hoped they will re-examine their position in a society of the St. Matthias group - a doubtful wish from my contact with the Mission.

Signed Peter White

Date. 26th February 1972

(6)

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1 of 1971/72

STATION ..MUSSAU..... OFFICER COMPILING ..P. WHITE.....

DISTRICT ..NEW IRELAND..... SUB-DISTRICT ....KAVIENG.....

CENSUS DIVISION ..MUSSAU EMIRA. L.G. COUNCIL ..MUSSAU EMIRA.....

SUBJECT: CAMPAIGNING FOR 1972 HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE. ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED:

.....

1. An interesting report of the activities of candidates in the area.
2. The effect of the committment to the U.P.S., although not financial, by the population can be seen clearly in the results.
3. Mr. Lussick's choice of a campaign manager for Emira was probably an unfortunate one for Mr. Lussick. Mr. Ishmael Nowa is an unemployed busybodywho spends 90% of his time in KAVIENG. He is the holder of a 5 acre market garden block at KOPKOP and produces sufficient food to enable him to occasionally sell some at the KAVIENG market. He has a highly developed old soldier or old digger attitude which he endeavours to use to advantage. I doubt that his standing among the Emira population is high.

ACTION TAKEN:

SGD. .....

DATE ..13th April, 1972.

DISTRICT OFFICE. **ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER**

DATE RECEIVED: 14/4/72

.....

The final results of the recent House of Assembly Elections indicate the effectiveness of the campaigning carried out by the candidates and their assistants. Mr. Perry Kwan had a comfortable win whilst Mr. Lussick was beaten for the Regional seat by Mr. OBED BOAS. Maris and APASAI polled poorly within the St. Matthias Group - both receiving enough total votes to regain their nomination fees.

ACTION TAKEN: Nil required.

SGD. J.A. Holmes DC

DATE ....19/4/72.....

HEADQUARTERS.

DATE RECEIVED:

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Forwarded _____ Section

PROJECT OFFICER .....

DATE .....

(5)

SITUATION REPORT No. 1 of 1971/72.

STATION: Palakau Patrol Post. OFFICER COMPILING: Peter White.

DISTRICT: New Ireland. SUB DISTRICT: Kavieng.

CENSUS DIVISION: Mussau-Emira. L.G. COUNCIL: Mussau-Emira.

SUBJECT: CAMPAIGNING FOR 1972 HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

The St. Matthias Island Group lie in the Kavieng Open Electorate and the New Ireland Regional electorate. Candidates for the 1972 House of Assembly Election in the KAVIENG OPEN are LAWRENCE MARIS, SIRENDA APASIA, PERRY KWAN and CHRIS RANGATIN and for the NEW IRELAND REGIONAL, OBED BOAS and WALLY LUSSICK.

2. Campaigning in the area by the various candidates has been minimal, but this is not surprising as the Island Group is very isolated (time consuming to a candidate at this stage), and offers comparatively small number of votes compared with other locations in the New Ireland District.

3. Candidates who have visited the Mussau/Emira area are Messrs. Perry Kwan, Lawrence Maris and Wally Lussick. Lawrence Maris indicated to me that he would be returning to Mussau/Emira Island during the elections in company with Sirenda Apasai.

4. Mr. Perry Kwan visited Mussau and Emira Islands in November, 1971. A great deal of confusion by villagers was encountered by the writer on this patrol when they were told that Mr. Kwan was standing for the KAVIENG OPEN electorate. It seems that in November, Perry had not nominated which electorate he was a candidate for, presumably because he had not decided, and due to his criticism of Mr. Lussick, many people believed he was opposing same in the New Ireland Regional electorate. Mr. Kwan's party, United Political Society, also gained members on his patrol to St. Matthias region; the writer could not find one financial member of the party, villagers indicating they had joined, although very little significance can be associated with this, judging from Councillor Joshua Kinapak's remarks, because no one paid for membership.

5. Messrs. Lawrence Maris and Wally Lussick attended the January Mussau-Emira General Council Meeting and afterwards held a meeting in the nearby village of TANGAITUTUI. Mr. Lussick has visited the area for past council meetings and is by far the best known candidate in either electorate in this region. Mr. Lussick has an associate, Mr. Ishmael Nowa from Emira, patrolling the area keeping the name of Mr. Lussick before the populous. Ishmael, by reports received, is promising in Mr. Lussick's name, vote appealing promises of bulldozers and other heavy equipment to the Mussau Islanders for the construction of

(a) Network of roads
and
(b) Palakau airstrip

and to Emira people immediate action on their claims for compensation for

(a) land taken for airstrips during the war
and
(b) damage to the actual land during the war.

6. Messrs. Lussick, Maris and Apasai are members of the United Party and all are aiding each other in efforts to gain votes. Maris and Apasai are supporting Mr. Lussick in the Regional electorate election, while Maris and Apasai, both former colleagues in the TIKANA Local Government Council - Maris was the former president while Apasai was a Councillor, a position he still retains - are giving their preferences to each other ie., "vote one for Maris, two for Apasai, or vice versa" whichever the case may be.

(4)

7. Messrs. Obed Boas and Chris Rangatin have had no direct contact with the St. Matthias Islands and will suffer accordingly - they can expect little of the sincere vote casted in the region, simply because they are unknown.

8. One trend in the interest in the elections, which is very high on Mussau-Emira - this should be substantiated by the numbers that vote - is the upsurge of interest in Political Parties. This topic was raised on many occasions during this patrol - there is no doubt in the writer's opinion the impression it makes on a voter if a candidate belongs to a political party, the esteem of being associated with a group rather than in independenct, appears to re-assure the villager that his vote for such a candidate will have the support of other people - namely the candidate's party.

9. Parties haven't reabhed the stage where the candidate's personality is secondary to the Party's name and what the candidate can offer on the village level rather than on the National scale is certain to carry much weight with the voters.

10. Understanding of parties, their policies and role in the Papua New Guinea political scene, is minimal on the island group. Frequently asked at meetings was the policies of the different parties; what role they play, or will play in the Government, and simply which was the best party to support.

11. A small booklet printed for the elections "What do Political Parties want for Papua New Guinea" - House of Assembly Elections 1972" presenting the views of the three major parties in the Territory at this time, Peoples' Progress Party, United Party and Pangu Party, was distributed after this patrol, copies were unavailable before. This booklet should be very helpful but much more education is needed on this topic before an acceptable state of awareness and knowledge of political parties is achieved.

12. The voters on Mussau/Emira in the main understand the mechanics of voting re preferential system, and the full implication of this election - the candidates they will elect will be faced with the decision of Self Government.

13. A substantial percentage of voters should register a sincere personal vote in this election, and incidentals such as position on the ballot paper, appearance of the candidate in the picture on the ballot paper, the colour of the candidate's skin should count for few votes, especially in the younger age bracket.

14. Distributed to the population during this patrol was the patrol programme for the elections, and with adequate coverage by the Councillors of Mussau/Emira Council this should ensure a good turnout of voters in the St. Matthias Island Group.

Sgd. Peter White

Date. 23rd. February, 1972.

(3)

SITUATION REPORT NO. 2 of 1971/72

STATION ..PALAKAU..... OFFICER COMPILING ..P. WHITE.....

DISTRICT ..NEW IRELAND..... SUB-DISTRICT ..KAVIENG.....

CENSUS DIVISION ..MUSSAU EMIRA..... L.G. COUNCIL ..MUSSAU EMIRA.....

SUBJECT: ..MURRAU EMIRA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ASSESSMENT.....

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE. ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED:

.....

1. An interesting report which brings the reader up to date with situation of the Council.

2. No action required.

ACTION TAKEN:

SGD. .....

DATE 13th.April, 1972..

DISTRICT OFFICE. KAVIENG. ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED: 14/4/72

.....

The reporting officer shows a good understanding of the present Mission/Council/Administration involvement within the St Matthias Group and his observations indicate that greater co-operation between the three instrumentalities could afford speedier cohesive development. Attempts will be made to achieve this.

ACTION TAKEN:

SGD. J. A. Holmes DC

DATE 19/4/72

HEADQUARTERS.

DATE RECEIVED:

.....

Forwarded _____ Section

PROJECT OFFICER .....

DATE .....

(2)

SITUATION REPORT No. 2 of 1971/72.

STATION: Palakau Patrol Post. OFFICER COMPILING: Peter White.

DISTRICT: New Ireland. SUB DISTRICT: Kavieng.

CENSUS DIVISION: Mussau-Emira. L.G.COUNCIL: Mussau-Emira.

Subject: MUSSAU-EMIRA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

This patrol's prime motive was to conduct Tax-payers' meetings in the Council Wards to help establish a tax for this 1972/73 year. (A resolution was passed after completion of this patrol for a tax of $4 for males, 18 and over, for the financial year 1972/73).

2. The Mussau/Emira Council has been in operation for 4 years. The Council began in 1967, and in that time has progressed steadily. Support and acceptance for the Council, minus a few individuals, is forthcoming and strengthening as each Council project is completed.

3. The impact of the Council in the area is important as it is the first opposition on a day to day basis to the Mission control in the area. Seventh Day Adventists have virtually been responsible, by their own preference, for the St. Matthias Island group. The concentration on religious development, e.g., permanent structured churches, Boliu Mission centre, rather than development work of other nature, has resulted in an unbalanced growth in the area. The advent of the Administration on Mussau at Palakau Patrol Post has started to change this. Council projects - roads, wharves, tanks, etc., have shown these people, although many will not admit it, that the development at an acceptable level can only be achieved if there is co-operation between Mission and Government (not forthcoming on Mussau unfortunately), and each remains in its separate field.

4. This patrol encountered no major pockets of anti-council sentiment, although people expressed the view that Council could be doing more for them, and they were adamaant that the tax should remain at $4 again for the forthcoming financial year, but all accepted Local Government as an integral and vital part of the Mussau Society politically, economically and socially.

5. TheCouncil tax remaining at $4, I feel, is a reasonable tax at this stage of the Council's life. Although an increased tax is desirable, increased revenue means a more active Council in all spheres, the economy of the St. Matthias Island Group is so geared to the price of coprs, that an increase in tax would be an undue, unjustifiable burden to the average villager.

6. This reason, coupled with the high school fees of the S.D.A. Mission, which has sole control of education in the island group (see my Situation report, topic, "Seventh Day Adventist Report), were reported to me in each village as the obstacles preventing the people from paying more taxes.

7. These meetings brought forth a lot of opportunities for many of the villagers to express dissatisfaction, not with the Council, but with the Mission. This centred on education, where the school and equipment fees are exorbitant in the eyes of the people. The Council gives the opportunity with these patrols, to promote understanding of the peoples' problems, and hear the views of its members, thus showing the villagers that they have a voice in the affairs of their Council. This is so of the new tax rate, and must heighten the Council in the eyes of the people.

(1)

8. The Mission, on the other hand, imposes such things as school fees without consultation of villagers and this comparison between Council and Mission is forthcoming - if the Council can talk to the people and explain, why can't the Mission do it.

9. The Council is entering into an interesting stage of development, projects are becoming bigger and more complex. These projects are:

Tasitel/Palakau road,
Palakau Airstrip
and
new wharf heads for the Palakau and Emira wharves.

These can be termed communication projects, both within the Island Group and in the District. The result of isolation on the econory of the area is very restricting due to this lack of communication, and so efforts in this field are appreciated more as they bring money into the community.

10. The Council days of receiving self help are dwindling, a regrettable occurrence, and the Council now is looked upon as a major source of employment. Villagers frequently asked me on this patrol for the road - after the Palikau/Tasitel section is completed - to be extended to their village, for no other major reason than to earn money from working on it. The Council is also employing, on a permanent basis -

2 Welfare officers,
Council Clerk,
water tanks crew - 1 foreman and 4 workers,
a gardener
and a
tractor driver

and thus is channelling money from wages back into the economy.

11. The Government increased activity in the St. Matthias Islands, mainly through the establishment of the Palakau Patrol Post and the Mussau Emira Local Government Council, has resulted in the people beginning to question Mission domination of all aspects to Mussau Emira life. The Government can be expected to fulfil an ever increasing role in the Mussau-Emira Islands region and as a result a better balanced growing society will emerge with less domination on the part of the Mission.

Signed Peter White

Date. 3th March 1972

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. 1A of 1971/1972

Patrol Conducted by R. G. BAKER, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled KARA CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. P. WHITE, A.P.O.

Natives NIL

Duration—From 26 /7/19 71 to 27 /8/19 71

Number of Days THIRTY-THREE (33).

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4/3/19 70

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

Map Reference FOURMIL LAVIENG, MILINCHES of LOSSUK and PANARAS

Objects of Patrol CENSUS RECOMPILATION, POLITICAL EDUCATION, LAND MATTERS, AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

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 ....

DDA 67-9-10
CC 14-2-9

(26)

67-1-2

MJC/gp

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

9th March, 1972.

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

KAVIENG PATROL No. 1A of 1971/72.

I refer to your minute of the 6th March, 1972 to the Secretary's memorandum 67-9-10 of 28th December, 1971.

2. I regret there are no copies of the map available as I instruct my officers to prepare only one map from which sun prints or photostat copies can be made if required. The map in this case was only part of a training exercise for Mr. White as no new information was added.

3. Also, I have the assurance of staff at your office that the map in question was forwarded to Headquarters with the patrol report. I draw your attention to para 8 of your memo 1/71-72 of the 7th October, 1971.

KAVIENG.

16th March, 1972.

M.J. Cockburn.
Assistant District Commissioner

see folio 25

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

Ultimate para of your memo 67-9-10 of 28.12.71 refers. It appears that the map was definitely forwarded with the the report Part 1B and that no copies are available. Please refer also to my KAV 1/71-72 of 5th January, 1972, when photostat copies of the Population Registers were forwarded. It appears the Registers and Map may have been mislaid together.

noted P/A 21/3

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

OA:SP

(25)

P.O. Box 2396, KOKOPO

67-9-10

28th December, 1971

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

NEW ERIC PATROL NO. 1 of 1971/72

Your reference Kav 1/71-72 of 7th October, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and situation report by Mr. R. Baker of the Kavieng Police Station.

An outstanding report.

May I have a copy of the map referred to in your comments please.

(S. J. PENGALL)
A/SECRETARY.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

67-9-10 (27)

PATROL REPORT 1B by MR. P. WHITE A.P.O.

8. This is an excellent report for a first effort. It is as you say, very neat and it has good presentation. It is quite obvious that Mr. White has taken care in its preparation. If Mr. White maintains this standard he will become a most valuable officer. The only fault I find is that the patrol map is too large to fit neatly into the patrol report.

9. Whilst the KARA Census Division is geographically awkward this does not justify cutting across the natural language grouping and breaking the division into two.

10. Mr. White has obviously responded extremely well to Mr. Saker's tutoring and I look forward to his next report.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR 11 OCT KONEDOBU

(I. A. Holmes)
District Commissioner.

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

Forwarded herewith are two copies of each of the Reports for this patrol. You will note that the patrol is KAVIENG No 1 and that the report written by Mr Saker who led the patrol is referred to as 1A whilst the report written by Mr White who accompanied is referred to as 1B. Village Population Registers for KARA Census Division are also forwarded. Both officers have submitted informative and competant reports. Mr. Saker has always shown himself to be conscientious, interested and thorough. The indications are that Mr. White is showing himself to be an officer of the same stamp.

I. A. Holmes

(I. A. Holmes)
District Commissioner.

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KAV 1/71-72
MWB/mc

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

7th October, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT KAVIENG NO. 1 of 1971/72
CONDUCTED BY R.G. SAKER P.O.
KARA CENSUS DIVISION
CENSUS COMPILATION, POLITICAL EDUCATION,
LAND MATTERS AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

PATROL REPORT 1A BY R. G. SAKER P.O.

Receipt of the above report with your comments is acknowledged. Also the report by the accompanying officer Mr. P. White, A.P.O.

2. Your comments regarding Local Government Councils and the people's attitude to TIKANA Council are not confined to the Local Government Councils of this Territory. It is not merely a metter of not having large amounts of tax money available for projects. A similar attitude is detected in most parts of Australia. The low tax rates levied in the Territory only compound this attitude. But the Council should give more thought to improving its image.

3. Mr. Saker has shown himself to be an excellent observer. He has collected a large amount of information and expressed it well in his report. It is most interesting and informative.

4. Would you please follow up Mr Saker's remarks on page 9 about anything that has any Council or Administration backing being treated with disdain by the Ngavelus people.

5. Both TIA and TKA are jealous organisations and their membership tries desperately to maintain an exclusive position of monopoly in the community. In the case of TIA this has worn down slightly on New Hanover. Perhaps TKA will follow this line also. Mr. Saker has given an excellent coverage of TKA activity in the area. There is no doubt that here is cargo thinking in TKA. There is also the attitude that one must be in it to win it, consequently there are a great number of people who have joined TKA, not because they really believe in it but, just to play it safe.

6. Mr Saker is to be congratulated on the remarks he has made under Census. This is a most comprehensive and intelligent approach to population statistics that I have seen for some time.

7. Mr Saker has carried out his usual high standard of field work and submitted a very good report.

67-1-2
MJC/gp

Sub District Office,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.
28th September, 1971.

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

KAVIENG PATROL No. 1 of 1971/72: REPORT No. 1A: R.G. SAKER. P.O.

Forwarded herewith the abovementioned patrol report which was received at this office on the 14th September, 1971.

2. Mr. Saker has conducted a very thorough patrol and has submitted a very complete report. During the patrol Mr. Saker had the duty of providing in-service training to Mr. P. White, A.P.O.. Mr. White has also submitted a report on the same patrol, which is being forwarded separately.

My comments on the report are as follows:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL:

3. Every officer who has reported on patrols within the TIKANA Council area or the Central New Ireland Council area report the same feeling of the peoples' disallusionment with the Local Government Council. The main complaint appears to be that they are not receiving value for their tax. One comes to the conclusion that there was a substantial amount of cult thinking among the people concerning the Councils during their early years. The concept that the Councils and the Government must work within a limited budget is still not understood by the mass of the people.

4. POLITICAL SITUATION:

Mr. Saker has given a good summary of the situation. The situation of the T.K.A. shall be interesting to see at the time when the crops that the members have planted begin to bear fruit. Much disruption and conflict in the T.K.A. villages can be expected at that time.

5. Mr. Saker's observation in all sections of the report are full and well considered and informative. The report gives a very clear picture of the Political, Social and Economic position in the KARA Census Division.

M.J. Cockburn.
Assistant District Commissioner.

COPY ONLY

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

22nd July, 1971.

Mr. R.G. Saker,
Sub District Office,
KAVIENG. NEW IRELAND.

Dear Sir,

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS: KARA CENSUS DIVISION

KAVIENG PATROL NO 1 of 1971/72

You will prepare to depart on a patrol to the Kara Census Division, to leave KAVIENG on Monday, 26th July, 1971.

On the patrolyou shall be accompanied by Mr Peter White, A.P.O., This shall be Mr. White's first patrol and he shall be under your instruction during the patrol. You should ascertain that he is fully conversant with Departmental Standing Instructions prior to your departure. Mr. White shall be required to submit a separate patrol report (situation report) and to amend the area study for the Census Division. There fore the reports shall be numbered as follows:

Your report shall be No 1"A" and Mr White's No 1 "B". The objects of the patrol shall be:

1. Census revision
2. Routine inspection
3. Land Investigations.
4. Political education.

For item 3 check the sub district file to ensure that all land matters outstanding for the census division can be attended to For item 4 check with Mr. M. Day, the Political Education Officer and obtain sufficient printed matter for distribution during the patrol.

I hope you have an enjoyable patrol.

Yours faithfully,

M.J. Cockburn
Assistant District Commissioner.

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PAPUA NEW GUINEA
PATROL REPORT

Report Number	1A of 1971/1972
Sub-District	Kavieng
District	New Ireland
Council	Tikana Local Government Council
Conducted by	R. G. Saker
Designation	Patrol Officer
Area patrolled	Kara Census Division
Personnel accompanying patrol	P. M. White, Assistant Patrol Officer
Duration	26th July 1971 to 27th August 1971 (Thirty-three days)
Last D.D.A. patrol	21st January 1970 to 4th March 1970 (Census Revision)
Objects of patrol	(i) Census recompilation (ii) Political education (iii) Land matters (iv) General Administration
Population	4324 (July/August 1971 census)
Map reference	Attached. Report 1.8
Village Population Register	Enclosed (Please see Mr. P. White's report)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

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Sub-District Office,
KAVIENG.
1st September 1971.

67-2-1

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KAVIENG.

PATROL DIARY: PATROL REPORT No. 1A of 1971/1972
KARA CENSUS DIVISION

Monday 26th July 1971: Departed Kavieng 9.45 am. for Namasalang, West Coast Kara. Arrived Namasalang 12.00 noon after discussions with Lauren Maris, Tikana Council President, at Panachais. Discussions with villagers at Namasalang, and village inspection in afternoon. Overnight at Namasalang.

Tuesday 27th July 1971: Census commenced 8.00 am. and completed 12.00 noon. Good attendance. Political education material distributed and villagers addressed on same. Answered questions on Self-Government, and discussed futility of cargo-cult beliefs with villagers. In late afternoon proceeded to Usil village. Overnight Usil.

Wednesday 28th July 1971: Census completed at 12.30 pm at Usil. Good attendance. Addressed villagers re forthcoming elections. Discussions held on Self-Government, Administrator's Executive Council and Ministerial members. In the afternoon walked to Laefu, inspecting village plantings. Informed Laefu villagers of patrol's intended arrival later that day. Returned to Usil and patrol equipment moved to Laefu by private vehicle. Overnight Laefu.

Thursday 29th July 1971: Census completed Laefu at 12.30 pm. Political education material distributed and discussions held. Villagers addressed re elections and National Unity. On to Panachais where census completed for Panachais and Belifu at 7.00 pm. Excellent attendance. Conducted meeting with Panachais and Belifu villagers from 8.30 pm. to 10.00 pm. Matters such as Self-Government, House of Assembly, National Unity etc discussed. Excellent response and participation from villagers. Overnight Panachais after working on census figures.

Friday 30th July 1971: Census revised Panamecho. Good attendance. Discussions re elections, House of Assembly, National Unity and Self-Government held after political education material distributed. Overnight Panachais after political education slides on the Eastern Highlands shown at Panachais. A very good response.

Saturday 30th July 1971: Worked on census figures at Panachais. Slides shown to Namasalang, (excellent response) Usil (poor response) and Laefu (fair response) villagers at night. Overnight Panachais.

Sunday 1st August 1971: Worked on census figures in morning. pm. to Lamernawai Plantation for discussions with Manager. Overnight Panachais.

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Monday 2nd August 1971: To Pangeifua village at 8.00 am. Census completed for both Pangeifua and Panangai villages at Pangeifua. Addressed villagers on forthcoming elections. Distributed political education material and discussed same in the terms as previously stated in this diary. Slides shown to Panamecho, Panangai and Pangeifua villagers. Good response. Overnight Pangeifua.

Tuesday 3rd August 1971: Walked to Panamecho Plantation for discussions with owner, Mr. B. Tsang, who was absent in Kavieng. Returned to Pangeifua and drove per hired vehicle to Panamafei for census. Arrived Panamafei at 10.00 am. Mr. Max D. Day arrived from Kavieng. Political education material distributed and discussed. Census completed 4.00 pm. By hired vehicle to Lemusmus No. 1. Overnight Lemusmus No. 1.

Wednesday 4th August 1971: Addressed villagers at Lemusmus No. 1. after political education material distributed. Census completed at 2.00 pm. Departed for Lemusmus No. 2. at 2.30 pm. Informed villagers at Lemusmus No. 2. of patrol's intended arrival tomorrow. Back to Lemusmus No. 1. where slides shown. Good response. Worked on census figures and patrol statistics. Overnight Lemusmus No. 1.

Thursday 5th August 1971: Departed Lemusmus No. 1 at 7.15 am. and walked to Lemusmus No. 2. Political education material distributed and assembled villagers addressed re same. Census completed 1.20 pm. Further statistics completed and village inspected. Slides shown, good response. Overnight Lemusmus No. 2.

Friday 6th August 1971: Departed Lemusmus No. 2. at 7.30 am. and travelled to Lavalai by hired canoe. Villagers assembled and addressed re previously distributed political education material. Lavalai census completed at 2.50 pm. Village and plantings inspected. Walked back to Lemusmus No. 2. to inspect Lemusmus-Sicacui Road. Onto Lemusmus No. 1 by hired vehicle. Departed Lemusmus No. 1 at 6.30 pm. and travelled to Panamafei where slides shown. Good response. On to Panamana (East Coast Kara). Arrived Panamana 10.30 pm. Overnight Panamana.

Saturday 7th August 1971: Panamana villagers absent at Laefu on west coast for funeral rites. Worked on census figures and Statistics. Overnight Panamana.

Sunday 8th August 1971: Villagers arrived from west coast and census completed after Church service. Political education material distributed and discussed. That night slides shown. Response good. On to Lakuramau. Overnight Lakuramau.

Monday 9th August 1971: Political education material distributed and discussed. Census commenced at Lakuramau 10.00 am. and completed 3.00 pm. Slides shown, response fair. Overnight Lakuramau.

Tuesday 10th August 1971: Worked on Lakuramau census figures then walked to Lakuramau Plantation for discussions with Manager. Visited Lakuramau Primary "T" School. Departed Lakuramau at 3.30 pm for Luburua. Slides shown Luburua. Response good. Overnight Luburua.

Wednesday 11th August 1971: Political education material distributed and discussed. Census commenced 10.00 am. and completed 2.30 pm. Inspected village plantings and environs. Departed for Fangalawa at 5.30 pm. Slides shown at Fangalawa. Response fair. Overnight Fangalawa.

Thursday 12th August 1971: Political education material distributed and talks given re same. Census commenced 9.00 am. Attendance good. Census completed 2.30 pm. Worked on census figures after village inspection. Departed Fangalawa at 5.30 pm. and travelled to Lemakot. Slides shown Lemakot, response good. Overnight Lemakot.

Friday 13th August 1971: Political education material distributed and villagers addressed re same. Census commenced 9.00 am. Attendance good and census completed 2.30 p.m.

Walked to Lemakot Mission for discussions with Father Frehe and Sister Clematcia. Returned Lemakot 5.00 pm. Overnight Lemakot.

Saturday 14th August 1971: Worked on census figures at Lemakot. Attended feasting and celebrations in afternoon at Lemakot. Remembrance of recent dead. Overnight Lemakot.

Sunday 15th August 1971: Worked on census figures and patrol report. Departed Lemakot 4.15 pm. for Nonopai. Slides shown Nonopai. Excellent response. Overnight Nonopai.

Monday 16th August 1971: Political education material distributed and villagers addressed re same. Census commenced 9.00 am. 100% attendance at census. Inspected village, environs and plantings. On to Sali in late afternoon. Slides shown at Sali, response good. Overnight Sali.

Tuesday 17th August 1971: Political education material distributed and discussed. Census commenced 8.30 am. and completed 11.30 am. Excellent attendance. Worked on census figures in afternoon. On to Paruai at 5.00 pm. Slides shown at Paruai for Paruai and Lavongararum villagers. Very good response. Overnight Paruai.

Wednesday 18th August 1971: Political education and talks given. Census commenced 9.30 am. (writer) and Lavongararum (Mr. P. White) Attendance for both Paruai and Lavongararum census very good. Discussions with both village committeemon in afternoon. On to Lauan at 5.00 pm. Slides shown to good response. Overnight Lauan.

Thursday 19th August 1971: Census commenced Lauan at 9.00 am. after political education meeting held. Census completed 1.00 pm. Discussions with Councillor Towakariu, and inspection of village environs and plantings. On to Mangai at 5.00 pm. Slides shown at Livitua. Response good. Overnight Mangai.

Friday 20th August 1971: Walked back to Livitua. Political education material distributed and assembled villagers addressed re same. Census commenced 9.30 am and completed 2.30 pm. Village inspection and returned to Mangai where slides shown. Excellent response. Overnight Mangai.

Saturday 21st August 1971: Census commenced 9.30 am. Mangai after political education material distributed and villagers addressed. Census completed 2.30 pm. Afternoon at Mangai. Overnight Mangai.

Sunday 22nd August 1971: Worked on census figures and report details. To Lossuk at 4.30 pm. Slides shown Lossuk. Response good. Overnight Lossuk.

Monday 23rd August 1971: Political education material distributed and talks given at Lossuk. Census commenced 9.30 am. completed 12.10 pm. In afternoon worked on census figures. Visited Mangai High School and Mangai villagers' brick making venture. To Katu Plantation (MR. W. Lussick absent in Australia). On to Lavongai village where slides slides shown that night. Response good. Overnight Ngavelus.

Tuesday 24th August 1971: Walked to Lavongai village where political education material distributed and talks given. Census completed at 2.30 pm. Overnight Ngavelus.

Wednesday 25th August 1971: Political education material distributed and talks held Ngavelus. Census completed 2.00 pm. Visited Jehova's Witness member. Visited T.K.A. office in afternoon. Returned to Kavieng 2.45 pm. thence back to Ngavelus that night. Overnight Ngavelus.

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Thursday 26th August 1971: To Nono village where political education material distributed and villagers addressed re same. Census completed 1.00 pm. Inspected T.K.A. plantings. Drove to Ulul-Nono Plantation for discussions with Manager, who was absent Kavieng. Returned to Ngavelus. Discussions with United Church Pastor. Overnight Ngavelus.

Friday 27th August 1971: Worked on census figures for Nono village and patrol statistics. Departed Ngavelus 10.00 am. for Kavieng.

END OF PATROL

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

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Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
KAVIENG.
1st September 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT No. 1A of 1971/1972: KAVIENG SUB DISTRICT
KARA CENSUS DIVISION

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was carried out basically for the annual revision of census in the Kara Census Division. This census division includes twenty-seven villages on both the New Ireland north-west and north-east coasts.

The Kara Census Division also contains the largest population of all census divisions under the Administrative control of the Kavieng Sub-District office.

The patrol was carried out over an unbroken period from 26th July 1971 to 27th August 1971, a total of 33 days. The patrol and it's equipment was conveyed by Administration vehicle to Namasalang Village on the southern west coast extremity of the Kara Census Division. Villages along the west coast as far north as Lavalai were visited, as were all villages along the east coast from Panamana to Nono. The patrol spent at least one full day in each village.

Transport between villages was provided by privately owned village cars that were hired for this purpose. Lavalai having no road access was reached by means of canoe.

Apart from routine census revision, lengthy discussions were held with villagers on a wide ranging number of topics. Village gardens and plantings were inspected and indigenous enterprises observed. All Missions, plantations and schools were visited.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

The patrol spent much of it's time in political education. Political education material on subjects such as "Elections, the three hands of Government, Political Parties, Administrator's Executive Council and the Ministerial Member system" was widely distributed. Booklets dealing with Government and House of Assembly news were also distributed and eagerly received.

Prior to conducting the census at each village the people were addressed on the material they had received and questions were invited. It is safe to say that, in all cases interest was shown, and there was no lack of questions.

At each village, save for Lavalai, Lavongararum, Lavongai and Nono, thirty-three colour slides were shown. These showings lasted approximately one hour and questions and discussions on them were encouraged. These slides dealt with the traditional way of life of the Eastern Highlanders, Rural Development projects, Economic development, and Council projects. The slides created much interest and unlimited scope is apparent for the further implementation of this form of political education.

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People from the previously recorded villages had an opportunity (which most availed themselves of) to see these slides at their respective adjoining villages.

The patrol was not rushed and some people availed themselves of the opportunity to hold informal discussions, usually at night, with the patrol whilst it was in their village.

Whilst at Panachais and Belifu villages (Ward 5 Tikana Local Government Council area) a strong request was made by the Council President Lauren Maris that political education patrols be stepped up throughout the Tikana Council area. He stated the people have a genuine interest in political education. From my observations I concur with the President's statement.

SITUATION REPORT.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

The Kara Census Division occupies an area of some 160 square miles and by New Ireland standards, it's population is quite large. The total population as shown at this census revision is 4324.

Since it's inception in October/November 1956 the Tikana (TIgak, KAra, NAlik) Local Government Council has met with a varied reception. In the early years after it's inception it enjoyed reasonable support, and did materially assist it's taxpayers. However as time has passed, support for the Council has clearly waned, as it's present unsatisfactory 1971/1972 tax collection has emphasised. Within Kara tax payments have not been particularly encouraging, and Council estimates have had to be adjusted accordingly.

Within Kara the TUT KUWUL AISOK (hereinafter referred to as the T.K.A.) is strongly entrenched at Ngavelus and has enclaves at Nono, Lavongai, and Lossuk on the east coast; and Lemusmus Nos. 1 and 2 on the west coast. The T.K.A. is in my opinion an opposition body to the Tikana Council, though some T.K.A. members spoken to deny that this is the case. The T.K.A. is further discussed under the headings of "Political Situation", Self-help", and "Cult and Unrest".

Familiarity has now, in some quarters, led to a contempt for the Council. The people have seen what the Council has done for their benefit, but many do not feel satisfied. Some still expect the Council and/or the Administration to do everything for them, with not a thought of doing anything themselves. Dissatisfaction also exists with the Council tax rate of $10-00 for males over 18 years. This rate is low for people who, in most cases, have a more than adequate source of income, still a fair proportion of taxpayers maintain that the rate is too high and that tax payments cause difficulty. The same people however think nothing of spending large sums of money on traditional feasts and celebrations. Whilst at Lemakot the patrol witnessed a feast at which 23 pigs, each with a value of at least $40-00 were slaughtered, cooked, cut into portions and distributed. This was equivalent to the distribution of at least $920-00.

Within the Kara Census Division there are five wards of the Tikana Council, four of which are currently presided over by Councillors. The men who hold these positions are, Lauren Maris, (Council President from Panachais Village, West Coast Kara - Ward 5), Bai Mau (from Lavalai Village, West Coast Kara - Ward 4), Paparin Waso (from Lakuramau Village, East Coast Kara - Ward 12), and Towakariu Malambes (from Lauan Village, East Coast Kara - Ward 11). Towakariu is an Administration appointee to his position. There is no councillor for the villages of Nono, Ngavelus, Lavongai, Lossuk and Mangai, which come within Ward 10. Beriman Iguat from Nono Village was an Administration appointee to this position, however he refused to accept. New elections for Tikana Council are presently being conducted, and this vacancy shall then be filled.

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Of the four present councillors who represent Kara, only two could be described as reasonably capable, and reasonably aware of the functions of Local Government. The two men spoken of are the President, Lauren Maris, and appointee Councillor Towakariu.

Maris is, if not well liked by all his constituents respected by all and he asserts some influence over his fellows. Maris now has extensive business interests, and he is now spending most of his time on these, and neglecting to some extent his Council duties. He visited Australia in late 1970. He is extremely pro-Council and Administration.

Councillor Towakariu is not well known to the writer. He is fluent in English and is respected by his fellow villagers. If he is elected he could develop into a good councillor. He appears to show an interest in Council affairs. He is pro-Council and Administration, though not to the same degree as Maris.

Councillor Bai tries hard. He is a most pleasant individual well liked by all his constituents and was most helpful to the patrol. Bai, whilst being liked, is not respected to the same degree, consequently his authority is minimal.

Councillor Paparin does not appear interested in the Council. He is capable of asserting influence, but is content to let matter drift with a "slack tide", rather than make any effort to further the work of the Council in his ward.

The Council has provided considerable benefits to the Kara people. Half the Kara villages have been provided with 3000 gallon cement water tanks, with catchment areas provided. Aid posts have been built at Panachais, Lemusmus No. 1, Nonopai, Mangai and Ngavelus and are staffed by Council paid orderlies. A considerable amount of assistance has also been given to schools throughout this census division. Despite this assistance, satisfaction with Council activities is not apparent. The attitude of the Ngavelus villagers to the Council is not good. This is manifested by the fact that there were 21 nominations in this ward for the forthcoming elections. This situation has much the same connotation as having no candidates at all. Of the 21 nominations, three persons were said to be sincere in their intentions, the rest mainly young men appear to be treating the election as a joke. This is not an encouraging sign.

I do not wish to infer that the Tikana Council is near a state of collapse, but unless more support at the local level is retained, the Council seems destined to drift into a state of ineffectuality.

* Towakariu and Paparin were re-elected to their respective wards, Maris and Bai were defeated in their former wards.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

At this point in time the Kara villagers have a fair appreciation of the House of Assembly and it's functions, in a general sense. The people basically see it as a law making forum.

Contrary to what Mr. J. Abernethy, A.P.O., found when he patrolled Kara in February/March 1970, I could find nothing to substantiate his statement that "the villagers regard the House of Assembly as an institution for Europeans.

The people know who their members in the House of Assembly are. Mr. W. A. Lussick is held in high esteem, and is regarded as hard working. Mr. D. Bokap came under a great deal of criticism from Kara villagers, mainly because in their view, he had not bothered to visit them or inform them of his activities in the House and of matters discussed therein. Both Mr. Lussick and Mr. Bokap are members of the T.K.A.

I agree with Mr. Abernethy's comment that the House of Assembly is a remote institution to these people. The broadcasting of debates from the House of Assembly is something that should be given high priority on Administration Radio Stations. In this way the people can

hear at first hand what is discussed in the House, and what their elected members, and other members have to say on various issues. The receiving of last month's Newsletter on House of Assembly debates, whilst better than nothing, does little to increase the peoples' awareness of the House and it's functions.

The topic of Self-Government was often raised during the course of this patrol. The full implications are not clear to many people, and the older people are inclined to treat the subject with some suspicion and caution. Generally the younger population have a less worried attitude to the approach of self-government.

Some confusion still exists over the difference between Self-Government and Independence. Some people thought both were one in the same.

With the 1972 House of Assembly elections fast approaching many people have now realised that Self-Government is in fact coming and that the time has arrived when political awareness is becoming essential.

Most people at least appreciate the fact that the time has long since arrived for endeavour to replace tardiness, but realising this fact and doing something about it are two entirely different things.

At each village three points were stressed. First, the need and reasons for elections, and why all elligible voters should vote. Second, the importance of National Unity. The need for all people to identify themselves with one country, and third, work. It was pointed out that people who work for the betterment of their own standard of living were also assisting the economic development of the country at the same time. This point all appreciated.

It was stressed that National Unity was something all people in Papua New Guinea should be striving for as the basis for a future sound Government. The people were told they should think of themselves beyond the context of New Ireland, and that they formed part of one nation with one Government. It was also pointed out that mass secession could only lead to disaster.

The purpose of Papua New Guinea's National Day was made clear to all persons addressed throughout this Census Division.

ATTITUDES TO SELF-HELP

Virtually non-existant. This is evidenced by two self-help projects within this census division, namely the Kapsu-Bagatere road, and the Lemusmus-Sicacui road. When funds are exhausted so is the workers' will to work. Within the Kavieng Sub-District, self-help projects that have been completed, have received very little self-help.

The Lemusmus-Sicacui road was inspected between Lemusmus No. 1 and Lavalai. Much good work done on this road has all but gone to waste. The road is overgrown with bushand has reverted back to a walking track only. It would not take a particularly great effort to complete and maintain this road, but from the attitude of the Lemusmus villagers no matter how large or small the effort required, assistance on a self-help basis would be difficult to achieve.

The Kapsu-Bagatere road, whilst not having reached the condition of the Lemusmus-Sicacui road, is only enjoying the support of a handful of villagers from Lavongai. The Nono and Ngavelus people have lost interest in the project. If this project is to be satisfactorily completed, it looks very much like heavy machinery will have to be employed upon it.

Two examples of self-help projects do require a mention. The village people from Mangai have formed themselves into a business association. All adults at Mangai contributed $1-00 and they started a brick making venture. The Mangai people have been donated two brick making machines; one received from Tikana Council, and one from the United Church Mission. The people are presently making two sizes of

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brick. One type is a standard type brick, the other is about twice the size of a normal brick. The people buy their own cement, and hope to sell these excellent Bricks (standard size) at $50-00 per thousand. No price has as yet been resolved for the larger size. Their enterprise deserves success. The Mangai people hope eventually to be able to buy their own bricks to build themselves permanent houses, and to sell their bricks to any other persons interested.

Also at Mangai the village people in conjunction with the United Church Mission have constructed a permanent materials Church, by using "their" bricks. The Church was built at a cost of $4500-00 as a self-help project with the Mission.

The T.K.A. whilst being subject to many desriptions is also a form of self-help project. Tracts of land have been cleared and partially planted with coconuts. Whether tangible benefits will eventually follow is a matter for conjecture. What is important however, is that an attempt has been made for economic betterment on a self-help basis.

POLITICAL SITUATION

The political situation in the Kara Census Division is as diverse as it is interesting. Within Kara it is obvious the villagers of Nono, Ngavelus, Lavongai, Lossuk, Lemusmus No. 1 and No. 2 are completely split into two factions. A schism which appears to be widening rather than closing.

At the above mentioned villages, the factions are the T.K.A. members and the non-members. According to T.K.A. members spoken to, no friction exists between the two groups, however, according to the non-members friction is quite apparent. Two non-members who expressed this point of view were Logom Sau from Lemusmus No. 1. and Joseph Tiamu from Lavongai. Both sides are obviously blaming the other for this state of affairs.

Whilst at Ngavelus during a politcal ecucation meeting, the ex Luluai now acting T.K.A. Committeeman, Boronai Malep stated there appeared to be two groups of people throughout the area. Those who kept their mouths shut and worked, (reference T.K.A. members) and those that did not work, except with their mouths (reference non-T.K.A. members).

At Ngavelus the T.K.A. shows no sign of waning. The members have purchased a 2-ton Toyota truck, have built an office of permanent materials, and have cleared some twenty acres of bush approximately one mile inland from the Ngavelus aid post, and have commenced planting it with coconuts. Some palms are now two years old.

The T.K.A. clerk, a young man named Wakati Solai from Ngavelus, was absent at the time the patrol visited the area. He is said to hold files as to the extent of the associations membership and plantings.

The T.K.A. plantings are on what was formerly clan owned land. Each member has his own coconuts from which he produces copra for the T.K.A. The proceeds from the copra are then said to be paid into a Kavieng Bank. Members are permitted to produce copra from their own, or their clan's plantings as a private source of income.

Small T.K.A. plantings have also been established at Lossuk and Lemusmus No. 1.

In contrast the West Coast T.K.A. does appear to be losing influenceat both Lemusmus No. 1 and No. 2, and some members are allegedly trying to recover membership fees paid.

Information on the T.K.A. was more difficult to obtain on the west coast where there was an obvious reluctance by members to discuss it. On the east coast the T.K.A. members were less hostile towards inquiries.

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The Ngavelus people have adopted a system whereby they devote two weeks work to T.K.A. activities, two weeks to Mission activities, and two weeks to Council activities. Both Mission and Council work is virtually boycotted however.

Other than the villages mentioned, T.K.A. activity was not observed in any of the the other Kara villages. This should not be taken to mean that there are not T.K.A. members in some of the other Kara villages, doubtless there are.

It should also be stated that non-T.K.A. members are not necessarily pro-Council or Administration, as this is not the case. At Laefu village the patrol received very little co-operation or assistance and the attitude of the people was most surly. Laefu is not a T.K.A. village.

At the villages of Namasalang, Usil, Belifu, (including Panachais) Panamecho, Pangeifua, Panangai, Panamafei, Lavalai, Panamana, Lakuramau, Luburua, Pangalawa, Lemakot, Paruai, Lavongararum, Sali, Lauan, Livitua and Mangai, the patrol was received well, and the people were co-operative.

Where the T.K.A. was not present the people expressed strong suspicions as to the motives of this association, and the non-members at Lemusmus No. 1, through Logom Sau, who was their spokesman, stated they believed it to still be a cargo cult.

The United Political Society is known to the villages throughout Kara, and has a few paid up members at most villagers. Detailed information as to exact numbers is difficult to obtain as people are loathe to discuss their personal political affiliations.

Tikana Council President, Lauren Maris, (a paid up member of the U.P.S.) stated he was opposed to the Society's leader Mr. P. Kwan over some of his policies. In private discussions with the writer he made it quite clear that he and Mr. Kwan did not see "eye to eye". This is a change in standing for Maris as his alliance with Kwan is well known. He stated he was nearly sure he would stand for election to the House of Assembly for the Kavieng Open Electorate. If he does nominate he will presumably be standing against Mr. Kwan in this electorate.

I have previously discussed the Tikana Local Government Council, but it does warrant mentioning again under this heading. There is no doubt the Council is associated with the Administration in the eyes of the people, and to this end lies in the Administration's shadow, and due to this has had only limited success as a political entity in it's own right. The silent majority of Kara people, silent being the appropriate word, are pro-Administration , if not entirely pro-Council in outlook. It is the outspoken and radical minority that capture most attention, however in the long term this may not be a bad thing as at least it forces the majority to progress along less radical and more stable avenues to political awareness.

Another matter of significance is the presence of the Jehova Witness sect at Ngavelus and Lakuramau. A European and his wife visit Ngavelus at regular intervals and remain for several days at a time. They have established a bush-material house and a little "Kingdom Hall". The Jehova's Witness at Ngavelus is Mr. Thomas Sloman. Please treat this person's surname with caution as correct spelling was not verified.

Mr. Sloman stated there are 18 converts to this sect, being some 3 or 4 families. These converts were formerly of the United Church Faith. Sloman stated he had been working at Ngavelus for approximately nine months. He stated that in Kavieng his sect had about 35 "fully-fledged" witnesses. He does not consider persons who merely attend services as actual witnesses, apparently further training is required, and baptism into the sect.

Jehovas witnesses are known to be operating at Kavieng, Ngavelus, Lakuramau, Lauacul, Pinnikindu and Namatanai.

Mr. Sloman operates a vehicle, (green pick-up truck) and commutes up and down the east coast road.

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On Saturday 4th September 1971, this vehicle was observed parked at Fissoa Village.

Sloman stated that at present he was in charge of this Sect's activities within this District, but he expected another person within two or three weeks to arrive and assume these duties. Sloman claims witnesses from many countries are now working in Papua New Guinea. Some of the countries he mentioned included; Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Britain, U.S.A., Yugoslavia and Russia.

It is interesting to note that this sect is operating in villages formerly the sole domain of the United Church. No activity by this sect was apparent in villages within Kara where the people are of the Roman Catholic Faith.

The United Church has published a small booklet in Pidgin English explaining to it's followers some of this sect's beliefs, (please see attached copy - APPENDIX A) and further converts appear unlikely to any large degree.

Another European (name unknown) also a sect member is living at Lakuramau. He was not spoken to by the patrol as he made it a point of avoiding the patrol. This person was seen on occasions driving a motor cycle in the Lakuramau area.

This sect is further discussed under the heading of "Missions".

The political situation in Kara could not be described as stable. Factionism is becoming apparent, and at the Lemusmus villages relations between T.K.A. members and non-members are very cool.

The political situation within the Kara Census Division does require constant and close scrutiny.

ECONOMIC.

GENERAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

The income of the Kara people is virtually totally reliant on copra and cocoa production. Throughout the Kara east coast there exists a reasonably wide coastal plain. There is a narrow margin abutting both sides of the east coast road, and this margin has been extensively planted with coconuts, although cocoa plantings are increasing allthe time. Inland, once past the initial coastal margin, broken though extensive patches of sago swamp are apparent running vrtually parallel to the coast, and this gives to further bush land, savannah type grassland, and finally in turn the central mountain range, which becomes much less prominent the further one travels north along the east coast road. The coastal plain varies in width from some four to three miles at Panamana and Lakuramau to one and a half to one mile near Nono. Abundant land is available for further plantings on the east coast, although road access is needed to open up much of this land.

Portion of land opened up along the Kapsu-Bagatere road is now being planted with cocoa by Joseph Tiamu from Lavongai village. who has received an $850-00 Development Bank loan for this purpose. It is hoped that other enterprising men will follow Joseph's lead, and develop land in this census division.

The Kara west coast presents another picture however. Here the coastal plain is narrow, and in contrast to the east coast is wider to the north and narrows to the south. From the villages of Namasalang to Belifu the steep mountain range varies in distance from the west coast road. At it's widest point it would be one quarter to one half mile, whilst at it's narrowest it would only be a matter of a hundred yards or so. The plain widens on the west coast between Lemusmus No.1 and Lavalai. The west Kara coastal plain is also extensively planted with coconuts and cocoa, particularly between Namasalang and Panachais. Both Lemusmus villages are a long way behind the other west Kara villages in their plantings.

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Further plantings on the west coast will become increasingly difficult as they are forced back to, and up the slopes of the range. In some cases future extension of plantings will be precluded by the rocky and sheer nature of the range, although further plantings would be possible atop the range, where exstensive undulating plateau country exists.

Within Kara only one co-operative society is still functioning. At Mangai, the North East Kara Co-Operative Society still operates, and allied to Mangai is the Ngavelus branch of the same society. The total number of members of this society is 461, of which 245 are at Mangai, and 216 at Ngavelus. This society now only operates trade stores at both these villages. Copra is no longer marketed through the society at it's Mangai branch, and copra worth only $34-00 was marketed through the Ngavelus Branch during the last six months.

The North East Kara Society has an overall debt with N.I.N.S.A. of $265-00 as at 3/8/1971. It's store turnover for the last five months has been $1422-00 which included a small profit margin. The North East Kara Society, whilst not on a secure economic footing is however one of the few New Ireland Societies to have survived. The Society was commenced with initial share capital of $10,405-00.

The Tikana Council is endevouring to lease it's former Council Chambers at Mangai. It is rumoured Mr. J. Lawrence is interested in assuming the lease and establishing a trading business. If he does it will be the final nail in the coffin of the North East Kara Co-Operative Society.

The Lakubul Cocoa Society is a co-operative venture which operates within the Kara, Kulot and Nalik Census Divisions. The Society has a membership of 460. Lakubul operates three fermentaries, at Namasalang, Lakuramau and Fatmilak. There were originally three societies but these amalgamated to form Lakubul. The society has a full time adviser supplied by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, and is also affiliated with N.I.N.S.A. Lakubul has share capital of $15,548-00 and a reserve fund of $5089-00. This society produced 85 tons of cocoa last year, and to date this years production has already reached 60 tons. Total production is expected to be well in excess of last years figure. Lakubul has purchased a 5-ton truck and employs a total of 46 persons as casual labour. The Society has purchased a block of fully mature cocoa from Lakuramau Plantation. Cocoa is marketed either through Thomas & Son, Kavieng, or Green & Co., Rabaul. Lakubul has also received a $3200-00 Development Bank loan to enable the construction of a new drier and also purchase of a winnower.

Mr. T. Hodge, the manager of Lakuramau Plantation, stated that he had been approached by village people from Lakuramau and Luburua to purchase copra from them. Mr. Hodge obtained a licence and offered to pay $4-45 per bag of green copra. This is a fair price, and much fairer than that offered by owners of trade cars who buy eight dry coconuts for 10¢. However the attractive part of the latter arrangement is that there is no work involved.

I would estimate that only a half to two-thirds the potential of existing plantings is being realised. With proper maintenance the yield from existing palms could almost be doubled.

Development Bank loans are playing an increasingly active part in rural economic development, and more and more persons are becoming aware of this source of finance for rural economic development. To date 32 persons or groups of persons within the Kara Census Division have received a total of $23,528-00 in development bank loans, mainly for increasing plantings of coconuts and cocoa, and for building copra driers.

NON-INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT.

Non-indigenous activity is confined throughout Kara to plantation interests, copra and cocoa being the commodities produced.

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The non-Indigenous plantations in Kara are Sicacui, Wunik, Panamau, Lemusmus, Lamernawai and Panmecho on the west coast; and Maramakas, Lakuramau, Luburua, Fangalawa, Baia, Lakurafanga, Katu, (on which some untapped rubber is grown) Kapsu and Ulul-Nono on the east coast.

Lakuramau plantation runs some 117 head of beef cattle which graze in barbed wire enclosed areas under the coconuts. The beasts are occasionally sold to village people when feats or celebrations are held. A bullock sells for $80-00. Mr. T. Hodge stated that if and when facilities for the dressing of carcasses become available this form of enterprise would possibly be increased at Lakuramau.

Whether the operation of trade cars throughout this census division can be classified as non-indigenous activity is debatable. I only mention it here as these vehicles operate in large numbers throughout Kara.

If the Tikana Local Government Council were to operate trade cars, and refuse to grant or renew pedlar's licences to other interests which is within the Council's discretion, I am sure a great deal of the Council's revenue problems could be alleviated.

The relationship between non-indigenes and local people throughout Kara is satisfactory.

SOCIAL.

EDUCATION.

Educational facilities throughout this census division are good. They are provided by the Administration, and the Catholic and United Church Missions.

Administration operated Primary "T" Schools are situated at Panamecho, Lakuramau, Paruai and Ngavelus. The Catholic Mission operates Primary "T" Schools at Panachais, Lemusmus No. 1, Lemakot, and Livitua, whilst the United Church operates Lasilaba Primary "T" School, (near Pangeifua) and Mangai High School.

All schools visited save for Ngavelus appear to be functioning well with active Parents and Citizens Associations and Boards of Management. Lakuramau Primary "T" School operates a small trade store, quite profitably.

Ngavelus, as the reader will have gathered, as a village is an anachronism. Ngavelus school currently has four male and one female studying at Standard VI level. This is a pathetic state of affairs when it is considered this school takes in an area from Nono to Lossuk. In discussions with Mr. J. Toro, the Head Teacher at Ngavelus, he stated that the people from Nono, Ngavelus and Lavongai do not assist at all with the maintaining of the school grounds, and consequently the school environs are not all they could be. Further Mr. Toro stated, the people do not encourage their children to attend school, or appear to show any interest in the school. Mr. Toro stated that in his opinion, many children of school age were not receiving an education. It appears that anything that has any Council or Administration backing is treated with disdain by the Ngavelus people. In contrast the Administration schools at Panamecho, Lakuramau and Paruai are well maintained and supported. This also applies to all Mission schools visited.

Excellent facilities are afforded the people by the schooling provided by the Catholic Mission at Lemakot and the United Church at Mangai. Apart from the Primary "T" School at Lemakot, Sister Bernadette operates a domestic science course at which twenty-six girls are attending. Sister Clematcia also operates a training school for thirty-four student nurses in midwifery and infant welfare. These girls when they complete their training and examinations will graduate as fully qualified double certificated nurses. A course for nursing aids is also conducted.

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Father Frehe is anxious to commence a Vocational or Technical school at Lemakot to train young men in carpentry, welding, plumbing and motor repairs. He has already successfully trained a welder and several carpenters.

At Mangai High School a total of 135 boys and girls are studying at Form 1 and 2 level. Form 3 is envisaged next year.

HEALTH.

Health facilities throughout this division are more than adequate. Lemakot hospital provides excellent medical facilities. The hospital is staffed by Sister Clematcia, two nursing sisters, three nurses and a nursing aid. A vast majority of Kara's new birtns are handled here.

Council aid post are situated at Panachais, Lemusmus No. 1, Nonopai, Mangai and Ngavelus. These aid posts are permanently staffed and provide adequate treatment for minor ailments and injuries.

The Council has now constructed 59 cement 3000 gallon water tanks throughout it's area. In Kara there are water tanks at Usil, Panamecho, Pangeifua, Panamafei, Lemusmus No. 1, Panamana, Lakuramau, Luburua, Fangalawa, Lauan, Sali, Lossuk, and Ngavelus.

As all but two of the Kara villages are coastal, the sea is used for sanitary purposes. At Lavalai and Panamafei pit latrines are used.

The people receive adequate nourishment from sago, sweet potato, taro, singapore taro, tapioca, yam, coconuts, bananas, pawpaw, pineapple sugar cane, pumpkin and beans. Protein is supplied by pig, fish, poultry and occasionally flying-fox and pigeon. This diet is also supplemented with foods such as rice, tinned meat and fish, biscuits, bread, tea, coffee and sugar.

Apart for occasional skin disorders and colds, especially among young children, the general health of the population appears quite good.

WOMENS' CLUBS.

Most villages have either a womens' club or a womens' fellowship. The patrol was provided with meals by the Lemusmus No. 1, Lemusmus No. 2, Lavalai, and Paruai womens' club. Numerous cups of tea and biscuits were also supplied.

The womens' club movement in Kara does however appear to be on it's last legs. More active support through patrolling and courses, if undertaken by the Welfare Branch, of the Department of Social Development and Home Affairs, could perhaps revive flagging interest. The T.K.A. has decided to boycott the Womens' Club at Lemusmus No. 1. From an original membership of 15 women, membership has now dropped to four. This state of affairs in relation to womens' clubs exists at all T.K.A. villages. The T.K.A. has in fact banned participation in these clubs.

HOUSING.

The standard of housing throughout Kara is quite reasonable. The majority of homes are of bush materials, raised from the ground on piles with sago thatch roofing. It is becoming apparent that more people are building permanent material houses.

One matter that is not satisfactory is the lack of accommodation at most villages. When complaints are made that patrols are done to infrequently, it should be realised that many villages have no suitable overnight accommodation for patrols. To be of any value a patrol should spend at least one night in each village, but in some cases this virtually means camping in the open.

This patrol slept in rest houses at two villages only. These were the only two rest houses in this division. At other villages the patrol slept in Mission houses, aid posts, and private homes. One small bush materials house involves little time or effort to construct, and it would not be unreasonable to expect one at each village. It is realised that some people do not appreciate patrols, and would not construct rest houses, but most people do appreciate patrols, and with some small assistance from the Administration (supplying of Nails etc.) would construct adequate rest houses. There is then some onus on Administration Departments to see that they are used.

LAW AND ORDER.

No matters of a serious nature were brought to the attention of the patrol. Minor differences of opinion were settled amicably. The people now have an opportunity to put contentious matters before a Local Court Magistrate who regularly visits this Census Division.

MISSIONS.

Two Missions and one sect now actively operate within the Kara Census Division. They are the Roman Catholic Church, the United Church, and the Jehova's Witnesses sect.

The villagers of Belifu, Panachais, Panangai, Lemusmus No.1, Lemusmus No. 2, Fangalawa, Lemakot, and Livitua are of the Catholic Faith, whilst villagers from Namasalang, Usil, Laefu, Panamecho, Pangeifua, Lavalai, Panamana, Lakuramau, Luburua, Lauan, Sali, Paruai, Nonopai, Lavongararum, Lavongai, Ngavelus and Nono are of the United Church Faith. Villagers from Panamafei and Mangai are a mixture of Catholics and Methodists.

Relations between the Roman Catholic Mission and the United Church are very good, an attitude of mutual co-operation is apparent.

As earlier stated the Jehova's Witnesses sect is now operating at Ngavelus and Lakuramau.

Relations with the Jehova's Witnesses is however another matter. Whilst at Ngavelus and during discussions with the resident United Church Pastor, Sioti Tivon, it became quite apparent that the relationship between the United Church and this sect was far from satisfacory.

There presence does not help the former religious stability which Kara was fortunate in having. The United Church Pastor related to me how at the completion of the United Church service on a sunday morning, as the people were preparing to leave the Church, an indigenous witness appeared at the doorway of the Church, told the people to be seated, as he had come to tell them the "gut nius". Some of the more volatile United Church followers came close to forcibly evicting the person concerned, however the Pastor intervened and after a somewhat heated discussion, persuaded this person to leave. As the Pastor explained, this was sheer provocation, for if a member of the United Church had laid hands on this person, the sect would immediately claim the United Church followers were not obeying the teachings of the bible.

For the 18 converts at Ngavèlus this sect conducts regular Bible study classes. Apparently sect members spend a great deal of their time in this pursuit, in an effort to "understand the true meaning of the Bible". The Jehova's Witnesses sect has a strict interpretation of the Bible and their beliefs are dogmatic and inflexible to the extreme. I have no proof that this sect is openly attacking the teachings of the other Missions, but I suspect this could be the case. The sect member at Ngavelus stated to me that Jehova's Witnesses believe the other Missions are misleading the people with their interpretations of the Bible.

This sect has some very strange beliefs and teachings.

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They teach thet Jesus Christ was only a man the same as everyone else, and that his body was not resurrected. They claim only his spirit was raised, however this is in complete contradiction to what is written in the Gospel according to St. Luke, namely "see my hands and feet, that it is I myself. Handle, and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as you see me to have". - Luke 24:39.

This sect also preach on the theme that the world is close to ending and those who are not Jehova's witnesses will be denied the Kingdom of Jehova. Their belief is based on St. Peter's statement, that, when men only love money and themselves, and when the world is full of deceit, lies and war, the end of the world would be close at hand. The sect member at Ngavelus maintains the world has reached this state. This sect believes that only they can, at world's end, expect to reach Jehova's Kingdom and live in a "Paradise Condition". They state this is what the Bible says, and if it is not followed exactly by a person, how can this person expect to enter "Jehova's Kingdom"?

I think it fair to say that this sect is fanatical in it's beliefs. Fortunately most people realise this and so far it's influence has only been minimal, however the activities of these people require constant surveillance.

Both the Catholic Mission and the United Church Mission have considerably assisted the people of this census division. Contributions in the way of health and educational facilities have assisted much in the development of Kara and this District as a whole. Without this assistance the Administration's burden would be intolerable.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

As is the case with the New Irelanders, the Kara people are of two totemic groups. The large and small pigeon is the way the people refer to these groups. These totemic groups are then divided into numerous clans and sub-clans. There is no apparent social status attached to a person of one totemic group as related to a person from the other. Inter-marriage between the clans and sub-clans further strengthens kinship ties. Clans and sub-clans are still strictly exogamous, persons being obliged to marry outside their own clan. The clan system is still relatively strong in matters dealing with land, ceremonial occasions and marriage.

The matrilineal extended family is the functional social unit. People, particularly the elderly, still follow traditional rites of magic before gardening or fishing is undertaken. Traditional dancing and singing is not as prevalent as in past years, but on important occasions are still performed. On less important occasions, string band competitions are favoured.

Malangan carving is still carried out, but good carvers are fast becoming scarce. Whilst the patrol was at Luburua the patrol witnessed the finishing touches being applied to a Malangan carved by Matangaus Matagale an man of some 65 years of age from Luburua.

The language spoken by the Kara people is in fact called "KARA", though variations on pure Kara do exist throughout the division. At the northern extremity in both the Kara east and west coasts the people speak a mixture of Kara and Tigak. At Namasalang at the southern extremity of the Kara west coast thepeople speak Nalik. At Panamana and Lakuramau on the east coast the Kara spoken is strongly influenced by Nalik. Pure Kara is spoken at the villages well away from the boundaries of Kara and the inflence of other New Ireland dialects. Beyond the boundaries of Kara, Pidgin English becomes the lingua franca.

CULT AND UNREST.

Much has been said of the T.K.A.Is it a cult or is it not?

It's members adamantly state that it is not, and that this accusation is levelled at them by non-members seeking to cause trouble. The non-members, however regard the T.K.A. with great suspicion. The non-members concede that the planting of coconuts is a sound way to improving economic self-sufficiency, but still maintain cargo cult thinking still afflicts the association.

At Lemusmus No. 1 there are said to be 57 T.K.A. members, at Lemusmus No. 2, 6 members. At Losuk, Lavongai and Nono there are three to six members. At Ngavelus the majority of people are T.K.A. members.

There is a $10-00 fee for males, and a $2-00 fee for females to join this Association. The writer was told that this a membership fee only and is not paid annually as is Council tax.

If the T.K.A. is not a cult, then it certainly has cultish overtones. Logom Sau from Lemusmus No. 1, related to me how, at one of the east coast strongholds of the T.K.A., members were tricked into believing that "cargo" would soon arrive. It seems the day before the vessel was due to arrive, two individuals paddled a canoe out from shore, apparently unobserved, and that night flashed torch beams from the canoe towards the assembled T.K.A. members on the shore. This apparently was to strengthen members' beliefs, and to attract other followers. At Ngavelus hurricane lamps have been left burning atop long lengths of bamboo, and coconut fronds or "bom boms" have been set alight to guide the ship supposedly bringing the cargo. It was also reported that at Lemusmus No. 1, a vessel was seen steaming at night through the Gazelle Chanel. T.K.A. enthusiasts paddled out to meet it, but much to their sorrow the vessel steamed past.

The ritual followed by members as related to me by non-members, is for the people to stand on the shore at night looking hard out to sea. The people stand with their hands together, palms and corresponding fingers touching, pairs of fingers then separated, thumbs upright, with fingertips pointing out to sea, and concentrating deeply. People have been known to follow this procedure all night, the tired falling asleep on the sand.

The T.K.A. was brought to the Kara west coast by Kaia Mandau (known as Paulus). He is not an impressive person, and is disliked by the non-members at Lemusmus Nos. 1 and 2. Paulus is from Lemusmus No. 2. He is reported to be anti-Council and Administration. In a short conversation with him, he was surly, unco-operative and reluctant to enter into discussion.

Another person worthy of mention is Piskcut Lamalua from Lemusmus No. 1. He is the Council ward committeeman for this village, and a rabid T.K.A. member. He is a young man of approximately 25 years of age, who has received an education to standard 6 level. I have no doubt he is anti-Council and Administration, and that he is doing his best to ensure his fellow villagers adopt the same attitude. He supports the hypotnesis that a little education can be a dangerous thing. He reluctantly assisted with the census at Lemusmus No. 1, but thereafter remained very aloof.

As earlier stated the T.K.A. does appear to be losing some influence on the Kara west coast. There are four reasons to support this point of view:

(a) No receipts are issued to members paying fees,
(b) The money is sent to the east coast and is lost to its west coast contributors,
(c) The T.K.A. has not fullfilled some of it's "claims", and
(d) Has interfered with traditional clan ownership of land.

It is apparent that cargo cult thinking did afflict this association when it was formed and thereafter. To what extent this thinking is still entertained is hard to gauge, as no person will admit to it. If the non-T.K.A. people are to be believed then this thinking obviously still permeates the association, though T.K.A. members strongly deny it. Some members are trying to live this down, but doubtless there are still die-hards that pursue this line of thinking still.

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At least the T.K.A. has made an effort to do something concrete. Although they are still small, the communal plantings of coconuts indicates a desire for economic betterment.

The T.K.A. holds monthly committee meetings to revue progress.

One point that requires mentioning is that there is allegedly a dialogue and communications between the T.K.A. and it's counterpart on New Hanover, the T.I.A. This was stated to me by Watangai Mananos, (known as Misak) a T.K.A. member from Lavongai village.

CENSUS.

As can be~~xx~~ seen from the census figures attached to Mr. White's report, the total population of the Kara Census Division increased from 4092 to 4324 during the preceeding 16 months. This represents an increase of 232 persons. Of this increase, new births accounted for 198 and migrations in 34. The new births represent a birth rate of 3.05%. There were 12 neo-natal deaths. Deaths over the same period totalled 67, and this represents a death rate a fraction over 1.00%. The natural increase over theperiod between the 1970 and 1971 censuses is a fraction over 2.00%.

This revision of census was carried out as a complete recompilation of persons within the division. New village registers were compiled. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaininga balance with 1970 census figures. This was caused by the fact that the patrol only had the use of an outdated and dilapidated 1965 census register. The 1970 register having been lost. Figures have not been fabricated to achieve a balance, and where figures have not balanced they have been left as recorded by the patrol. Now that accurate records have been compiled future patrols should not experience this difficulty.

A total of 663 persons are working as absentee labour within the New Ireland District, and at other centres. This figure represents 15.25% of the total Kara population. 725 children are receiving primary or secondary education either within or outside this District, whilst another 119 adults are undergoing a secondary, tertiary or advanced education both within and outside the District.

CONCLUSION.

The Kara Census Division has all the symtoms of an area endevouring to adjust itself to social, economic and political change. It is realised that this District has had considerable contact with Administration, but the challenges that face Kara, New Ireland and this country as a whole at this time are much more profound that past parochial issues.

The people realise change is inevitable, but some are doing their best to delay it as long as possible, which only makes eventual change all the more difficult.

The people realise that Self-Government is coming, probably a lot sooner than most had expected, and because it is something of which they have no experience it is treated with some awe and suspicion. A point of view that was expressed twice during the course of this patrol by two villagers was the fear of external invasion of Papua New Guinea after self-Government and Independence. This is a valid fear and does indicate that at least some of the people are thinking of some of the responsibilities that face this Country. This fear of "external invasion" was allayed as far as possible, by telling the people that if they desired a strong Country, they must unite and work for it's common good.

Various influences, as already detailed are at work within this Census Division, some for it's good and others not. National Unity is

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paramount. The Administration is working for a basic need, a need that will have to be satisfied if Papua New Guinea is to successfully develop after Self-Government and Independence. Factions pulling in different directions, make this goal harder to achieve, and factions do exist in the Kara Census Division.

I would finally like to express my thanks to Mr. Peter White, A.P.O., for his assistance on this patrol. Mr. White performed his duties diligently and displayed enthusiasm for his work.

For your information, comment, and onforwarding, please.

R. G. Saker

R. G. Saker
Patrol Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. 1B of 1971/1972

Patrol Conducted by Mr. R. G. SAKER. PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled KARA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. P. WHITE. A.P.O.

Natives.....

Duration—From 26/7/1971 to 27/8/1971

Number of Days 33

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4/3/1970

Medical Numerous /...../1971

Map Reference Fourmil Kavieng.Milinch Lossuk + Panaras

Objects of Patrol Census Revision, Routine Inspection, Land Investigation, and Political Education.

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 ....

OA:SP

P.O. Box 2396, KOKOPO

67-9-11

28th December, 1971

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO. 1B of 1971/72

Your reference Ka 1/71-72 of 7th October, 1971.

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

The population register was not attached to either this or Mr. Baker's report. Please forward.

Mr. White should ensure that his Area Studies are complete in themselves. Reference should not be made to other documents e.g. "As stated in my Situation Report". If there is no change merely say that under the appropriate heading. If there is change the new details should be included in full even if this involves word for word duplication of parts of the Situation Report.

(S. J. PEARSALL)
a/Secretary

67-9-11

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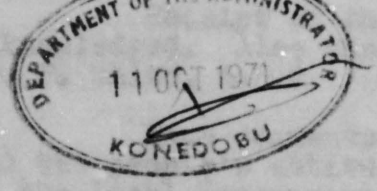
PATROL REPORT 1B by MR. P. WHITE A.P.O.

8. This is an excellent report for a first effort. It is as you say, very neat and it has good presentation. It is quite obvious that Mr. White has taken care in its preparation. If Mr. White maintains this standard he will become a most valuable officer. The only fault I find is that the patrol map is too large to fit neatly into the patrol report.

9. Whilst the KARA Census Division is geographically awkward this does not justify cutting across the natural language grouping and breaking the division into two.

10. Mr. White has obviously responded extremely well to Mr. Saker's tutoring and I look forward to his next report.



(I. A. Holmes)
District Commissioner.

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

Forwarded herewith are two copies of each of the Reports for this patrol. You will note that the patrol is KAVIENG No 1 and that the report written by Mr Saker who led the patrol is referred to as 1A whilst the report written by Mr White who accompanied is referred to as 1B. Village Population Registers for KARA Census Division are also forwarded. Both officers have submitted informative and competant reports. Mr. Saker has always shown himself to be conscientious, interested and thorough. The indications are that Mr. White is showing himself to be an officer of the same stamp.

I. A. Holmes

(I. A. Holmes)
District Commissioner.

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KAV 1/71-72
MWB/mc

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

7th October, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT KAVIENG NO. 1 of 1971/72
CONDUCTED BY R.G. BAKER P.O.
KARA CENSUS DIVISION
CENSUS COMPILATION, POLITICAL EDUCATION,
LAND MATTERS AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

PATROL REPORT 1A BY R. G. BAKER P.O.

Receipt of the above report with your comments is acknowledged. Also the report by the accompanying officer Mr. P. White, A.P.O.

2. Your comments regarding Local Government Councils and the people's attitude to TIKANA Council are not confined to the Local Government Councils of this Territory. It is not merely a matter of not having large amounts of tax money available for projects. A similar attitude is detected in most parts of Australia. The low tax rates levied in the Territory only compound this attitude. But the Council should give more thought to improving its image.

3. Mr. Baker has shown himself to be an excellent observer. He has collected a large amount of information and expressed it well in his report. It is most interesting and informative.

4. Would you please follow up Mr Baker's remarks on page 9 about anything that has any Council or Administration backing being treated with disdain by the Ngavelus people.

5. Both TIA and TKA are jealous organisations and their membership tries desperately to maintain an exclusive position of monopoly in the community. In the case of TIA this has worn down slightly on New Hanover. Perhaps TKA will follow this line also. Mr. Baker has given an excellent coverage of TKA activity in the area. There is no doubt that here is cargo thinking in TKA. There is also the attitude that one must be in it to win it, consequently there are a great number of people who have joined TKA, not because they really believe in it but, just to play it safe.

6. Mr Baker is to be congratulated on the remarks he has made under Census. This is a most comprehensive and intelligent approach to population statistics that I have seen for some time.

7. Mr Baker has carried out his usual high standard of field work and submitted a very good report.

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67-1-2
MJC/gp

Sub District Office,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.
28th September, 1971.

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

PATROL REPORT No. 1B of 1971/72: KARA CENSUS DIVISION.

Forwarded herewith a report on a patrol to the KARA Census Division. The patrol was conducted by Mr. R. Saker, P.O.; the writer of the report is Mr. P. White, A.P.C., who accompanied Mr. Saker on the patrol.

2. This is Mr. White's first report. The report is well presented and neat and Mr. White has taken care with the report's preparation. The report was received by this office on the afternoon of the 10th September, 1971. It can be seen that Mr. White submitted the report within the required time.

3. For a first report, this report is informative and accurate. I do not agree with Mr. White's suggestion that the KARA Census Division should be split into two census divisions, KARA EAST and KARA WEST. The census division as it stands is a natural one based on one common language, the KARA language. Any subdivision would be artificial.

4. The census statistics have been submitted and are accurate. They have been submitted according to Standing Instructions. Comments on the census are contained in Report 1B submitted by Mr. R. Saker.

5. Mr. White has submitted a map with his report. No copies of the map are required.

M.J. Cockburn.
Assistant District Commissioner.

att.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-1-23
If calling ask for
Mr. MJC/gp

In Reply
Please Quote
No.

Department of the Administrator,
Sub District Office,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.
22nd. July, 1971.

Mr. Peter White,
Assistant Patrol Officer,
KAVIENG. NEW IRELAND.

Dear Sir,

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS: KARA CENSUS DIVISION:
KAVIENG PATROL No. 1 of 1971/72.

You will prepare to depart on patrol to the Kara Census Division with Mr. R. Saker, P.O., on Monday, 26th July, 1971. Mr. Saker shall be the Officer in Charge of the Patrol and you shall receive instructions from him.

Prior to departure you should make yourself thoroughly familiar with Departmental Standing Instructions, the Area Study for the Census Division and previous situation reports on the census division. On your return you shall be required to submit a report, Situation Report and amend the area study. Political reports and area studies are to be completed within two weeks of return from the patrol. Therefore to be able to submit your report promptly you should take notes under the separate headings required in each village that you visit. In this way there is no reason why the report should not be half written on the date you return to Kavieng Always remember that reports lose their effectiveness the later they are submitted.

Mr. Saker shall advise you of the objects of the patrol and he shall instruct you in the work you are to perform, and I am sure he shall answer all the numerous questions you shall have to ask to the best of his knowledge and experience.

Wishing you an enjoyable patrol,

Yours faithfully,

M.J. COCKBURN.
Assistant District Commissioner.

A good first effort among
untrained and effective
in service training
27/9

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PAPUA NEW GUINEA
PATROL REPORT

District	New Ireland
Report No.	1B of 1971/1972
Patrol Conducted by	Mr. R. G. Saker
Designation	Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled	Kara Census Division
Personnel Accompanying Patrol	Mr. P. M. White
Designation	Assistant Patrol Officer
Duration	26th July 1971 to 27th August 1971
Number of Days	33
Last Patrol to Area by-District Services	21st January 1970 to 4th March 1970 Census Revision
Medical	Numerous
Map Reference	Fourmil Kavieng Milinch Lossuk & Panaras
Objects of patrol	Census Revision Routine inspection Land investigations Political Education

Sub-District Office,
Kavieng.
7th September 1971

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

Patrol Diary-Patrol Report No 1B of 1971/1972

Monday 26/7/71 - Left Kavieng at 10 o'clock, arriving at Namaslang by administration vehicle at 12 noon. Planned census for the afternoon had to be cancelled due to the lack of villagers. Visited Council President Lauren Maris at Panachais in the afternoon then return to Namaslang Administration vehicle left for Kavieng late that afternoon. Unable to show slides that night at Namaslang as the generator was broken. Stayed at Mission House at Namaslang overnight.

Tuesday 27/7/71 Conducted census at Namaslang im the morning . Sent the generator into Kavieng. Inspected the village and its gardens in the early afternoon then proceed to Usil by administration car which was returning to Kavieng. Arrived Usil at 4pm. Overnight at Usil

Wednesday 28/7/71 Conducted Census in the morning . Inspected their gardens in the early afternoon then proceed to Laofu to see if they had a village rest house where we could stay,we then walk back to Usil and packed. Again we secured the services of an administration car returning to Kavieng,to transport us to Laofu. Overnight at Laofu.

Thursday 29/7/71 Conducted census at Laofu in the morning. Compiled census figures in the early afternoon and then walked to the near-by planation Lamernauai,return to Laofu then proceed to Belifu-Panachais. Conducted census in the late afternoon at Belifu-Panachais. Stayed at Lauren Maris home overnight.

Friday 30/7/71 Conducted the census at Panamecho in the morning . Inspected the primary school at Panamecho then the village gardens on our return to Belifu. The generator return to Kavieng was return to us in the morning and we were able to have our first showing of the slides that night. Over night at Lauren Maris house.

Saturday 31/7/71 Compiled census statistics in the morning. That night we return to Namaslang,Usil and Laofu each and show the slides Overnight with Maris at his home at Belifu

Sunday 1/8/71 Sunday observed

Monday 2/8/71 Conduct for both Panangai and Pangefua their census in the morning half way between the two villages at the United Church Mission Building . In the afternoon thepatrol proceed to Pangefua . Return to the Mission that night to show the slides. Overnight at Pangefua.

Tuesday 3/8/71 Walk to Panamecho Planation in the morning, the owner was in Kavieng . Inspected planation on the way back to Pangefua. Driven to Panamafei by Lauren Maris whose car we had been hiring since Belifu. Conducted census at Panamafei then proceed to Lemusmus No 1 village. Showed film at Lemusmus No 1 and stayed overnight in the Aid Post there.

Wednesday 4/8/71 Conducted census at Lemusmus No 1 in the morning then walked to Lemusmus No2 in the mid-day time slot. Inspected the gardens for both villages on our way back Visited the mission school at Lemusmus No 1 in the late afternoon where we shoed the slides that night Overnight at Lemusmus No 1.

Thursday 5/8/71 Walk to Lemusmus No 2 in the morning without patrol gear and conducted census that morning. Inspected the village in the afternoon and showed the slides later that night. Overnight Lemusmus No.2.

Friday 6/8/71 Hired a canoe and travelled to Lavalai about 3 miles up the coast. Conducted census in the morning then

inspected the village. Walked back to Lemusmus No 2 in the afternoon. From there we return to Panamafei and showed the slides there then later that night we hired a car to take us to Panamana on the East Coast. Overnight at Panamana.

Saturday 7/8/71 The villages were absent on the West Coast at a funeral feast so we were unable to conduct a census in the village Mr. Saker and I compiled census figures instead after inspecting the village and its gardens. Overnight at Panamana.

Sunday 8/8/71 The people returned in the afternoon allowing us to conduct the census and to show the slides that night. After that we moved to Lakuramau were we spent the night.

Monday 9/8/71 The census was conducted first thing in the morning but because of the size of the village total population it took all day to finish. We show the slides in the night Overnight at Lakuramau.

Tuesday 10/8/71 Compiled census figures in the morning. Visited the planation at Lakuramau in the early afternoon and on the way back we visited the primary school at the village. Continued on to Luburua were we showed the slides that night. Overnight at Luburua.

Wednesday 11/8/71 Conducted census at Luburua in the morning and inspected the village afterwards. Continued on to Fangalawa and showed the slides that night. Overnight at Fangalawa.

Thursday 12/8/71 Conducted census at Fangalawa in the morning, inspected the gardens in the afternoon. Moved to Lemakot in the late after noon and showed the slides that night. Over night at Lemakot.

Friday 13/8/71 Conduct census at Lemakot in the morning. The villagers from both the two coast of Kara have gathered in Lemakot for a pig feast. We decided it would be useless to go to Nonopai as all the villagers were at Lemakot. We work on statistics the rest of the day and stayed at Lemakot that night.

Saturday 14/8/71 Work on census figures in the morning Overnight Lemakot.

Sunday 15/8/71 Moved to Nonopai late on the Sunday afternoon and showed the film there in the night. Overnight Nonopai.

Monday 16/8/71 Conducted census in the morning and inspected the gardens in the afternoon. Driven to Sali in the afternoon and showed the slides there later that night. Overnight at Sali.

Tuesday 17/8/71 Conductcensus in the morning at Sali then moved to Paruai Showed slides later that night. Overnight at Paruai.

Wednesday 18/8/71 Conducted census at Paruai and Lavongararum. Mr. Saker conducted the census at Paruai while I conducted the census for Lavongararum. Inspected the villages and their gardens then moved to lauan. Showed slides at Lauan that night where we stayed that night.

Thursday 19/8/71 Conducted census at Lauan in the morning. Compiled census statistics in the afternoon then the patrol was transported to Mangai after visiting Livitua and finding no place to stay. Went back to Livitua that night to show the slides. Overnight at Mangai.

Friday 20/8/71 Walked back to Livitua in the morning and conducted the census there. Inspected the village in the afternoon and then walk back to Mangai. We showed slides later that night. Overnight Mangai.

Saturday 21/8/71 Conducted census at Mangai. Overnight at Mangai.

Sunday 22/8/71 Moved to Lossuk in the late afternoon where we showed the slides. Overnight Lossuk.

Monday 23/8/71 Conducted census at Lossuk then return to Mangai to inspected the brick works and visit the school. Return to Lossuk then moved on to Lavongai. Showed the slides late that night. Overnight at Ngavelus.

Tuesday 24/8/71 Conducted census at Lavongai in the morning. Inspecte-

-d the village in the afternoon. Overnight at Ngavelus.

Wednesday 25/8/71 Conducted census in the morning and compiled census statistics in the afternoon. Went to Kavieng in the late afternoon to get some fuel for the generator and return late that night. Overnight Ngavelus.

Thursday 26/8/71 Conducted census at Nono in the morning. Inspected village gardens in the afternoon and the local primary school at Ngavelus also. Showed film to the people of Ngavelus and Nono at night. Overnight at Ngavelus.

Friday 27/8/71 The patrol return to Kavieng by private vehicle on or about 12noon.....

End of Patrol

Sub-District Office,
Kavieng.
3rd September 1971

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

Kavieng Patrol Report No 1B of 1971/1972
Kara Census Division

Situation Report

Introduction

The purpose of this patrol was to complete a new census for the Kara Census Division, distribute and discuss political education material which included showing a series of slides on the Eastern Highlands and a routine inspection of the villages.

The Kara census contains 27 villages: Namaslang, Usil, Laefu, Panachais-Belifu, Panamecho, Panangai, Pangefua, Panamafei, Lemusmus No.1, Lemusmus No.2, Lavalai on the West Coast and Panamana, Lakuramau, Luburua, Mangai , Lossuk , Lavongai , Ngavelus , Nono , Fangalawa , Lemakot , Nonopai , Sali , Paruai , Lavongararum , Lauan , Livitua on the East Coast.

The patrol commenced on the 26th July 1971 and went for an uninterupted period of 33 days, finishing on the 27th August 1971. Mr. R. G. Saker and I were initially taken to Namaslang by administration vehicle and for the remainder of the patrol we relied on the hiring of village motor vehicles, this also necessitated the hiring of a canoe to transport us from Lemusmus No.2 to Lavalai. The patrol returned to Kavieng by private vehicle at midday 27th August 1971.

Political

Local Government

Tikana Council serves the Kara Census Division. The council is situated on the outskirts of the Kavieng Township at Kop Kop and at one stage was in the Kara Census Division at Mangai.

The council has been in operation for over a decade in the Kara Census Division but the people's attitude towards the Tikana Council is still divided. There is strong anti-council feeling amoung many members of the community especially in the villages of Lemusmus No.1, Lemusmus No2, Lossuk, Lavongai, Ngavelus and Nono. The recent council tax collection illustrates the peoples indifference towards the council. Committees from various villages when questioned about the success of the tax collections nearly all reported a poor response. Tax payers in large numbers failed to appear when the tax patrol was in their village was the standard reply.

The dislike shown to the council stems mainly from one council function, taxation. They feel in most cases they are not receiving value for their money. This quickly changes when a council project is alloted to their village, a prime example of this is the case at Usil village where the council has just completed a water tank. Drinking water is a problem on the West Coast and as a direct result of this tank what was report in Mr. J. I. Abernethy's Report No.8 Of 1969/1970 as being an anti-council in attitude village has changed and now the villagers are in favour of councils.

The average villager has a good knowledge of the council and its functions and this is a result I feel of the involvement the council has in their every day life. The decisions the council makes, for example, the setting of tax rates, allotment of water tanks, construction of roads, have an immediate and vital effect on the villager and his standard of living.

It was point out to the people that a strong, well organised council can be of tremendous benefit to them but it will

never fulfil this promise as long as it lacks support, finance and understanding from the very people it represents.

Local Government Councillors

Tikana Council is represented in the Kara Census Division by -

Council President Mr Lauren Maris from Belifu
Councillor Mr Bai Mau from Lavalai
Councillor Mr Paparin Waso from Lakuramau
Councillor Mr Tawakariu Melambes from Lauan

All four councillors are facing stern opposition from a number of candidates and it would be of no surprise to the writer if none of the above mentioned gained re-election in the forthcoming elections

Council President Mr. Lauren Maris has decided to stand as a candidate for the 1972 House of Assembly Elections Maris has a shrewd knowledgeable mind, is respected among the people of the region if not well liked, is strongly pro-administration and he should poll well in the elections.

Local Council Elections

This patrol proceed the elections to the Tikana council.

There is no lack of candidates for the elections among these are a number of young men and 4 women. A great deal of interest has been expressed to Mr. Saker and myself on these elections and this is no small way due to the range of candidates availiable . This I feel will be reflected in the numbers voting in these elections. There appears to be a changing attitude amongst the villagers to the role that young man and woman in general are expected to play in the running of the community. What was previously the exclusive domain of of the mature adult male is now being invaded by these two large factions and only a more satisfactory social and political arrangement can result.

House of Assembly

The villagers of the Kara Census Division knowledge and understanding of the House of Assembly and its functions are improving.

In general they realise that the candidates they elect to the House of Assembly are their representatives and their voice in the running of the country. Younger members of the village are more advanced in this regard and a number expressed concern that they never get to meet their chosen representative. IT WILL BE DISCUSSED FURTHER UNDER THE HEADING "House of Assembly Members."

Increasing the knowledge and understanding amongst the villagers on the House of Assembly, as with all political education topics, appears to have its age barrier: up to the middle age group (of course there are exception to this). The older type villager on the whole is not at all concerned with anything but his village life and he feels that any decisions made in Port Moresby will have little effect at this stage on his daily existence.

The younger the person the more aware he or she is of the need to became concerned and involved with the policies and decisions of the House of Assembly. This is mainly due to the sudden realisation that such vital questions as self government and eventual independence are not to distant, and the impact this will surely have on their way of life. The House of Assembly still suffers from two main obstacles; the feeling that its a white mans institution and the inability to associate personal needs with those of a developing nation.

House of Assembly Members

The Kara Census Division contains two of the three members to the House of Assembly for the New Ireland District. They are Mr. W. Lussik the regional member for New Ireland and Manus and Mr. D. Bokap the Kavieng Open member. The other member from New Ireland being Mr. J. Chang for the Namatanai Open.

Mr. D. Bokap and Mr. W. Lussik to a much lesser extent, are losing much support through their lack of communication with the people about the affairs of the House of Assembly. In both the west and east coasts of Kara, the people complained bitterly that they never get a chance to meet their chosen representatives and they feel neglected in this regard. Mr. D. BOKAP is very much disliked in this regard and he seldom leaves his village Panamafei when he returns from Port Moresby and the sitting of the House of Assembly. He very rarely visits his constituency in the villages, seemingly to prefer to wait out his term in the House of Assembly in his village. Also causing displeasure amongst a section of his electorate is his close association with the Catholic Mission. This was expressed by Mr. Pukinos Kabani committee for Usil, Mr. Bokap is favouring the Catholic Mission villages and ignoring the United Church villages like Usil. This is totally unfounded as Mr. Bokap is showing no religous discrimination in this regard-he's ignoring the lot.

Mr. Lussik is having much the same trouble, not meeting the people, and this is mainly due in his case, to-the running of his planation "Katu" and the number of committees his work in the House of Assembly is associated with. He is still well liked, having developed a following on both the east and west coast of Kara, and he should retain his seat in the House of Assembly elections in 1972, unlike Mr. Bokap.

Political Education

Mr. Saker conducted lengthy talks on political education before the commencement of the village census in each village. These talks were divided into four main topics: House of Assembly and its functions, Self-government, National Unity, Work. Distributed at these meetings were political education sheets, pamphlets and a small booklet on the House of Assembly. At night, a series of slides entitled "The People of the Eastern Highlands" were shown.

There were requests for more political education patrols to the villages in Kara including the showing of more slides. This form of developing the peoples scope and insight into the life in other parts of the territory by the showing of these slides needs to be encouraged judging by the reaction we received in the different villages. Not only is it entertainment for them but it is an excellent devise to illustrate certain points the government feels are important such as National Unity, also.

T.K.A.

The T.K.A. has a following in Lemusmus No.1 53 members, Lemusmus No2 6 members, Lossuk 15 members, Lavongai 4 members, Ngavelus 120 members approximatively and Nono with 4 members. Representatives have visited all villages in the Kara Census Division since the society first started in this region in 1968. Each member payes an initial entrance fee to the society, 10dollars for males and 2dollars for females. No further payment is made and the money is report to be banked in Kavieng. Receipts are not issued and there appears to be no records kept of the membership or the various enterprises of the society.

The supposed aim of the society is to increase their crop planting, invest thie membership fees into trucks to get their produce to market, and also to assist in the villages; small council-type projects. The society has purchased a small two ton capacity truck but as yet no council-type projects where to be seen within the T.K.A. Villages.

One dangerous result of the associations present in the villages of Lemusmus No.1 , Lossuk, and Ngavelus where there is large followings in two fractions: T.K.A. members and non T.K.A. members.

There were reports of non-physical pressure being applied to the other people in the village who are not members to join the T.K.A. The T.K.A. spokesmen in these villages when questioned about this disharmony , all stated that there was no ill-feeling between the two groups. The non-members views on this were quite the contrary, and from my impressions the more nearer the true picture. This can be gauged at Ngavelus Primary T. School at Ngavelus where the children of the T.K.A. members are staying away from the school in large numbers. Mr. J. Toro the head teacher at the school,complained that the T.K.A. members showed no interest or co-operation to the teachers or the school.

The society appears to be losing support especially on the West Coast at Lemusmus No1 and Lemusmus No2 where the membership is declining rapidly and there is only a few really keen followers like Piskaut Leves the committee for Lemusmus No1 that are saving the society from complete collapse.

In the Ngavelus, Nono, Lavongai area they appear better organised and stronger motivated towards the T.K.A., having monthly meetings at the new T.K.A. societ building at Ngavelus , purchased a truck and set-up a 20 acre farm belonging to the society.

Economic

Copra and cocoa are the main cash crops in the region. The villagers then have their gardens of sweet potatoes,paw-paws,sago, beans, tomatoes, cabbage taro , bananas sak-sak sugar cane and pine'apples. They produce these crops as their basic food and this is supplimented by fish, pigs and fowls.

There are only two agricultural societies active in the Kara Census Division: Lakabul a cocoa society and North East Kara Co-operative society which purchases dry co-conuts and operates a few trade stores on the East Coast.

The people in the main are generally dissatisfied and sick of these societies that continually fail. Lakabul society is very promising in this regard as it is well organised , its present headman Mokis Soapai from Luburua is well educated and very keen on the society doing well,and its receiving assistance from the administration Agriculture and Co-operative Society personel. This society could well be used as model to get the people re-interested in this type of organisation.

Land

There is no shortage of arable land within the Kara Census Division This is especially so on the East coast where the coastal plain averages between 4 and 2 miles. The land in use is situated in a belt along the East Coast Road extending no further than 1 and ½ mile inland. The remainder of the coastal plain is virgin bush. This area is being openned up by the building of access roads such as the Kapsu-Bagatere Road to Lavongai.

The west coast is not in such a favourable position with land, the coastal plain being only a couple of hundred yards on the average. This could be a problem in the future with the expected increase of population but for the moment there is sufficient land in the region.

Development Bank Loans

There are 28 individuals that have received present Development Bank Loans as well as Lakabul Society which has a $3,200 loan within the Kara Census Division. Full advantage has not been taken with this excellent method of providing finance for improvement of their resources but interest has been shown in the development the villagers with loans have made and this could lead to others wishing to receive financial assistant.

Social

Education

There are seven primary schools within Kara: Lakunamau Primary T School, Ngavelus Primary T School, Paruai Primary T School, Panamecho Primary T School, Panagais Catholic Primary School, Lemusmus Catholic

Primary School and Lemakot Catholic Primary School. One high school is in the district at Mangai, run by the Methodist Mission. The people in the main realise the importance of giving their children a good education and attendance at schools except at Ngavelus are high.

A major problem in the area is the number of school-dropouts who are present within the villages with no apparent work. These teenagers have received sufficient education to be dissatisflied with becoming an subsistence farmer but are unable to advance to any other type of job. There seems a real need for a technical training school in this regard, to cater for this type of young person. It will not only teach them a trade but also it will fill an apparent gap in the education system which is geared to turn out white collar workers

Health

Kara Census Division has 5 Aid Posts, two on the west coast at Lemusmus No1 and Panagais and on the east coast at Mangai, Nonopai and Ngavelus. Also on the East Coast is a hospital at Lemakot. The general standard of health is high in the area and this is shewn in the low neo-natal rate in the community: of the 210 babies born last year their were only 12 deaths.

Missions

The population of Kara appear to be very religious;most having affiliations with either the Catholic or United Church Missions within the area. These two mission are well establish in the Kara region,both have their seemingly allotted villages and they co-exist on this bases.

A new sect has appeared in the Kara Census Division since Mr. J. I. Abernethy last patrol into Kara region in the begining of 1970, the jehovah witness. THey are present at Ngavelus in the form of Mr. Tomas Sloman and his wife both Europeans operating out of Kavieng, and about 20 followers from Ngavelus and the surrounding villages of Nono and Lavongai. Their teaching are out of the ordinary to say the least and while they are waiting to have paradise descend on them they are just another hindrance to a nation socially,economically and politically preparing itself for self-government.

Miscellaneous

Trade Cars and Trade Stores

Trade cars operated along the East Coast road and to a lesser extent on the West Coast. These trade cars are operated by the chinese merchants in Kavieng and conduct their trading in dry coconuts or money.

Trade stores operate in many villages within the Kara Census Division and although their range of goods is not large, the trade is good and they are making a reasonable profit. A number of schools in the region are receiving revenue from the operations of small trade stores within the school.

Rest Houses

Kara Census Division contains only two permanent rest houses both on the East Coast at Lakuramau and the other at Lemakot. The remainder of the patrol we either spent the night in mission buildings, disused co-operative offices,or private homes.

Creation of a New Census Division

The Kara Census Division is reaching the stage where because of its population 4328 people within Kara and the separate zones that are created by the mountain range which dissects the two coasts, that consideration must be given to making it into two Census Divisions: East Coast Kara Census Division and West Coast Kara Census Division.

Report No1B Of 1971/1972 for your information and onforwarding

Peter White

P.M.White A.P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....NEW IRELAND..... Report No.....2A of 1971/1972.....

Patrol Conducted by.....R..G..SAKER,.....PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....TIANG CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....P..M..WHITE,...A..P..O.....

Natives.....NIL.....

Duration—From..14../..9...../1971....to...22../...9.../19.71...

Number of Days.....NINE (9) DAYS.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...7.../..9.../19...71.

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

Map Reference.....FOURMIL OF KAVIENG.....MILINCH OF DJAUL.....

Objects of Patrol....CENSUS REVISION,...POLITICAL EDUCATION,...GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

.....

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 .....

.....

.....

.....

OA:SP

P.O. Box 2396, KONEDOBU

67-9-14

28th December, 1971

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG

KAVIENG PATROL No. CA of 1971/72

Your reference Nav 2-71/72 of 6th November, 1971

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by Mr. R. Baker of the Tiang Census Division.

(S. J. PEARSALL)
a/Secretary

67-9.14

(16)

DEPARTMENT OF TERRITORIES
1 OCT 1971
KONEDOBU

6. The population trend appears to be quite satisfactory. The birth rate appears rather high, much higher than is normal.

MR. P. WHITE'S REPORT KAVIENG PATROL NO2/71-72

7. It is noted that Mr. White has undertaken to write the Area Study and to do the Census figures and Village Population Register. I feel that for a person of Mr White's seniority, some four months, he has submitted quite a satisfactory report, in updating the Area Study. I do not consider this report to be as good as the last he submitted and there is some validity in your statement that he has not sufficiently researched some items. But this is to be expected with his lack of experience. He will develop a routine and improve with experience.

8. I consider that Mr. White has the makings of a good officer.

(I. A. Holmes)
District Commissioner.

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

Two copies of each of the above reports is now forwarded to you. The Village Population Registers are also included.

I feel that Mr. White's work has been quite satisfactory and that he has the makings of a fine and willing officer. Mr. Saker's work is up to his usual high standard and the report he has submitted is most helpful.

I. A. Holmes

(I. A. Holmes)
District Commissioner.

15

KAV 2-71/72
MWB/mc

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

5th November, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

REPORT OF KAVIENG PATROL NO 2 of 1971/72
CONDUCTED BY MR. R.G. SAKER P.O.
TIANG CENSUS DIVISION (DJAUL ISLAND)
CENSUS REVISION, POLITICAL EDUCATION AND
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Receipt is acknowledged of the report on the above patrol by Mr. R. Saker and Mr. P. White. Your comments are also acknowledged.

REPORT BY MR. R.G. SAKER P.O.

2. Mr. Saker's report has been mad with interest. It is up to his usual high standard and contains a lot of interesting information. It is not surprising, in fact it must be expected, that the people regard the "Kiaps" as the government. After all, he is the government agent with whom they come in contact and through whom they make requests on the government and from whom they receive advice as to government requirements and policy. When dealing with Institutions it is usual for people to select out individuals who are employed by or represent that Institution and deal with him as though he were the whole body, whether it be the Electricity Commission or the Water Board or General Motors Holden. I fully expect this attitude to persist for a very long time as it continues to exist even in our own society.

3. The Navy have been asked for the following assistance when the demolition teams next visits the District :-

(i) To widen the passage through the reef at Fischer Harbour

(ii) To remove niggerheads obstructing the passage to the jetty at UBUA Bay.

(iii) To widen the passage in the reef at Kanapau Plantation.

We will possibly hear from the Navy in due course as to whether they are prepared to undertake these projects.

4. It will be interesting to see at the time of the Elections justhow much support Mr. Perry Kwan has been able to achieve since his unsuccessful election campaign for the 1968 House of Assembly. On that occasion Mr. Perry Kwan was supremely confident that he had the majority of votes, but found that people had paid him only lip service and had not voted for him. With the low fee charged to become a member of the United Political Society I feel many New Irelanders prefer to pay the fee and have the matter done with. I do not think that this is an indication of their support for the United Political Society. The picture could change quite a lot as soon as other candidates start campaigning.

5. It is particularly interesting to note that at least Djaul in the New Ireland District is free of Cult movements.

14

67-1-2

MJC/gp

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

12th October, 1971.

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

PATROL REPORT No. 2 A of 1971/72: TIANG CENSUS DIVISION.

Forwarded herewith, in triplicate, a report on a patrol to DJAUL ISLAND, written by Mr. R. Saker, P.O. The report is up to Mr. Saker's usual high standard and has been promptly submitted. All objects of the patrol appear to have been met.

2. Mr. P.M. White, A.P.O., accompanied Mr. Saker on the patrol, and as in the previous report, the census statistics have been submitted with Mr. White's report. However, Mr. Saker has given an analysis of the census figures in his report.

3. Mr. Saker's report discloses an improved situation in DJAUL Island to that of earlier reports. There appears to be an increased vigour in the people which shall, no doubt, increase further with increases in population pressure and the change in population balance from one of a society with an old average age to one of a relatively young average age. As can be seen by the census statistics, half the population are children, and the greater majority of these children are in the 1 to 10 year age group. In 10 to 15 years there should be a marked increase in the vitality of the people. An increase in the peoples' vitality is necessary before proper exploitation of their natural resources can be expected.

4. The Political situation appears quite stable. It is gratifying to know that the Progress Society's funds are being returned. I can see no reason why the Progress Society and the Local Government Council should not work together, as no doubt they shall, with NGAPIUK being the Local Government Councillor and founder of the Society.

5. Mr. White's report consists of an amendment to the area study. The report is well presented. More care should be taken with spelling. The report has been sent back to Mr. White for correction but errors still remain. In para (c) (45) I am at a loss to know whether Mr. White is talking about copra or cacoa. The whole paragraph is quite confusing.

6. Para M (e) (60) is not understood. Mr. White should have given a break up of the number of persons on cas wage and their average earnings. He does not appear to have researched this item sufficiently.

7. Para M (f) (61) which is one sentence, contains serious charges against the attitude of the people and some un-named person. Mr. White has been warned that such generalities without complete documentation are not acceptable. He has not provided the information required ~~for~~ by Standing Instructions. Adverse comment could be made about most other sections of the report. The conclusion that one must come to is that Mr. White did not fully understand his Standing Instructions and the requirement of an Area Study prior to departing on the patrol.

M.J. Cockburn.
Assistant District Commissioner

B

67-2-1

Sub-District Office,
KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND.
5th October 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT No. 2A of 1971/1972

Please find enclosed four copies of the above report.

2. Claim for camping allowance is enclosed.

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

R. G. Baker

R. G. Baker
Patrol Officer

D

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number	2A of 1971/1972
Sub-District	Kavieng
District	New Ireland
Council	Tikana Local Government Council
Conducted by	R. G. Saker
Designation	Patrol Officer
Area patrolled	Tiang Census Division
Personnel accompanying patrol	P.M.White, Assistant Patrol Officer
Duration	14th September 1971 to 22nd September 1971 (nine days)
Last D.D.A. patrol	August September 1971 (Council elections)
Objects of Patrol	1. Census revision 2. Political education 3. General Administration
Population	1084 (September 1971 census)
Map reference	Attached see Report No. 2B
Village Population Register	Enclosed see Report No. 2B

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

67-2-1

Sub-District Office,
KAVIENG. NEW IRELAND.
23rd September 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

PATROL DIARY: PATROL REPORT No. 2A of 1971 - 1972
TIANG CENSUS DIVISION

Tuesday 14th September 1971: Departed Kavieng 6.45 am. per M.V. "Mercy" for Djaul Island. Arrived Leion Village 11.00 am. Discussions with villagers. Village gardens and plantings inspected. Political education slides shown from 8.00 pm. to 11.30 pm. Overnight Leion.

Wednesday 15th September 1971: Political education material distributed re "Elections, Government, House of Assembly, Administrators Executive Council and Ministerial Member System" and villagers addressed re same. Fair response. Census commenced 9.30 am. and completed at 11.00 am. Excellent attendance. Worked on census figures and departed Leion at 2.00 pm per canoe for Sumuna. Arrived Sumuna 5.00 pm. Slides shown to Sumuna villagers. Excellent response. Overnight Sumuna.

Thursday 16th September 1971: Political education material distributed and talks given in terms as previously recorded in this diary. An excellent meeting. Call for further political education material. Census commenced at 10.00 am. and completed 12.30 pm. Excellent attendance. Inspected village and environs, and coconut groves. Extensive plantings. Departed on foot for Pantegom Village at 3.00 pm. Arrived Panapau Plantation 5.30 pm. Overnight Panapau.

Friday 17th September 1971: Departed Panapau 6.00 am. and walked to Pantegom. Arrived Pantegom 8.45 am. Political education material distributed and talks given. Fair response. Census commenced 10.00 am. and completed 12.30 pm. Worked on census figures and report in afternoon. Walked to Karia No. 1 at 5.00 pm. and informed villagers of my intended arrival tomorrow. Returned Pantegom 6.15 pm. Slides shown at night. Fair response.

Saturday 18th September 1971: Departed Pantegom 8.15 am. and walked to Karia. Arrived Karia 8.45 am. Political education material distributed and talks given. Very good response at political education meeting. Numerous questions and interest shown. Census commenced 10.15 am. and completed 12.45 pm. Full attendance. Inspected village and environs. Walked to Karia No. 2 for village inspection. Slides shown from 7.15 pm. to 10.30 pm. Good response. Overnight Karia No. 1.

Sunday 19th September 1971: Departed Karia No. 1 at 12.30 pm. and walked to Piliwa. Arrived Piliwa 1.10 pm. Village inspection. Afternoon at Piliwa. Slides shown that night. Good response. Overnight Piliwa.

Monday 20th September 1971: Political education material distributed and talks given. Very good response. Census commenced 10.15 am. Completed 1.00 pm. Good attendance at census. Worked on census figures in early afternoon. Departed Piliwa at 3.30 pm. and walked to Waina, (small hamlet of Pantegom) to speak to Seventh Day Adventists there. Returned Piliwa 6.00 pm. Walked on to Lapai. Arrived Lapai 7.30 pm.

10

Slides shown Lapai. Response good. Overnight Lapai.

Tuesday 21st September 1971: Political education material distributed talks given. Villagers criticised for their apathy to recent Council elections. Response at political education meeting fair. Census commenced 10.30 am. completed 1.00 pm. Worked on census figures and report statistics. At 3.30 pm. walked to Biwa Plantation for discussions with Manager. Returned Lapai 5.45 pm. Further work on census figures. Overnight Lapai.

Wednesday 22nd September 1971: Walked to Piliwa school for radio conversation with D.D.C. Inspected trade store at Piliwa re application for a store keepers licence. Walked to Djaul Plantation wharf to await arrival of M.V. Mercy. Departed per Mercy 1.30 pm. for Kavieng. Arrived Kavieng at 6.00 pm.

END OF PATROL

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND.

23rd September 1971.

67-2-1

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT No. 2A of 1971/1972 : KAVIENG SUB-DISTRICT
TIANG CENSUS DIVISION

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol carried out to the Tiang Census Division was undertaken for three reasons; namely annual census revision, for political education purposes and for general administration.

The patrol departed from Kavieng on 14th September 1971 per Administration workboat M.V. Mercy, and returned on the same vessel on 22nd September 1971. Equipment for the patrol was conveyed between villages by canoe and hired carriers.

The Tiang Census Division includes the islands of Djaul, Mait and Leamon, but for simplicity I will refer to the three collectively as Djaul. Tiang is the smallest census division (both in area and population) that comes under the administrative control of the Kavieng Sub-District Office.

The patrol spent at least one full day in each of the six Djaul villages, affording an opportunity for informal discussions with villagers, many of whom availed themselves of this opportunity.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

At each village visited political education material dealing with "Elections, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial functions of Government, Political Parties, Administrator's Executive Council, and the Ministerial "ember System" was distributed and discussed. These meetings lasted on average for an hour, although the meetings at Sumuna, Karia and Piliwa were lengthier in duration due to the interest shown and questions asked by the villagers.

At each village eight series of political education slides were shown. These slides dealt with the traditional way of life of people from various districts, Rural development projects and Council projects. These showings usually lasted three hours, and at all villages visited the slides were well received.

The political awareness of the Djaul Islanders is I consider directly commensurate to the amount of political education they have received, and is not as good as that shown by the New Ireland mainlanders. Lack of politicalawareness is also due in part to the relative isolation of this island. Whilst only some thirty miles from Kavieng, Djaul is only accessible by sea and consequently the contact and opportunities to attain further politicalawareness are somewhat restricted.

At each village the benefits and necessity of National Unity were stressed, as was the need for economic development and political awareness.

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Material distributed was eagerly sought and a genuine interest was shown by the people in political education work. At both Sumuna and Karia the people requested that further political education material be brought to Djaul, and explained.

Follow up patrols to further disseminate material and discuss same to improve political awareness and to alleviate any feelings of neglect are essential.

SITUATION REPORT.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

The Djaul peoples' approach to Local Government could only be described as apathetic. Since Tikana Council assumed local government responsibilities for Djaul in 1962 it has carried out a satisfactory works program, which does stand comparison to some of the other wards within the Council. Each of the Djaul villages, save for Piliwa has received a 3000 gallon water tank. A classroom has been provided for the Administration Primary "T" School at Piliwa, and the Djaul people were reimbursed after they had constructed the Piliwa aid post. Despite these material benefits the people consider the Council should have done more and be doing more to develop their island. It is apparent that parochial thinking to a large degree exists at Djaul.

A young man, Sugot Menu, from Karia village stated to me that "the people of Djaul are quite happy to pay their Council tax, but consider the Council should have done more for Djaul". For people said to be happy to pay tax, the recent Council tax patrol must have been extremely dissappointed, as the response from the Djaul people was very poor. It was explained to the people that the Council works to a budget, and cannot fulfill all wishes of all wards at once. The people appreciate this point, but still insist that not enough has been done for Djaul.

The Djaul people only see the Council as a form construction enterprise, designed to construct water tanks, aid posts, schools, wharfs etc. The Council in the context of a form of local or area government in an administrative capacity is completely overlooked or not recognised. The constant problem of the Administration or "Government" assuming overall responsibility and power for the running of the Country has tended to obliterate the Council's governmental role at Djaul.

Djaul Island is represented by two Councillors. Ward 6 takes in the villages of Lapai, Piliwa, Karia Nos. 1 and 2, and Pantegom, whilst Ward 7 encompasses the villages of Sumuna and Leion. Recent Council elections saw the installation of two new Councillors for these wards.

Ngapiuk Sali, from Pantegom represents Ward 6, and Langa Igua from Leion represents Ward 7. Whether these two men will be able to infuse some life into a lifeless appreciation and understanding of Council functions is doubtful. Langa could possibly develop into a competent Councillor, although he now has extensive business interests and these may preclude his effectiveness. Another matter that casts doubt upon his effectiveness, is that invariably Councillors for this ward, have been from the larger of the two villages; Sumuna. In conversation with Sawor Nokop (Abraham Bart), a trainee Local Court Magistrate, who was visiting Sumuna (his home village), he stated that this election the Sumuna people had decided to "allow" a person from Leion win election to this ward. This attitude is not encouraging.

Ngapiuk is an elderly man who was formerly the Tul-Tul, Luluai, Ward-Committeeman and is now in turn the Councillor. Though still respected he has lost much of his former authority.

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At the recent Council elections only one person from Lapai bothered to vote. The Lapai villagers were told they should drastically alter their attitude to elections if they desired sound representationx at Council meetings. The overall importance of the forthcoming House of Assembly elections was also stressed.

The former Councillor, now ward-committeeman at Piliwa Tames Tarei, still exerts influence at Piliwa. He has been criticised (perhaps legitimately) in past patrol reports for inactivity and tardiness towards Council activities, however I feel his loss from the Council is somewhat unfortunate, for he is one person who can see Council responsibilities beyond capital works projects.

If the two new Councillors are prepared to make the effort to hold meetings in their respective wards and discuss with the people what has transpired in Council meetings, then perhaps some interest and understanding can be generated. If the Councillors do not properly fulfill their roles, and merely act as"stooges" to placate the Administration, then the "status quo" seems certain to remain unaltered.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Knowledge of the House of Assembly, and it's purpose for existing is somewhat behind the knowledge shown by the people of the less remote census divisions. The House IS recognised as an Assembly that makes laws.

The Djaul people definately feel neglected by their two House of Assembly representatives. It was explained that commitments upon the time of their members were heavy, and often sufficient time is not available to enable them to visit all their constituents. However I do agree with the Djaul Islanders' contention that at least once every six months, and certainly every twelve months House of Assembly members should find time to visit constituents. If local members took the time to visit their electorates it would do much to improve the peoples' attitudes and appreciation of the functions of the House.

One very salient point made by Abraham Bart at Sumuna, was that the people ~~cannote~~ dentify patrol officers as the "government". He stated the Legislative and Executive functions of Government are much confused, and I agree with his point of view. He stated he tested his theory by asking people picked at random; "if you wanted to see the Government, who would you go and see"? According to Abraham the answer was invariably "the Kiap". Then he said he asked;"well what about the Doctor and the School Teacher, aren't they the Government"? The replies given were to the effect; "no, the Doctor looks after sick people, and the teachers instruct the children". The point made is that the people do not realise that the public servants are not the Government, but are merely employees of the Government.

During the course of this patrol roneoed sheets on the three functional aspects of government were widely distributed, and trouble was taken to explain the separate functions of government through it's legislative, executive and judicial roles.

Radio programmes especially from Radio Rabaul have and are continuing to assist in improving political awareness, but this assistance should be augmented with personal contact and explanation. I was pleased to hear a recorded session of questions without notice from a sitting of the House, broadcast from Radio Rabaul, whilst the patrol was at Leion village. The people were encouraged to listen to recorded sessions from the House, when broadcast over Radio Rabaul.

ATTITUDES TO SELF-HELP.

As with most other consus divisions within this District, self-help rural development projects could not be called successful within the Tiang Census Division.

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The causeway of Sumuna wharf was constructed on a self-help basis, however this was done so under the direct supervision of a D.D.A. field officer.

Scope for self-help rural development projects is virtually unlimited at Djaul. Roads could easily be constructed to link the south eastern villages of Lapai, Piliwa and Karia Nos. 1 and 2. A road from Sumuna to Piliwa via Panapau and Bolas Plantations would also be possible to construct, although considerable areas of mangrove along the north coast would have to be skirted. The Manager of Panapau Plantation, Mr. J. Carter has intimated he would be prepared to assist in the construction of a Sumuna - Piliwa road. Such assistance would be in the form of tractor and trailer usage.

The possibility of a road from Leion to Sumuna is a different proposition, however. Extensive areas of mangrove exist along this coast line, and the former walking track is now completely overgrown and is not used. Access to eastern villages from Leion is gained by canoe.

A road from Biwa Plantation, through Lapai village, Bolas Plantation, and Piliwa to Karia, could be completed quite easily as no bridges are required and the topography is quite flat. Removal of secondary growth, widening of the existing walking track, digging of shallow side drains, and some surfacing is all that would be required.

Requests from the Djaul people for the construction of an airstrip have been brought forward at meetings of the Tikana Council. In my view however roads are a more urgent priority than an airstrip. Once roads are established the transportation of produce to central loading points would I am sure give an impetus to production.

The east Djaul villagers have also approached the Administration, through patrolling officers, to assist in the blasting of a coral reef, to clear an inner channel of Fischer Harbour, to facilitate the easier loading of copra. Public Works estimated the cost of such blasting as prohibitive, however it would be possible for the next Navy Demolition team to provide a worthwhile asset to Djaul if they were able to blast the reef in question. Unexploded war time bombs (a commodity which this District has no shortage of) with a small priming charge could be used if the cost of supplying "new" explosives was too expensive.

A form of self-help project that the Djaul people have established is an association known as the Djaul Progress Society. This society was founded by Ngapiuk Sali, now the ward 6 Councillor from Pantegom village. The society was established in 1947, and years of inactivity culminated in the construction of the Piliwa aid post, and the part construction of a classroom at Piliwa school, both projects being undertaken in 1962.

The society is said to have a current bank balance of approximately $162-00.

In an attempt to get the society functioning again it is proposed that all male members pay a yearly contribution of $6-00, whilst females will pay 50¢. The society is a universal entity at Djaul, with members from all villages.

It's founder Ngapiuk stated the Progress Society was a non-political organisation, which was established solely for the benefit and development of Djaul and it's people. Ngapiuk's contention that the Progress Society has no political affiliations is further discussed under the heading "Political Situation".

Several years ago $2739-00 of Progress Society money was "appropriated as a gift", by a Co-operatives officer towards the cost of the CO-Operative's vessel M.V. "Ninsa 11". Due to the efforts of Mr. K. Tresise, the present District Co-Operative's Officer this "gift" has now been recognised as a loan by the Registrar of Co-Operatives, and will be repaid at regular intervals, with interest, thus avoiding a situation that could have had unpleasant repercussions.

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POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Djaul people are in my opinion pro-Administration in outlook. They have more respect for the Administration than many New Ireland mainlanders.

The Djaul Progress Society although claimed by Ngapiuk to have no political affiliations, is closely aligned to the United Political Society. In March of this year some of the Djaul people had thoughts that Djaul should leave the Tikana Local Government Council. This attitude became apparent after a visit to Djaul by Mr. Perry Kwan, President of the United Political Society. Mr. Kwan was reported in a news broadcast from 9 RB, Rabaul, to have "persuaded" the Djaul people not to leave the Council but to become members of the United Political Society, as to strengthen their claims to further Council and Administration assistance.

The United Political Society has a strong following at Djaul. Both present Councillors are paid-up members as are most of the Djaul influentials. Sugot Henu, from Karia No. 1, stated most of the Djaul people are either members or supporters of U.P.S.

The local people pay a 40¢ membership fee, whereafter annual fees are $3-00, although many persons would pay a lesser annual fee.

The Djaul peoples' affiliation with the U.P.S. I consider stems from Mr. Kwan's overt cultivation of their thinking, rather than the expression of any "anti" sentiments. Mr. Kwan regularly visits Djaul, (although his last visit was reputedly in March this year) and his small workboat M.V. "Star" regularly collects copra at Djaul.

As a direct result of their relative isolation, and what the people consider lack of local government assistance, the Djaul people do feel neglected by the Tikana Council.

ECONOMIC.

GENERAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

The bulk of Tiang income is derived from the production of copra. Coffee (in small quantities) and cocoa (in increasing quantities) are also produced to supplement the income from copra.

The Djaul group is approximately 40 square miles in area, and abundant land is still available for economic use, particularly at the south western side of the island. The eastern cluster of villages, namely Pantegom, Karia Nos. 1 and 2, and Piliwa have little scope for substantial future plantings, although cocoa could possibly be successfully interplanted with coconuts.

Land at Leion, Sumuna and Lapai is sufficient for foreseeable future use. The time is approaching when villagers from east Djaul will have to take up land, (either through clan membership, outright purchase or resettlement) at the western side of the island.

The land at Djaul appears basically fertile, and is suitable for cocoa growing. Plantings of this crop are increasing and in the future should further increase substantially.

Within the Tiang Census Division, the Tiang Co-Operative Society is still functioning on a reduced scale. No store facilities now exist, but the Society still handles copra at Sumuna and Piliwa. There is a total of 354 members in this Society. The Tiang Society handled copra worth $2670-00 over the last twelve months, but still has an overall debt owed to N.I.N.S.A. of $2022-88 as at 31-8-1971. The Society was initially commenced with share capital of $9959-74.

The income of the Djaul people could be substantially increased if the full potential of economic plantings were realised.

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Copra production could be increased by at least 25 % if existing groves were properly maintained and harvested.

The full potential of Development Bank loans has in many cases not been realised, and consequently loans thus far have only played a minimal role in stimulating economic development. Access to the Development Bank was explained at each village. To date six persons from Djaul have received Development Bank loans totalling $3015-00.

Attempts by local businessmen to conduct trade stores have in most cases failed. An impressive store has been built by Amon Balat at Piliwa, and has the makings of a good business. This store is well stocked, and Amon is awaiting the grant of his storekeeper's licence. It is hoped Amon operates his store in a business like manner and does not follow the lead of other unsuccessful entrepeneurs. The trade stores visited at other villages were without exception devoid of trade goods. Trade stores are operated at each of the five non-indigenous plantations at Djaul.

NON-INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT.

Non-indigenous activity on Djaul is confined to copra and cocoa production. The five non-indigenous plantations on Djaul are Mait, situated on Mait Island, (owned by Chinese interests in Rabaul) Kolopina, (owned by Mr. Seeto Yook Ling) Panapau, (managed by Mr. J. Carter for Mr. P. Saunders) Djaul or Bolas, (owned by Mr. B. Scotford) and Biwa, (owned by Mr. T. Brown.)

Very little casual labour is employed on these plantations, contract labour from the Madang, Sepik and Highlands Districts providing the work force.

Wharfs are situated at Panapau, Djaul and Biwa plantations.

Biwa and Panapau plantations have been extensively interplanted with cocoa. At Panapau a newly constructed cocoa fermentary has recently been completed at a cost of approximately $14000-00.

The relationship between the local people and the non-indigenes is satisfactory, although according to Lapal villagers, Mr. T. Brown at Biwa Plantation has barred them all access to and through Biwa Plantation.

Radio transceivers are operated at Biwa and Panapau plantations.

SOCIAL.

EDUCATION.

Educational facilities at Djaul are now solely provided by the Administration Primary "T" School at Piliwa. This school affords ample educational opportunities to the children of the eastern villages, with classes operated up to and including Standard 6 level. The school has a present total enrolment of 149 students, and has five teachers.

The situation at Leion village is also satisfactory as most school age children are attending school at Kabien, (West Coast Tigak Census Division) on the New Ireland mainland.

At Sumuna village the educational situation is far from satisfactory. Since the United Church Mission closed It's school at Sumuna in mid 1969, most of the Sumuna children have or have had their education terminated. According to census statistics completed at Sumuna, a total of 39 children of school age are presently living in the village and receiving no education. The Department of Education in Kavieng, and the United Church Mission would do well to resolve this state of affairs.

In discussions with Mr. Phillip Topu, the head teacher at Piliwa, the eastern Djaul villagers are co-operating well in the running and maintenance of the school.

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The school is well attended, with a negligible truancy rate.

A radio transceiver is operated at Piliwa school.

HEALTH.

Health facilities at Djaul are less than adequate. Aid posts are situated at Sumuna, (bush materials structure) and Piliwa (permanent materials structure). Both aid posts are staffed by orderlies paid by the Department of Public Health. Both orderlies are competent in handling minor injuries or ills, but in serious cases urgent medical aid must be sought. This is the only justification, and a strong one at that for the construction of an airstrip at Djaul.

Tikana Council has provided water tanks at all villages except Piliwa.

Use is made of the sea for sanitary purposes though a few disused latrines were observed.

The staple diet of the Djaul people is sago, supplemented by taro, sweet potato, singapore taro, tapioc, bananas, with other fruits and vegetables. Protein is provided by pig, fish and poultry.

Introduced foods such as rice, tinned meat and fish, tea and sugar are becoming increasingly popular.

The general health of the population is good, and regular infant welfare patrols visit Djaul.

WOMENS' CLUBS.

United Church Mission sponsored Womens' Fellowships exist in each of the Djaul villages. The "clubs" are affiliated with the New Ireland Womens' Association. Whilst at Djaul the patrol was informed that women from the Djaul fellowships were attending a welfare course in Kavieng.

HOUSING.

The standard of housing at all Djaul villages is quite good, with permanent materials homes becoming more apparent, particularly at eastern villages. However for overall neatness, the housing at Leion village, was in my opinion the best, and all the homes at this village are of bush materials.

Rest houses are situated at Leion, Sumuna and Lapai villages. At Pantegom, Karia and Piliwa the patrol was invited to stay in private homes.

LAW AND ORDER.

No complaints, apart from trivial disputes were brought to the attention of the patrol.

MISSIONS.

The United Church Mission is the Mission adopted by the Djaul people. People from all villages are of this Faith.

Interesting developments are occurring at Waina, (a small hamlet of Pantegom village). Several years ago, approximately 1966, Guat Tume, an elderly man from Pantegom, invited several Mussau Islanders, (Seventh Day Adventists) to come to Djaul to cut a large single hull canoe (mon) for him. The mon was completed but Guat was, and still is unable to pay for it, and is obligated to this end.

Guat is the only convert to Adventism at Djaul. He has sub-divided his land, (clan land) and given the use of three portions of it to men from Emira Island who have planted these portions with coconuts. These men are at present absent from Djaul, but are believed to be returning in the near future. Guat has also set aside a portion of land for the use of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

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Presently at Waina there are four Seventh Day Adventists. Two men from Emira are pit-sawing timber for sale to Panapau and Bolas Plantations. The other two persons are obviously there for Mission work.

The Djaul Islanders, some of whom have also incurred debts after canoes had been made for them by Mussau people are now anxious that the Adventists leave. They claim, first, that the two Adventist missionaries are speaking in derogatory terms of the United Church. Second, the Adventists are annoying United Church members in their efforts to obtain converts, and third, Adventism is not wanted at Djaul.

The four Seventh Day Adventists presently at Waina are their at the behest of a Djaul villager, and are on his land by invitation. They have not contravened any law, though they are now obviously unwelcome at Djaul.

It is also possible that Djaul debtors are using religion as a pretext to evict their Seventh Day Adventist creditors.

Obviously the two Adventists not engaged in pit-sawing activities are at Djaul for missionary purposes. Two missionaries to one convert is a little peculiar.

The writer spoke to the Missionary in charge at Waina, (a young man from Manus) and it was explained that the Djaul people already had a Mission of long standing at Djaul, and that the Adventists should not antagonise the people or provoke trouble.

Now that the Seventh Day Adventists have a "toe-hold" on Djaul they will be most reluctant to give it up.

If no further persons are converted to Adventism, and Guat dies, I have no doubt the people will ask the Adventists to leave.

The Djaul people apart from Guat, appear well satisfied with their Mission and Church services are well attended. An ordained Minister lives at Piliwa, and lay preachers in the other villages.

Apart from spiritual comfort, no other services are provided by the United Church Mission.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

Clan structure and social groupings at Djaul are very interesting. The people from Leion and Sumuna speak the Tigak language, as spoken within the Tigak Census Division, with a slight inflection in pronunciation. The Leion and Sumuna people have close ties with the people from Kabien village, which is on the Tigak West Coast of New Ireland; access to which is gained quite easily by canoe.

The Leion and Sumuna people refer to their fellow islanders and the other villages, as people from Djaul and Djaul respectively. They appear not to consider themselves as Djaul Islanders, which in fact they of course are.

The people from Pantegom, Karia Nos. 1 and 2, Piliwa and Lapai speak another distinct dialect known as "Tiang". The people at Djaul can converse and be understood in either Tigak or Tiang.

Clan structure also differs slightly from the Tigak to the Tiang groups. The Tigak speakers through their affiliations with the Tigak West Coast have followed the basic two totemic group pattern familiar to most areas of New Ireland. The applicable totems being a large sea-bird "Tarangau" and the "Caria Pigeon", although the clans and sub-clans have adopted some unusual sub-totemic emblems. Two clans have adopted, for instance, the large and small flying-fox as emblems, whilst another clan has adopted the dog as it's emblem.

Clans are ranked in status according to the number of members in each.

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Amongst the Tiang people, the two totemic pattern does not appear to have the same significance, with more emphasis being placed on the individual emblems of the clans and sub-clans. Some of the totems of the Tiang people include, the large and small flying-fox, the dog, tarangau, balus, a large black sea-bird or seagull, sea-hawk or sea-eagle muna or land hawk, and the parrot or kalanga.

As is the case throughout New Ireland, the matrilineal extended family is the functional social unit. Land inheritence at Djaul is still basically matrilineal through clan membership, though the odd example of patrilineal inheritence does exist when the matrilineage is exhausted.

Another trend that has also become apparent is the "buying out" of fellow clan members by persons desirous of obtaining absolute ownership overland, to enable them to eventually pass the land onto their children. Abraham Bart from Sumuna, has adopted this system, and now is the sole owner of a large tract of land near Sumuna.

Traditional dancing and singing, whilst not as prevalent as in bygone years is still a part of the peoples' way of life.

CULT AND UNREST.

No activity of this nature was apparent to the patrol. The T. K. A. is not present on Djaul. The island has fortunately escaped much of this destructive thinking.

CENSUS.

The overall population of Djaul increased by a total of 56 persons, from 1028 in July 1970 to 1084 in September 1971. Of this increase 57 were new births and 32 were migrations in. In the corresponding period there were 13 deaths and 20 migrations out. New births represent a birth rate of 5.25%, whilst deaths represent a fraction over 1.20%, giving a natural increase a fraction over 4.00%.

There were two neo-natal deaths.

A total of 93 persons are working as absentee labour both within the New Ireland District and in other Territory Centres. This figure means only 8.6% of the total Djaul population is engaged as absentee workers.

200 students are receiving an education. Most are receiving a primary education at Djaul, whilst the balance are receiving either a primary or secondary education at schools within or outside this District.

CONCLUSION.

The Djaul people only see patrols at irregular intervals, but do nevertheless appreciate the work of the Administration through the patrols of various Government Departments.

In all instances this patrol was received well, and the people were curtious and helpful at all times.

Dissatisfaction and apathy does exist towards the Council, though open hostility to this institution was not apparent.

Strengthening of good will can be effected with further regular patrolling of the Tiang Census Division.

Attached to this report, and marked as APPENDIX "A", please find a copy of the platform and policy of the United Political Society. This document was found adjacent to a latrine at Leion village.

For your information, comments, and onforwarding, please.

R. G. Saker

R. G. Saker
Patrol Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. 2B of 1971/1972

Patrol Conducted by R. G. SAKER. P.O.

Area Patrolled TIANG CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans P. M. WHITE. A.P.O.

Natives

Duration—From 14 / 9 /19 71 to 22 / 9 /19 71

Number of Days 9

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services September 19 71 Council Elections.

Medical Numerous /19 71

Map Reference Fourmil of Kavieng. Milinch of Djaul.

Objects of Patrol (1) Census Revision. (2) Political Education.

(3) General Administration.

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 ....

67-9-15

ITS:JB

P.O. Box 2396, KONEDOBU.

67-9-15

20th December, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO. 2B OF 1971/72.

Your reference is KAV 2-71/72 of 5th November, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census, Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. P. White, Assistant Patrol Officer, of the Tiang Census Division.

The Area Study should be supported by a map of the area.

(S.J. PEARSALL)
a/Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
10 NOV 1971
KONEDOBU

67-9-15

19

6. The population trend appears to be quite satisfactory. The birth rate appears rather high, much higher than is normal.

MR. R. WHITE'S REPORT KAVIENG PATROL NO2/71-72

7. It is noted that Mr. White has undertaken to write the Area Study and to do the Census figures and Village Population Register. I feel that for a person of Mr White's seniority, some four months, he has submitted quite a satisfactory report, in updating the Area Study. I do not consider this report to be as good as the last he submitted and there is some validity in your statement that he has not sufficiently researched some items. But this is to be expected with his lack of experience. He will develop a routine and improve with experience.

8. I consider that Mr. White has the makings of a good officer.

(I. A. Holmes)
District Commissioner.

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

Two copies of each of the above reports is now forwarded to you. The Village Population Registers are also included.

I feel that Mr. White's work has been quite satisfactory and that he has the makings of a fine and willing officer. Mr. Baker's work is up to his usual high standard and the report he has submitted is most helpful.

I. A. Holmes 4/8

(I. A. Holmes)
District Commissioner.

KAV 2-71/72
RWB/mc

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

5th November, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

REPORT OF KAVIENG PATROL NO 2 of 1971/72
CONDUCTED BY MR. R.G. BAKER P.O.
TIANG CENSUS DIVISION (DJAUL ISLAND)
CENSUS REVISION, POLITICAL EDUCATION AND
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Receipt is acknowledged of the report on the above patrol by Mr. R. Baker and Mr. P. White. Your comments are also acknowledged.

REPORT BY MR. R.G. BAKER P.O.

2. Mr. Baker's report has been read with interest. It is up to his usual high standard and contains a lot of interesting information. It is not surprising, in fact it must be expected, that the people regard the "Kiaps" as the government. After all, he is the government agent with whom they come in contact and through whom they make requests on the government and from whom they receive advice as to government requirements and policy. When dealing with Institutions it is usual for people to select out individuals who are employed by or represent that Institution and deal with him as though he were the whole body, whether it be the Electricity Commission or the Water Board or General Motors Holden. I fully expect this attitude to persist for a very long time as it continues to exist even in our own society.

3. The Navy have been asked for the following assistance when the demolition teams next visits the District :-

(i) To widen the passage through the reef at Fischer Harbour

(ii) To remove niggerheads obstructing the passage to the jetty at UBUA Bay.

(iii) To widen the passage in the reef at Panapau Plantation.

We will possibly hear from the Navy in due course as to whether they are prepared to undertake these projects.

4. It will be interesting to see at the time of the Elections justhow much support Mr. Perry Kwan has been able to achieve since his unsuccessful election campaign for the 1968 House of Assembly. On that occasion Mr. Perry Kwan was supremely confident that he had the majority of votes, but found that people had paid him only lip service and had not voted for him. With the low fee charged to become a member of the United Political Society I feel many New Irelanders prefer to pay the fee and have the matter done with. I do not think that this is an indication of their support for the United Political Society. The picture could change quite a lot as soon as other candidates start campaigning.

5. It is particularly interesting to note that at least Djaul in the New Ireland District is free of Cult movements.

M

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
PATROL REPORT

District of	NEW IRELAND
Report No.	2B of 1971/1972.
Patrol Conducted by	R. G. SAKER. P.O.
Area Patrolled	TIANG CENSUS DIVISION.
Patrol Accompanied by	P. M. WHITE. A.P.O.
Duration	14/9/71 to 22/9/71
Number of Days	9.
Last Patrol to Area by _	
District Services	September 1971 Council Elect. Patrol
Medical	Numerous.
Map Reference	Fourmil of KAVIENG. Milinch of DJAUL.
Objects of Patrol	(1) Census Revision. (2) Political Education. (3) General Administration.

Sub-District Office,
KAVIENG.
29th September, 1971.

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

KAVIENG PATROL REPORT. No.2B of 1971/1972.
TIANG CENSUS DIVISION.

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday 14/9/71

Departed from KAVIENG for DJAUL at 6.30am. on the administration vessel MERCY. Arrived at 11.30am. at LEION Inspected the village and surrounding gardens in the afternoon Showed slides on the following districts in the evening: Madang, Northern, East Sepik, Morobe, Western Highlands, West New Britain, Chimbu, Eastern Highlands. The slides took in all 3½ hours to show.
Overnight LEION.

Wednesday 15/9/71

Conducted census from 8.30am to 11.30am. This involved an informal address by Mr. Saker on the 1972 House of Assembly Elections, Self Government, National Unity, and Work. Distributed to the gathering were Political Education Sheets on " Political Pati em wanem samting " , " Eleksens " " Gavman " , "Tripela har bilong Gavman " , two small booklets " Loa em kamap Tisa " , and " Matias i toktok long Gavman, and a paper " Toktok bilong Haus ov Asembli ".

Interviewed the new councillor for Ward 7 of Tikana Council LANGA IGUA after the conclusion of the census. Travelled to Sumuna by canoe the trip taking approx. 3 hours the patrol arriving at SUMUNA at 4.30pm. For the remainder of the afternoon we held talks with Sawor Nokob a trainee magist--rate home on holidays; Patlangit Nasou was also present.

That night the slides on the 8 districts were shown to the villagers of SUMUNA.
Overnight SUMUNA.

Thursday 16/9/71

The census was began at 8.00am. finishing at 11.30am. Inspected the village and its extensive gardens in the afternoon. Left Sumuna at 3.00pm. with the aim of walking to PANTEGOM to investigate the possibility of constructing a road between the two villages. The patrol cargo was to follow in canoes. The patrol reached Panapau Plantation half-way between the two villages at 5.45pm. and being left with only ¾ hour

- of reasonable light the patrol stayed at the managers residence at Panapau Plantation.
Overnight Panapau Plantation.

Friday 17/9/71

Left Panapau at 6.00am. Walked the remainder of the route to PANTEGOM arriving approx. 8.30am. Interviewed the new councillor for Ward 6 NGAPIUK SALI, whose home the patrol camped in while in PANTEGOM. The census was started at 10am and finished at noon.

Inspected the village and its coconut plantings then proceed to Karia to inform the people that a census for both KARIA No1 and Karia No2 would be held there on the 18/9/71 Return to PANTEGOM and compiled census figures for the rest of afternoon. Showed slides later that night 7.30pm. to 11.00pm.
Overnight PANTEGOM.

Saturday 18/9/71

Walked to Karia No1 arriving at 8.30am. after ½ hours walk from PANTEGOM. The census for both KARIA # 1&2 lasted all morning. Compiled census figures in the early afternoon then inspected both hamlets and there plantings.
Showed slides to the villages of Karia at Karia No1 in the night.
Overnight KARIA

Sunday 19/9/71

Compiled reports in the morning. Walked to PILIWA at noon talking about ¾ hour. Inspected the village and its crops in the afternoon. Visited Djaul Plantation also but the manager was in Rabual.

Showed slides at the PILIWA Primary School in the evening.
Overnight PILIWA.

Monday 20/9/71

Conducted census at PILIWA in the morning.
I visited the local school after the census while Mr. Saker held talks with a group of villagers.

Compiled census statistics in the early afternoon then I proceed to LAPAI, sending the cargo by canoe, while I went on foot. Mr. Saker accompanied by the committee for PILIWA TAMES proceed to a small hamlet close to PANTEGOM to investigate a complaint. He arrived later that night at LAPAI and we showed the slides to the villagers that night.
Overnight LAPAI.

Tuesday 21/9/71

Started census at LAPAI at 9.00am. concluding at 12 noon. Inspected gardens in the afternoon and walked to Biwa plantation about 1½ hours walk and interviewed Mr. T. Brown the manager.

Return to LAPAI in the late afternoon and completed census figures for Tiang Census Division. Overnight LAPAI.

Wednesday 22/9/71

Assembled the patrol equipment in the morning then walked to Piliwa School to radio KAVIENG for instructions. Mr. Saker was informed that a trade store had applied for a liquor licence and he was to make an inspection. I returned to LAPAI, hiring a tractor from Djaul Plantation to transport the cargo to the plantation wharf. The MERCY left the wharf at 1.30pm for KAVIENG arriving at District Office at 6.00pm. that evening.

END OF PATROL

B

Sub-District Office,
KAVIENG.
30th September, 1971.

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

KAVIENG PATROL REPORT No. 2B of 1971/1972.

TIANG CENSUS DIVISION.

AREA STUDY.

(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) DJAUL Island and MAIT Island comprise the TIANG CENSUS DIVISION. DJAUL Island contains the six villages from which the census register is compiled: LEION, SUMUNA, PANTEGOM, KARIA, PILIWA, LAPAI. MAIT Island is uninhabited except for plantation workers on MAIT Plantation.

(2) The islands of DJAUL and MAIT are both very low-lying averaging approximatily 60 metres above sea level. Mount Bendemann is the highest point on DJAUL Island at a height of 160 metres. The eastern end of DJAUL containing the villages of PANTEGOM, KARIA, LAPAI, and PILIWA is on a lower level then the remainder of the island, ranging from 20 to 40 metres above sea level. The annual rainfall is on a par with KAVIENG, between 100 and 120 inches a year, DJAUL Island had not received rain for 3 weeks before our arrival, light rain was experienced at Leion but no further rain fell during the patrol, and these dry periods are common for DJAUL and MAIT. Vegetation on the island is of two main types: Rainforest is prevalent on both islands of the TIANG CENSUS DIVISION, being invaded at the coast by mangrove swamps , and the other type of vegetation is man made, plantations of coconuts and cocoa which cover about 30% of the land as well as village gardens that surround the villages.

(b)
(3) DJAUL Island and MAIT Island are separated from the New Ireland mainland by the GAZELLE CHANNEL . The journey from KAVIENG by work boat takes about 4 to 5 hours through the Albatross Channel, the shortest route. Water transport is the only means of travel available to the islanders and it has to serve therefore a multitude of needs. Wharves are entirely restricted to plantations except for one built at SUMUNA for the villagers use.

(c)
(4) GERMAN, JAPANESE, and AUSTRALIAN have administrated the TIANG CENSUS DIVISION at various stages of the Territory colonial rule up to the present day AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION. The influence these different administrations have had on the area has been greatly modified by the isolation, size and importance DJAUL and MAIT islands represent in the relationship to the remainder of the NEW IRELAND DISTRICT. This has forced the people to lose a great deal of contract and interest in government administration, good and bad. This is discussed in detail under the heading (L).

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(B) POPULATION-DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a)
(5) See appendix "A" for the Village Population Register and the Neo-Natal Mortality Rate.

(b)
(6) No roads are on DJAUL or MAIT Islands . Plantations on both islands have constructed rough roads for their use. Walking tracks link all the villages except the LEION to SUMUNA section which has been completely abandon, water transport filling the gap between the two Tigak speaking villages of DJAUL. See map attached for location of walking tracks

(c)
(7) The most worrying feature of the outward flow of labour is that once these people acquire new skill -s or higher education they are not returning to DJAUL. This is quite understandable as there is no comparison between staying on DJAUL or the opportunity the major centres can offer. The island could certainly use these peoples accomplishments to further the islands progress but they have no means of attracting them.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a)
(8) Two different languages are spoken on DJAUL. At SUMUNA and LEION the TIGAK language is spoken. TIGAK language is also widely used on the NEW IRELAND mainland and islands near KAVIENG. At PANTEGOM, KARIA, PILIWA, and LAPAI the TIANG language is spoken. TIANG language is isolated to DJAUL. The history of how the island has two distinct language groups is lost but it seems a reasonable assumption that there were two separate migrations to the island. The first a group speaking a language from which TIANG evolved then a latter migration of TIGAK dialect group who settled on the opposite end of the island.

(b)
(9) As stated in Mr. Robson Patrol Report No 1. of 1970/1971.

(c)
(10) The TIANG tongue when spoken to a villager from SUMUNA or LEION, the two TIGAK speaking villages, is clearly understood. They in turn can communicate to a villager from PANTEGOM, KARIA, PILIWA, and LAPAI in TIGAK and be understood. This only applies to TIGAK SPEAKER from DJAUL, a person from the mainland would not be comprehended by a TIANG villager, speaking TIGAK.

(d)
(11) Isolation along with a common religion are the main reasons why the two language groups live in close harmony. There is an underlying mood that a united people living on DJAUL will be the only way peace and prosperity will be maintained. There is no objection to marriage between the two groups and special church services on

DJAUL are well attended by the people of DJAUL irrespective of which village it is held at. Each group has its own representative to TIKANA Local Government Council thus avoiding any friction in this regard.

(e)

(12) TIGAK groups on the West Coast of NEW IRELAND are closely akin to the villagers of LEION and SUMUNA, this has resulted in large numbers of children receiving their education on the mainland in these areas especially at KABIEN. The TIANG villages have no such links with the mainland and there only real contact with another group is with SUMUNA and LEION villagers.

(D) LEADERSHIP.

(a)

(13) TIKANA COUNCIL elections were held just prior to this patrol. The new Councillors are for WARD 7 the two TIGAK villages LANGA IGUA from LEION, for Ward 6 the TIANG speaking villages NGAPIUK SALI from PANTEGOM. Each village has a Ward Committee, they are
34 years old MALARUNGA NEKEN from LEION,
38 years old PATLANGIT NASOU from SUMUNA,
34 years old MAVAS SONGOLO from PANTEGOM,
29 years old KORORONG TALAKUI from KARIA No.2,
45 years old NGAPUI GOGOT from KARIA No.1,
36 years old TAMES TARE from PILIWA, and
the committee for LAPAI is ISOLE

(14) COUNCILLORS and COMMITTEE men are accepted on DJAUL as positions of leadership and authority. The strength of this leadership and the support his authority receives depends almost solely on his personality. Consequently the WARD COMMITTEES range: strong committees such as NGAPUI from KARIA No.1 and TAMES from PILIWA who the people regard as leaders to KORORONG from KARIA No.2 who has been because ofthis,elected to the post to be led rather then to have someone lead them.

(15) In the political field supporters rather then leaders are emerging on DJAUL. DJAUL has received a restricted education in this sense due mainly to the lack of interest candidates for the House of Assembly have shown in DJAUL. The only candidates for the 1972 House who has shown active interest in DJAUL and has visited the island is PERRY KWAN. He has received strong support from COUNCILLOR NGAPIUK, TAMES TARE, MENU BALUM from KARIA No1, and KOMBENG KALIMET from PILIWA, all being official members of his party. These men can be regarded as leaders of supporters as the people of DJAUL are strongily pro-Perry.

(16) Mention most also be made of two man at SUMUNA SAWOR NOKOP and GARA MANDOU. Thirty year old SAWOR NOKOP is trainning in PORT MORESBY to become a Local Court Magistrate and was home on leave at the time of our patrol. He is very intelligent, well respected man who organised a little NATIONAL DAY ceremony at SUMUNA. ONE can see a real future for the territory with people like SAWOR, who has applied for NEW IRELAND as his posting. GARA MANDOU is 46 years old and a close friend of SAWOR, and together with SAWOR is buying clan land so that their children will inherit this land which they worked.

10

(b)
(17) NGAPIUK SALI born in 1906 , is the new councillor for WARD 6. He is a ex-Luluai, ex- Ward Committee who is strongly pro-administration. NGAPIUK belongs to PERRY KWANSS " UNITED POLITICAL SOCIETY " Party and also a leading member of the " DJAUL PROGRESS SOCIETY " He is a very slow deliberate person who visited all the villages with the patrol within the ward and was very well received.

(18) LANGA IGUA born in 1925 , is the new councillor for WARD 7. He is a good business man mainly in his dealing in copra where he has received a loan from the Development Bank to build a drier. He is like NGAPIUK a leading member of the DJAUL PROGRESS SOCIETY. There were 8 candidates in the Ward, a similar number also stood for the other ward and an indication of his popularity is that he beat candidates from SUMUNA which having twice the population usually supply the Councillor for the ward.

(19) URIA or GARA MANDOU as he is recorded in the village census register is president of the TIANG Co-operative Society, a very well-liked man on DJAUL who became quite emotional in the meeting at SUMUNA with his support for the Government.

(c)
(20) Young men are still very much a lesser force in the role of village leadership on DJAUL although a few had shown when meetings were held that they will in time became big-men of there respective villages. They were MATARUNGIT from LEION, SUKOT MENU from KARIA no.1, and MARAS TORIS from LAPAI.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a)
(21) As stated in Mr. ROBSON report No.1 of 1971/72

(b)
(22) The only case oddly enough is the land at Piliwa School that is under Administration lease approximate 2 acres on the whole of the island. No individuals held land on lease from the Administration or from the Crown as far as the patrol was able to ascertain.

(c)
(23) Land is worked on a clan basis with the individials having rights to farm a block through inheritance of there mothers block. Attempts are being made to buy the land from the clan so as the purchaser can leave his land to his children. A much fairer system.

(F) LITERACY.

(a)
(24) The only school in operation on DJAUL is the Government Primary T. School at PILIWA. PILIWA School serves mainly the TIANG speaking villages.

(25) The two TIGAK speaking villages at SUMUNA and LEION are

in a less fortuniate position since the United Church authorities close -d down their primary school at SUMUNA.

(26) At present in PILIWA School there are:-

Standard	Boys	Girls		Total	Teacher
1	21	7	=	28	Mr. R. Towilly
2	-	-	=	-	
3	15	20	=	35	Mr. L. Batmuna
4	13	12	=	25	Mr. S. Wahadala
5	22	11	=	33	Mr. B. Hona
6	11	17	=	28	Mr. P. TOPU the headteacher
	82	67		149	

(27) Next year the school will have no standard 3 but will have a new standard 1 enrollment and the present standard 1 will form a new standard 2. The school has a pair of double classrooms and 1 single classroom with a large playing field. The attitude to schooling and the support the school receives is poor. There is an increasing number of children who are dropping out of school with there parents consent, the figurers above show the decline in numbers compared to Mr. ROBSON figures of 156 students at PILIWA. The P and C had to close down through lack of support.

(b)
(28) All people incounted on the patrol could understand and talk Pidgin. English was very limited, mostly confined to the younger person who drop out of high school and return to the village.

(c)
(29) As stated earlier in this report no one with ahigher education has return to settle in DJAUL.

(d)(30) The people'S use of their radios is almost totally confined to Radio Rabauls music programmes. Very little of the House of Assembly debates are listen to. The patrol schedule which was broadcast over Radio Rabaul was received in all the villages.

(31) The radios present on DJAUL were:-

LEION 4 Radios
SUMUNA 5 Radios
PANTEGOM 6 Radios
KARIA 1&2 9 Radios
PILIWA 22 Radios
Lapai 10 Radios

TOTAL NUMBER OF RADIOS IN THE VILLAGES OF DJAUL 56.

THERE IS ALSO 3 RADIOS AT PILIWA SCHOOL.

(G)
STANDARD OF LIVING.

(32)
(a) The Standard of living is on a par with the Mainland villages although beening a small island has been a problem for the villagers to overcame.

(33) Housing is of a high standard, mainly bush material, and in every village there was at least one or two houses built of tin or other permanent materials.

(34) Sanitation conditions on DJAUL are reasonable, kept this way because the villagers are situated on the sea, this serving as sewage outlet and rubbish dump. One European type latrine was built in each village on DJAUL but its use is confined to visitors.

(35) A wide range of European utensils are in use in the homes of the villages. Clothes purchased in Kavieng when the people come in to sell their copra are only worn on Sundays to church ar at other special events on the island.

(b)

(36) The main diet in all the villages on DJAUL is sago as the staple supplemented by fish and a wide range of vegetables which grow on DJAUL. Introduced canned foodstuffs are not widely used on DJAUL because the range is very restricted and poor, eg. tin fish is sold in all trade stores on the island yet the people have an ocean full of fis-h at their backdoor, the cropsgrown on DJAUL meet their every need, and the prices asked for tin food are to high.

(c)

(37) The only community organisation is the WOMEN'S FELLOW=SHIP set up by the UNITED CHURCH with the general aim of getting the women of DJAUL to play a more active role in the village. At the time of this patrol a course of women from DJAUL were attending a meeting of Women Clubs at KOP KOP.

(H) MISSIONS.

(a)

(38) UNITED CHURCH is the only mission in the TIANG CENSUS DIVISION except for four SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS at WAINA, a small hamlet near PANTEGOM. They have one convert but are making efforts to increase this one poor saved sinner in to a multitude of ~~the~~ them and are visiting all the villages on DJAUL in this endeavour. The UNITED CHURCH has been the peopleSS religion for a long time and has a strong following in all the villages. Friction has developed between the people and these SEVENTH-Days and they want them to leave the island.

(b)

(39) All the villages have non-ordained pastors whose only trainning has been a two week course in RABAUL at a mission school. Piliwa have a minister who also conducts services all over DJAUL. The SUMUNA AID POST is manned by a mission Aid Post Orderly. All the personnel are indigenous.

(c)

(40) The people on the main are very devoted followers of their chosen religion UNITED CHURCH and are very please with the present arrangement of one Mission for the island. The SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS are causing a lot of trouble in this regard by trying to take over. All church meetings are well attendant by the people and a new church is being built at KARIA.

(I) NON-INDIGENOUS.

(a)
(41) NON-INDIGENOUS people on DJAUL are confined to Plantations. They are :-

DJAUL OR BOLOS PLANTATION, owned and managed by Mr. B. Scotford.
BIWA PLANTATION, owned and managed by Mr. T. Brown.
PANAPAU PLANTATION owned by Mr. P. SAUNBERS, managed by Mr. J. CARTER.
KOLOPINA PLANTATION owned and managed by Mr. Seeto Yook Ling, and
MAIT PLANTATION owned and managed by Chinese from Rabaul.

(b)
(44) All labour working on these plantations are contracted from the New Guinea Mainland. A few of the localswork part time as cooks or additional labour but this is confined to one or two on each plantation.

(c)
(45) All cocoa produced is sold to Platations either on DJAUL or on the NEW IRELAND MAINLAND. THE price paid is 4 cents a lb of wet bean and the locals are forced to accepted this reduced price. PANAPAU PLANTATION are advanced in this regard having plantation plantings of 200,000 trees and are willing to buy all the native copra they can. They have built a large fermentary for the anticipated increase in production when the trees start bearing. A small percentage of copra is sold to the plantations, must of the islanders prefer to ship their copra to KAVIENG to sell direct to the COPRA MARKETING BOARD, though.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) ROADS.
(46) There are no roads connecting the villages on DJAUL, only walking tracks. Roads of a type, are found on the plantations, but the villagers have to walk or paddle by canoe to visit the different villages. The people of DJAUL feel they need a road running along the coast connecting all the TIANG speaking villages:; from LAPAI to PILIWA, KARIA then to PANTEGOM and up to SUMUNA. The patrol walk this section between these villages and the only difficult sector is between SUMUNA and PANTEGOM where swamps cross the walking track in two places and there is some rough terrain.

(b) SEA.
(47) Sea transport is the only form of transport to the mainland. The proposed blasting of the reef at PILIWA is still upper-most to the people on the BISMARCK SEA side of the island.

(c) AIR.
(48) The talk of building a airstrip on DJAUL has amassed the backing of the people of DJAUL behind the scheme without them really considering the need for it. The only possible gain the islanders could receive would be case of a medical emergency where the need would be to get the people or person to KAVIENG.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

(49) As earlier mentioned in this report DJAUL has a"skill drain", the islanders a/re not returning to DJAUL once they are schooled in a trade. DJAUL has only a few former NAMATANAI VOCATIONAL SCHOOL students and a tank-maker at LAPAI.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

(50) Political development on DJAUL at this stage is very limited in scope. They have acquired a narrow outlook on this subject and all others due to the fact that they are small isolated, a lone island in their eyes. This has given rise to almost a way of reasoning which explains the support given to PERRY KWAN, the formation of the DJAUL PROGRESS SOCIETY, the general attitude of the population to the TIKANA COUNCIL, the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY and other political topics in the main.

(51) PERRY KWAN has received support for his United Political Society Party from nearly all the people on DJAUL. This support is not surprising as Mr. KWAN has made frequent visites to DJAUL the last being in March this year and he has visited all the villages except LAPAI. The villagers are still not quite sure of his aims or motives but they all support him because simply no one else has taken an interest in them and they feel they have no one to choose from. A number of the leaders on DJAUL are supporting PERRY; NGAPIUK, TAMES, KOMBENG, in the hope that on his election to the house that their backing will reap its reward.

(52) The DJAUL PROGRESS SOCIETY is an organisation form/ed by the villages on the island to help advance the island in a social, economic and political up-grading. It is operating a long the lines of a Council and at one stage the islanders were keen to leave TIKANA Council and have the DJAUL PROGRESS SOCIETY as their sole council. They were according to NGAPIUK persuaded not to do this by PERRY KWAN but instead, join his party or support it and he would achieve changes when he becames a member of the house in 1972. The society is at the moment in a dormant state ~~at the moment~~/due to lack of money and a wait and see attitude by many of the people with the new Councillors to the TIKANA COUNCIL. NGAPIUK informed us that the DJAUL PROGRESS SOCIETY Is introducing a new tax of $6 for males and 50cents for females to build up their capital so they can start new projects.

(53) The TIKANA COUNCIL is in the position that it is in competition with DJAUL PROGRESS SOCIETY for support. The council projects to DJAUL have been more than reasonable, for example there is a council tank in each village except PILIWA , and still the villagers want more. There number one desirer is for this LAPAI to SUMUNA ROAD mention under the heading ROADS. The DJAUL islanders dont realise that they represent only a small total of the area and people in the TIKANA COUNCIL and that these council projects must be put into some sort of priority in the total council area.

(54) The House of Assembly represents very little to the DJAUL islander. He sees the House as something situated in a remote distant town of the Territory which is represent by the true government, the patrol officer , agricultural officer, the administration staff in KAVIENG in general. These are the people he cames into contract with and because of this they are what government is, not some people talking in a large office in Port Moresby about subjects he's not concerned with.

(55) The promise of self-government within the life of the new house of Assembly to be elected in 1972 when explained to them and the implications of self-government and then eventual Independence the villagers on thewhole realised the important of the issues They said it was the first time any patrol to DJAUL had explained these and other political subjects to them and ask that more of this patroling be carried out which is encouraging at least.

(M) <u>THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA</u>.

(a)
(56) See appendix "B"

(b)
(57) See appendix "C"

(c)
(58) See appendix "D"

(d)
(59) Vegetables and the like are consumed by the villagers in the main with a small percentage being sold to the plantations on DJAUL or shipped to KAVIENG.

(e)
(60) Total income from wage earners on DJAUL would be no more than 2,000 dollars if that. There are a few islanders employed on plantations and one school teacher at PILIWA who cames from DJAUL.

(f)
(61) The TIANG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY is the only co-operative society on DJAUL. It is still collecting copra to sell but it has been seriously weaken by miss management both from the people and the former Government adviser and the resulting loss of interest by the people.

(g)
(62) Entrepronial skilled persons on DJAUL are non-existent except for perhaps TAMES at PILIWA and COUNCILLOR LANGA at LEION.

(h)
(63) Many people of DJAUL have Saving Bank accounts in KAVIENG and on DJAUL itself there is an agency for the Commonwealth Bank at PILIWA SCHOOL.

(i)
(64) The people have the money to meet the TIKANA LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAX and do so reluctantly as they feel they are not receiving enough council project works for their money.

(j)
(65) The estimate annual per capita income for DJAUL island villagers would be approx. 50 dollars and this figure certainly could be higher if the villagers ~~decided to or~~ needed more money.

(k)
(66) As stated before in this report transport to markets is solely by boat, either by powered mons owned by DJAUL islanders or workboats from KAVIENG.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a)
(67) All villages have sufficient workable land for the foreseeable future except perhaps at the villages of KARIA No.1 & 2, and PANTEGOM where there is not an abundance of land in this area. The remaining villages on DJAUL have more than ample land. Plantation land on DJAUL is in no way sort by the villagers in this regard and there is at least 1/5 of the island on the BISMARCH SEA side of the island between BIWA Plantation and LEION which is almost untouch land and a possible site for the resettlement of the villagers from KARIA 1&2 and PANTEGOM in the future.

(b)
(68) Gardens are producing enough to feed the population well, and economic production would not be worthwhile because of the small markets which are to limiting.

(c)
(69) The only section which could absorb villagers on wage labour on DJAUL is the plantations which receive there labour supply from the contract villagers from the highlands and other areas on the NEW GUINEA mainland. If these jobs did became available it seems very unlikely people in large numbers would work for the plantations simply because they earn a comfortable living from there land.

(d)
(70) DJAUL IS in a very difficul position as far as new industries are concerned, fishing is beeming exploited by the Japanese around the island. The possibility of a timber industry is uneconomical and at this stage of the nations growth DJAUL's production of copra and cocoa should be developed fully before other industries are considered.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

(71) The two present councillors should improve the standing of Local Government in the area. They are both mature respected men who seem dedicated to the advancement of DJAUL and if this can be achieved through the council then they and the people will support local government councils.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

(72) With only one visit to DJAUL by the present sitting members Mr.D. BOKAP and Mr. W. LUSSICK to the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY the peoples feelings stated inthis report under heading (L) are increased by this apparent ignorance of DJAUL.

(Q) ACCOMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

(73) Rest houseswere elected in LEION, SUMUNA , and LAPAI for the patrols use otherwise we stayed at private homes. Canoes were hired by the patrol and carriers were also available in the villages.

Report NO. 2B of 1971/1972 for your information and on forwarding

Peter White.

P.M.WHITE A.P.O.

2

APPENDIX B, C, & D.

CROP COCOA SOLE PLANTED

1. Unit used in report: Trees		
2. AVERAGE planting density: 340 Trees/Acre		
3. Total crop as at 30th june, previous year; Trees		2,600
4. New plantings		460
		2,460
5. Trees of bearing age:	1,000	
6. Young trees not yet bearing	1,400	
	2,400	
7. TOTAL PRODUCTION for the year:	5 TONS.	
8.Estimated number of growers:	12.	

CROP COCOA INTERPLANT

1. Unit used in report: Trees		
2. AVERAGE planting density: 250 Trees/acre		
3. Total crop as at 30th June, previous year; Trees		4,490
4. New plantings		1,050
		5,540
5. Trees of bearing age:	900	
6. Young trees not yet bearing	4,640	
	5,540	
7. TOTAL PRODUCTION for the year:	3 TONS	
8.Estimated number of growers:	21	

CROP COCONUTS

1. Unit used in report: Trees		
2. Average planting density : 90 Trees/Acre		
3. Total crop as at 30th June, previous year; Trees		110,952
4. NEW PLANTINGS		+ 3,400
5. Retirements, misses and losses		- 4,100
		110,252
6. Trees of bearing age		82,000
7. Young trees not yet bearing		28,252
8. Total Production for the year	130 TONS	
9.Estimated number of growers:	450	

CROP COFFEE RCBUSTA

Total crop as at 30th June, previous year, trees	5,000
Retirements, misses and losses	1,800
	3,200

Trees of bearing age 3,200
Young trees not yet bearing. nil

TOTAL PRODUCTION. Less than 1 TON.

APPENDIX B C & D

DEVELOPMENT BANK LOANS IN THE TIANG CENSUS DIVISION

DAVID LAMENGS from LAPAI a loan for $650 dollars of which he has used half for clearing bush and planting coconuts.

MAILENG BILI from LAPAI a loan for $900 dollars of which he has used $200 dollars for clearing bush and planting coconuts.

LENGA IGUA from LUION A loan for $650 dollars of which he has used $500 dollars to build a copra drier, etc.

KOMBENG AND BIMLAS KOLEMAT from PILIWA have a loan for $2,530 of which $1,072 dollars has been used to improve a trade store, build a copra drier and clear bush and plant coconuts.

JOHN BATMALIWA from LAPAI has received a loan of $330 to purchase Outboard motor

LAUNA TOMPET from LAPAI has received $330 to buy outboard motors.

DEPT. OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. 3 of 1971/72

Patrol Conducted by C. COWPER P.O.

Area Patrolled NALIK CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives NIL

Duration—From 19/10/1971 to 3/11/1971

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 26/10/1970

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

Map Reference Fourmil: KAVIENG Milinch: LOSSUK

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION, POLITICAL EDUCATION and ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

6/12/1972.

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 ....

area studies on file 28/12

OA:MD

P.O. Box 2396,
KOKOPO.

67-9-21

29th December, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO.3 OF 1971/72.

Your reference is KAV 3/71-72 of 6th December, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census, Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. G. Cowper, Patrol Officer, of the Malik Census Division.

(S.J. PEARSALL)
a/Secretary.

67.9.21 (29)

KAV 3/71-72
BAM/mc

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
10 DEC 1971
KONEDOBU

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG.
N.I.D.

6th December, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO 3 of 1971-72
NALIK CENSUS DIVISION

Thank you for the Report of a routine patrol of NALIK Census Division, compiled by Mr. G. Cowper, P.O., together with your covering comments.

2. Mr. Cowper has submitted a good comprehensive report. I am glad that officers are spending nights in many of the villages, and this will undoubtedly result in a better understanding and relationship between the Administration and the rural people.

3. It would seem that cacao planting and possibly coconut planting also, is on the increase. It is pleaseing too that the people are now becoming interested in cattle-raising. A small abattoir is planned for Kavieng, so there should be no problem in marketing this product.

4. I understand that there is still some dissatisfaction over Court decisions on claims to several plantations in the area. Mr. Cowper's comments on land (Situation report, B.7) suggest that there is no real shortage of land in the area, however, and I note your comment also.

5. The Area Study provides some useful factual information and the quantitative data in Appendices is especially valuable. Any significant items of change or addition to the original Area Study are best submitted on individual sheets, to permit interleaving and overpasting to the original. This requirement will be incorporated in a circular when the new instruction on patrol reporting emanates from Headquarters.

(I. A. Holmes)
District Commissioner.

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

Two copies of this Report are enclosed, for your information, please.

(I. A. Holmes)
District Commissioner.

67-1-2

MJC/gp

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

19th November, 1971.

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

PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1971/72: NALIK CENSUS DIVISION.

MR. G.K. COWPER, P.O.

Forwarded herewith the abovementioned Patrol Report, together with Mr. Cowper's claim for camping allowance. The report is well presented and informative and requires little comment. The report reflects a generally satisfactory situation in the NALIK Census Division.

2. The following comments are offered:-

(i) AREA STUDY: Page 1: Para.D: It is obvious that Mr. Cowper means that PIUS is one of the leaders laying claims to portions of various expatriate plantations. I feel that this is probably no need for reclaimation in the area.

(ii) AREA STUDY: Page 4: Section M: concerning the cattle industry. I believe there is a proposal that an abattoir is to be built in the New Ireland District.

(iii) AREA STUDY: APPENDIX "F": Mr. Cowper has incorrectly included secondary school students with the tertiary students.

3. The report was submitted promptly and is an improvement on Mr. Cowper's previous reports. It is anticipated that this improvement in performance shall continue.

M.J. Cockburn.
Assistant District Commissioner.

encl.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

21

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

In Reply
Please Quote
No.

Department of the Administrator.
Sub District Office,
KAVIENG. NEW IRELAND.
14th October, 1971.

Mr.G.K. Cowper,
Sub District Office,
KAVIENG. NEW IRELAND.

KAVIENG PATROL No. 3 of 1971/72: NALIK CENSUS DIVISION.

Dear Sir, You will prepare to depart on a patrol to the NALIK CENSUS Division on Tuesday, the 19th October, 1971. You will not be accompanied by another officer on the patrol.

The objects of the patrol shall be:

1. Census Review.
2. Revision of the Area Study.
3. Routine Administration and Inspection.

If you have not already received your new volume of Standing Instructions you should obtain a copy from the District Office and acquaint yourself with those instructions. While on patrol you shall visit one village per day and attend to the matters concerning that village, you should spend the night in the village rather than sleeping at plantations as your work is with the people and the evening affords the ideal time to have informal discussions with the village elders and leaders on various topics.

Prior to departure you should obtain Political Education material from the Political Education Officer. The informal discussions and informal seminars are probably the best methods of dealing with Political Education. Being aware of the proximity of the forthcoming House of Assembly elections you should avoid entering into discussions of a contentious nature, particularly on matters where the merits of any particular party or personages are discussed.

Prior to departure you shall deal with the following matters:

1. Check the Matters for Attention NALIK Census Division file.
2. Check the land files for any outstanding matters in the Nalik Census Division.
3. Arrange to draw an advance for $50.00 from the Treasury Officer.
4. Make transport arrangements for your departure.
5. Draw your store requirements.
6. Read the area study and take notes of the items on which you shall have to comment.

On your return you will write your patrol report, and it is expected that you shall complete the report and forward it to me, within a fortnight of your return.

I wish you a pleasant patrol.

M.J. Cockburn.
Assistant District Commissioner.

KAVIENG PATROL No. 3 of 1971/72.

Station:	KAVIENG.
Sub District:	KAVIENG.
District:	NEW IRELAND.
Council:	TIKANA.
Patrol Conducted by:	G. COWPER. Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled:	NALIK CENSUS DIVISION.
Personnel Accompanying Patrol:	Nil
Duration of Patrol:	19.10.71 to 3.11.71.
Number of days:	16
Objects of patrol:	CENSUS REVISION POLITICAL EDUCATION ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.
Total Population of Area:	
Map Reference:	Fourmil: KAVIENG; Milinch: LOSSUK.

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday, 19th October, 1971. Travelled on Lamalaua Village to begin Nalik Census Patrol. On arrival liaised with Councillor KUNANG and several village people and distributed political education material. Evening spent observing pre-burial rites and mourning ceremonies for BANDENGA/SOWA, a former traditional leader.

Overnight at Lamalaua Womens' Club.

WEDNESDAY 20th: Revised census, held discussions on political education and inspected houses and gardens at Lamalaua, then visited Tapias Primary School to give political education books to the teachers. Attended BANDENGA's funeral during the afternoon and evening.

Overnight at Lamalaua.

THURSDAY, 21st: Walked to BOL and revised census, held political education discussions and inspected village and Aid Post. Departed Lamalaua at approximately 3 p.m. for FATMILAK and on arrival distributed political education material for discussions the following day. Evening spent balancing census figures and in general discussion with the village committee and various other interested people. Overnight at FATMILAK Womens' Club.

FRIDAY, 22nd: Revised census at Fatmilak and answered a lot of questions (put to me mainly by the younger men) relating to leaflets which I had distributed the previous day. Walked to KAMA Village in the afternoon to distribute political education material and then on to SOUBU Plantation. Assisted in the clearing of debris after fatal road accident at SOUBU Plantation then walked back to Fatmilak. Overnight at Fatmilak.

SATURDAY, 23rd: Inspected village, gardens and fermentary at Fatmilak then travelled to KAFKAF Village to distribute political education notes and inform the people of the forthcoming census. Returned to Fatmilak and balanced census figures. Overnight at Fatmilak.

SUNDAY, 24th: Answered numerous questions repolitical parties in general and the United Political Society in particular. Interest in the subject was apparently aroused by a visit to the village of Mr. P. Kwan, President of the U.P.S. Overnight at Fatmilak.

MONDAY, 25th: Hired Fatmilak truck to transport patrol equipment to FISSOA Village then travelled to KAMA. Revised census, discussed political education and inspected the KAMA Savings & Loan Society, then travelled to FISSOA. Met Councillor PIUS and discussed area authorities with him, then distributed political education material amongst the villagers and the teachers at FISSOA Primary School. Overnight at Fissoa Womens' Club.

TUESDAY, 26th: Travelled by car with Councillor PIUS to KAFKAF Village and revised census; discussed political education leaflets and inspected the village and some gardens. PIUS gave a talk Area Authorities, then we travelled back to FISSOA, stopping at KAFKAF Plantation and BURA (a hamlet of Fissoa) en route afternoon spent inspecting village and gardens and holding informal discussions with several villagers. Balanced census figures and arbitrated in two disputes in the evening. Overnight at Fissoa.

WEDNESDAY, 27th: Revised census and answered questions re political education material at Fissoa, then moved patrol to LAUAPUL Village. Distributed political education notes and discussed same with committees then inspected village

Wednesday, 27th continued: and gardens and visited MEDINA Plantation. Compiled Village Register in the evening. Overnight at LAUAPUL Village.

THURSDAY, 28th: Revised census and discussed contents of political education notes and answered questions on same; then Councillor PIUS explained the theory of Area Authority. Moved patrol to MEDINA Village and inspected houses, informed people of census and distributed political education notes. Evening spent compiling Village Population Register and arbitrating in two disputes. Overnight at Medina Womens' Club.

FRIDAY, 29th: Revised census and discussed political education leaflets, then inspected some gardens and proposed site for cattle grazing project. Visited Madina Primary School and gave political education books to the teachers. Evening spent compiling Village Population Register. Overnight at Medina.

SATURDAY, 30th: Moved patrol to LOGAGON Village and then travelled to Fatmilak and spent the afternoon and evening at a party to raise funds for the Fatmilak Womens' Club. Overnight at Logagon Womens' Club.

SUNDAY, 31st. Observed. Overnight at Logagon.

MONDAY, 1st. November: Revised census and held discussions on political education then visited Logagon Primary School and gave books on Government to the teachers. Walked along the trans-island road, being built from Logagon to the West Coast and inspected large areas of new gardens, then gave political education notes to the Village committee from Larislaba for distribution to the people. Evening spent trying to solve two marital disputes and balancing census figures. Overnight at Logagon.

TUESDAY, 2nd: Revised census and discussed political education material at Larislaba then walked to Munawai and informed the people of forthcoming census and distributed political education leaflets. Walked back to Logagon and spent the evening settling a dispute over the custody of an adopted child, and balancing census figures. Overnight at Logagon.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd; Walked to Munawai and revised census. Held political education discussions, inspected village and Aid Post, then walked back to Logagon to await transport back to Kavieng. Arrived back at Kavieng approximately 1.30 p.m.

END OF PATROL.

KAVIENG Patrol No. 3 of 1971/72.

SITUATION REPORT.

A. POLITICAL: The Nalik Census Division has formed a part of the TIKANA Council area since its inauguration in 1957, and thus the people of the area have quite a good knowledge of the aims, functions and machinery of local Government Councils. This has been due, partly to the fact that a small number of people in the area (apart from the Councillors themselves) take an active interest in the work of the Council and they impart some of their knowledge to their fellow villagers. The general feeling towards the achievements and the running of the TIKANA Council appears to be one of satisfaction; nobody complained that not enough is done by the Council and very few complained that the tax rate is too high.

2. There are three Councillors resident in the Nalik area - KUNANG of Lamalaua; PIUS of Lauapul; and SIRINDA of Larislaba (for personal details of these three see Area Study under "Leadership"). All three of these men appear to be influential in their own wards and are well acquainted with Council work and general administration procedures. Although this is Councillor PIUS' first term as a Councillor he is well acquainted with Council work and procedures, due to his educational and employment background. Some complaints were received from plantation managers that PIUS, and more particularly KUNANG, were somewhat overzealous in the performance of their duties and tended, at times, to overstep the limits of their authority as Councillors. These managers stated that the Councillors had imposed fines on some of their contract labourers for various "crimes" they had committed in the villages and suggested that the money received was kept by the councillors for their own purposes. However, as no evidence was brought forth to support these claims, and as the Councillors concerned denied the accusations, no action was taken.

3. As there is a comparatively large number of people in the area who take an active interest in the Territory's political situation, and as these people regularly listen to news broadcasts and read newsheets, there is quite a good general knowledge in the area of such things as the House of Assembly the Administrator's Executive Council and the workings of the Central Government as a whole. During the course of the general political education discussions several questions were asked regarding international affairs and particularly Britain's proposed entry into the Common Market, and its likely effects on the Territory. Whilst this does not indicate that the average Nalik person is concerned with, or even thinks about, world affairs, it does tend to suggest that some people worry about more than that which concerns them directly. The presence of such people in the villages must, in the long run, affect the outlook of the other village people and it also indicates that previous political education campaigns have not been in vain.

4. The two Members of the House of Assembly who deal with the Nalik area are Mr. D. BODAP (Kaving Open Electorate) and Mr. W. LUSSICK (Manus and New Ireland Regional Electorate). Both of these members seem rather unpopular with the people at the moment because they have not spent much time visiting the villages to inform the people of the work of the House of Assembly and to ask for ideas to be put before the House. Mr. Bokap appears to be by far the major offender as far as the people are concerned, but apparently Mr. Lussick announced recently on two separate occasions that he would hold meetings and then cancelled them without informing the people, which has made him very unpopular at the moment. The people do feel though that he has been very active in the House,

(they have heard his name mentioned often on news bulletins), and they feel that he has done quite a lot for the Territory during his term of office.

5. As the House of Assembly elections are scheduled for Feb/March 1972, there were quite a number of questions pertaining to the elections. Most people seem to accept (if they don't understand) the theory of preferential voting and discussions on this topic generally met with little or no enthusiasm. Most of the questions asked regarding the elections were about the $100 Nomination Fee which met with mixed feelings; some people thought it too high some people thought it too low and others thought it should be abolished altogether. Another topic which raised a lot of enquiries (particularly from the younger men) was political parties in general and the United Political Society in particular. This interest was obviously aroused by the vigorous campaigning being undertaken by Mr. P. Kwan and a number of people asked me for my opinion of him. However, in accordance with my Patrol Instructions, I declined to comment. The general attitude towards Mr. Kwan seems rather mixed as a lot of people feel that his policies are very good, but for reasons which were not disclosed, they distrust him. Another likely candidate for the elections, who was often mentioned in discussions, was OBED BOUS of Larislaba Village. (See Area Study under heading "L"). Many people feel that because of his advanced education and his experience in world affairs, he would be a good politician, however, since he has spent many years away from his village, he would not know what his people need or how to represent them in the House of Assembly.

B. ECONOMIC: The major source of income for the people is from their coconuts and cocoa. Most of the people produce copra
6. themselves and sell it direct to the Copra Marketing Board in Kavieng, but there are some people who haven't the facilities or the inclination to produce their own copra who sell the nuts either to more enterprising village people or the various trade cars. The cocoa is bought as wet beans, either by the LAKAVUL COCOA SOCIETY which has fermentaries at FATMILAK, LAKURAMAU and NAMASALANG, or by one of the various businesses in Kavieng which own fermentaries. Other sources of income for the people are the trade stores and the hire of the various motor vehicles, (see Appendix "C"). These, however, cannot be relied upon as a regular source of income as most of these business ventures are poorly managed; a lot of the trade store owners extend credit which is often written off as bad debts and many of the truck drivers take their friends for "joyrides".

7. There is a large amount of uncultivated ground which would be available for planting with cash crops if the people so desired. This is graphically illustrated by the large number of cacoa trees which have been planted recently where ever inland roads have been constructed, (e.g. at the back of MONGOP High School and on either side of the trans-island road which is being constructed from Larislaba to the West Coast).

8. There has been considerable interest shown in the area in the development of a cattle industry. MAZAKMAT of MEDINA Village has obtained a loan from the Development Bank so that he can fence off approximately 60 acres of his land and buy his initial stock, and several other people in the area have also applied for loans for similar projects. (For further details see heading "N" of the Area Study).

9. There are nine non-indigenous plantations in the area which produce mainly copra and cocoa, with a small amount of pepper and rubber. For a list of these see Heading "I" of the Area Study).

C.10. SOCIAL: There are four Primary schools and two High schools in the area which are operated by the Administration and the

KAVIENG Patrol No. 3 of 1971/72.

SITUATION REPORT continued. ...3.

Catholic Mission (See appendix "B"), and at the time of the census there were 465 children from the area attending schools, either inside or outside the district. As this represents approximately 85% of the children of school age, and as many of the teachers reported a fairly high rate of absenteeism, it can be seen that the area is very well endowed with educational facilities. For a list of people from the area who are receiving a secondary or tertiary education see Appendix "F".

11. The health of the people seems quite good as they have an abundance of medical facilities close at hand. The TIKANA Council has built Aid Posts at BOL and MUNAWAI Villages which are at either end of the Census Division, but as these are approximately 30 miles apart, many of the people who live towards the centre of the area prefer to receive their first aid treatment from the nurses at the High Schools or from the Plantation managers. There is also a United Church Mission Hospital at KIMIDAN to the south and a Catholic Mission Hospital at LEMAKOT to the north, and for the serious cases, the KAVIENG Hospital is within easy reach.

12. The people of the area have a good knowledge of the laws of the Territory due to their long contact with Europeans and they are normally prepared to abide by these laws in their day to day lives. The area south of MONGOP comes under the control of the KONOS POLICE STATION and the area to the north is the responsibility of the KAVIENG Police. During the course of the patrol no complaints of a criminal nature were brought forth.

13. Due to the easy access to the area from Kavieng, the Nalik Census Division is visited quite regularly by representatives of the various Administration Departments. The area lies approximately midway between KONOS Patrol Post and KAVIENG which is the District Headquarters.

14. The four Missions active in the area are the Catholic, United Church, Bahai and Jehovah Witness, and of these the Catholic Mission is the most influential. (For further comments on Missions see heading "H" of the Area Study).

15. There are no cult movements in the area. The T.K.A. is influencial in parts of the adjacent Census Divisions, but it has not been able to gain any support from the people of the Nalik area.

16. The various Womens' Clubs and Womens' Fellowships in the area are, with the help and advice of the Welfare Officers, quite active. They hold parties to raise money, provide food and accommodation for people visiting the villages and they organize various inter-village games for the women. For a list of the Womens' Clubs and Fellowships in the area see Appendix "D".

G. Cowper.
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'L'

7

SELF GAVMAN.

Planti man i bin mekim tok, na planti i bin wari, long dispela samting. Wanem mining bilong Self-Gavman?

Self Gavman i gat tupela wod. Nambawan em SELF. Self i min olsem bilong yu tasol. Nambatu wod em GAVMAN. Gavman i narapela samting na i bikpela samting. Tedei, long Papua New Guinea i gat tripela han bilong Gavman. Nambawan han bilong Gavman em LEGISLATURE (Haus ov Assembli). Nambatu han bilong Gavman em EKSEKUTIV (Administreta's Eksekutiv Kaunsil wantaim Publik Sevis), na numbatri han em ol KOT.

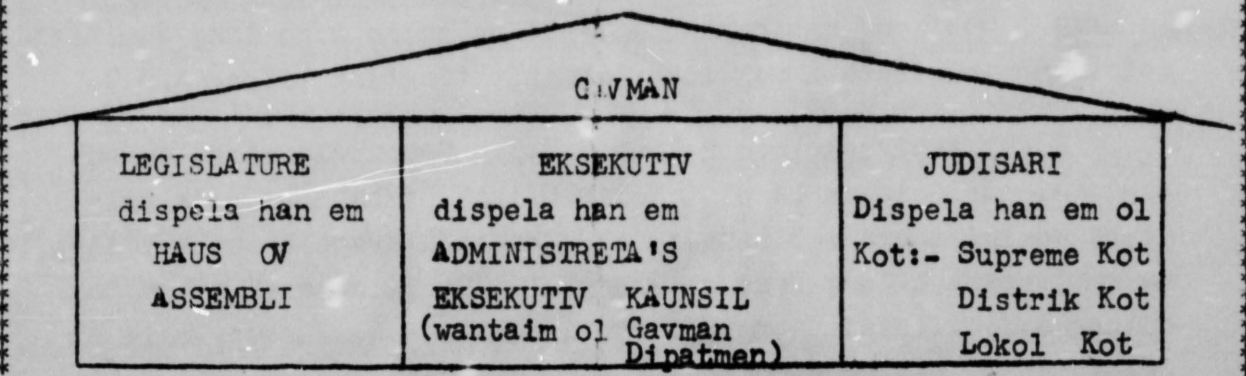
Yumi olgeta save i gat Administreta long Papua New Guinea. Administreta em i nambawan man bilong Gavman. Tedei Gavman bilong Australia i save makim Administreta. Wok bilong Administreta i olsem - 'maus bilong Gavman bilong Australia. Em i gat paua bilong pasim ol Lo Haus ov Assembli i bin wokim. Na tu em i nambawan man long Pablik Sevis na Administreta's Eksekutiv Kaunsil.

Ai ting yu ken save nau, Self Gavman i ken kamap taim Gavman bilong Australia i pinisim ol dispela paua Administreta i holim tedei. Taim ol paua bilong Administreta i pinis bai nambawan han bilong Gavman (Haus ov Assembli) i ken holim planti paua. Long dispela taim yumi olgeta yumi holim paua long wanem yumi olgeta i save makim ol Memba bilong Haus ov Assembli.

Gavman bilong Australia i bin tok olsem bai ol i pinisim ol dispela paua bilong Administreta taim moa long hap long olgeta Memba bilong Haus ov Assembli i askim o singaut long Gavman bilong Australia long pinisim paua bilong Administreta. Self Gavman i ken kamap taim ol Memba yumi bin makim i ting Papua New Guinea i redi pinis long kisim Self Gavman.

GAVMAN

Tripela han bilong Gavman



Ol i gat maus long dispela han bilong Gavman. Ol i ken lukim na tokim Memba bilong ol.

Ol i ken luk im ol wokman bilong Gavman na mekim tok.

Ol i ken go long Kot taim ol i gat wari o trabel o long taim narapela man i wokim rong long ol.

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1. LEGISLATURE.

Long Papua New Guinea ol i save kolim dispela han bilong Gavman 'Haus of Assembli'. Dispela han bilong Gavman i save wokim olgeta lo bilong kantri.

2. EKSEKUTIV.

Administreta's Eksekutiv Kaunsil wantaim ol Gavman Dipatmen o Pablik Sevis i save lukautim ol wok bilong Eksekutiv long Papua New Guinea. Administreta's Eksekutiv Kaunsil i save wok long tokim ol wokman bilong Gavman long wei ol i mas bihainim ol lo Haus ov Assembli i bin wokim.

3. JUDISARI.

Dispela han em ol Kot. Long Papua New Guinea i gat tripela bikpela kot. Em Supreme Kot, Distrik Kot na Lokol Kot. Dispela han bilong Gavman i save lukautim ol Lo na tingting long mining bilong ol Lo. Taim man o kampani o wokman bilong gavman samting i no bihainim tingting bilong ol Lo ol Kot i ken wok long tok klia long ol na punisim ol i bin brukim Lo.

Ol Ministerial Memba na Administreta's Eksekutiv Kaunsil.

Long Papua New Guinea i gat 15 Ministerial Memba i stap long Haus ov Assembli. Wanpela lain memba bilong Haus ov Assembli i bin makim ol dispela Ministerial Memba. Na ol dispela Ministerial Memba i save holim bikpela wok tru. Taim ol i kamap Minista ol i save wok long lukautim ron o bosim wok bilong wanpela Gavman Dipatmen. Ai ting long 1972 Haus ov Assembli i gat samting olsem 18 Minista i stap long Haus ov Assembli.

Administreta's Eksekutiv Kaunsil em i nambawan Kaunsil o lain man insait long Papua New Guinea. Dispela lain o Kaunsil i

mekim toktok long wanem kain Lo i mas gat long Papua New Guinea, long pasin long bihainim ol Lo, long pasin bilong painim na spend im moni na planti arapela samting. Administreta's Eksekutiv Kaunsil i wok long mekim planti ripot na salim i go long Administreta. Administreta i wok long bihainim tingting bilong A.E.C.

I gat twelvpela memba long A.E.C. Sevenpela memba em ol Minista. Tripela memba ol i kolim Ofisal Memba. Dispela tripela memba Administreta i bin makim ol. Wanpela arapela memba i stap na em i memba bilong Haus ov Assembli. Dispela man i mekim tok bilong A.E.C. insait long Haus ov Assembli. Ol i save kolim em 'Spoksman'. Las memba bilong A.E.C. em Administreta. Long yia 1972 ol i bin tok i mas gat tenpela Minista, tripela Ofisal memba na Administreta i stap long A.E.C.

Ol dispela Minista bilong A.E.C. na ol Assisten Ministerial Memba i gat planti wok tumas. Ol memba bilong A.E.C. i wok long tingting long ol nupela lo ol i laik putim insait long Haus ov Assembli. Ol i mas tingting long pasin bilong ronim Yuniversiti na Teknikal Kolles na tingting long ol Lo ol Lokol Gavman Kaunsil i bin wokim. Na tu ol i tingting long planti arapela wok na trabel i kamap long kantri. A.E.C. i save holim ol miting samting olsem tripela taim long wanpela mun.

Ol ministerial memba na assisten ministerial merba bilong Haus ov Assembli i gat planti wok tumas. Ol i save lukautim ron bilong Gavman Dipatmen bilong ol. Ol i wok wantaim ol Direkta long tingting long wok bilong ol dipatmen na ol nupela Lo ol dipatmen i laik wokim.

Ol elekted memba bilong A.E.C. i save kam long planti hap long Papua New Guinea. I gat tupela memba bilong Papua, tupela bilong Nailans, tupela bilong New Guinea na tupela bilong ol Ailans. Bipo, taim ol dispela lain i no bin kamap Memba bilong Haus ov Assembli na Minista na Assisten Ministerial Memba, ol i bin holim bikpela wok insait long sampela Gavman Dipatmen, olsem Pablik Helt, Ko-operativs, Lokol Gavman, Edukeisen na tu long sampela arapela bisnis.

Mi bin tok pinis long ol Assisten Ministerial Memba i stap long A.E.C.. Na tu i gat nainpela (9) Assisten Ministerial Memba i no stap olsem Memba bilong A.E.C.. Mi bin tok pinis ol Assisten Ministerial Memba i wok long lukautim ron bilong dipatmen olsem Ministerial Memba. Na taim A.E.C. i laik mekim tok o Lo na i gat wanpela Assisten Ministerial Memba i lukautim dispela dipatmen ol i gat tok long en, bai dispela Assisten Ministerial Memba i save stap long Kivung o miting bilong A.E.C. taim ol i wok long mekim tok long dipatmen bilong em.

Long neks pes mi bin raitim nem na dipatmen bilong ol Ministerial na Assisten Ministerial Memba.

APPENDIX 'G' (cont'd)

ELEKSENS

Bilong Wanem yumi gat Eleksens?

Long Papua New Guinea yumi gat wanpela kain gavman ol i save kolim 'Representitiv Demokrasi'. Na insait long wanpela kantri i gat dispela kain gavman ol i save wokim ol samting long wanpela pasin ol i kolim 'Majoriti Rul".

Papua New Guinea em i wanpela bikpela ples. Yumi mas makim man bilong mekim toktok bilong yumi insait long Kaunsil na Haus ov Asembli. Dispela man yumi bin makim ol i save kolim 'Representitiv' bilong yumi. Ai ting yumi olgeta i gat save long dispela rot yumi yusim. Yumi save wokim eleksen taim yumi laik makim Representitiv. Representitiv bilong yumi em man husat i bin kisim moa long hap long olgeta vot. Eleksens em i wanpela bikpela samting tru, long wanem sapos yumi no save vot long tain bilong eleksen yumi nogat maus long Kaunsil o Haus ov Asembli. Yumi noken lusim tingting long vot long taim bilong eleksen.

Husat i ken vot long taim bilong eleksen?

Ai ting yumi olgeta i gat save long tupela kain eleksen. Wanpela em Kaunsil eleksen na tupela em Haus ov Asembli eleksen. Tedei tupela i klostu olsem.

Long ol eleksen ol manmeri i gat antap long wanpela ten eit (18) krismas i ken vot sapos ol i bin stap long wanpela hap antop long sikis mun. Ol i mas vot long dispela elektoret ol i bin sindaun long en.

Ol kontrak woka i stap long wanpela hap na em i no ples tru bilong en i no ken vot long elektoret bilong dispela hap. Ol i mas vot long ples bilong em stret.

Long Kaunsil na Haus ov Asembli eleksens ol man i mas vot long wanpela wad o elektoret tasol. Ol i mas vot long wad o elektoret ol i bin sindaun long en sapos ol i bin stap antap long sikis mun.

Na tu i gat sampela arapela lo bilong vot. Man i stap long kalabus antop long wan yia i noken vot. Man i longlong i noken vot. Man i trai long vot ananit long nem bilong narapela man i gat kot. Man i trai long mekim narapela man vot long wanpela kendidet na tokim dispela man i ken wokim rong o mekim trabel sapos em i no vot long dispela kendidet, i gat kot. Na tu i gat planti

arapela liklik lo long ol rong long taim bilong eleksen.

Husat i ken kamap Kendidet long eleksen?

(i) Kaunsil Eleksens.

Long ol Kaunsil eleksen klostu olget manmeri i gat wanpela ten eit (18) krismas i ken sanap kendidet sapos ol i laik. Tasol long sanap kendidet nem bilong man i mas stap long elektoral rol (samting olsem sensus buk). Na tu man i wok long kaunsil olsem kuskus o leba samting i noken kamap kendidet. Sapos ol i laik kamap kendidet ol i mas pinis wok long Kaunsil. Man i longlong i noken kamap kendidet.

ii) Haus ov Asembli Eleksens.

Long Haus ov Asembli tu i gat sampela rul bilong ol man i laik kamap kendidet, olsem:

(1) Ol i mas 'nominet' or putim nem i go long ofisa i lukautim eleksen (Returning Ofisa) long wanpela pepa ol i kolim 'Nomineisen Form'.

(2) Nem bilong ol kendidet i mas stap long 'Elektoral Rol' o buk i gat nem bilong olgeta man i stap insait long elektoret.

(3) Husat i wok long gavman insait long Publik Sevis, Polis samting i noken kamap kendidet long eleksen. Sapos wanpela wokman bilong gavman i laik kamap kendidet i mas pinis wok long gavman.

(4) Man i go long kalabus antap long wan yia na em i stap yet long kalabus i no ken kamap kendidet.

(5) Man i no gat moni o no gat rot bilong painim moni o kaikai i no ken kamap kendidet.

(6) Husat i no bin stap insait long Papua New Guinea antap long faivpela yia i noken kamap kendidet.

(7) Husat i laik sanap long eleksen i mas salim nem bilong em i stap long wanpela 'nomineisen fom' i go long Returning Ofisa bipo long taim bilong putim ol nem bilong kendidet i pinis.

Nomineisen Fi.

Husat i laik kamap kendidet long eleksen bilong Haus ov Asembli i mas baim Nomineisen fi. Long eleksen long 1972 Nomineisen fi i stap olsem $100. Gavman i save bekim dispela $100 long ol kendidet sapos ol fes preferens bot bilong em i kamap antap long wan eith long ol fes preferens vot dispela kendidet i bin win i bin kisim. Olsem sapos man i win i bin kisim 800 fes preferens vot. Ol arapela kendidet i mas kisim antap long 100 fes preferens vot sapos em i laik kisim Nomineisen Fi i kam bek.

Bilong wanem i gat dispela nomineisen fee.

Sapos wanpela man i laik kamap kendidet bilong eleksen. Dispela man i mas tingting gut long hamas man i laik vot long em

APPENDIX 'C' (Cont)

long taim bilong eleksen. I no gut sapos planti man i laik sanap long eleksen na sampela i save gut planti man i no laik vot long em. Sapos sampela man i ting planti man i no laik vot long em ai ting ol i no laik putim nem long wanem ol i fret long lusim dispela $100.

Gavman i save holim dispela nomineisen fi bilong sampela kendidet i no bin kisim planti vot. Ai ting bai dispela moni i go long helpim gavman wokim ol ballot pepa na piksa bilong ol kendidet.

Vot.

Planti manmeri i bin vot bipo long eleksen bilong kaunsil na Haus ov Asembli. Taim yumi vot yumi save makim wanpela pepa ol i save kolim 'Balot Pepa'. Long olgeta balot pepa i gat nem bilong ol kendidet. Long siat bilong nem bilong wanpela wanpela kendidet i gat ples bilong makim preferens ollaik bilong yu. Olsem yu ken makim ol laik olsem 1.2.3.4 samting. Sapos yu laik makim wanpela laik tasol i orait tasol i moa gut sapos yu makim olgeta laik bilong yu. Long wanen sapos man yu bin makim makim namba 1 i no win i gat rot bilong helpim man yu laikim namba w long win. Sapos wanpela kendidet i no bin kisim antap long hap (o majoriti) long ol namba wan laik o preferens ol i lukim ol nambatu laik na skalim i go long sampela arapela kendidet. Long dispela pasin preferensel vot i gat rot bilong makim man klostu olgeta pipal i laikim.

Long Papua New Guinea i gat planti pipal i no save gut long rit na rait. Taim bilong eleksen ol dispela man i ken askim ol ofisa i lukautim eleksen long helpim em makim balot pepa. Taim wanpela man o meri i no save rit na rait i kamap long ples ol i wokim eleksen em i ken makim narapela man, meri o pikinin husat i save rit na rait long kam wantaim em. Dispela em wanpela i bin makim i ken lukluk long mak ol ofisa i wokim long pepa. I gat dispela pasin long wanem no gut sampela man i ting ol ofisa i bin pulim balot pepa. Sapos wanpela man i no bin makim narapela bilong kam na lukluk long pepa tain ofisa i makim orait dispela offsa i ken askim narapela ofisa long kam na lukluk taim em i makim pepa.

Kauntim ol vot.

Taim ol eleksen i pinis insait long wanpela wad o elektoret ol returning ofisa i save opim ol bokis. Ai ting yupela yu gat save long dispela balot bokis. Dispela bokis i gat lok long en na Returning Ofisa tasol i holim ki. Taim yu bin makim pepa yu bin putim pepa insait long dispela bokis. Ol balot pepa i nogat nem bilong yu i stap long em long wanem dispela kain pasin bilong vot ol i kolim sekret balot. Vot bilong yu i samting bilong yu tasol. Sapos wanpela ofisa i bin helpim yu long makim pepa dispela ofisa i noken tokim narapela man long laik bilongyu.

Orait, yumi bin tok ol Returning Ofisa i opim ol bokis. Ol i lukluk long ol pepa na skalim ol nambawan laik bilong ol man.

Sapos wanpela kandidet i no kisim antap long hap long ol nambawan laik ol ofisa i wok long lukim ol nambatu laik long ol pepa bilong kendidet i las. Ol i save skelim ol dispela namba tu laik long ol arapela kendidet. Sapos bihain wanpela man i gat antap long hap long ol vot i ken win. Sapos i nogat wanpela kendidet i no gat antap long hap long ol vot orait ol i wok long lukim ol nambatu laik long kendidet i seken las na skalim ol dispela nambatu laik. Dispela pasin i go inap wanpela kendidet i gat antap long hap long olgeta vot.

I hat liklik long tok klia long dispela pasin bilong kauntim ol vot. Tasol sapos yu no klia tumas yu ken lukim wanpela ofisa taim em i kam long patrol na askim em long dispela pasin bilong kauntim ol vot.

Taim ol ofisa i wok long kauntin ol vot ol kendidet i ken aanap na lukluk long dispela wok. Sapos wanpela kendidet i no inap long kanap na lukim wok bilong kauntim wot em i ken makim wanpela man long kam na lukluk long dispela wok.

POLITICAL PATI EM WANEM SAMTING

Politikal Pati em i wanpela lain pipal ol i ting i gat gutpela tingting long rot bilong ronim o stiaim kantri. Ol Politikal Pati i wok long helpim sampela memba bilong Pati long kamap memba bilong Haus ov Asembli. Long wanem, taim sampela memba bilong Politikal Pati i kamap memba ol i ken tokaut long rot bilong stiaim gut o ronim kantri.

Klostu olget kantri long wold i gat Politikal Pati. Tedei long Papua New Guinea i gat samting olsem fopela pati i gat memba insait long Haus ov Assembli. Nem bilong dipela fopela i olsem:

PANGU PATI	PEOPLES PROGRESS PATI
UNITED PATI	NEW GUINEA NATIONAL PATI.

Bilong wanem yumi gat planti Politikal Pati?

Sapos wanpela lain pipal i no laikim tingting bilong wanpela Politikal Pati ol i ken statim wanpela nupela Politikal Pati. Dispela nupela Politikal Pati i ken gat narapela kain tingting long rot bilong ronim kantri.

Long Australia i gat tupela bikpela Politikal Pati na sampela liklik Politikal Pati. Wanpela, em i holim paua tedei em Liberal Kantri Pati. Dispela Pati em holim paua long wanem i gat Majoriti (antap long hap) long ol Memba long Haus ov Representitivs. Dispela Pati em i no wanpela Pati. Bipo, taim wanpela Pati i no bin gat Majoriti bilong ol Memba, tupela Pati Liberal Pati na Kantri Pati i bin bung na memba bilong tupela Pati i antap long hap. Lida bilong dispela Pati i gat Majoriti ol i save kolim Praim Minista. Dispela man i olsem nambawan man o lida bilong Australia.

Taim wanpela Politikal Pati i holim majoriti insait long Haus ov Assembli yumi ken luk na save dispela Pati inap long bosim olgeta wok insait long kantri.

Politikal Pati - em i gutpela samting o nogat?

Na mi putim sampela tok i bin stap long wanpela nivspepa ol i save kolim Wantok.

'Pati em i wanpela gutpela rot bilong stiaim gut gavman bilong yumi hia long New Guinea. Sapos i gat tupela tripela strongpela pati hia long New Guinea bai ol i ken hatim tru wok bilong gavman na wok i ken kamap gut. Pati i olsem ai na maus bilong ol memba bilong en. Sapos memba i gat wanpela gutpela aidia bilong helpim kantri bilong em, orait, dispela man i ken tokim ol hetman bilong pati bilong en, na lida wantaim ol i ken hatwok long skruim dispela aidia i go insait long ol wok gavman bilong yumi hia long New guinea bilong helpim sindaun bilong ol manmeri. Na tu sapos wanpela memba i lukim samting i no stret, em i ken ripot, long lida bilong pati na pati ken luksave long dispela samting na wok long stretim.

Pati i olsem ai na maus bilong yumi olgeta. Sapos wanpela man i aipas na mauspas bai em i ken mekim wanem samting? Nogat. Bai em i stap long han bilong olgeta arapela man. Sapos ol arapela man i marmari long em, orait, bai em i sindaun gut.

Tasol sapos ol arapela man i no save gut long em na ol i kros long em, bai dispela man i mekim wanem? Bai em i painim kaikai we? I no ken.

I wankain tu long yumi ol manmeri hia long New Guinea. Sapos yumi nogat politikal pati, sapos yumi nogat planti memba na strongpela hetman long politikat pati kantri bilong yumi i olsem wanpela man i aipas na mauspas wantaim. Yumi nogat tok, yumi nogat rot bilong autim aidia bilong yumi, yumi stap nating long han bilong gavman tasol. Sapos ol i laik helpim yumi orait yumi sindaun gut. Sapos i no laik, tarongge yumi maski bilong ol tasol.

Tasol sapos yumi gat tupela tripela strongpela politikal pati, orait yumi sindaun olsem strongpela man i was i stap long haus bilong em. I no gat wanpela man i ken bagarapim samting bilong em.'

* * * * * * * *

Sampela samting i stap insait long dispela tok antap i no stret tumas. Na mi laik mekim liklik tok long dispela samting.

Dispela tok olsem ai na maus bilong yumi i pas sapos yumi nogat politikal pati i no tru tumas. Ai na maus bilong yumi insait long gavman em memba bilong Haus ov Assembli bilong hap bilong yumi. Sapos yumi nogat politikal Pati i orait, yumi gat Memba. Tasol mi no tok olsem politikal pati i no ken kamap. Nogat. Politikal Pati em i wanpela gutpela samting. Sapos wanpela politikal pati i gat planti memba insait long Haus ov Assembli dispela pati i ken mekim strong tok tru.

Wanpela wari tasol. Sapos yumi gat planti liklik pati ol dispela pati i no strong tumas. I luk olsem i sanap wanwan. Ai ting tupela tripela strongpela pati i gutpela.

<u>YUMI joinim Politikal Pati o nogat</u>?

Dispela samting bilong joinim pati i samting bilong wanwan. Sapos yu ting wanpela pati i wanpela gutpela pati na dispela pati i ken wok strong long helpim yu na kantri bilong yumi yu ken joinim sapos yu laik. Sapos, long taim bilong eleksen, yu no bin joinim wanpela pati tasol yu laik vot long wanpela man em memba bilong wanpela pati yu ken vot long em. Tasol yu mas tingting gut long pasin o tingting bilong pati bilong dispela man. Dispela samting long vot o joinim pati em samting bilong yu tasol.

Sapos yu laik kamap memba bilong wanpela politikal pati ai ting yu mas bain samting ol i save kolim membasip fi. Moni yu lusim long pati bilong membasip fi i go long strongim wok

bilong pati na sapos yu joinim wanpela pati i gutpela long wanem yu ken helpim dispela pati yu laikim.

Tingting i no stret.

Tingting bilong sampela man long wokkbilong politikal pati i no stret. Mi bin harim sampela man i tok olsem ol politikal pati em bilong tok aut long ol wok bilong gavman na tok olsem wok bilong gavman i no gutpela tumas. Dispela pasin em wok bilong politikal pati long sampela taim tasol bik wok bilong ol politikal pati em long trai long kisim paua. Sapos wanpela politikal i ken kisim majoriti (moa long hap) long ol memba insait long Haus ov Assembli dispela pati i ken kamap gavman. Ai ting yu gat save, husat i bosim Haus ov Assembli i olsem gavman. Sapos wanpela politikal pati i holim majoriti dispela pati i ken makim wanpela man bilong pati long kamap spika na ol i ken makim sampela arapela memba bilong holim ol wok bilong ol Ministerial Memba. Yumi olgeta save ol Ministerial Memba i wok long bosim ol Administreisen Dipatmen. Olgeta Publik Sevis i mas bihainim ol tok bilong ol Minista o Ministerial Memba. Ai ting yu ken luk na save sapos wanpela pati i holim majoriti orait dispela pati i holim paua bilong wokim olgeta samting insait long kantri bilong yumi. Long Australia dispela pati Liberal Kantri Pati i holim paua tedei. Wanem pati i holim paua insait long Papua New Guinea Tumora?

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

(G.K COWPER)

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. KAVIENG No. 4 (A) of 1971/72

Patrol Conducted by G. COWPER P.O.

Area Patrolled TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans P. WHITE A.P.O.

Natives NIL

Duration—From 17 /11 /19 71 to 14 /12 /19 71

Number of Days 24

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 25/ 3 /19 71

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

Map Reference Fourmil : KAVIENG Milinch : BALGAI BAY

Objects of Patrol REVISION OF CENSUS, POLITICAL EDUCATION AND ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

7/ 2/ 197~.

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 ....

DDC
Very good

OA:HS

P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

67-9-32

29th February, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO. 4A of 1971/72.

Your reference KAV 4/71-72 of 17/2/72.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census, Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. G. COWPER of the TIGAK Census Division.

I endorse your comments. This is an interesting and informative report.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

DDA 67.9.32

(d) There is some instance of repetition in the Area Study of comment included in the "Situation Report". Overall, an interesting and informative report.

4. PART "B" - by Mr. P. White, A.P.O.

The report submitted by Mr White is another very good effort.

(a) Economic:
Claims to Plantations: Notes on the properties mentioned are being supplied separately, for follow-up action.

Fishing. D.A.S.F. staff are aware of occasional complaints that the Japanese have taken bait fish from traditional fishing grounds and have taken action on this. The Company will purchase bait if local people will collect it.

An experiment in the drying of fish offal is being carried out at NAGO Island, and, if successful, this will be a useful ingredient of animal and poultry food, as well as eliminating its undesireable disposal in the sea.

5. The incident mentioned at paragraph 32, apparently related to the alleged discovery of a corpse in a canvas sack off Bangatang Island, bears further enquiries. I understand that the manager of the fishing Company denies that any employee has disappeared, however the story should be fully investigated. Would you please pass any information to the Police, if this has not already been done.

6. Please ensure that all field staff have a copy of instruction 67-1-0 dated 25.11.71, which prescribed new methods of patrol reporting. The paragraph on Area Studies (page 2) should be carefully noted.

7. Both officers are commended for painstaking efforts.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
22 FEB 1972
KONEDOBU

(I. A. Holmes)
District Commissioner.

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

Two copies each of Part "A" and Part "B" are now forwarded.

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

KAV 4/71-72
BAM/mc

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

17th February, 1972.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO 4 of 1971/72 TIGAK C.D.

Receipt is acknowledged of the reports submitted by Messrs Cowper, P.O. and White, A.P.O., (Parts "A" and "B" respectively) dealing with a routine census patrol of Tigak census Division.

2. PART "A" - by Mr. G.K. Cowper:

This is a very good report, which gives a sound general picture of the area.

(a) Political: It is evident that further political education of the people is desirable, both on a local government level and on a national one. This is to be resumed after the impending House of Assembly elections. Tikana Council should endeavour to project itself better among the people of the islands or West Coast, by active consultation and deeds.

(b) Economic: The direct involvement of the Tigak people in the Kaut Timber Lease is a distinct possibility; Mr W.A. Lussick M.H.A. and Fr Frei of the Catholic Mission are negotiating on these lines.

It is to be regretted that the proposal of Mr WARIS of ENUK Island to raise capital and a loan so as to purchase a plantation has had so negative a reception. Perhaps opinion may change on this matter.

The possibilities for expansion of the economy mentioned by Mr. Cowper - fish, cattle and market gardening are quite sound, and interest is gradually increasing.

(c) Social: I take it that the question of the Aid Post site at KABIEN will be referred to Public Health Dept, as will the need for encouragement of a women's group at KAUT by Social Development and Home Affairs staff.

3. AREA STUDY.

(a) Education: A delegation of the Nusalawa people could approach the District Superintendent of Education about the re-opening of their school, without much difficulty. Patrols can help by collecting accurate figures of available pupils in various age groups.

(b) Political understanding: A degree of fear about self-government is not uncommon. This, of course, underlines the need for further political education.

(c) Economic: It is assumed that the matter of wild cattle damage on Selapiu Island has been taken up with the District Rural Development Officer.

21

MJC:jh

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

13th January, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG Patrol Report 4 A of 1971/72
TIGAK Census Division

Forwarded herewith in triplicate a report on a patrol to the TIGAK Census Division written by the officer conducting the patrol Mr. G. K. Cowper P.O.

The objects of the patrol as contained in the instructions were obtained and Mr. Cowper has submitted an informative and well presented report. The report reveals a slow but steady increase in the economy of the Census Division, and an increase in political awareness. The political education material which has been distributed over the past year is apparently having some impact.

Mr. Cowper's claim for camping allowance is attached.

M.J. Cockburn.
Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-1-1
If calling ask for
Mr. MJC/gp

In Reply
Please Quote
No.

Department of the Administrator.

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

16th November, 1971.

Mr. G.K. Cowper,
Sub District Office,
KAVIENG. NEW IRELAND.

Dear Sir,

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS: PATROL No. 4: TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION.

Contrary to my previous correspondence to you regarding your movement to KONOS Patrol Post, you shall now not move to KONOS until after completion of Census and General Administration patrol of the TIGAK Census Division.

2. On this patrol you shall be accompanied by MR. P. WHITE, A.P.O.,

3. Your departure should be as soon as it is possible to arrange it having given due warning of your Patrol Programme to all people concerned.

4. You will make your own arrangements regarding transport and travel. Should you require any assistance on these matters, please consult me. It should not be necessary for you to be accompanied by a member of the Constabulary.

5. The objects of the patrol are:

    1. Census revision.
    2. Political education as practicable in the light of recent Headquarters Circular.
    3. Routine inspection.

6. During the patrol I expect you will spend a day and a night in each village, where possible, even though villages are in many cases within easy access to Kavieng, it is preferable that you spend a night in these villages to allow informal discussions between Village Leaders and Elders and the patrol party.

7. Wishing you an enjoyable patrol.

Yours faithfully,

M.J. Cockburn.
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. P. White,
Assistant Patrol Officer,
Sub District Office,
KAVIENG. NEW IRELAND.

KAVIENG PATROL No. 4 of 1971/72

STATION	:	KAVIENG
SUB-DISTRICT	:	KAVIENG
DISTRICT	:	NEW IRELAND
COUNCIL	:	TIKANA
PATROL CONDUCTED BY	:	G. COWPER P.C.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL	:	P. WHITE A.P.O.
AREA PATROLLED	:	TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION
DURATION OF PATROL	:	17/11/71 to 14/12/71
OBJECTS OF PATROL	:	CENSUS REVISION
		POLITICAL EDUCATION
		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA	:	2891
MAP REFERENCE	:	Fourmil KAVIENG
		Milinch BALGAI BAY

PATROL DIARY

WEDNESDAY 17/11/71

Revised census, discussed political education material and answered questions re House of Assembly Elections and Self Government at Bagail Village then returned to Sub District Office and balanced census figures.
Afternoon spent at Mongol Village observing Mr. White revising census and discussing political education material then inspected houses and gardens and visited Mussau settlement.
Overnight at Kavieng.

THURSDAY 18/11/71

Travelled to Kulangit Village and revised census, discussed House of Assembly Elections, Government and Area Authority then travelled to Omo Village and observed while Mr. White revised census and held discussions on political education. Returned to Sub-District Office and compiled Village Population Register, then travelled to Pabliang, Maiom, Panapai, Kableman, Kaselok and Putput Villages to distribute political education material and remind people of forthcoming census.
Overnight at Kavieng.

FRIDAY 19/11/71

Travelled to Maiom Village and revised census for Maiom and Pabliang and explained contents of political education notes and invited discussion on same - response was negligible.
Inspected houses and gardens for both villages then returned to Sub-District Office and balanced census figures.
Overnight at Kavieng.

SATURDAY 20/11/71

Observed in Kavieng.

SUNDAY 21/11/71

Observed in Kavieng.

MONDAY 22/11/71

Travelled to Panapai and observed while Mr. White revised census and held discussions on political education then inspected houses and gardens before moving on to Kableman. On arrival at Kableman it was discovered that due to a misunderstanding as to times the Kableman people had all left and it was arranged to postpone the census until the 14th December. Afternoon spent organising patrol equipment and finalising arrangements for transport for the Islands and West Coast portion of the patrol.
Overnight at Kavieng.

TUESDAY 23/11/71

Travelled to Kaselok and waited for approximately 1 hour for the people to arrive for census. While Mr. White was revising census and holding discussions on political education, I interviewed several people re enquiry from the Development Bank about an alledged dispute over the ownership of ground on which DANIEL of Kableman is starting a cattle project. Travelled to Putput Village and revised census, held talks on political education and inspected houses and some gardens then returned to Kavieng and balanced census statistics.

Overnight at Kavieng.

D3

WEDNESDAY 24/11/71

Travelled to Enang per speedboat and on arrival distributed political education notes and arranged to hold census in the afternoon then travelled to Upuos and Bangatan Villages to inform people of census and distribute political education material. On return to Enang revised census and explained the contents of political education material, then inspected houses and gardens. Evening spent compiling Village Population Register and in discussion with various village people.
Overnight at Enang.

THURSDAY 25/11/71

Moved patrol to Upuos and observed while Mr. White revised census and held talks on political education, then inspected houses and visited Mr. G. Morris's fishing industry. Afternoon and evening spent in informal discussions with various village people re the re-opening of the Primary school at Nusalawa and various facets of the political education material.
Overnight at Upuos.

FRIDAY 26/11/71

Travelled to Bangatan Village and inspected village and some gardens whilst waiting for people to arrive. Revised census and gave explanatory talk on political education leaflets and answered questions on some, then travelled to Tugalup (a hamlet of Bangatan) and repeated the process for the rest of the village. On completion returned to Upuos and balanced census figures and held informal discussions with various villagers.
Overnight at Upuos.

SATURDAY 27/11/71

Travelled to Patio Plantation to pay an N.M.T.A. then spent the rest of the day observing fishing activities and holding informal discussions on various subjects with villagers at Upuos.
Overnight at Upuos.

SUNDAY 28/11/71

Moved patrol to Butei and en route visited Kiton Village (to distribute political education material and arrange for census) and Bangatan Plantation.
Overnight at Butei.

MONDAY 29/11/71

Travelled to Selapiu Island and observed while Mr. White revised census and discussed political education. Heard complaints from villagers that the wild cattle on the island are making it impossible to plant new gardens and the people requested that steps should be taken to eradicate them. Returned to Butei and en route visited Nonoweui Village to arrange for census, distribute political education notes and borrow some fuel for the speedboat. Sent boat back to Kavieng for service and arranged for driver to give political education material to the people at Enuk and Nusailas Villages.
Overnight at Butei.

TUESDAY 30/11/71

Revised census and explained contents of political Education notes at Butei Village then listened to people's complaints re land and lack of visits by M.H.A.'S and answered questions re Self Government. Afternoon and evening spent compiling Village Population Register, arbitrating in disputes re bride price repayments and small debts and in general discussion with villagers.
Overnight at Butei.

WEDNESDAY 1/12/71

Travelled to Nonowaul and observed while Mr. White revised census and explained political education material, then answered questions on same and heard complaints from two villagers. Inspected houses, aid post and school Nonowaul then moved the patrol to Enuk and on arrival made arrangements for the census and held informal discussions with various villagers.
Overnight at Enuk.

THURSDAY 2/12/71

Revised census and held talks on political education material then answered questions on same at Enuk. Heard claims that Enuk people own part of Mane Island and discussed the possibility of them buying a portion of Enuk Plantation. Also discussed NINSA's current financial position, the possibilities and method of obtaining Development Bank Loans and listened to complaints that the price of fish is too low. Evening spent in casual discussions on various topics and balancing census figures.
Overnight at Enuk.

FRIDAY 3/12/71

Moved patrol to Nusailas Village and on arrival inspected houses and spoke with Councillor Noah while waiting for the people to arrive. Mr. White revised census, discussed political education notes and answered questions on same. Afternoon and evening spent arbitrating in several disputes concerning small debts, balancing census figures and in general discussion with several village people.
Overnight at Nusailas.

SATURDAY 4/12/71

Moved patrol to Kabien Village and on arrival arranged housing, gave political education material to the village committee for distribution and inspected the village and Aid Post. Evening spent in discussion with village committee re new location of the school, the possibilities of a permanent materials Aid Post and various other subjects.
Overnight at Kabien.

SUNDAY 5/12/71

Observed. Overnight at Kabien.

MONDAY 6/12/71

Revised census at Kabien then explained contents of political education notes and answered questions on such subjects as Self Government, Independence, Political Parties and Area Authority. Moved patrol to Lokono and on arrival distributed political education notes and arranged for census the following day. Evening spent balancing census figures and in discussion with a small group of villagers who claim that the people from Lokono have not received any payment for their share of the Kaut Timber Lease.
Overnight at Lokono.

TUESDAY 7/12/71

Mr. White revised census and explained political education notes at Lokono, then the patrol was moved to Kaut. On arrival at Kaut I inspected the village, arranged time for census, distributed political education material and arranged with a man from Bagatere for the distribution of political education material there. Evening spent balancing census figures and in informal talks with the Councillor and some villagers.
Overnight at Kaut.

WEDNESDAY 8/12/71

Revised census and explained political education material then answered questions re Self Government, Independence, Representative Democracy and various other allied topics. Afternoon and evening spent balancing census figures, trying to explain to Women's Fellowship members the basic ideals and functions of Women's Clubs and Fellowships, and discussing with various villagers such topics at the Kaut Timber Lease, the TKA and income tax.
Overnight at Kaut.

THURSDAY 9/12/71

Travelled to Bagatere and observed while Mr. White explained political education notes and revised census then inspected village and discussed the TKA and the Kaut Timber Lease. Returned to Kaut and heard several complaints re small debts and arranged for movement of patrol equipment to Tome.
Overnight at Kaut.

FRIDAY 10/12/71

Walked to Tome (approx. 2½ hours) and on arrival revised census and discussed political education material then returned to Kavieng per speedboat. Arrived Kavieng at 2.30 p.m. and on arrival discussed various aspects of the patrol with the A.D.C.
Overnight in Kavieng.

SATURDAY 11/12/71

Observed in Kavieng.

SUNDAY 12/12/71

Observed in Kavieng.

MONDAY 13/12/71

Travelled to Nusalik Village and observed while Mr. White revised census and discussed political education notes then inspected houses and returned to S.D.O. Afternoon spent compiling Village Population Register.
Overnight in Kavieng.

TUESDAY 14/12/71

Travelled to Kableman and revised census, held discussions on political education and inspected houses and some gardens then returned toSD.O. and compiled Village Population Register.
Overnight in Kavieng.

END OF PATROL

SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL

The Tigak Census Division has formed a part of the Tikana Local Government Council area since 1957 when the council was started and therefore the people of the area have had plenty of time to see and understand the aims and the workings of Local Government although most of the people have a reasonably good understanding of the Council, it is noticable that the East Coast people are much more aware of the council's functions than the people of the West Coast and the Islands. The main reason for this is that the East Coast people have very good communications with Kavieng and therefore they have much more contact with the world outside their traditional village life. This tends to broaden their outlook on most things and they take more interest in things other than those which affect them directly than do the West Coast and Island villagers. This comparative lack of understanding of the Council's aims and functions on the part of the West Coast and Island people has led some of them to feel that they have no further need of a council; all the villages concerned have at least one Council water tank and are reasonably well catered for by Aid Posts, so that the people can see no reason why they should continue to pay their Council tax. Although a definite anti-council movement has not yet been organised it is a possibility at some time in the future, unless the people gain a fuller understanding of the Council.

There are five Councillors in the Tigak area. These are TEVITA LERI, PETER TAPURAL, NOAH SILAKOT MANGANG, SOKUK KAK AND LARUNG WATMATAI and of these the first three have had previous Council experience. For further details see Area Study under LEADERSHIP. As the Council elections were held only last September it is not possible to evaluate the work of the two new Councillors, however, the other three all have a very good knowledge of Council work and their duties as Councillors and the people in their respective wards appear to be very satisfied with their previous achievements.

Most of the people in the area have a basic understanding of the aims and functions of the House of Assembly, although they seemed rather confused as to how it fits into the overall system of Central Government. They are also very disillusioned with their two MHA's, Mr. W. Lussik and Mr. D. Bokap., and many of the people claimed that they have not seen either of them since they were elected.

The political education material used during the course of the patrol is attached as Appendix "F" where possible it was distributed to the people at least one day before the census and the people were requested to read it and think about it in advance and then they could ask questions on any points they did not understand. In most villages very few, if any, of the people bothered to read the notes in advance so that instead of a two way discussion most of the meetings took the form of a lecture.

The political education notes dealt with three main topics (i.e. Self Government, Elections and Central Government) but other topics such as Area Authorities and Political Parties were sometimes brought up. It is very difficult to gauge how effective the political education aspect of the patrol was as only a minority of the people present at each meeting asked questions or entered into discussions.

19

ECONOMIC

Apart from the East Coast villages there has been very little economic development in the area since the last patrol. This can be attributed only to the apathy of the people and their disinterest in working any harder than they do at present because the West Coast villagers have ample ground to expand their plantings and the Island people, although they are rather short of arable ground, could take a much more active part in the fishing industry.

The reason given by the West Coast people for not extending their coconut crops and for not planting cocoa trees is that they can't send their produce to Kavieng for sale due to transportation problems. Although it is true that transport is harder for them to organise than it is for the East Coast people there are a number of small vessels in and around Kavieng which they could charter if their production was high enough to warrant it, At the moment almost all of the West Coast people sell their copra to NINSA which sends a ship to pick up the produce when the amount stock-piled is enough to warrant it. Many of the people complained that NINSA did not send ships often enough and they refused to understand that it is not economic to run ships which are only partially loaded and that if they produced more than NINSA would send its workboat more often.

When the KAPSOU/BAGATERE road is eventually completed it will ease greatly the transport problems of the West Coast people as it will be a direct road link with the East Coast Road and Kavieng, however the work is progressing very slowly due mainly to the fact that the people are not prepared to work on it.

When the Kaut Timber Lease is developed it too will be of great benefit to both the East and West coast people, as it will open up large areas of arable ground and provide roads for the people to use to transport their produce.

It was rumoured that the TKA intends to take up part of this lease with Mr. J. Copeland of Mane Plantation and the timber which the TKA produces will be sold to its members at a low price. If this does eventually come to pass it would be of great benefit to the Tigak people as most of the ground involved in the lease is owned by Tigak people so that much of the money gained from the sale of timber would stay in the area and as many of the Tigak people are members of the TKA they would also benefit from the low priced timber. It must be noted however, that this rumour has not been confirmed and may be purely fantasy.

As stated previously the Island villagers have a problem with the shortage of ground available to them to increase the size of their cash crops, however it was suggested by KUANG WARIS of Enuk that a few of the more enterprising people could, with the aid of a Development Bank loan, try to purchase one of the expatriate-owned plantations. If they were successful in the purchase they could then either employ a manager and continue to run it as a plantation or divide it into separate blocks and produce individually. When this idea was put to the general village meetings it met with mixed feelings as although a few of the more energetic people felt it was a good idea most of the people felt that they shouldn't have to pay for the plantation but that they should get it for nothing. As long as this attitude continues it is unlikely that much will be achieved by the people to improve their economic standing.

18

Another possible way for the Island people to increase their income would be for more of them to go into the fishing industry on a comparatively large scale. At the moment very few of the people look upon fishing as anything more than a lucrative side-line, but as KUANG WARIS of Enuk has proved, it can be developed into a very successful business enterprise. He is currently earning approximately $60 per week and is considering expanding his business.

It is hard for some of the more outlying villagers to bring their fish to Kavieng in a saleable condition, and to overcome this problem, Mr. G. Morris of Kavieng Fish Supplies has established a fish processing plant at Upuos village. Here the fish are bought from the local fishermen and cleaned, filleted and frozen then sent to Kavieng for resale. Mr. Morris stated that it is his hope that some of the more enterprising village people will be able to purchase the factory from him and run it on a co-operative basis.

DANIEL MARAKOMA of Kableman Village on the East Coast has, with the technical assistance of officers of DASF started a cattle project on approximately 60 acres of his family's ground. He is one of the first New Ireland people to try this type of venture and if it proves successful it may become a major source of income for other Tigak people as well.

As the town of Kavieng is situated in the centre of the Tigak area, market gardening is a very good potential income for the Tigak people. Many of the women in the East Coast and closer Island villages do bring their vegetables to the Kavieng market, however this tends to be regarded more as an excuse to go to town than a large scale business. As the population of Kavieng continues to increase so will the demand for fresh vegetables, and any person who developed market gardening on a large scale could gain large financial rewards.

SOCIAL

The East Coast of the Tigak area is very well catered for as regards schools as in addition to the various schools in Kavieng there are also primary schools at Maiom, Liga and Kaselok and a High school at Utu. The Islands and West Coast don't fare as well because since the school at Nusalâwa was closed there are only 2 primary schools to cater for fourteen villages. As it is in these two areas where communications are hardest it is not surprising that the absenteeism is as high as it is. This however doesn't seem to deter the serious students as it can be seen from Appendix "C" that while there are eight people from the Islands currently receiving a higher education there are only five from the East Coast.

The general state of health of the Tigak people appears to be quite good and they are catered for quite well as far as medical facilities are concerned. The three Aid Posts in the area are well attended and the Aid Post orderlies appear to be quite capable. Complaints were made however that the Aid Post at Kabien is badly situated, as it is at the northern end of the West Coast and it is therefore rather difficult for the people from Kaut and Bagatere to get there. The building itself is in a poor state of repair, and if the Council intends to build an Aid Post of permanent materials, then it should give some consideration to placing it in a more central location. The number of neo-natal deaths for the last year was three and although this cannot be considered as being completely accurate, it does tend to show a satisfactory state of child welfare. A list of the number of neo-natal deaths per village forms a part of the Village Population Register which is attached to part (b) of this report.

17

Women's Fellowships were started in most of the villages in the area by the United Church Mission, however most of these have ceased to exist and the ones which still do exist do so in name only. Some interest was shown in restarting these Women's Fellowships and a delegation of Kaut women asked the patrol for advice on how to reorganise their Women's Fellowships which tends to indicate that if the Welfare Officers from Kavieng patrolled the area with the view of restarting the Women's Fellowships they would probably meet with a great deal of initial success. Whether or not this initial enthusiasm would be sustained however is subject to doubt.

Glowler

REVISION OF AREA STUDY INCLUDED IN KAVIENG REPORT No. 10 of 1969/70.

A. INTRODUCTION.

Unchanged.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) The revised Village Population Register is attached as Appendix "A" to Kavieng Report No. 4 (b) of 1971/72.

(b) Unchanged.

(c) Unchanged.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

Unchanged.

D. LEADERSHIP

(a) Almost all the people mentioned by Mr. Abernathy as being leaders in the area still hold their former positions. The exceptions are KEVITA LERI of Kaselok who is now the President of the Tikana Council, PETER TAPURAL who is now the Vice President and the three other councillors who have now been replaced. The three new councillors are SOKUT KAK of Bangatan, NOAH SILAKOT MANGANG of Nusailas and LARUNG WATMATAI of Kaut.

(b) As the Council elections were held in September 1971, the new councillors have not yet had an opportunity to prove themselves, however their personal details are as follows:-
SOKUT KAK aged 48 is a resident of Bangatan Village, he is married with 5 children, he was educated at Ranmelek Primary School, he has had no criminal convictions, he is the Pastor at Bangatan and he was Chairman of the P. & C. at Nusalawa Primary School until the school was closed. He was attending a Council meeting at the time of the patrol and therefore could not be interviewed personally, however the people seem to be happy with his work so far.

NOAH SILAKOT MANGANG is approx. 55 years old, he is a resident of Nusailas Village, he is married with 2 children and he has had no criminal convictions, Although he has had very little formal education he is quite knowledgable in matters of Central and Local Government because he was a luluai before the war and then a tultul until 1957 when he was elected as a councillor. This is his third term as a councillor.

LARUNG WATMATAI of Kaut Village is aged 30, he is married with 1 child and he claims to have been educated at a Mission Primary School although he admits he can neither read nor write. He accompanied the patrol to most of the villages in his ward and was quite helpful in many matters, however his knowledge of Council affairs and of his duties as a councillor appears to be very inadequate. This is his first term as a councillor and it is hoped that his knowledge of and attitude towards Council work will improve as he gains more experience.

(c) Unchanged.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE

Unchanged.

15

F. LITERACY

(a) For a list of schools in the area see Appendix "B". It will be noted that since the last patrol the United Church Primary School at Nusalawa has been closed. The reasons for this are that the parents were not helping with the general upkeep of the school and the absentee rate was very high, however, while the patrol was at Upuos a small delegation of village people lead by YANELEK LAKAU stated that if the school was reopened the people would mend their ways.

(b) Unchanged.

(c) Unchanged.

(d) See Appendix "C".

(e) Unchanged.
For a list of the number of radios in each village See Appendix "D".

G. STANDARD OF LIVING

Unchanged.

H. MISSIONS

Unchanged except that there are now only four United Church Primary Schools in the area. (see heading F. LITERACY)

I. NON INDIGENES

(a) For a list of the non-indigenous plantations and fishing industries see Appendix "E".

(b) There are nine Tigak men working on the various plantations in the area but all these are employed as skilled or semi-skilled workers. Most of the plantation managers would be prepared to employ more people as casual labourers, however the people are not prepared to work for the wages which are offered. Seven men are employed at Nago and at Upuos the fishing industry is run on a co-operative basis.

(c) Unchanged.

J. COMMUNICATIONS

Unchanged.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

Unchanged.

L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

For political education material used during the patrol see Appendix "F".
The people of the Tigak area have a reasonable knowledge of such things as the House of Assembly, Self Government, Independence and Central Government, however there are not many people in the area who make any great effort to find out about these things. If somebody is prepared to come to them and explain it allto them they are grateful but if they don't understand a particular topic they don't think about it any further. This passive and completely unenthusiastic attitude of most of the people makes it very hard to ascertain how much the people understand as far as political education is concerned.

L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT - Cont'd.

The subject which aroused most interest in general discussions was Self Government and from many of the comments made it is clear that a lot of the people still have many misconceptions regarding this. Although many of the people stated that they don't want Self Government it is clear that this opinion is influenced greatly by their lack of understanding of what it really is. After it was explained to them fully they didn't change their minds but some were less adament about not being ready for Self Government.

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

The latest DASF figures available for the Tigak Census Division are those given in Kavieng Patrol Report No. 5 of 1970/71.

According to DASF calculations, the total production of copra for one year should be 425 tons which would be worth approximately $51,000 and the total production of cocoa for the year should be 11.3 tons of wet beans which would be worth approximately $1260. The other major source of income for the Tigak people is from the sale of fish, crabs and crayfish. There are two main marketing bodies available to the people in the area i.e. through D.A.S.F. or through Kavieng Fish Supplies Pty. Ltd.) and according to DASF figures approximately $11,700 was paid out to the Tigak people in the last year.
Figures are not available for the amount of fish bought by Kavieng Fish Supplies.
The only entrepreneur in the area is KUANG WARIS of Enuk Village who has based his business on fishing. He has obtained two loans from the Development Bank (the first to buy an outboard motor and the second to buy a boat) and both of these he has repaid well before the time they were due. He tried originally to use local labour but this proved unsuccessful, due mainly to various internal jealousies and he has now found it necessary to use only his immediate family as his labour force.

DANIEL MARAKOMA of Kableman is in the process of starting a cattle project. He has obtained a loan from the Development Bank to clear and fence an area of approximately 60 acres and to buy his initial stock. As this is one of the first native cattle projects to be started in the area he is receiving much help and encouragement from DASF officers and it is hoped that his project will be very successful and pave the way for other similar enterprises.

NINSA is the only co-operative society operating in the area and it is only operating in some of the Island and West Coast villages where the people haven't any alternate way of shipping their copra to Kavieng. NINSA also operates trade stores at Kabien, Lokono and Kaut but these are proving very unsuccessful as they are badly managed and very rarely have any stock for sale. The general attitude towards co-operatives in the area appears to be that they are tolerated only if there is no alternative.

There is a Savings and Loan Society at Omo Village, which is managed by EPIL TITO. This society has 23 members but it appears that most of the members are women and the men take very little interest in it.

There is no difficulty for the people to earn enough money to pay their taxes however a number of people resent having to pay tax and they give a lack of money as an excuse for not paying.

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N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) The ground available for increased planting of permanent tree crops in the East Coast and West Coast parts of the area is quite adequate, however, in the Island Villages the available ground is comparatively scarce. Several island villagers suggested that to overcome this problem they could, with the help of a Development Bank loan, buy existing plantations from expatriate owners and then either employ a manager to run the plantation or divide it up amongst the owners as individual blocks. When this possibility was discussed at general village meetings however, there was very little response. While most of the people agreed that it would be a good idea for them to obtain existing plantations they did not like the idea that they should pay for them.
A factor which is said to be stopping new plantings of coconut palms on the ground which is available is the presence of wild buffaloe on Selapiu Island. The people of Kiton village said that when they plant new crops the buffaloe trample them down and all attempts at fencing new garden areas have proved unsuccessful. A delegation of Kiton villagers suggested that a detatchment of Police or a visiting PIR patrol could be sent there to shoot them.

Presume this taken up with DASF

(b) As the town of Kavieng is increasing the demand for fresh vegetables is also increasing and any market gardener close to Kavieng who is prepared to work at it could obtain quite a good income from this source.

(c) Any person from the Tigak area who wants to work for wages could find employment in Kavieng as many of the East Coast villagers have found. Casual employment is also available on most of the plantations, however, most of the Tigak people feel that the wages paid to plantation workers are too low.

(d) As stated under the previous heading a cattle industry is in the process of being started at Kableman Village. If this proves successful, it is quite possible that other village people will start similar projects.

The timber industry when it is eventually started on the Kaut Timber Lease will mean extra income to the people and will provide work for those who want it. An unconfirmed rumour which is currently circulating in some of the T.K.A. villages states that the TKA is planning to operate the lease and that it plans to sell timber to its members at a reduced rate. It was not possible however to interview the TKA leaders at the time, but if the story is true then the Tigak people would benefit greatly.

O. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Generally the Tigak people are reasonably happy with what the Tikana Council has done for them, however, there is a feeling amongst some of the West Coast and Island villagers that there is not much more that the Council can do for them. Because of this there is a rising resentment towards the Council that they should continue to pay taxes when they won't receive anything more. For further comments see the Situation Report under POLITICAL.

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Most of the people as far as they understand it, have a favourable attitude towards the Central Government. There are no movements within the area which could be classed as being anti Government although the TKA has from time to time been described as such.

Q. ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

All of the services which would be included in this section are located in the town of Kavieng which geographically is situated in the centre of the Tigak area.

APPENDIX "B"

(a) ADMINISTRATION

SCHOOL		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
MAIOM PRIMARY 'T' - STD	2	5	4	9
	3	10	3	13
	4	9	1	10
	5	4	1	5
		28	9	37
UTU HIGH SCHOOL - FORM	1	80		80
	2	83		83
	3	45		45
	4	44		44
		252		252

(b) UNITED CHURCH

KASELOK - STD	2	10	6	16
	3	10	9	19
		20	15	35
LIGA	4	12	9	21
	5	15	10	25
	6	13	11	24
		40	30	70
IUR	2	17	21	38
	4	10	19	29
		27	40	67
NONOWAUL	2	11	12	23
	3	11	9	20
		22	21	43

APPENDIX "C"

STUDENTS RECEIVING HIGHER EDUCATION

POKONTOP POPO	BUTEI	LAE TECHNICAL COLLEGE
WANERA LAPAN	"	MALAGUNA TECH. RABAUL
WAPARANGI WATALE	KITON	" " "
NORRIS TIVAPATAI	UPUOS	U.P.N.G.
PASINGAN WARU WATSON	"	MALAGUNA TECH. RABAUL
WATLENGAI LUAKAS	ENANG	U.P.N.G.
TASIPUL LUAKAS	"	HIGH SCHOOL BRISBANE
SOMOK IGUAVILVILISAT	"	MALAGUNA TECH. RABAUL
SIROWEL TITO	OMO	SOGERI HIGH SCHOOL P.M.
SAGASINA KAPIN	MAIOM	" " " "
TAMENAU LAMAUS	"	GOROKA TEACHERS' COLLEGE
TAMERWUL PRENGEI	PUTPUT	SOGERI HIGH SCHOOL
SIGARAME GAMBUA	KASELOK	" " "

APPENDIX "D"

NUMBER OF RADIOS IN EACH VILLAGE

VILLAGE	No. OF RADIOS
BAGAIL	10
BAGATERE	4
BANGATAN	5
BUTEI	3
ENANG	5
ENUK	12
KABIEN	10
KABLEMAN	10
KASELOK	10
KAUT	7
KITON	4
KULANGIT	20
LOKONO	6
MAIOM	10
MONGOL	3
NONOWAUL	6
NUSALIK	3
NUSAILAS	8
OMO	6
PABLIANG	7
PANAPAI	1
PUTPUT	15
TOME	4
UPUOS	25

APPENDIX "E"

LIST OF NON INDIGENOUS ENTERPRISES

(a) PLANTATIONS

Name	Owner	Manager
PANAPAI	BURNS PHILP	D. POWELL
LEMUNGAN	P. SAUNDERS	-
KASELOK	P. SAUNDERS	-
ENUK	H. CROYDON & W. MEEHAN	J. BIRCH
BANGATAN	BURNS PHILP	J. MAHONEY
SELAPIU	C.P.L.	E. LAWDER
MANE	H. CROYDON	J. COPELAND
PATIO	P. SAUNDERS	-
BAUDISSON	W. MEEHAN	W. HASTIE
KABIEN	J. TAHIJA	J. TAHIJA
KAUT	R. REUTER	J. PEARSON

(b) FISHING COMPANIES

GOLLIN KYOKUYO (N.G.) PTY, LTD. at Nago Island.

KAVIENG FISH SUPPLIES at Upuos Island.

(c) SAWMILL

MANE at MANE Plantation.

APPENDIX 'F'

SELF GAVMAN.

Planti man i bin mekim tok, na planti i bin wari, long dispela samting. Wanem mining bilong Self Gavman?

Self Gavman i gat tupela wod. Nambawan em SELF. Self i min olsem bilong yu tasol. Nambatu wod em GAVMAN. Gavman i narapela samting na i bikpela samting. Tedei, long Papua New Guinea i gat tripela han bilong Gavman. Nambawan han bilong Gavman em LEGISLATURE (Haus ov Assembli). Nambatu han bilong Gavman em EKSEKUTIV (Administreta's Eksekutiv Kaunsil wantaim Publik Sevis), na numbatri han em ol KOT.

Yumi olgeta save i gat Administreta long Papua New Guinea. Administreta em i nambawan man bilong Gavman. Tedei Gavman bilong Australia i save makim Administreta. Wok bilong Administreta i olsem - 'maus bilong Gavman bilong Australia. Em i gat paua bilong pasim ol Lo Haus ov Assembli i bin wokim. Na tu em i nambawan man long Pablik Sevis na Administreta's Eksekutiv Kaunsil.

Ai ting yu ken save nau, Self Gavman i ken kamap taim Gavman bilong Australia i pinisim ol dispela paua Administreta i holim tedei. Taim ol paua bilong Administreta i pinis bai nambawan han bilong Gavman (Haus ov Assembli) i ken holim planti paua. Long dispela taim yumi olgeta yumi holim paua long wanem yumi olgeta i save makim ol Memba bilong Haus ov Assembli.

Gavman bilong Australia i bin tok olsem bai ol i pinisim ol dispela paua bilong Administreta taim moa long hap long olgeta Memba bilong Haus ov Assembli i askim o singaut long Gavman bilong Australia long pinisim paua bilong Administreta. Self Gavman i ken kamap taim ol Memba yumi bin makim i ting Papua New Guinea i redi pinis long kisim Self Gavman.

APPENDIX 'F' (Cont)

PUBLIK | NOTIS

HAUS OV ASEMBLI ELEKSENS

1972

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NUPELA ROT BILONG HUSAT MANMERI I KEN VOT I TOK OLOSEM

NAMBAWAN SAMTING: HUSAT MANMERI YAR BILONG EN I 18 PINIS TAIM BILONG STAT LONG ELEKSEN EMI KEN VOT.

NAMBATU SAMTING : NUPELA LO I TOK BAI HUSAT MANMERI BILONG NARAPELA DISTRICT, OLOSEM SEPIK, CHIMBU, MADANG NAU ARAPELA DISTRIK - ORAIT SAPOS USAT LONG DISPELA LAIN EM I BIN STAP 6 MUN INSAIT LONG NIU AILAN EMI NOKEN VOT LONG DISTRIK LONG BIPO, LONG NIU AILAN TASOL.

NAMBATRI SAMTING: LONG HALPIN OL MANMERI EMI NO SAVI LONG RID NA RAIT BAI PIKSA OR PHOTO BILONG KENDIDET I STAP WANTAIM NEM LONG BALLOT PEPA.

NAMBA FOUR SAMTING: IUMI OLGETA LONG 29TH DECEMBER IKEN SAVI LONG WONEM MAN BAI ITRAI LONG KENDILET.

NAMBA FAIV SAMTING: WOK BUS BILONG OL TIM I KISIM VOT BILONG IUPELA MI STRETIM PINIS NA MAKIM PLES BILONG VOT NAU WONEM DEI. IU LAIK SAVI IU LUKIM NOTIS BOARD LONG VILIS, SAPOS INO STAP ASKIM KAUNSEL BILONG IU.

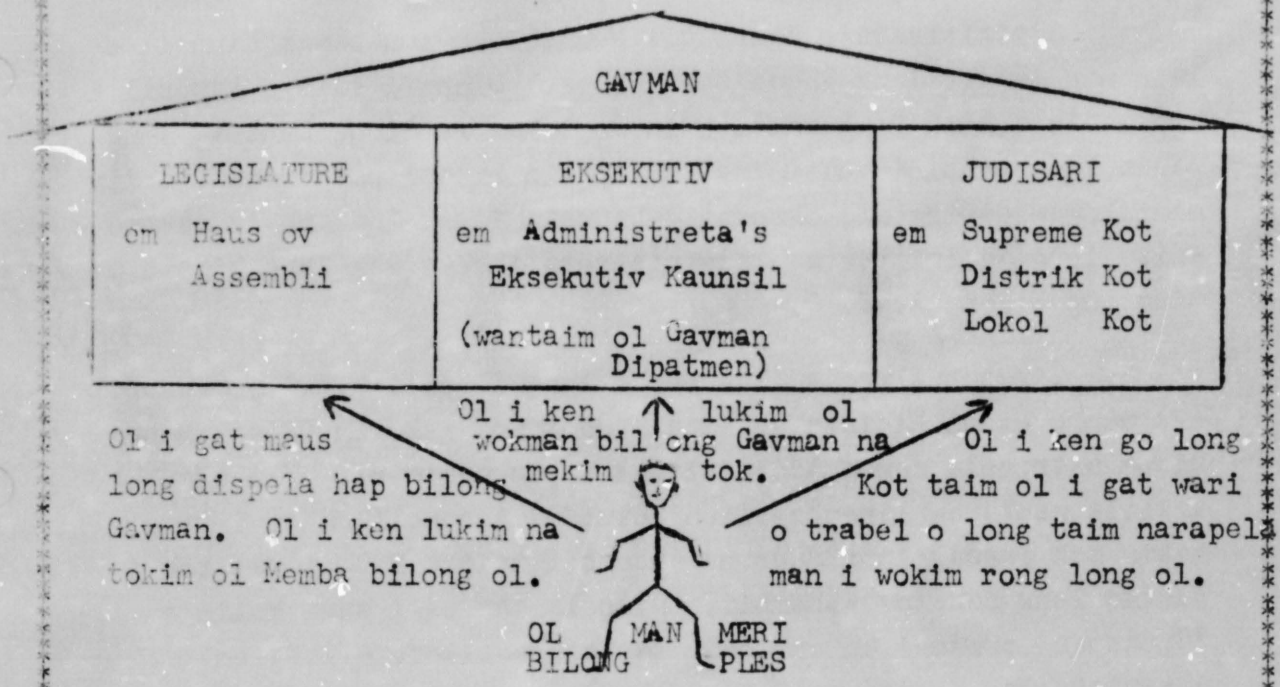
EM TASOL

P. E. LEWIS
RETURNING OFFICER.

APPENDIX 'F' (Cont)

GAVMAN

Tripela han bilong Gavman.



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1. LEGISLATURE.

Long Papua New Guinea ol i save kolim dispela han bilong Gavman 'Haus ov Assembli'. Dispela han bilong Gavman i save wokim olgeta Lo bilong Kantri.

2. EKSEKUTIV.

Administreta's Eksekutiv Kaunsil wantaim ol Gavman Dipatmen o Pablik Sevis i save lukautim ol wok bilong Eksekutiv long Papua New Guinea. Administreta's Eksekutiv Kaunsil i save wok long tokim Ol wokman bilong Gavman long wanem wei ol i mas bihainim ol Lo Haus ov Assembli i bin wokim.

3. JUDISARI.

Dispela han em ol Kot. Long Papua New Guinea i gat tripela Kot. Em Suprema Kot, Distrik Kot na Lokol Kot. Dispela han bilong Gavman i save lukautim ol Lo na tingting long mining bilong ol Lo. Taim man o kampani o wokman bilong gavman samting i no bihainim tingting bilong ol Lo ol Kot i ken wok long tok klia long ol na punisim ol i bin brukim Lo.

Ol Ministerial Memba na Administreta's Eksekutiv Kaunsil.

Long Papua New Guinea i gat 15 Ministerial Memba i stap long Haus ov Assembli. Wanpela lain memba bilong Haus ov Assembli i bin makim ol dispela Ministerial Memba. Na ol dispela Ministerial Memba i save holim bikpela wok tru. Taim ol i kamap Minista ol i save wok long lukautim ron o bosim wok bilong wanpela Gavman Dipatmen. Ai ting long 1972 Haus ov Assembli i gat samting olsem

17 & 18 Minista i stap long Haus ov Assembli.

Administreta's Eksekutiv Kaunsil em i nabawan Kaunsil o lain man insait long Papua New Guinea. Dispela lain o Kaunsil i ken mekim toktok long wanem kain Lo i mas gat long Kantri, long pasin long bihainim ol Lo na long pasin bilong painim na spendim moni. Administreta's Eksekutiv Kaunsil i wok long mekim ripot na salim long Administreta. Administreta i save wok long bihainim tingting bilong A. E. C.

I gat twelvpela (12) memba long dispela A.E.C. Sevenpela (7) memba em ol Minista. Tripela memba ol i kolim Ofisal Memba. Dispela tripela memba Administreta i bin makim ol. Wanpela arapela memba em i memba bilong Haus ov Assembli na em i save mekim tok insait long Haus ov Assembli taim A.E.C. i gat tok i mas go long Haus ov Assembli. Dispela man ol i save kolim em 'Spoksman' o man i mekim tok. Las memba bilong A.E.C. em Administreta.

Na ol Ministerial Memba i gat planti wok tumas na planti taim ol i no inap long stap na raun long elektoret bilong ol. Mi bin tok pinis long sampela wok bilong A.E.C. na ol Minista. Olsem taim ol long A.E.C. i bin tingting long wokim wanpela nupela Lo ol i save putim dispela Lo insait long Haus ov Assembli na Haus ov Assembli i ken tingting long dispela nupela Lo. Na sampela arapela wok bilong A.E.C. i olsem. Ol i save wokim ol Lo bilong Yuniversiti na Teknikal Kolles na tu tingting long ol Lo ol Lokol Gavman Kaunsil i bin wokim. A.E.C. i save holim miting olsem tripela taim long olgeta mun. Ol i save wokim ol miting long Port Moresby tasol sampela taim ol i bin raun na holim miting long sampela arapela hap.

Ol elekted memba bilong A.E.C. i save kam long planti hap long Papua New Guinea. I gat tupela memba bilong Papua, tupela bilong Hailans, tupela bilong New Guinea nambis na tupela bilong ol Ailan. Bipo, taim ol dispela lain i no bin kamap memba bilong Haus ov Assembli na Ministerial Memba ol i bin holim bikpela wok insait long sampela gavman dipatmen olsem Publik Helt, Ko-operatifs Lokol Gavman, Edukeisen na tu long sampela arapela bisnis.

Mi bin tok pinis long ol Ministerial Memba i stap long A.E.C. Na i gat eitpela (8) Assisten Ministerial Memba i holim wok lukautim ron bilong sampela gavman dipatmen. Taim i gat toktok long wanpela wok o samting bilong wanpela dipatmen ol Asisten Ministerial Memba i save lukaut long en bai dispela Assisten Ministerial i ken go i stap toktok long A.E.C.

Long pes tri na pes fo i gat nem bilong ol Ministerial Memba, Ofisal Memba bilong A.E.C. na ol Assisten Ministerial Memba.

APPENDIX 'F' (Cont)

OL MEMBA BILONG ADMINISTRETA'S EKSEKUTIV KAUNSIL

Mr. L.W. Johnson	Administreta - Siaman bilong A.E.C.
Mr. A.P.J. Newman	Deputi Administreta - memba bilong A.E.C.
Mr. H.P. Ritchie	Treasurer - memba bilong A.E.C.
Mr. T.W. Ellis	Numbawan Kiap - Memba bilong A.E.C.
Mr. Tom Leahy	bilong Markham Open Elektoret. Spoksman bilong A.E.C.
Mr. Tore Lokoloko	Memba bilong Kerema Open Elektoret. Deputi Spoksman bilong A.E.C. Ministerial Memba bilong Health.
Mr. Angmai Bilas	Memba bilong Mabuso Open Elektotet Ministerial Memba bilong Trade and Industry.
Mr. Sinake Giregire	Memba bilong Daulo Open Elektoret. Ministerial Memba bilong Posts and Telegraphs.
Mr. Matthias Toliman	Memba bilong Gazelle Open Elektoret. Ministerial Memba bilong Education.
Mr. Tei Abal	Memba bilong Wabag Open Elektoret. Ministerial Memba bilong Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.
Mr. Toua Kapena	Memba bilong Hiri Open Elektoret. Ministerial Memba bilong Labour.
Mr. O.I. Ashton	Memba bilong East and West New Britain Regional Elektoret. Ministerial Memba bilong Public Works and Mines.

OL ASSISTEN MINISTERIAL MEMBA

Mr. Oala Oala-Rarua	Memba bilong Central Regional Elektoret. Assisten Ministerial Memba bilong Treasury.
Mr. Joseph Lue	Memba bilong Bougainville Regional Elektoret. Ministerial Memba bilong Transport.
Mr. Kaibelt Diria	Memba bilong Waghi Open Elektoret. Assisten Ministerial Memba bilong Lokol Gavman.
Mr. Andagari Wabiria	Memba bilong Koroba Open Elektoret. Assisten Ministerial Memba bilong Lands and Surveys.
Mr. Wesani Iwoksim	Memba bilong Upper Sepik Open Elektoret. Assisten Ministerial Memba bilong Social Development and Home Affairs.
Mr. Meck Singiliong	Memba bilong Finchhafen Open Elektoret. Assisten Ministerial Memba bilong Corrective Institutions.
Mr. Siwi Kurondo	Memba bilong Kerowagi Open Elektoret. Assisten Ministerial Memba bilong Forests.
Mr. Lepani Watson	Memba bilong Kula Open Elektoret. Assisten Ministerial Memba bilong Business Development.

ELEKSENS

Bilong wanem yum i gat Eleksens?

Long Papua New Guinea yumi gat wanpela kain gavman ol i save kolim 'Representitiv Demokrasi'. Na insait long wanpela kantri i gat dispela kain gavman ol i save wokim ol samting long wanpela pasin ol i kolim 'Majoriti Rul'.

Papua New Guinea em i wanpela bikpela ples. Yumi mas makim man bilong mekim toktok bilong yumi insait long Kaunsil na Haus ov Asembli. Dispela man yumi bin makim ol i save kolim 'Representitiv' bilong yumi. Ai ting yumi olgeta i gat save long dispela rot yumi yusim. Yumi save wokim eleksen taim yumi laik makim Representitiv. Representitiv bilong yumi em man husat i bin kisim moa long hap long olgeta vot. Eleksens em i wanpela bikpela samting tru, long wanem sapos yumi no save vot long taim bilong eleksen yumi nogat maus long Kaunsil o Haus ov Asembli. Yumi noken lusim tingting long vot long taim bilong eleksen.

Husat i ken vot long taim bilong eleksen?

Bai yumi lukim pinis, i gat tupela kain eleksen. Wanpela em Kaunsil eleksen na narapela em Haus ov Asembli eleksen.

Long ol Lokol Gavman Kaunsil eleksen ol manmeri i gat wanpela ten et krisman i ken vot sapos ol i bin stap insait long hap bilong kaunsil antap long sikis mun. Na tu wanpela kampani o bisnis i stap long hap bilong kaunsil i ken makim wanpela man bilong mekim vot bilong kampani.

Ol kontrak woka bilong narapela ples, i stap long hap bilong kaunsil, i noken vot.

Ol man bilong hap bilong kaunsil i ken vot long wanpela wad tasol. Sapos i gat wanpela tisa o Aid Post Odeli bilong wanpela wad, tasol i wok long narapela wad. Dispela man i ken vot long wanpela wad tasol. Na em i samting bilong dispela man yet bilong makim wanem wad em i laik vot insait long en.

Na i gat sampela arapela lo yet i tok long sampela man i no ken vot long kaunsil eleksen. Man i stap long kalabus antap long wan yia na i stap yet i noken vot. Man i longlong i no ken vot.

Long Haus ov Asembli eleksen ol samting i klostu ol Kaunsil eleksen. Tasol husat i laik vot long Haus ov Asembli eleksen i mas gat tupela ten wan krismas. Wanpela man i bin stap autsait long elektoret bilong em antap long wan yia i ken vot long elektoret em nau i stap long en o long elektoret long ples bilong em. Taim wanpela man i laik vot long ples bilong em ol i save kolim dispela pasin Absenti Vot. Sapos yu laik vot long wanpela elektoret long Haus ov Asembli eleksens yu mas bin sindaun antap long wan yia long dispela elektoret. Na tu long Haus ov Asembli eleksens man i stap long kalabus antap long wan yia na i stap yet i noken vot. Man i longlong i noken vot. Husat i trai long vot ananit long nem bilong

narapela man i gat kot. Man i trai long mekim narapela man vot long wanpela kendidet na tokim dispela man em i ken wokim rong o mekim trabel sapos man i no vot long dispela kendidet, i gat kot. Na tu i gat sampela arapela samting ol i noken wokim long taim bilong eleksen.

Wanpela lain ol bikpela man i bin lukluk raun long Teritori las yia na tok save long ol man long ol samting bilong eleksen. Ai ting bihain Haus ov Asembli i ken tingting long dispela ripot dispela lain i bin wokim. Ol i bin tok i gutpela sapos Haus ov Asembli i ken katim krismas long man i ken vot i kam long wan ten et na tok ol i mas stap insait long elektoret long sikis mun tasol sapos ol i laik vot long Haus ov Asembli eleksens. Na tu ol i bin tok i gutpela bilong senisim planti arapela samting bilong Haus ov Asembli eleksens. Ai ting bihain Haus ov Asembli i ken wokim ol dispela senis na ol samting i ken stap olsem ol lo bilong Kaunsil eleksens.

Husat i ken sanap long eleksens?

Long Kaunsil eleksen klostu olget manmeri i stap insait long hap bilong kaunsil i ken sanap long eleksen sapos ol i gat antap long wanpela ten et krismas. Na tu husat i laik kamap kendidet i mas gat nem long elektoral rol (Olsem census buk o takis regista) bilong kaunsil. Wanpela man i wok long kuskus o wokman bilong kaunsil i no ken kamap kendidet.

Long Haus ov Asembli i gat sampela lo bilong makim man i laik kamap kendidet.

(1) Ol i mas nominet o putim nem i go long ofisa i wok long lukautim eleksen. I gat wanepela pepa ol i kolim Nominesen Fom bilong ol man i laik kamap kendidet.

(2) Nem bilong ol kendidet i mas stap long elektoral rol o buk i gat nem bilong olgeta man i stap insait long elektoret.

(3) Husat i wok long gavman olsem publik seven, polis samting i no ken kamap kendidet long eleksen. Sapos wanpela wokman bilong gavman i laik kamap kendidet i mas pinis wok long gavman.

(4) Man i nogat moni o rot bilong painim mori o kaikai i noken kamap kendidet.

(5) Man i go long kalabus antap long wan yia na stap yet long kalabus i noken kamap kendidet.

(6) Husat i no bin stap insait long Papua New Guinea antap long faivpela yia i noken kamap kendidet.

(7) Husat i laik sanap long eleksen i mas salim nem bilong em i stap long nominesen fom i go long Returning Ofisa bipo long taim ol i bin makim long pinis long kisim nem bilong ol kendidet.

Nominesen Fi.

Husat i laik kamap kendidet long eleksen bilong Haus ov Asembli i mas baim nominesen fi. Long las eleksen dispela nominesen fi i bin stap $50. Gavman i save bekim dispela $50 sapos ol numba wan laik o vot bilong kandidet i kamap long wanpeth $\frac{1}{6}$ long ol numba wan vot dispela man i bin win i bin kisim. Olsem sapos wanpela man

i bin kisim 800 numba wan vot na em i bin win orait ol arapela man, sapos ol i laik kisim nominesen fi i kam bek, i mas kisim antap long 100 numba wan vot.

Bilong wanem i gat nominesen fi?

Sapos wanpela man i laik kamap kendidet long eleksen. Dispela man i mas tingting gut long hamas man i laik vot long em long taim bilong eleksen. I nogut sapos planti man i laik kamap kendidet na sampela i gat save planti man i no laik vot long em. Sapos sampela man i ting planti man i no laik vot long en ai ting ol i no laik kamap kandidet long wanem ol i fret long lusim dispela $50 nominesen fi.

Dispela lain bikman i bin lukluk long ol samting bilong eleksen i bin tok ol i ting i gutpela sapos dispela nominesen fi i go antap moa yet.

Vot.

Planti manmeri i bin vot bipo long eleksen bilong kaunsil na Haus ov Asembli. Taim yumi vot yumi save makim wanpela pepa ol i save kolim 'Balot Pepa'. Long olgeta balot pepa i gat nem bilong ol kendidet. Long sait bilong nem bilong wanpela wanpela kendidet i gat ples bilong makim preferens o laik bilong yu. Olsem yu ken makim ol laik olsem 1, 2, 3, 4 samting. Sapos yu laik makim wanpela laik tasol i orait tasol i moa gut sapos yu makim olgeta laik bilong yu. Long wanem sapos man yu bin makim numba 1 i no win i gat rot bilong helpim man yu laikim numba 2 long win. Sapos wanpela kendidet i no bin kisim antap long hap (o majoriti) long ol numba wan laik o preferens ol i lukim ol numbatu laik na skalim i go long sampela arapela kendidet. Long dispela pasin preferensel vot i gat rot bilong makim man klostu olgeta pipal i laikim.

Long Papua New Guinea i gat planti pipal i no save gut long rit na rait. Taim bilong eleksen ol dispela man i ken askim ol ofisa i lukautim eleksen long helpim em makim balot pepa. Taim wanpela man o meri i no save rit na rait i kamap long ples ol i wokim eleksen em i ken makim narapela man, meri o pikinin husat i save rit na rait long kam wantaim em. Dispela em wanpela i bin makim i ken lukluk long mak ol ofisa i wokim long pepa. I gat dispela pasin long wanem no gut sampela man i ting ol ofisa i bin paulim balot pepa. Sapos wanpela man i no bin makim narapela bilong kam na lukluk long pepa taim ofisa i makim orait dispela ofisa i ken askim narapela ofisa long kam na lukluk taim em i makim pepa.

Kauntim ol vot.

Taim ol eleksen i pinis insait long wanpela wad o elektoret ol returning ofisa i save opim ol bokis. Ai ting yupela yu gat save long dispela balot bokis. Dispela bokis i gat lok long en na returning ofisa tasol i holim ki. Taim yu bin makim pepa yu bin putim pepa insait long dispela bokis. Ol balot pepa i nogat nem bilong yu i stap long en long wanem dispela kain pasin bilong vot

ol i kolim Sekret Balot. Vot bilong yu i samting bilong yu tasol. Sapos wanpela ofisa i bin helpim yu long makim pepa dispela ofisa i noken tokim narapela man long laik bilongyu.

Orait, yumi bin tok ol returning ofisa i opim ol tokis. Ol i lukluk long ol pepa na skalim ol numbawan laik bilong ol man. Sapos wanpela kandedet i no kisim antap long hap long ol numbawan laik ol ofisa i wok long lukim ol numbatu laik long ol pepa bilong kendidet i las. Ol i save skalim ol dispela numba tu laik long ol arapela kendidet. Sapos bihain wanpela man i gat antap long hap long ol vot i ken win. Sapos i nogat wanpela kendidet i no gat antap long hap long ol vot orait ol i wok long lukim ol numbatu laik long kendidet i seken las na skalim ol dispela numbatu laik. Dispela pasin i go inap wanpela kendidet i gat antap long hap long olgeta vot.

I hat liklik long tok klia long dispela pasin bilong kauntim ol vot. Tasol sapos yu no klia tumas yu ken lukim wanpela ofisa taim em i kam long patrol na askim em long dispela pasin bilong kauntim ol vot.

Taim ol ofisa i wok long kauntim ol vot ol kendidet i ken sanap na lukluk long dispela wok. Sapos wanpela kendidet i no inap long kamap na lukim wok bilong kauntim vot em i ken makim wanpela man long kam na lukluk long dispela wok.

Balot Pepa.

Yu ken makim ol pepa olsem dispela tupela ananit.

Balot Pepa Tikana Kaunsil Tigak Wad	
[1]	MELIU
[ ]	ISMEL
[ ]	SAMSON
[ ]	LANGU

Balot Pepa Tikana Kaunsil Tigak Wad	
[2]	MELIU
[1]	ISMEL
[4]	SAMSON
[3]	LANGU

Yu noken makim o putim nem bilong yu long pepa olsen tupela ananit

Balot Pepa Tikana Kaunsil Tigak Wad	
[✓]	MELIU
[✓]	ISMEL
[ ]	SAMSON

Balot Pepa Tikana Kaunsil Tigak Wad	
[ ] ✓	MELIU
[X]	ISMEL
[ ]	SAMSON

TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION

N

LAVONGAI CENSUS DIVISION

BANGATANG PLNT

BANGATANG

LEMUS PLNT

ENUK

NUSALAWA PLNT

UPUOS

ENANG

KITOM

BUTEI

NONOWAUL

TABAK PLNT

SELAPIU PLNT

MINE PLNT

NUSAILAS

MONGOL

NUSALIK

KULANGIT

OMO

PABLIANG

PANAPAI PLNT

MAION

BAGAIL

PANAPAI

KABLEMAN

LEMUNGAN PLNT.

KASELOK

KASELOK PLNT

PUTPUT

TOME

BAUDISSON PLNT

KABIEN No.2

KABIEN No.1

LOKONO

KABIEN PLNT

KAUT

KAUT PLNT

BAGATERE

KARA CENSUS DIVISION

GAZELLE CHANNEL

FOURMIL : KAVIENG

MILINCH : DJAUL AND BALGAI BAY

DJAUL ISLAND

KEY

- PLANTATIONS
- AID POSTS
- WALKING TRACKS
- VEHICULAR ROADS
- PATROL ROUTE
- PROPOSED ROAD KAPSOU/BAGATERE
- PROPOSED ROAD MONGOL/KULANGIT
- KAVIENG TOWNSHIP

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PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. 4B of 1971/1972 (P.WHITE, A.P.O)

Patrol Conducted by G. COWPER P.O.

Area Patrolled TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans P.WHITE APO.

Natives

Duration—From 17/11/1971 to 14/12/1971

Number of Days 28

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Septem./1971

Medical Numerous/1971

Map Reference Fourmil of KAVIENG. Milinch of BALGAI BAY.

Objects of Patrol (1) Census Revision. (2) Political Education. (3) General Administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/2/1972.

I.A. Holmes
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 ....

area study on file
I.A. extracted

OA.MD

P.O. Box 2396,
KOKOPO.

67-9-33

29th February, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO. 4B OF 1971-72.

Your reference KAV 4/71-72 of 17th February, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census, Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. P. White, Assistant Patrol Officer, of the Tigak Census Division.

A very good report containing much valuable information. My only comment is in connection with the organisation of the material and the classification between Situation Report and Area Study. Details of such things as Japanese fishing, and timber purchase cash distribution should appear in the Area Study even if repetition is necessitated. Accommodation, Services and Facilities should include the location, standard and size of all Rest Houses.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

DDA 67.9.33.

(d) There is some instance of repetition in the Area Study of comment included in the "Situation Report". Overall, an interesting and informative report.

4. PART "B" - by Mr. P. White, A.P.O.

The report submitted by Mr White is another very good effort.

(a) Economic:
Claims to Plantations: Notes on the properties mentioned are being supplied separately, for follow-up action.

Fishing. D.A.S.F. staff are aware of occasional complaints that the Japanese have taken bait fish from traditional fishing grounds and have taken action on this. The Company will purchase bait if local people will collect it.

An experiment in the drying of fish offal is being carried out at NAGO Island, and, if successful, this will be a useful ingredient of animal and poultry food, as well as eliminating its undesireable disposal in the sea.

5. The incident mentioned at paragraph 32, apparently related to the alleged discovery of a corpse in a canvas sack off Bangatang Island, bears further enquiries. I understand that the manager of the fishing Company denies that any employee has disappeared, however the story should be fully investigated. Would you please pass any information to the Police, if this has not already been done.

6. Please ensure that all field staff have a copy of instruction 67-1-0 dated 25.11.71, which proscribed new methods of patrol reporting. The paragraph on Area Studies (page 2) should be carefully noted.

7. Both officers are commended for painstaking efforts.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
22 FEB 1972
KONEDOBU

(I. A. Holmes)
District Commissioner.

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

Two copies each of Part "A" and Part "B" are now forwarded.

I. A. Holmes

(I. A. Holmes)
District Commissioner.

KAV 4/71-72
BAM/mc

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

17th February, 1972.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO 4 of 1971/72 TIGAK C.D.

Receipt is acknowledged of the reports submitted by Messrs Cowper, P.O. and White, A.P.O., (Parts "A" and "B" respectively) dealing with a routine census patrol of Tigak census Division.

2. PART "A" - by Mr. G.K. Cowper:

This is a very good report, which gives a sound general picture of the area.

(a) Political: It is evident that further political education of the people is desirable, both on a local government level and on a national one. This is to be resumed after the impending House of Assembly elections. Tikana Council should endeavour to project itself better among the people of the islands or West Coast, by active consultation and deeds.

(b) Economic: The direct involvement of the Tigak people in the Kaut Timber Lease is a distinct possibility; Mr W.A. Lussick M.H.A. and Fr Frei of the Catholic Mission are negotiating on these lines.

It is to be regretted that the proposal of Mr WARIS of ENUK Island to raise capital and a loan so as to purchase a plantation has had so negative a reception. Perhaps opinion may change on this matter.

The possibilities for expansion of the economy mentioned by Mr. Cowper - fish, cattle and market gardening are quite sound, and interest is gradually increasing.

(c) Social: I take it that the question of the Aid Post site at KABIEN will be referred to Public Health Dept, as will the need for encouragement of a women's group at KAUT by Social Development and Home Affairs staff.

3. AREA STUDY.

(a) Education: A delegation of the Nusalawa people could approach the District Superintendent of Education about the re-opening of their school, without much difficulty. Patrols can help by collecting accurate figures of available pupils in various age groups.

(b) Political understanding: A degree of fear about self-government is not uncommon. This, of course, underlines the need for further political education.

(c) Economic: It is assumed that the matter of wild cattle damage on Selapiu Island has been taken up with the District Rural Development Officer.

MJC:jh

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

13th January, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG Patrol 4 B of 1971/72
TIGAK Census Division

Forwarded herewith a report on a patrol of the TIGAK Census Division written by Mr. P. White A.P.O. Mr. White accompanied Mr. G. K. Cowper P.O. on the patrol in which Mr. Cowper was the patrol leader.

Mr. White has submitted a very informative and well written report. The report is of a high standard and the information contained is well presented. Of particular interest are the figures on the Japanese fishing venture.

This was Mr. White's third patrol in the Sub-District and he has shown himself to be a very competent and conscientous officer. His claim for camping allowance is attached.

M.J. Cockburn.
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-1
MeC/gp

Sub District Office,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.
16th November, 1971.

Mr. G.K. Cowper,
Sub District Office,
KAVIENG. NEW IRELAND.

Dear Sir,

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS: PATROL No. 4: TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION.

Contrary to my previous correspondence to you regarding your movement to KONOS Patrol Post, you shall now not move to KONOS until after completion of Census and General Administration patrol of the TIGAK Census Division.

2. On this patrol you shall be accompanied by MR. P. WHITE, A.P.O.,

3. Your departure should be as soon as it is possible to arrange it having given due warning of your Patrol Programme to all people concerned.

4. You will make your own arrangements regarding transport and travel. Should you require any assistance on these matters, please consult me. It should not be necessary for you to be accompanied by a member of the Constabulary.

5. The objects of the patrol are:

   1. Census revision.
   2. Political education as practicable in the light of recent Headquarters Circular.
   3. Routine inspection.

6. During the patrol I expect you will spend a day and a night in each village, where possible, even though villages are in many cases within easy access to Kavieng, it is preferable that you spend a night in these villages to allow informal discussions between Village Leaders and Elders and the patrol party.

7. Wishing you an enjoyable patrol.

Yours faithfully,

M.J. Cockburn.
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. P. White,
Assistant Patrol Officer,
Sub District Office,
KAVIENG. NEW IRELAND.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

DISTRICT OF	NEW IRELAND
REPORT No.	4B of 1971/1972
PATROL CONDUCTED BY	G. COWPER P.O.
AREA PATROLLED	TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION
DURATION	17/11/71 to 14/12/71
NUMBER OF DAYS	28
POPULATION	2,891 (November-December) 1971 Census
LAST PATROL TO AREA BY:-	
DISTRICT SERVICES	SEPTEMBER 1971
	Council Election Patrol
MEDICAL	Numerous
MAP REFERENCE	Fourmil of KAVIENG
	Milinch of BALGAI BAY
OBJECTS OF PATROL	(1) Census Revision
	(2) Political Education
	(3) General Administration

PATROL PROGRAMME

DATE	CENSUS	O'NIGHT
17/11/71	BAGAIL & MONGOL	KAVIENG
18/11/71	KULANGIT & OMO	KAVIENG
19/11/71	PABLIANG & MAIOM	KAVIENG
22/11/71	PANAPAI	KAVIENG
23/11/71	KASELOK & PUTPUT	KAVIENG
24/11/71	ENANG	ENANG
25/11/71	UPUOS	UPUOS
26/11/71	BANGATANG	UPUOS
29/11/71	KITON	BUTEI
30/11/71	BUTEI	BUTEI
1/12/71	NONOWAUL	BUTEI
2/12/71	ENUK	ENUK
3/12/71	NUSAILAS	NUSAILAS
6/12/71	KABIEN	KABIEN
7/12/71	LOKONO	LOKONO
8/12/71	KAUT	KAUT
9/12/71	BAGATERE	KAUT
10/12/71	TOME	KAVIENG
13/12/71	NUSALIK	KAVIENG
14/12/71	KABLEMAN	KAVIENG

PATROL DIARY

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WEDNESDAY 17/11/71

Commenced census at Bagail village at 8.00 a.m.
Distributed to the gathering were Political Education sheets on "Self Gavman", "Political Pati em wanem samting", "Eleksens", "Govman", Tripela han bilong Gavman", "Publik Notis - Haus ov Asembli Eleksens 1972", "Our Ministers and the Administrator's Executive Council 1968-1972", a small booklet Matiac i toktok long Gavman and a two-set poster on "Kantri Bilong Yumi - Iseda Tandbada".
The above mentioned political education sheets were discussed at the completion of each census. Village inspection followed and talks with the committee Lesu - KARON for BAGAIL.
Returned to Sub-District Office at 11 a.m. to compile census statistics for BAGAIL.
Proceeded to Mongol after lunch, conducted census and informal discussions with the villagers on the political education material distributed. After village and garden inspection, we returned to Sub-District Office at 3.30 p.m. to compile census figures.
Overnight KAVIENG.

THURSDAY 18/11/71

To Kulangit from Sub-District Office at 8.00 a.m. Mr. Cowper conducted the census for Kulangit while I interviewed the committee TUNGAN KULAU and inspected the gardens and village.
I then proceeded to OMO, conducting the census and political education talks with the villagers 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Compiled census statistics for OMO in the early afternoon then visited Councillor PETER TAPURAL - Vice President of the TIKANA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL at OMO. 1.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Overnight KAVIENG.

FRIDAY 19/11/71

Departed from Sub-District Office at 8.00 a.m. arriving at MAIOM at 8.20 a.m. The two villages of MAIOM and PABLIANG are very close together and they share the same meeting place. It therefore has been the practice to work the census for both villages, Mr. Cowper revised the census for MAIOM after I revised the census for PABLIANG. We then held discussions with the villagers, inspected the villages and gardens, returned to Sub-District Office at 12 noon.
Returned in the afternoon to MAIOM Government School for statistics for my Area Study, continued to LIGA Mission School and then to MAIOM Mission School. Distributed at these three schools was BRIAN JINK'S BOOK - "NEW GUINEA GOVERNMENT - AN INTRODUCTION" and the two-set poster "KANTRI BILONG YUMI - ISEDA TANDBADA".
Returned to Sub-District Office to work on census figures.
Overnight KAVIENG.
(This section of the patrol was conducted by private vehicle).

SATURDAY 20/11/71

Saturday observed.

SUNDAY 21/11/71

Sunday observed.

MONDAY 22/11/71

Proceeded to PANAPAI by Administration vehicle. Commenced census at 8.15 a.m. finishing at 9.15 a.m., then gave political education talks to the villagers, inspected village and gardens. Returned to Sub-District Office at 11 a.m. to compile census statistics till 12 noon.

MONDAY 22/11/71 - cont'd.

Returned in the afternoon to KABLEMAN but due to heavy rain and a misunderstanding as to the time of the census we were forced to return to Sub-District Office and re-schedule the census for KABLEMAN for the 14th December. At Sub-District Office Mr. Cowper and myself prepared for the patrol to the islands and west coast of the TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION.
Overnight KAVIENG.

TUESDAY 23/11/71

Arrived at KASELOK at 8.15 a.m. Had to wait 1 hour for the villagers to assemble before commencing the census. Started census at 9.30. After political education discussions and village inspection, travelled to PUTPUT and Mr. Cowper revised the census while I had informal talks with the villagers and inspected the gardens.
Overnight KAVIENG.

WEDNESDAY 24/11/71

Departed for ENANG from District Office at 9.00 a.m. by Administration speed boat. The journey taking approximately 1 hour. On arrival we distributed political education material and arranged to revise the census later that afternoon with the committee WOSUP FALEK.
In the early afternoon we travelled to Upuos and Bangatan, villages, to inform the people of the census and distribute political education material.
Returning at 3.30 p.m. Mr. Cowper conducted the census for Enang. Afterwards we inspected the village and gardens. Evening spent talking with various villagers.
Overnight Enang.

THURSDAY 25/11/71

Left Enang at 8.00 arriving at Upuos at 8.45. The census was delayed till all the people from the other two islands which make up the Upuos group could arrive.
Census started at 9.30. After the census we visited Mr. Graham Morris's small fish factory on the island.
Compiled census figures and held talks with the villagers for the remainder of the afternoon and in the evening.

FRIDAY 26/11/71

Travelled to Bangatan village. Revised census and held political education talks with the villagers. Proceeded to Tugalup (a hamlet of Bangatan) to complete the census. Returned to Upuos in the late afternoon - delayed by heavy rain at Tugalup. Informal talks with the villagers in the evening.
Overnight Upuos.

SATURDAY 27/11/71

Travelled to PATIO Plantation to pay a N.M.T.A.
Returned to Upuos to observe the fishing activities of the villagers. Later still heard complaints from the villagers.
Overnight Upuos.

SUNDAY 28/11/71

Moved to Butei, distributed political education material to KITON village and visited Bangatan Plantation en route.
Overnight Butei.

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MONDAY 29/11/71

Travelled to Selapaui Island and conducted the census for Kiton. Political Education talks followed on the material that was distributed on Sunday. After the meeting a number of men including committee August Bangim requested that a herd of wild cattle be destroyed or removed from the island as they were damaging crops and restricting development on the island. Returned to Butei in the afternoon, stopping at Nonowaul to arrange for the census, distributed political education material in preparation for the same. Held informal discussions with the villagers in the evening at Butei.
Overnight Butei.

TUESDAY 30/11/71

Conducted census at Butei 8.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Heard complaints after the census - mostly concerned with ex-councillor David Salakan from ENANG being paid money for membership to the TIA but failing to forward this on to the TIA.
Afternoon and evening spent compiling census figures - hearing disputes and discussions with the villagers.
Overnight Butei.

WEDNESDAY 1/12/71

Travelled to NONOWAUL. Conducted census and political education talks with the villagers, 8.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. This is the main TIA village in the islands and with Mr. Cowper we conducted talks with ex-councillor Sirival Garame, a board member of the TIA
Afterwards inspected the school, aid post and the village.
The patrol then moved to Enuk.
The evening was spent compiling census statistics.
Overnight Enuk.

THURSDAY 2/12/71

Census revised and talks conducted on political education material distributed. The villagers claim that they own part of Mane Island and Mr. Cowper discussed the possibility of the villagers buying a portion of Enuk Plantation to ease the land shortage problem.
Afternoon inspected village and gardens. Evening spent with the villagers hearing problems e.g. low price of fish.
Overnight Enuk.

FRIDAY 3/12/71

Moved to Nusailas in the morning. Rain forced the census to be conducted in doors - Councillor NOAH's house.
Informal discussions were held on Self-Government, lack of visits by M.H.A.'s, 1972 Elections, Independence.
Afternoon and evening spent hearing complaints and informal discussions with villagers - Interviewed Councillor NOAH.
Overnight Nusailas.

SATURDAY 4/12/71

Patrol moved to KABIEN No. 1 in the morning, political education material received by Committee KONGORAO MAKIS for distribution. Inspected village and aid post.
Interviewed Councillor LARUNG VATMATAI from KAUT whose wife is from KABIEN.
General discussion with villagers that night.
Overnight KABIEN.

SUNDAY 5/12/71

Observed. Overnight KABIEN.

MONDAY 6/12/71

Census revised at KABIEN - 8.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Very interesting meeting - questions were asked on such topics as Self Government, Independence, Area Authorities and Political Parties.
The patrol then proceeded to Lokono and arrangements made for the census the following day. In the evening a small deputation of villagers complained about non-payment of money for the KAUT TIMBER LEASE.
Overnight Lokono.

TUESDAY 7/12/71

Conducted census at Lokono. After political education talks the patrol moved to KAUT.
Inspected village and conducted informal talks concerning the KAUT TIMBER LEASE and TKA.
Evening spent compiling census figures and gathering information for my patrol report.
Overnight KAUT.

WEDNESDAY 8/12/71

Census revised and talks given on the political education sheets - 8.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Afternoon the members of the Women's Fellowship from KAUT held discussions with us on the objects and functions of Women's Associations of this type.
Evening held in discussion with villagers on the TKA and KAUT TIMBER LEASE.
Overnight KAUT.

THURSDAY 9/12/71

Conducted census at Bagatere, talks on Political education material distributed to the small gathering. Inspected the village and gardens then returned to KAUT.
Balanced census figures for Bagatere in the early afternoon.
Evening heard several complaints re small debts.
Overnight KAUT.

FRIDAY 10/12/71

Walked to TOME (approx. 2½ hours).
Revised census and political education talks given on arrival.. Departed for KAVIENG at 11/30 a.m. by speedboat.
Arrived at KAVIENG, after running out of fuel, at 2.30 p.m.
Returned to Sub-District Office and discussed aspects of the TIGAK patrol with the A.D.C.
Overnight KAVIENG.

SATURDAY 11/12/71

Observed in KAVIENG.

SUNDAY 12/12/71

Observed in KAVIENG.

MONDAY 13/12/71

Travelled by speedboat to Nusalik village, separated from KAVIENG by NUSA HARBOUR. Revised census and discussed political education notes. Village inspected, then returned to Sub-District Office, compiled census statistics in the afternoon.
Overnight KAVIENG.

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TUESDAY 14/12/71

Travelled to KABLEMAN, observed while Mr. Cowper conducted the census and gave political education talks.
Gathered information for my patrol report then returned to Sub-District Office.
Balanced Population Register for the TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION in the afternoon.

END OF PATROL.

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

16th December, 1971.

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

KAVIENG PATROL REPORT No. 4B of 1971/72
TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION
SITUATION REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this patrol was to complete a revision of the census for the TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION, distribute and discuss political education material and conduct a routine inspection of the villages.

2. The TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION has in past Patrol Reports been divided into three sub-divisions, TIGAK EAST COAST, TIGAK ISLANDS, and the TIGAK WEST COAST. The writer in this report will continue this practice.
The 24 villages of the TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION are thus divided as follows -

TIGAK EAST COAST - Bagail, Kableman, Kaselok, Kulangit, Maiom, Mongol, OMO, Pabliang, Panapai, and Putput.

TIGAK ISLANDS - Bangatang, Butei, Enang, Enuk, Kiton, Nonowaul, Nusailas, Nusalik, and Upuos.

TIGAK WEST COAST - Bagatere, Kabien, Kaut, Lokono and Tome.

3. The patrol commenced on the 17th November, 1971 and went for a period of 28 days, finishing on the 14th December, 1971.

4. TIGAK ISLAND and WEST COAST sections of the patrol were conducted by Administration speedboat, while the initial section TIGAK EAST COAST was achieved by private vehicle for the villages of Bagail, Mongol, Kulangit, OMo, Pabliang and Maiom. And Administration vehicle for the remaining villages of Panapai, Kaselok, Kableman and Putput.

5. Apart from the village census, political education discussions were held with the villagers on various political topics. Village gardens and plantings were inspected and all missions, plantations, native enterprises and schools visited.

POLITICAL

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

6. The villagers of the TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION understanding and knowledge of the House of Assembly and its basic functions are on the average very good.

7. The intricacies and procedures of the House are foreign to the villagers, but the basis of the people's awareness is when they are actively involved, e.g. Elections to the House of Assembly, or when House of Assembly decisions e.g. laws, allocation of projects etc. are made and these are relevant to the people.

8. Active interest in the Territory's political situation is high at the moment due to the forth-coming House of Assembly elections. The main topic is not so much that a new election is taking place in the new year, but that the members elected by them are facing decisions that will reshape the Territory politically, economically and social future. The main decision to be made is the setting of a time on Self-Government and when this was introduced into discussions at the villages, it provoked a great deal of questions and statements. There was mention in many villages of a referendum to decide the time that Papua New Guinea should receive Self-Government. This line of thought is in the writer's opinion, brought about by the villagers lack of confidence and faith in the House of Assembly Members for this District. This faith could be easily restored by visits from the members Mr. Daniel Bokap and Mr. Wally Lussick, but at the present moment the people feel their voices are not heard and a referendum on Self-Government would be a means of expressing their views on this important subject.

9. Mr. Daniel Bokap is the major offender in this regard, and real hostility was expressed to the patrol because of his non-visits. Mr. Wally Lussick is more respected as a person in the area and because of his association with the TKA has voting support from these villages.

10. No doubt a meeting will be held in the TIGAK AREA before the 72 elections by candidates for the House of Assembly, and these should be well attended and lively meetings judging by the interest and comments expressed to the patrol. The villagers want to meet these candidates and hear their views and policies.

11. No candidates presented themselves to the patrol, although PETER TAPURAL, vice president of the TIKANA COUNCIL indicated that he considered standing but considered the step from Local Government to National Government too great a jump and beyond his capabilities. The election fee of $100 has certainly dampened a few likely candidates in the 1972 elections, and certainly has had its desired effect in making these villagers consider the support they would receive and ultimately consider the changes of being worthy of a seat in the House of Assembly.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

12. The TIKANA LOCAL GOVERNMENT has been in operation in ~~the~~ TIGAK since 1957. The present councillors for the 5 wards in the TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION are -

Council President	-	Tevita Leri
Vice-President	-	Peter Tapural
Members	-	Sokut Kak
		(Noah) Silakot Mogang
		Larung Watmatai.

13. The general attitude towards Local Government in the area has reached a state of acceptance, but not support. The people have had Council projects for which they pay taxes, and if a project is in progress in their village, then they feel the Council is doing its job. This materialistic gauge on the Council is seen in the TIGAK islands where the council has built a water tank in every village. The Council in the peoples' eyes has fulfilled its functions in the area by providing these water tanks and that there is nothing left for it ~~x~~ to do.

13 cont'd.

There were the standard complaints about the tax being too high and the Councillors not visiting them and doing their jobs in the villages. Complaints were especially high on the West Coast in this regard where the committee for Bagatere, Dagun Pasingan suggested that Councillors be paid according to reports submitted by each village committee in the ward stating visits and meetings made by the Councillors.

14. The TIGAK EAST COAST is fortunate in having Tevita Leri and Peter Tapural as their representatives to the TIKANA COUNCIL. These two men were elected President and Vice-President respectively and this indicates the esteem these two men are held by the other Councillors. Support was found for the TIKANA COUNCIL on the East Coast and this is in no small way due to the presence of Councillor Peter and Tevita in the area. Both are very pro-Administration and Council, and due to their experience and position on the Council virtually run it as a two man unit. The other three Councillors are newly elected and of these SOKUT KAK from Bangatan is on the Council Tax Review Committee.

POLITICAL EDUCATION

15. Mr. Cowper and myself conducted discussions and talks on Political Education after the conclusion of the census in each village. The patrol was so arranged that political education material on the subjects of Elections, Government, Political Parties, Administrator's Executive Council, Self-Government and the 1972 House of Assembly elections, was distributed in most cases the day before the census. This arrangement was aimed at giving the villagers adequate time to read and comprehend the material, so points that weren't clear to them could be asked of the patrol. This was a success judging by the interest shown and there was no lack of questions at each meeting.

16. Informal discussions were usually held at night and many interesting discussions were held. The villagers seem more relaxed in these less informal gatherings and more willing to express their desires or fears on subjects.

17. The patrol was repeatedly asked about the showing of slides of the Districts of Papua New Guinea on the TIGAK WEST COAST. A number of villagers from the West Coast were on DJAUL ISLAND when the slides were shown there and word quickly spread. Unfortunately, this patrol was unable to secure the projector and slides for this patrol, but the value of this type of political education can't be expressed too highly as it offers both entertainment as well as an insight into the life of other districts of Papua New Guinea.

ECONOMIC

1. The major source of income for the people in the TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION is from copra. This is supplemented on the East Coast by cocoa and market gardening and in the islands by fishing and catching sea food. The villagers then have their gardens of sweet potatoes, paw-paws, taro, tapioc, sugar cane, tomatoes, cabbage, beans, sago, bananas etc., to provide their staple diet. Protein is provided by fish, pig and poultry.
(For further details see heading "M" of the AREA STUDY).

INDIGENOUS ENTERPRISES AND SOCIETIES

2. In the Tigak Census Division there are two native societies active, a Savings and Loan Society at OMO and the NEW IRELAND NATIVE SOCIETY ASSOCIATION situated in KAVIENG.

3/ The Savings and Loan Society known as MALULA has 30 members of whom most are women. It is under the Reserve Bank control and managed by Epil Tito from OMO who formerly was employed by the Reserve Bank in Rabaul. Membership is $15 and at present the society has a credit balance of $123 with loans of $363.50.

4. NINSA is active on the Tigak West Coast. The main function it serves now is the collecting of copra by its work boat, although before it operated a Trade store in the area. The Chairman of NINSA on the West Coast is KONGORAO MAKIS from KABIEN.

5. Indigenous businessmen in the area are in an interesting stage of development. Daniel Marakoma from KABLEMAN has cleared 60 acres of land and received five heifers all in calf. He has received a loan from the development Bank and is receiving constant supervision from the Agriculture personnel in KAVIENG. This venture has created a great deal of interest amongst the people of the area and with the small ABATTOIR planned for KAVIENG should be quite profitable business for Daniel and encourage others to start in the industry.
KUANG WARIS has received a loan from the Development Bank for the purchase of an outboard motor aluminium dinghy and fishing net and has paid off the loans for each item. He has made quite a success of catching fish and selling his catch to the fisheries Department in KAVIENG and now he would like to operate a Trade Store at his village ENUK.

LAND

6. The East Coast section of the TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION in the main is very well off for land. The villages of BAGAIL, MONGOL, OMO and KULANGIT are in a less fortunate position in this sector as the KAVIENG TOWNSHIP has taken a large percentage of their land and with its accepted growth will continue to spread over ground belonging to these villages. On the other end of the scale in the Tigak East Coast is the great expanses of land that will be opened up in the Putput area when the timber from the KAUT TIMBER LEASE is cleared.

7. The KAUT TIMBER LEASE xxx will also affect the West Coast of the TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION with huge areas of land becoming available once the area in the timber lease is cleared. This, coupled with completion of the KAPSU-BAGATERE ROAD will mean an opening up of this area and a great economic boost to all the villages on the West Coast.

8. The TIGAK ISLANDS are very unfortunate in the amount of land available to them and what's more the islanders feel unfortunate in this regard. They are expressing this and claiming that land must be found. Plantations in the islands therefore are keenly sort by the villagers as the land is cleared, and coconuts are planted. The patrol encountered claims for the following plantations: the villagers of Butei are demanding Bangatang Plantation; the villagers of Nusailas are after sections of Mane Plantation as well as all land not included on the plantation on the island, this land is owned by the villagers of Enuk; the villagers of Enuk are claiming Enuk and Mane Plantations; and the villagers of Kiton which are in the process of resettling on Selapiu Island are interested in Selapiu Plantation.

KAVIENG MARKET

9. The present site of the KAVIENG market is under review at the present moment with the TIKANA COUNCIL wishing to relocate the market in Court House Road on an approximate 10 acre block opposite the Police Barracks.

10. The present site in NUSA PARADE of the market is a Harbour Foreshore Reserve and the Council is unable to fence the area in order to levy a fee on usage of the market area by villagers selling goods.

11. Another problem with the present site is that its too small an area to accommodate the number of people who use the market; these people spill out onto the roadway.

12. With the road full of people congestion follows when vehicles try to get through, and the risk is always present of a serious accident occuring i.e. a truck failing to stop or a small child being left on the opposite side of the road to his mother, runs to her in the path of a vehicle.

13. The Council have applied for a lease on the ground and submitted an architect's plans for the new market to the appropriate authorities for approval. Included in the new market area are plans to build a small shopping centre of three adjoining shops to be leased by the Council.

NON-INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT

14. There are eleven non-indigenous plantations in the area which produce mainly copra with a small amount of cocoa. They are KAUT, owned by R. Reuter managed by J. Pearson,
KABIEN owned and managed by J. Tahija.
BOUDISSON owned by W. Meehan, managed by W. Hastie,
LEMINGAN, KASELOK and PATIO owned by Peter Saunders,
MANE owned by H.Croydon, managed by J. Copeland,
SELAPIU owned by C.P.L. managed by E. Lawder,
BANGATAN and PANAPAI owned by Burns Philp, managed by J. Mahoney and D. Powell respectively, and
ENUK owned by H. Croydon and W. Meehan, managed by J. Birch.

FISHING ACTIVITIES - NON INDIGENOUS

15. The Japanese Company Gollen Kyokuyo (Nuigini) Pty. Ltd., is operating out of KAVIENG, fishing the waters of New Ireland, to supply the Japanese market with fish.

16. The Company's figures in tonnage shipped to Japan are as follows:

Beginning of operation	MARCH 1970	311 tons	Frozen	TUNA
	APRIL 1970	348 tons	"	"
	MAY 1970	372 tons	"	"
	JUNE 1970	437 tons	"	"
	JULY 1970	479 tons	"	"
	AUGUST 1970	112 tons	"	"
	SEPTEMBER 1970	-		
	OCTOBER 1970	-		
	NOVEMBER 1970	145 tons	"	"
	DECEMBER 1970	224 tons	"	"
	JANUARY 1971	338 tons	"	"
	FEBRUARY 1971	396 tons	"	"
	MARCH 1971	458 tons	"	"
	APRIL 1971	368 tons	"	"
	MAY 1971	651 tons	"	"
	JUNE 1971	224 tons	"	"
	JULY 1971	75 tons	"	"
	AUGUST 1971	352 tons	"	"
	SEPTEMBER 1971	535 tons	"	"
	OCTOBER 1971	528 tons	"	"
	NOVEMBER 1971	413 tons	"	"
		6,766 tons	of Frozen	TUNA

The Fishing Factory is situated at Nago, has smoked 400 tons of fish and has another 20 ton of smoked fish awaiting shipment to Japan.

17. The patrol to the Tigak islands afforded the chance to observe the impact the Japanese fishing operations within the area have had on the villagers and to gauge their reactions.

18. Contact is being made between the Japanese and the local villagers when the Japanese come to the villages to buy or barter fresh vegetables and fruit. The villagers are also trading shells for beer, tobacco, and money and also, in big demand by the visitors are turtles.

19. The villagers are quite willing to trade with the Japanese fishermen and this is achieved by a form of sign language between the natives on the boats with the Japanese, the local villagers and the Japanese.

20. The Japanese were observed at Upuos and Enang, and they were quite well behaved while in the village, the villagers for their part accepted the visit as routine; those who wished to trade did so, while the rest continued as normal. A few of the elderly islanders still found it hard to accept that the Japanese had returned to the District, memories of the 1939-45 conflict still lingers in their minds.

21. An interesting side-line to the Japanese factory at NAGO is the supply of mangrove trees from Boudisson Plantation managed by W. Hastie. The mangroves it seems burn at just the right rate and generate the right amount of heat for the process of smoking the fish. Mr. Hastie has to supply two work boat loads a day to keep the plant supplied with fuel.

22. At Upuos Mr. Cowper and myself interviewed Mr. Graham Morris and inspected the small factory he has built to operate his fishing enterprise.

23. He buys the fish from the local villagers at 6c a lb. then processes the fish at his factory; the filletted fish is wrapped in plastic then stored in a refrigerator unit for shipment to KAVIENG. Graham operates a store in KAVIENG, which is run by two European partners, who also sell in the shop, native artifacts and shells. Graham, in the new year also has plans to operate a fish and chips section in the shop, plus the installation of a 5 ton capacity refrigeration unit at Upuos (the present unit capacity is 1½ tons).

24. The aim of Mr. Morris is that eventually the factory at Upuos is to be taken over by the villagers there and he buys the fish from the factory for sale in KAVIENG and the Territory. At present the factory section of the business he has made a profit of $100 since its inception 3 months ago. This is calculated thus - fish is bought by the factory at 6 cents a lb, processed, then purchased by Mr. Morris at 10 cents a lb. filletted and shipped to KAVIENG for sale at 25 cents a lb.

25. This profit of " cents a lb. in the factory section pays for the operation of the factory, e.g. wages for 3 fulltime factory workers (locals), part-time labour, and fuel for the refrigerator unit. Mr. Morris is married to a local girl and runs a successful trade store on Upuos.

26. The attitude towards Mr. Morris by the local villagers on Upuos was in the beginning very friendly, but since the trade store operated by Graham has put the T.I.A. trade store out of business, hostilities with certain TIA members have arisen, resulting in a claim that the land on which Mr. Morris has his factory is not his.

27. The majority of the villagers though appreciate Mr. Morris's work in the area but a few complained that the price of 6c a lb. for fish was too low.

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

29. In our discussions with Mr. Morris the subject of the Japanese fishing operations in the area were discussed. The following report was related to the patrol - the Japanese are catching bait on the villagers reefs without permission, contrary to the laws of the Territory. This bait, is taken alive. The bait is then transported in "catcher boats" to where the tuna or schools of fish are located on radar and deposited overboard.

30. The tiny bait fish are out of their element in the deep water and stay close to the hull of the ship for protection. The larger fish when they begin to feed on the bait are caught by the use of a flexible bamboo pole, line and bare hook.

31. At night any type of fish is usable as bait as the fish are kept close to the hull of the boat by the use of a powerful search light, the light attracts the fish.

32. Reported also was attacks by sharks on the Japanese fishermen. Attacks are occuring in two ways, according to Mr. Morris. Firstly, the fishermen working on the reefs are catching the bait on foot, then staking their catch and moving on around the reef to repeat the process. Upon returning to collect the catch on occasions more than the bait has been waiting. Secondly, the sharks are being attracted into the Kavieng Harbour area after the remains of the fish processes on the Japanese boats which are dumped overboard. The Japanese are catching the sharks from the side of their boats and in one instance, in their attempts to land the shark with the aid of grappling hooks, one poor individual has been pulled overboard.

33. One victim was reported to have been washed up at Bangatan island enclosed in a canvas sack with weights, the villagers removed the canvas sack then cast the mangled body back into the sea.

34. On returning to KAVIENG I visited the representative for the Gollen Kyokuyo Company, Mr. C. Shiakawa for statistics for this report and enquired into (A) the catching of bait on village reefs without permission, and (B) the report on Japanese fishermen being attacked by sharks. He stated that both reports were untrue.

KAUT TIMBER LEASE

35. In the TIGAK Census Division the villages involved in the timber purchase were -

KAUT	9,090 acres	$5,125 received
BAGATERE	6,567 acres	$3,722 received
PUTPUT	7,092 acres	$4,019 received
TOME	9,137 acres	$5,178 received.

36. The total amount paid to all villagers involved in the lease (including those villages in the KARA CENSUS DIVISION was $24,751. The present situation with the lease is that no development has taken place, i.e. no timber company has as yet begun to fell trees. The villagers in Putput area on the East Coast are very disappointed by this lack of activity on the timber lease.

37. Mr. W. Lussick, M.H.A. held a meeting concerning the lease at Ngavalus on the 2nd December to tell of new developments in the lease. The meeting was concerned with the following as told to the patrol by Mr. J. Copeland of Mane Plantation who was present at the meeting and who has a vital interest in the timber lease.

38. A company set up by Mr. Copeland in conjunction with the TKA has applied for the lease to remove the timber on the KAUT TIMBER LEASE. The arrangement is the TKA will be responsible for the felling of timber or one third of the area, while Mr. Copeland's company will work the rest.

39. They have submitted the contract to Moresby for approval with two major proviso -

(a) instead of $10,000 security they wish only $5,000 be deposited with the Administration so they can have more working capital to develop the lease.

(b) The road which is to be constructed by the timber company be changed from the original concept of so many feet of road way to be constructed a day to one where the road is governed by the progress of the clearing of the land by the company.

TKA interest in this new venture seems to stem from Mr. Lussick's efforts to have the TKA involved in every stage of the timber lease. The TKA plan to establish a saw-mill separate to that which will be constructed by Mr. Copeland and his company. They hope to sell the timber locally at cheap prices while Mr. Copeland plans to export the timber to Japan.

40. The position on the West Coast is that no real concern was expressed to the patrol except by the committee for Bagatere DAGUN PASINGAN about the non-development of the timber lease. An interesting development about the payment of money for the timber lease occured at Lokono where two reputed representatives of the village, Mataluan TALO and Gamala KEPANGUA claimed that the people of Lokono haven't as yet received money for the timber lease. Confusion has arisen it seems from the fact that originally a small section of land belonging to Lokono was surveyed with the intension of this land being included in the lease. Due to the villagers own objections this section of land was omitted, so in actual fact no ground belonging to Lokono village is under the KAUT TIMBER LEASE.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

1. Educational facilities in this census division are good. They are provided by the Administration and the United Church.

2. The Administration operates Utu High School and Maiom Primary "T" School. The United Church operates the following Primary "T" Schools - Liga, Kaselok, Nonowaul and Iur.

3. All schools visited appear to be functioning well with active Parents and Citizens Associations and Boards of Management.

4. Developments in the education field since Mr. Wallensky's Situation Report No. 5 of 1970/71 have been -
LIGA, the Mission Boarding School on the East Coast Road is to close in 2 years, i.e. as soon as the present enrollment of students have finished Standard 6. The policy of the United Church authorities in this regard is to bring their schools at Primary level back into the village situation. Boarding schools at Primary level, are proving that the children cannot adopt to a life away from the village and family.

5. NUSALAWA Primary "T" School, which served the villages of Enang, Upuos, and Bangatan, has been closed. The people have only themselves to blame for this situation and most of the villagers realise this. Assurances were given that if the school is reopened support will be forthcoming in the numbers of children attending the school and the help given to maintain the school buildings and the teachers' house. A school is definitely needed in this area but the people will be fortunate indeed to have it reopened considering their lack of effort when they had the school.

6. Finally the United Church Mission at KABIEN has been re-located opposite BOUDISSON Plantation on the mainland and is now called IUR Primary School.

HEALTH

7. TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION has adequate health facilities in the area for the present population. Three Council Aid Posts are in the area; KASELOK on the EAST COAST, NONOWAUL in the TIGAK ISLANDS and KABIEN on the WEST COAST. KAVIENG HOSPITAL handles the more serious enquiries or ills and regular infant welfare patrols visit the area.

8. The general standard of health is high in the area, this is indicated by the very low neo natal rate in the community of the 72 babies born between the last census and this one there were only 3 deaths.

LAW AND ORDER

9. No matters of a serious nature were brought to the attention of the patrol. A few minor non-payment of debts were reported to the patrol and these were investigated.

MISSION

10. Mission activity in the Census Division is almost exclusive to the United Church Mission. There are four United Church Primary Schools within the TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION. Church services are well attended on Sunday.

11. The TIGAK Islands and West Coast have had no communication or visits from other missions or sects. East Coast TIGAK position is different in that the main centre of New Ireland KAVIENG is located in the area and the different missions and sects have there headquarters in KAVIENG.

12. The Jehovah Witnesses are quite active in visiting the villages in and around KAVIENG but have met with little result. A small booklet printed by the Christian Literature Crusade "Jehova Witness i tok wanem na baibel i lamin yumi Wanem" appendix I1is currently being cirulated in the villages warning of the Jehovah Witnesses and their teachings. The Jehovah Witnesses are also very active on market days in KAVIENG where representatives literally pounce on anyone who will talk to them. They also sell magazines "AWAKE" and "WASTAUA" at 5 cents each (Appendix I 2 and I 3) and needless to say they have plenty of stock on hand.

PATROL REPORT 4B of 1971/72

22

AMENDED AREA STUDY OF THE TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION

(A) INTRODUCTION

(1) The area study contained within this report is an updating of Mr. J.I. Abernathy's Area Study contained in his Patrol Report No. 10 of 1969/70.

(2) Mr. A. Wallensky's Report No. 5 of 1970/71 had no Area Study.

(B) POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(3) Attached is a copy of the 1971/72 Village Population Register -
Appendix A

(4) There were 72 births and 20 deaths within the TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION in 8 months as compared to 50 births and 17 deaths within a period of 11 months as reported in the Village Population Register in Mr. A. Wallensky's Patrol Report No. 5 of 1970/71.

(5) As reported in Mr. J.I. Abernethy's report No. 10 of 1970/71

(C) SOCIAL GROUPS

(6) The main social groups in the area are the matrilineal clans, the other groups mentioned by Mr. Abernethy, the P & C Organisation and the Women's Club or Women's Fellowship societies are very minor groups indeed.

(7) All other information contained under this heading in Mr. Abernethy's report remained unchanged except for the further development of the closing down of both United Church Mission Schools at NUSALAWA and KULINUS Islands. The lack of help by the villagers in repairs to the schools and teachers' houses plus the poor attendance record of the pupils from both schools resulted in the Education Department closing both schools with the approval of the United Church authorities.

(8) A study of the TIGAK language is at present being undertaken by a linguist Mr. Clive Beaumont and his wife Daisy. They have been working in the TIGAK EAST COAST AREA for a total period of 2 years and with the help of William Ngisa, a blind man from KABLEMAN have had a collection of Bible stories printed in booklet form selling in KAVIENG. At present Mr. Beaumont is involved in converting the Gospel of Mark into the TIGAK language. Mr. Beaumont is hopeful of receiving a doctorate for his study of the TIGAK language.

(D) LEADERSHIP

(9) Please refer to Appendix B for a dossier on the new Councillors for the TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION.

(10) Election statistics for the TIKANA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL elections held in September are shown in Appendix C.

(11) Of the information contained in Mr. Abernethy's Report 10 of 1969/70 on the various individuals additional information is offered on the following -

(12) DAVID WOMES SALAKAN - Ex-councillor from Enang. Complaints were expressed to the patrol concerning a patrol conducted by DAVID SALAKAN throughout the Islands area seeking new membership to the T.I.A. It appears that a few villagers have given their money for membership to Mr. Salakan but the money has failed to reach the TIA and no membership has been forthcoming. ANIS MISA from Butei first brought the matter to the patrols attention, and he has threatened court action against David Salakan if the money isn't returned. Mr. Cowper and myself discussed the matter with Sioti Garame, board member of the T.I.A. from NONOWAUL Island, and he confirmed that Salakan is causing the TIA trouble and that potential members are being discouraged by his activities. Yamelek Lukau, United Church Mission pastor from Upuos also complained too about David Salakan having outstanding loans from the Women's Fellowship from Upuos of $20 and from the Pastor's sister of $10.

(13) David Salakan is blamed for the closure of the United Church school at NUSALAWA in not using his influence as Councillor for the ward in keeping the school open.

(14) ISSAC MOTLI ex-councillor from Lokono Village didn't stand for the recent council elections as he was in Rabaul at the time doing a 6 months teaching course with the United Church. He is well liked amongst the people of Lokono and KABIEN and respected, if not liked at KAUT and Bagatere. Issac is a loss to the TIKANA Council and to his ward as he is a councillor of high standing, intelligent and brings respect to the position of councillor. In his ward I wish I could report the same for the present Councillor Larung Watmatai.

(15) Sioti Garame - ex-councillor from Nonowaul village stood for re-election to the TIKANA Council but was soundly defeated receiving only 4 votes. At present he is trying to take court action against the Council for his hiring of mons to transport himself to KAVIENG for council meetings - $40 in all. I feel this is indicative of the man, after personal gain and position, in short a big head.

(16) Men who impress the writer as leaders or future leaders were

YAMELEK LUKAU - United Church Pastor from Upuos who is campaigning strongly for the reopening of the school at NUSALAWA is a well educated young man whose opinion is respected amongst the villagers of Upuos.

DAGUN PASINGAN - committee for Bagatere. He is very outspoken concerning the non-development of the KAUT TIMBER LEASE (the only such person encountered on the west coast who expressed such views).

(16) cont'd.
Seen Mr. Lussik concerning this matter. Member of the PIR since 1962 and a non-member of the TKA.

TAMBUI BALA - 26 - stood for the council elections, spent 2½ years in the PIR including 2 months at ASOPA in Sydney with the army. He is the leader in the villagers claims for more land for the people of Butei as discussed under my heading LAND in the Situation Report.

(17) For a list of the various committees please see Appendix D.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE

(18) As stated in Mr. J.I. Abernethy's Area Study contained within his report Number 10 of 1969/70.

(F) LITERACY

(19) See Appendix E for Mission and Government Schools in the area.

(20) One student TASIPUL LUAKAS from Enang is at present studying at a BRISBANE HIGH SCHOOL in Australia. NORRIS TIVAPATAI from Upuos and Watlengai LUAKAS from Enang are at present studying at the University of Papua New Guinea in Port Moresby.

(21) See Appendix F for a list of the Radios in each village.

(G) (g) Standard of Living.

(22) Unchanged.

(H) MISSIONS

(23) Mission activity in the area is almost exclusive to United Church. Primary schools in the area except for MAIOM which is Government controlled are run and staffed by the United Church. The Mission is very strongly implanted in the area, churches are found in every village, and Women's Fellowships are active within the different villages although they are not well organised.
No major inroads have been made by the other missions based in KAVIENG as yet in the TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION. The missions situated in KAVIENG are:

United Church
Catholic Mission
Seventh Day Adventist Mission
Jehovah Witnesses
Four Gospel Movement

(I) NON INDIGENES

(24) Information concerning this topic is under the heading NON INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT in my Situation Report. At present nine TIGAK villagers are employed by the various plantations within the area. Seven locals are working for the Japanese at NARGO Island assisting in the manual work of running the Fish Factory.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS

(25) (a) The EAST COAST ROAD is the main operational road in the TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION. It links KAVIENG with Namatanai, a distance of 164 miles. The road is under constant repair by the Public Works Department and the actual road is in the process of being straightened at the moment. The feeder roads connecting the villages of Mongol, Kulangit and Omo are in very bad need of repair.

(26) The KAPSU, Bagatere Road is believed to be half way to completion, and should on completion open up the West Coast for future road development.

(27) The SEA and AIR reports under this heading in Mr. Abernethy's report remain unchanged.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

As stated in Mr. Abernethy's Report No. 10 of 1969/70.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

These three sections are discussed fully in my Situation Report within this Report.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

Please refer to Appendix G for statistics on Economic crops within the area. Please note these are 1970 figures.

Copra is the main economic crop. Cocoa and especially Coffee are minor cash crops in comparison. The present situation with the low and continuing fluctuating prices in both copra and cocoa is that many of the villagers have stopped production and are falling back on their market gardens to feed them and selling vegetables or fish in KAVIENG to provide an income.
The price of copra dropped to $7 a bag during the patrol but recovered to $8.30 a bag at the end of the patrol. Copra is still the villagers main money earner and concern was expressed to the patrol about the low price being paid. This was a major complaint in the TIGAK islands where only Upuos villagers are Members of the New Ireland Native Society Association which offers reasonable transport charges for shipment of copra into KAVIENG. 60 cents a bag.
The Chinese prices for shipment to KAVIENG of a bag of copra are as high as $1.60, thus leaving very little profit for the villager for the amount of work in producing bags of copra.

Estimated income from Copra as from the 1970 figures (latest available) 450 tons of copra at an average of $8.50 a bag, and taking 14 bags a ton, $50, 475 was earned through the sale of copra to the C.M.B.

Cocoa is almost totally confined to the East coast in the TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION where 1970 figures reveal 11.3 tons of wet beans were produced. A lb. of wet beans is on the average worth 5 cents therefore total value of the crop was approx. $1260. The price of wext beans was as low as 2c to 3c a lb. while the patrol was on the east coast.

(M) Cont'd.

The fishing industry is really starting to play a major role in the villager's life and the District economy as can be seen in the KAVIENG FISHERIES DEPARTMENT production figures for 1970/71.

Whole fish	108,774 lbs
Crab	510 lbs
Shark	461 lbs
Mackeral	3,154 lbs
Crayfish	1,078 lbs
and Dugong	803 lbs

Buying prices: All fish (gutted, gilled, heads on) 10c a lb.

Selling prices: All whole fish (gutted, gilled, heads on) 15c a lb.

1st grade Fillets e.g. Spanish Mackeral, Emperors, Cods and Trouts 35c a lb.

Mixed Fillets	30c per lb.
Fish wings	10c per lb.
Fish heads	5c per lb
Shark	7c per lb
Dugong	7c per lb
Turtle	7c per lb
Shark Fillets	12c per lb
Cray Tails	$1.20 per lb
Crabs	20c per lb
Whole Crayfish	30c per lb
Spanish Cutlets	30c per lb

Ice is sold by the lb. - 1 cent to local fishermen
- 2 cents to businessmen.

The fish is either sold locally or shipped to Rabaul. These figures are not solely for the TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION but this area would in the writer's estimation provide more than ¾ of these production figures.
Total income for the villagers from this section of the Fishing industry is approx. $11,700.

Graham MORRIS who runs the fishing factory at Upuos, production figures are not available but this also provides income of a substantial nature to the people who work full-time and part-time supplying fish to his factory.

The KAVIENG MARKET has already been discussed in detail in my Situation Report. Mr. Abernethy's estimated figure of approximately $5,000 earnings from the selling of vegetables, shells and fish is very hard to guage. I think it would be safe to say the income from the market especially for the villagers around KAVIENG is substantial and the market also provides the villager with a cheap means of obtaining food if needed.

The writer estimates the average male adult in the TIGAK AREA to have an average wage of $20 a month. This is based on the figures under this heading my observations and talks with the villagers of this Census Division.

(M) Cont'd.

Two outstanding entrepreneurs present themselves to the patrol in two different fields -

Daniel Marakoma from Kableman has commenced a cattle project at KABLEMAN, and KUANG WARISEI from Enuk with his outboard motor and fishing set up has reaped handsome pfofits. Both Daniel and Kuang have been discussed in my Situation Report.

Please refer to Appendix H for Development Bank Loans in the TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

As stated in Mr. Abernethy's report, copra production and the local fishing industry are the financial back bone of the villagers in the TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION. Market gardening is expanding and with the advent of the new market site in Kavieng this should further boost this industry. Cocoa is found almost entirely on the East Coast and with the adequate arable land in this area increased production in this sector can be expected as with the copra industry.

The timber industry and the extent this will play in the economy once underway can't be underestimated both in the production of timber and the usage that can be made of the cleared land. This will greatly benefit the villages included in this timber lease and the district.

Cattle projects are being encouraged in New Ireland District and if they are successful this industry will play an important part in the future ecocomy of the District.

Tourism, the big money winner this has proven to countries who cater for the traveller, is a definite industry that could be developed in this Census Division. First class accommodation is the only major obstacle effecting this industry getting off the ground as the writer feels that services will develop from the major source of a tourist hotel

(O) ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

These services and facilities contained under this heading are located in KAVIENG TOWNSHIP.

For your information, comments, and onforwarding please.

Peter White

P.M. WHITE
Assistant Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX B

16

PARTICULARS OF THE COUNCILLORS
TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION

WARD 1

Name: Sokut KAK
Age: 48 years
Village: Bangatan
Marital Status: Married with 5 children
Education: Attended Ranmelek United Church Mission school before war. No other education.
Occupation: Local Preacher
P & C Chairman - Nusalawa.
Conviction: Nil
Religion: United Church.

WARD 2

Name: Noah SILAKOT MANGANG
Age: approx. 55 years.
Village : Nusailas Island.
Marital Status: Married with 2 children.
Education: 1½ years at Nusailas village school.
Occupation: Former Luluai before the war and after the war he became a Tultul until 1957 when he was elected as a Councillor for 6 years. After being a Councillor he was appointed to the Demarcation Committee.
Convictions: Nil
Religion: United Church.

WARD 3

Name: LARUNG WATMATAI
Age: 30 years.
Village: Kaut
Marital Statis: Married with 1 child.
Education: Mission educated.
Occupation: Planter
Former Council Ward Committee.
Convictions: Nil
Religion: United Church.

15

WARD 8

Name: Peter Tapural
Age: 35 years.
Village: Kulangit.
Marital Status: Married with 1 child.
Education: 1948 he completed Standard 5 at Utu High School.
Occupation: Former Councillor and Vice President.
1965-1968 he was elected President for the council and from then until now has been elected Vice-Chairman. He is also a member of the Finance Committee. Is a member of District Advisory Committee and also on the committee for Town Advisory Council. Committee for NICOSSA.
Port folio member for D.A.S.F. Member for Land Board.
Convictions: Convicted for Drunkeness.
Religion: United Church.

WARD 9

Name: TEVITA LERI
Age: 40 years.
Village: Kaselok.
Education: Local Mission - Education to Standard 3, speaks Pidgin.
Occupation: Former Councillor and is a member of UPS.
A former Transport driver with the Administration for 14 years at KAVIENG & PORT MORESBY. Terminated employment in 1963. Building contractor with the Council. Board of Management for his Ward 9. Committee for N.I.D. Museum
Conviction: Convicted in 1970 for Drunkeness and Disorder.
Religion: United Church.

APPENDIX C

18

1971 COUNCIL ELECTIONS
TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION

WARD 1

	Name of Candidate	
(a) Enang	Sialis Vake (b)	Fourth Count:
(b) Upuos	Pangas Watkuang (c)	
(c) Tugalop	Sokut Kak (d)	Sokut Kak 40 votes
(d) Bangatan	Esau Fita (d)	Watong Masat 37 votes
	Sholanau Paul (b)	
	Salakan Wonanus (a)	
	Watong Macat (d)	

TOTAL VOTES 102.

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WARD 2

(a) Enuk	Silakot Mogang (b)	31	First Count:
(b) Nusailus	Cicti Garame (c)	4	
(c) Nonowaul	August Bangin (e)	4	
(d) Butei	Jambui Bala (d)	9	
(e) Kiton	Punan Sapang (a)	4	
	Olwer Watmalusan (c)	2	
	Samuel Bala (d)	7	

TOTAL VOTES 63.

- - - - -

WARD 3

(a) Kaut	Larung Watmatai (a)	Fourth Count:
(b) Kabien (1 & 2)	Matauanis Mambingit (a)	
(c) Bagatere	Boss Tatara (d)	Larung 27 votes
(d) Lokono	Denni Palmit (b)	Denni 18 votes
(e) Tome	Daikan Pasingan Lakek (c)	

TOTAL VOTES 53

- - - - -

WARD 8

(a) Nusalik	Peter Tapura (d)	89	First Count.
(b) Bagail	Tande Siposen (b)	7	
(c) Mongol	Daniel Ngissa (e)	10	
(d) Kulangit	John Kuam (b)	7	
(e) Omo	Kaias Vilogo (c)	10	
(f) Pabliang			

TOTAL VOTES 128.

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WARD 9

(a) Maiom	Lisom Tamesikai (d)	26	
(b) Panapai	Magilang Musman (c)	10	
(c) Kableman	Rendin Petames (d)	4	
(d) Kaselok	Paruga Beman (c)	1	
(e) Putput	Dokas Pilas (c)	-	
	Toli (Lase : PL)	-	
	Pangas Gnmana (d)	3	
	Kapilis Lamangau (e)	1	
	Tevita Leri (d)	94	First Count.
	Mageo Kavakan (d)	9	

TOTAL VOTES 157.

APPENDIX D

	Council Water Tanks.	Aid Post.	Ward Committee.	Age.	Council Ward.
TIGAK (EAST COST)					
BAGAIL	1	-	LESU-KARONG	46	8
KABLEMAN	1	-	MELAKAE LIKAS	33	9
KASEIOK	1	1	KATAI ANISIN	40	9
KULANGIT	1	-	TUNGAN KULAU	49	8
MAIOM	1	-	SIVIAUL TOVAE	47	9
MONGOL	1	-	KAIAS WILIGO	47	8
OMO	No	-	MARATIN KAESE	40	8
PABLIANG	Planned	-	PUMBAT RANGATAN	35	8
PANAPAI	1	-	KATAI ANISIN	40	9
PUTPUT	No	-	RENDIN GAMULE	41	9
TIGAK (ISLANDS)					
BANGATANG	2(one at Tugalep)	-	MALANGASI TAMESINGUI	31	1
BUTEI	1	-	TAMBUI BALA	26	2
ENANG	Damaged	-	WOSUP FALEK	51	1
ENUK	1	-	LAPANPUNAN SEPANG	33	2
KITON	In construction	-	AUGUST BANGIN	34	2
NONOWAUL	1	1	WAOLOS WATMALISAN	39	2
NUSAILAS	1	-	TONGI RUAKAI	26	2
NUSALIK	1	-	MOSOKA MATAGAUS	41	8
UPUOS	1	-	PUKAPAI MARALACUN	31	1
TIGAK (WEST COAST)					
BAGATERE	1	-	DAGUN PASINGAN	42	3
KABIEN	1	1	KONGORAO MAKIS	45	3
KAUT	1	-	EPEMAS MAMBIN	-	3
LOKONO	1	-	MATALUAN TALO	26	3
TOME	No	-	KOKUN LAPANLAWU	25	3

Total of Council Water Tanks = 19

Aid Posts = 3

KAVIENG PATROL REPORT No. 4B of 1971/72.

APPENDIX E

SCHOOLS IN THE TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION

GOVERNMENT

UTU HIGH SCHOOL

Form	1	80	Boys
	2	83	"
	3	45	"
	4	44	"
		252	

MAIOM PRIMARY "T" SCHOOL

St.	2	B 5	G 4	= 9	}	Teacher: Alice Aisoli
	3	B 10	G 3	= 13		
	4	B 9	G 1	= 10	}	Teacher: Eric Manggui
	5	B 4	G 1	= 5		
TOTAL		28	9	37		

MISSION

LIGA UNITED CHURCH MISSION SCHOOL PRIMARY "T"

St.	4	B 12	G 9	= 21	Teacher: Ilias Pulagis
	5	B 15	G 10	= 25	" June Lavinia
	6	B 13	G 11	= 24	" Gideon Tenaen
TOTAL		40	30	70	

KASELOK UNITED CHURCH MISSION SCHOOL PRIMARY "T"

St.	2	B 10	G 6	= 16	Teacher: Moau Lagupai
	3	B 10	G 9	= 19	" Eleson Lali
TOTAL		20	15	35	

NONOWAUL UNITED CHURCH MISSION SCHOOL PRIMARY "T"

St.	2	B 11	G 12	= 23	Teacher: Peter Pasingan
	3	B 11	G 9	= 20	" Dorthy Lgur
TOTAL		22	21	43	

IUR UNITED CHURCH MISSION SCHOOL PRIMARY "T"

St.	2	B 17	G 21	= 38	Teacher: Wurua Paspuk
	4	B 10	G 19	= 29	
TOTAL		27	40	67	

KAVIENG PATROL REPORT 4B of 1971/72

APPENDIX F

RADIO'S

TIGAK (EAST COAST)

Bagail	10
Kableman	10
Kaselok	10
Kulangit	20
Maiom	10
Mongol	3
Omo	6
Pabliang	7
Panapai	1
Putput	15

TIGAK (ISLANDS)

Bangatang	3
Butei	20
Enang	5
Enuk	12
Kiton	4
Nonowaul	6
Nusailas	8
Nusalik	3
Upuos	25

TIGAK (WEST COAST)

Bagatere	4
Kabien	10
Kaut	7
Lokono	6
Tome	4

TOTAL = 209

APPENDIX 9

COCONUTS

1. Unit used in Report : Trees		
2. Average planting density : 100 Tree/Acres		
3. Total crop as at June 30th, previous year (Palms)		198,450
Add		
4. New Plantings	+	4,600
5. Replantings & Replacements on existing area	+	1,400
6. Other increases, not otherwise accounted for	+	Nil
Sub-Total		204,450
Deduct		
7. Retirements, misses and losses	-	2,500
Sub-Total		201,950
Deduct		
8. Decreases not otherwise accounted for		Nil
9. Total crop as at end of current financial year		201,950
Deduct		
10. Trees of bearing age		170,300
11. Young trees not yet bearing		31,650

12. Total Production for the year : 425 tons

COFFEE ROBUSTA

1. United used in report : Trees		
2. Total crop as at June 30th, previous year		275
3. Retirements, misses and Losses (trees)	-	275

Total Production for the year : NIL

Remarks: The only two coffee gardens in the area have converted back to bush.

COCOA SOLE PLANTED June 1970 figures.

1. Unit used in report : Trees		
2. Average planting density : 340 Tree/Acres		
3. Total crop as at June 30th, previous year (trees)		18,000
Add		
4. New Plantings	+	1,023
5. Replantings & Replacements on existing area	+	NIL
6. Other increases not otherwise accounted for	+	NIL
Sub Total		19,023
Deduct		
7. Retirements, misses and losses	-	190
Sub Total		18,833
Deduct		
8. Decreases not otherwise accounted for	-	Nil

9

9. Total Crop as at the end of the current financial year		18,833
Deduct		
10. Trees of bearing age	-	14,500
11. Young trees not yet bearing		4,333

12. Total Production for the year : 10.5 tons

13. Estimated number of growers : 23.

COCOA INTERPLANTED

1. Unit used in report : Trees		
2. Average planting density : 250 trees/acres.		
3. Total crop as at June 30th, previous year (trees)		1,500
Add		
4. New plantings	+	200
5. Replanting & Replacements on existing area	+	NIL
6. Other increases not otherwise accounted for	+	NIL
Sub Total		1,700
Deduct		
7. Retirements, misses and losses	-	100
Sub Total		1,600
Deduct		
8. Decreases not other accounted for	-	Nil
9. Total crop as at the end of current financial year		1,600
Deduct		
10. Trees of bearing age	-	1,200
11. Young trees not yet bearing		400

12. Total Production for the year : .8 ton

13. Estimate number of growers : 5

* Cocoa is largely confined to the EAST COAST.

RUBBER

1. Unit used in report : Trees		
2. Total crop as at June 30th, previous year (trees)		1,000
3. New plantings	+	Nil
Deduct		
4. Retirements, misses and losses	-	300
Sub Total		700
Deduct		
5. Trees of bearing age		600
6. Young trees not yet bearing		100

7. Total production for the year : Nil tons

8. Estimated number of growers : 4

European planters only.

KAVIENG PATROL REPORT 4B of 1971/72 §

APPENDIX H

DEVELOPMENT BANK LOANS

TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION

DAVID TO UPUK - Nonowaul island.
$102 approved for fishing net and ice box.

EXON LARAVIN - Nonowaul
$500 to build a copra drier on Limenak Island. All materials purchased - carpenter working on drier now.

KUANG WARISEI - Enuk Island.
Loan for outboard.

KUMAINA SOPUEI - Kaselok.
Kumain took over repayments of loan of SARI TEVITA for copra drier. The drier has been operating for sometime.

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

PARIS AISOLI - Bagatere.
$500 for copra drier. All materials have been purchased and Paris has engaged a carpenter to build the drier. First repayment date may have to be altered if building doesn't commence soon.

ROBIN VAITAS & LOT PUNAU - Enuk.
This loan was for working capital to commence trading store. The loan is completed.

SARI TEVITA - Kaselok.
Loan for copra drier transferred to Kumaina Sopuei.

SALOMI NEMOLI - Bangatang - Outboard motor.

SINA MALMALIS - Omo.
$410 approved to plant 10 acres cocoa.
$197 has been drawn and work is progressing

- - - - -

The following have paid $10 Establishment Fee and are awaiting approval.

(2) FRANCIS KITAUN - Kavieng.
$675 establish a piggery on his block at Kop Kop. Application has been submitted to the Bank. It includes stock, building and initial feed requirements.

LAPAN KAUL PUTING - Kabien.
$500 for copra drier. The application has been submitted to the Bank for approval.

DANIEL MARAKOMA - Kableman.
Application for cattle project loan has been forwarded to the Bank for approval.

The following have had a preliminary investigation of their loan enquiries carried out, but have not yet come forward with $10.

WILLIAM of Kaselok, wants a loan to plant coconuts. William is blind and the loan will be in his wife's name: Rusmal Rosemary. Before proceeding with this one, a check is to be made with Aisoli Pangas, Rendin Petanus and Peter Pasingan regarding possible land dispute.

(2) ENUI KAM - Kiton Island.
Wants loan to plant 6 acres of coconuts.

3. REDIN PETAMES - Kaselok.
Wants loan to build copra drier.

SAMUEL BALE - Nonowaul Is.
Fishing venture. No R.D.O. supervisor required.

TEVITA LERI - Kaselok.
$305 to plant 5 acres cocoa and to buy fertilizer. $145 has been spent. Work has been slow as Tevita has had heavy commitments as a Councillor. He is now Council President. No money has been spent on fertilizer.

TIMOT TOGONIN - Upuos.
Fishing loan - Cancelled.

WALUM LAPEN BILENAT - Kableman.
Loan for copra drier. Drier completed.

MUNIS MAULAE - Nusalik.
$500 for copra drier. Munis cannot proceed with this loan until the rest of his clan are in agreement. If Munis does not report to Develcpment Bank Office in Kavieng before December to say they are ready to proceed, the loan will be cancelled.

SIO GURIS - Maiom.
$500 for copra drier. After this loan was approved it was found that Sio does not wish to build a new drier, but repair a disused drier belonging to the Council. This can be done with loan funds if the Council agrees to give Sio use of the drier. If not the loan will be cancelled.

JOHN PINRYAS - Butei Island.
Wants to plant 8 acres of coconuts - application is complete except for the $10 fee.

GAVMAN

Gavman em wanem Samting?

Gavman em i samting i stiaim o soim rot long olgeta man i stap insait long wanpela kantri, I gat tripela han bilong gavman long Papua New Guinea. Bikpela o numbawan han em Haus ov Asembli. Haus ov Asembli i save wokim ol lo na lukautim moni bilong kantri. Numbatu han em Administreta's Ekseketiv Kaunsil. Dispela han wantaim Publik Sevis i save lukautin ron bilong lo na bihainim ol tingting bilong Haus ov Asembli. Numbatri han em ol Kot. Ol Kot i wok long lukluk long ol lo na tingting long rot bilong yusim ol Lo long taim bilong kot.

Bilong wanem yumi gat gavman?

Sapos yumi nogat gavman baimbai i no gat lo na bai i nogat samting tu bilong lukim ol lo i wok gut. Wanem samting bai i kamap sapos yumi nogat rul o lo bilong lukautim sindaun bilong yumi?

Sapos i nogat lo ol man i no ken stap gut na hepi. Baimbai ol i fret nogut narapela man i pulim samting bilong ol. Baimbai i nogat rot bilong stretim ol liklik kros. Man bai i noken stap gut o pren wantaim man bilong narapela ples.

Ol rul na lo em bilong lukautim ol pipal na tok save long ol bai ol i mas sindaun gut.

Gavman bilong tumbuna.

Long taim bipo long taim ol waitman i no bin kamap, husat i save lukautim ol lo insait long ol viles. Yumi save bipo long taim bilong ol tumbuna ol man i stap wantaim olsem wanpela lain o insait long wanpela viles. Sampela taim i save gat fait namel long tupela lain. Olgeta viles o lain long Papua New Guinea i gat pasin o rul bilong ples. Dispela kain pasin i senis nabaut nabaut long ol ples. Long sampela hap i wok bilong ol bikman long sindaun na stretim ol kros na pait. Long sampela arapela hap i wok bilong wanpela man tasol long lukautim ol lo. Long taim bipo i gat liklik senis tasol long ol lo o pasin. Ol taim ol lapun i save tokim ol man long pasin o lo bilong bipo. Ol dispela man, bihain, ol i tokim ol yangpela man ol i mas bihainim dispela pasin. Ol lapun i save mekim wok bilong tripela han bilong gavman olsem i gat long Papua New Guinea tedei. Bipo, insait long ol ples ol bikman i wokim ol lo o pasin na i laikim olgeta man i mas bihainim. Sapos wanpela man i no bihainim dispela lo bai ol bikman yet ol i makim wanem kain mekim save bai ol i givim long dispela man.

Tedei yumi mas senisim sampela pasin bilong bipo. As bilong en long wanem na yumi gat planti kain man bilong planti ples i stap na wok wantaim yumi. Ol dispela nupela lo nau yumi stap long en, em gavman yet i mekim. Sapos yumi nogat bikpela gavman bai i gat planti trabel moa na bai yumi no inap long gohet gut na wokim gutpela sindaun.

Majoriti Rul.

Long taim bilong ol tumbuna sapos wanpela lain o viles i laik wokim wanpela nupela samting ol i save sindaun wantaim na kivung long dispela samting. Bihain bai olgeta i ken tok orait long dispela samting. Sampela taim bai toktok i save go long taim tru. Long taim bipo ol man i gat planti taim bilong toktok. Tasol ol i nogat planti nupela samting o tingting i kamap bai ol i ken toktok longen. Pasin insait long ol ples i senis liklik tasol.

Tedei i gat planti nupela samting i wok long kamap insait long Papua New Guinea. I gat planti nupela tingting bilong toktok long en. Yumi nogat taim bilong sindaun na toktok inap long olgeta man i tok orait long dispela samting. Tedei yumi mas tingting long wanem samting yumi mas wokim na yumi mas wokim kwiktaim. Sapos Majoriti, o moa long hap, long ol pipal i tingting i gutpela long wokim wanpela samting long wanpela rot orait yumi mas wokim dispela samting long dispela rot. Dispela pasin yumi save kolim Majoriti Rul

Taim ol i wokim lo insait long Haus ov Asembli moa long hap long olgeta memba i orait long en. I min olsem moa long hap long olgeta pipal i orait long dispela lo. Mi tok olsem long wanem ol man i tok orait long dispela lo insait long Haus ov Asembli yumi yet yumi bin makim ol. Long taim bilong eleksen yumi bin vot long wanem man yumi bin laikim. Kendidet i win i bin kisim Majoriti long ol vot. Olsem planti pipal i bin vot long em. Taim dispela man i sanap long Kaunsil o Haus ov Asembli em i toktok makim olgeta man i stap long hap bilong em. Ai ting yumi ken luk na save i mas gat Majoriti bilong ol man long makim memba na i mas gat Majoriti bilong ol memba long tok orait long nupela lo. Dispela pasin ol i save kolim MAJORITI RUL.

Rul ov Lo.

Sampela taim yumi save yumi no hamamas tumas long gavman long wanem gavman i no wokim sampela samting long hap bilong yumi. As bilong en em gavman i mas wokim pastaim wanem samting em i ting i moa gut bilong olgeta man insait long Papua New Guinea. Sampela taim i gat wanpela nupela lo na sampela long yumi no laikim. Ol i save mekim ol lo bilong yumi olgeta. Wanpela man i noken tingting long em tasol, em i mas tingting long ol arapela man i stap. Olgeta man i mas bihainim lo bilong kantri. Sapos yumi olgeta bihainim olgeta lo baimbai ol man i stap gut na hepi. Ol man i ken mekim wanem samting ol i laik tasol ol i noken brukim lo. Ol dispela man i brukim lo em ol i mekim so narapela man na putim rong i go antap long narapela man. Planti man em ol i save ol lo em bilong helpim ol man bai ol i sindaun gut. Bikos i save gat sampela kranki man i save brukim lo, wanem yumi mas gat polis na kot bilong lukautim yumi. Sapos olgeta man i stap gut na bihainim pasin olsem lo i tokim ol yumi ken tok olsem yumi olgeta i bihainim Rul ov Lo. Olsem yu ken lukluk na save Rul ov Lo i min olsem ol lo em bilong olgeta pipal. Majoriti bilong ol i bin tok orait long lo tasol Minoriti i mas bihainim tingting bilong Majoriti.

POLITICAL PATI EM WANEM SAMTING

Politikal Pati em i wanpela lain pipal ol i ting i gat gutpela tingting long rot bilong ronim o stiaim kantri. Ol Politikal Pati i wok long helpim sampela memba bilong Pati long kamap memba bilong Haus ov Asembli. Long wanem, taim sampela memba bilong Politikal Pati i kamap memba ol i ken tokaut long rot bilong stiaim gut o ronim kantri.

Klostu olget kantri long wold i gat Politikal Pati. Tedei long Papua New Guinea i gat samting olsem fopela pati i gat memba insait long Haus ov Assembli. Nem bilong dipela fopela i olsem:

PANGU PATI	PEOPLES PROGRESS PATI
UNITED PATI	NEW GUINEA NATIONAL PATI.

<u>Bilong wanem yumi gat planti Politikal Pati</u>?

Sapos wanpela lain pipal i no laikim tingting bilong wanpela Politikal Pati ol i ken statim wanpela nupela Politikal Pati. Dispela nupela Politikal Pati i ken gat narapela kain tingting long rot bilong ronim kantri.

Long Australia i gat tupela bikpela Politikal Pati na sampela liklik Politikal Pati. Wanpela, em i holim paua tedei em Liberal Kantri Pati. Dispela Pati em holim paua long wanem i gat Majoriti (antap long hap) long ol Memba long Haus ov Representitivs. Dispela Pati em i no wanpela Pati. Bipo, taim wanpela Pati i no bin gat Majoriti bilong ol Memba, tupela Pati Liberal Pati na Kantri Pati i bin bung na memba bilong tupela Pati i antap long hap. Lida bilong dispela Pati i gat Majoriti ol i save kolim Prain Minista. Dispela man i olsem nambawan man o lida bilong Australia.

Taim wanpela Politikal Pati i holim majoriti insait long Haus ov Assembli yumi ken luk na save dispela Pati inap long bosim olgeta wok insait long kantri.

<u>Politikal Pati - em i gutpela samting o nogat</u>?

Na mi putim sampela tok i bin stap long wanpela nius pepa ol i save kolim Wantok.

'Pati em i wanpela gutpela rot bilong stiaim gut gavman bilong yumi hia long New Guinea. Sapos i gat tupela tripela strongpela pati hia long New Guinea bai ol i ken hatim tru wok bilong gavman na wok i ken kamap gut. Pati i olsem ai na maus bilong ol memba bilong en. Sapos memba i gat wanpela gutpela aidia bilong helpim kantri bilong em, orait, dispela man i ken tokim ol hetman bilong pati bilong en, na lida wantaim ol i ken hatwok long skruim dispela aidia i go insait long ol wok gavman bilong yumi hia long New guinea bilong helpim sindaun bilong ol manmeri. Na tu sapos wanpela memba i lukim samting i no stret, em i ken ripot, long lida bilong pati na pati ken luksave long dispela samting na wok long stretim.

Pati i olsem ai na maus bilong yumi olgeta. Sapos wanpela man i aipas na mauspas bai em i ken nekim wanem samting? Nogat. Bai em i stap long han bilong olgeta arapela man. Sapos ol arapela man i marmari long em, orait, bai em i sindaun gut.

Tasol sapos ol arapela man i no save gut long em na ol i kros long em, bai dispela man i mekim wanem? Bai em i painim kaikai we? I no ken.

I wankain tu long yumi ol manmeri hia long New Guinea. Sapos yumi nogat politikal pati, sapos yumi nogat planti memba na strongpela hetman long politikat pati kantri bilong yumi i olsem wanpela man i aipas na mauspas wantaim. Yumi nogat tok, yumi nogat rot bilong autim aidia bilong yumi, yumi stap nating long han bilong gavman tasol. Sapos ol i laik helpim yumi orait yumi sindaun gut. Sapos i no laik, taronggu yumi maski bilong ol tasol.

Tasol sapos yumi gat tupela tripela strongpela politikal pati, orait yumi sindaun olsem strongpela man i was i stap long haus bilong em. I no gat wanpela man i ken bagarapim samting bilong em.'

* * * * * * *

Sampela samting i stap insait long dispela tok antap i no stret tumas. Na mi laik mekim liklik tok long dispela samting.

Dispela tok olsem ai na maus bilong yumi i pas sapos yumi nogat politikal pati i no tru tumas. Ai na maus bilong yumi insait long gavman em memba bilong Haus ov Assembli bilong hap bilong yumi. Sapos yumi nogat politikal Pati i orait, yumi gat Memba. Tasol mi no tok olsem politikal pati i no ken kamap. Nogat. Politikal Pati em i wanpela gutpela samting. Sapos wanpela politikal pati i gat planti memba insait long Haus ov Assembli dispela pati i ken mekim strong tok tru.

Wanpela wari tasol. Sapos yumi gat planti liklik pati ol dispela pati i no strong tumas. I luk olsem i sanap wanwan. Ai ting tupela tripela strongpela pati i gutpela.

YUMI joinim Politikal Pati o nogat?

Dispela samting bilong joinim pati i samting bilong wanwan. Sapos yu ting wanpela pati i wanpela gutpela pati na dispela pati i ken wok strong long helpin yu na kantri bilong yumi yu ken joinim sapos yu laik. Sapos, long tain bilong eleksen, yu no bin joinim wanpela pati tasol yu laik vot long wanpela man em memba bilong wanpela pati yu ken vot long em. Tasol yu mas tingting gut long pasin o tingting bilong pati bilong dispela man. Dispela samting long vot o joinim pati em samting bilong yu tasol.

Sapos yu laik kamap memba bilong wanpela politikal pati ai ting yu mas bain samting ol i save kolim membasip fi. Moni yu lusim long pati bilong membasip fi i go long strongim wok

bilong pati na sapos yu joinim wanpela pati i gutpela long wanem yu ken helpim dispela pati yu laikim.

Tingting i no stret.

Tingting bilong sampela man long wokkbilong politikal pati i no stret. Mi bin harim sampela man i tok olsem ol politikal pati em bilong tok aut long ol wok bilong gavman na tok olsem wok bilong gavman i no gutpela tumas. Dispela pasin em wok bilong politikal pati long sampela taim tasol bik wok bilong ol politikal pati em long trai long kisim paua. Sapos wanpela politikal i ken kisim majoriti (moa long hap) long ol memba insait long Haus ov Assembli dispela pati i ken kamap gavman. Ai ting yu gat save, husat i bosim Haus ov Assembli i olsem gavman. Sapos wanpela politikal pati i holim majoriti dispela pati i ken makim wanpela man bilong pati long kamap spika na ol i ken makim sampela arapela memba bilong holim ol wok bilong ol Ministerial Memba. Yumi olgeta save ol Ministerial Memba i wok long bosim ol Administreisen Dipatmen. Olgeta Publik Sevis i mas bihainim ol tok bilong ol Minista o Ministerial Memba. Ai ting yu ken luk na save sapos wanpela pati i holim majoriti orait dispela pati i holim paua bilong wokim olgeta samting insait long kantri bilong yumi. Long Australia dispela pati Liberal Kantri Pati i holim paua tedei. Wanem pati i holim paua insait long Papua New Guinea Tumora?

3

PUBLIK NOTIS

HAUS OV ASEMBLI ELEKSENS

1972

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NUPELA ROT BILONG HUSAT MANMERI I KEN VOT I TOK OLOSEM

NAMBAWAN SAMTING: HUSAT MANMERI YAR BILONG EN I 18 PINIS TAIM BILONG STAT LONG ELEKSEN EMI KEN VOT.

NAMBATU SAMTING : NUPELA LO I TOK BAI HUSAT MANMERI BILONG NARAPELA DISTRICT, OLOSEM SEPIK, CHIMBU, MADANG NAU ARAPELA DISTRIK - ORAIT SAPOS USAT LONG DISPELA LAIN EM I BIN STAP 6 MUN INSAIT LONG NIU AILAN EMI NOKEN VOT LONG DISTRIK LONG BIPO, LONG NIU AILAN TASOL.

NAMBATRI SAMTING: LONG HALPIN OL MANMERI EMI NO SAVI LONG RID NA RAIT BAI PIKSA OR PHOTO BILONG KENDIDET I STAP WANTAIM NEM LONG BALLOT PEPA.

NAMBA FOUR SAMTING: IUMI OLGETA LONG 29TH DECEMBER IKEN SAVI LONG WONEM MAN BAI ITRAI LONG KENDILET.

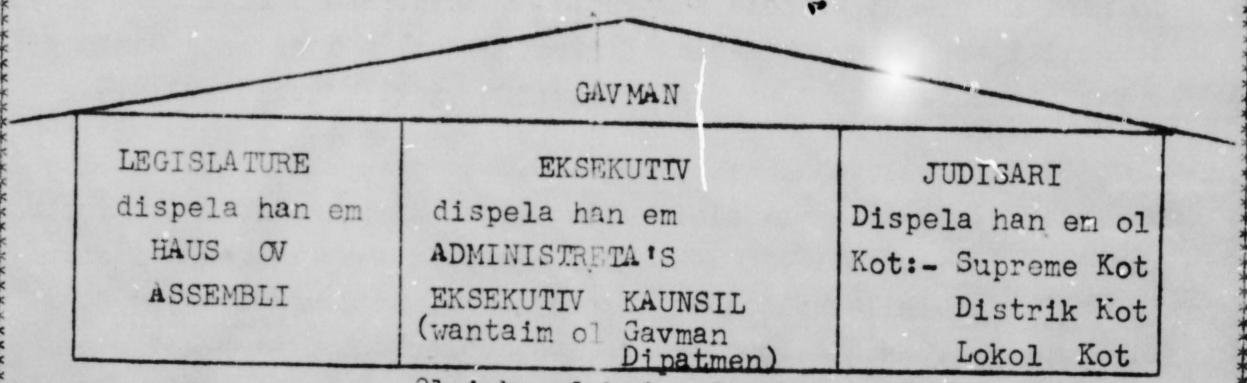
NAMBA FAIV SAMTING: WOK BUS BILONG OL TIM I KISIM VOT BILONG IUPELA MI STRETIM PINIS NA MAKIM PLES BILONG VOT NAU WONEM DEI. IU LAIK SAVI IU LUKIM NOTIS BOARD LONG VILIS, SAPOS INO STAP ASKIM KAUNSEL BILONG IU.

EM TASOL

P. E. LEWIS
RETURNING OFFICER.

GAVMAN

Tripela han bilong Gavman



Ol i gat maus long dispela han bilong Gavman. Ol i ken lukim na tokim Memba bilong ol.

Ol i ken lukim ol wokman bilong Gavman na mekim tok.

Ol i ken go long Kot taim ol i gat wari o trabel o long taim narapela man i wokim rong long ol.

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1. LEGISLATURE.

Long Papua New Guinea ol i save kolim dispela han bilong Gavman 'Haus of Assembli'. Dispela han bilong Gavman i save wokim olgeta lo bilong kantri.

2. EKSEKUTIV.

Administreta's Eksekutiv Kaunsil wantaim ol Gavman Dipatmen o Pablik Sevis i save lukautim ol wok bilong Eksekutiv long Papua New Guinea. Administreta's Eksekutiv Kaunsil i save wok long tokim ol wokman bilong Gavman long wei ol i mas bihainim ol lo Haus ov Assembli i bin wokim.

3. JUDISARI.

Dispela han em ol Kot. Long Papua New Guinea i gat tripela bikpela kot. Em Supreme Kot, Distrik Kot na Lokol Kot. Dispela han bilong Gavman i save lukautim ol Lo na tingting long mining bilong ol Lo. Taim man o kampani o wokman bilong gavman samting i no bihainim tingting bilong ol Lo ol Kot i ken wok long tok klia long ol na punisim ol i bin brukim Lo.

Ol Ministerial Memba na Administreta's Eksekutiv Kaunsil.

Long Papua New Guinea i gat 15 Ministerial Memba i stap long Haus ov Assembli. Wanpela lain memba bilong Haus ov Assembli i bin makim ol dispela Ministerial Memba. Na ol dispela Ministerial Memba i save holim bikpela wok tru. Taim ol i kamap Minista ol i save wok long lukautim ron o bosim wok bilong wanpela Gavman Dipatmen. Ai ting long 1972 Haus ov Assembli i gat samting olsem 18 Minista i stap long Haus ov Assembli.

Administreta's Eksekutiv Kaunsil em i nambawan Kaunsil o lain man insait long Papua New Guinea. Dispela lain o Kaunsil i

mekim toktok long wanem kain Lo i mas gat long Papua New Guinea, long pasin long bihainim ol Lo, long pasin bilong painim na spendim moni na planti arapela samting. Administreta's Eksekutiv Kaunsil i wok long mekim planti ripot na salim i go long Administreta. Administreta i wok long bihainim tingting bilong A.E.C.

I gat twelvpela memba long A.E.C. Sevenpela memba em ol Minista. Tripela memba ol i kolim Ofisal Memba. Dispela tripela memba Administreta i bin makim ol. Wanpela arapela memba i stap na em i memba bilong Haus ov Assembli. Dispela man i mekim tok bilong A.E.C. insait long Haus ov Assembli. Ol i save kolim em 'Spoksman'. Las memba bilong A.E.C. em Administreta. Long yia 1972 ol i bin tok i mas gat tenpela Minista, tripela Ofisal memba na Administreta i stap long A.E.C.

Ol dispela Minista bilong A.E.C. na ol Assisten Ministerial Memba i gat planti wok tumas. Ol memba bilong A.E.C. i wok long tingting long ol nupela lo ol i laik putim insait long Haus ov Assembli. Ol i mas tingting long pasin bilong ronim Yuniversiti na Teknikal Kolles na tingting long ol Lo ol Lokol Gavman Kaunsil i bin wokim. Na tu ol i tingting long planti arapela wok na trabel i kamap long kantri. A.E.C. i save holim ol miting samting olsem tripela taim long wanpela mun.

Ol ministerial memba na assisten ministerial memba bilong Haus ov Assembli i gat planti wok tumas. Ol i save lukautim ron bilong Gavman Dipatmen bilong ol. Ol i wok wantaim ol Direkta long tingting long wok bilong ol dipatmen na ol nupela Lo ol dipatmen i laik wokim.

Ol elekted memba bilong A.E.C. i save kam long planti hap long Papua New Guinea. I gat tupela memba bilong Papua, tupela bilong Hailans, tupela bilong New Guinea na tupela bilong ol Ailans. Bipo, taim ol dispela lain i no bin kamap Memba bilong Haus ov Assembli na Minista na Assisten Ministerial Memba, ol i bin holim bikpela wok insait long sampela Gavman Dipatmen, olsem Pablik Helt, Ko-operativs, Lokol Gavman, Edukeisen na tu long sampela arapela bisnis.

Mi bin tok pinis long ol Assisten Ministerial Memba i stap long A.E.C.. Na tu i gat nainpela (9) Assisten Ministerial Memba i no stap olsem Memba bilong A.E.C.. Mi bin tok pinis ol Assisten Ministerial Memba i wok long lukautim ron bilong dipatmen olsem Ministerial Memba. Na taim A.E.C. i laik mekim tok o Lo na i gat wanpela Assisten Ministerial Memba i lukautim dispela dipatmen ol i gat tok long en, bai dispela Assisten Ministerial Memba i save stap long Kivung o miting bilong A.E.C. taim ol i wok long mekim tok long dipatmen bilong em.

Long neks pes mi bin raitim nem na dipatmen bilong ol Ministerial na Assisten Ministerial Memba.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number KAVIENG 5 1971/72

Subdistrict KAVIENG

District NEW IRELAND

Type of Patrol SITUATION REPORT (Brief)

Patrol Conducted by MATTHEW.M.TAWIA.

Area Patrolled (Council and/or Census Division/s.) — TIKANA ~~COUNCIL~~ COUNCIL AREA
TIGAK, KARA, & NALIK CENSUS DIVISION
Wards; 1.2.3 4.5.8.9,10,11,12,13,14,15.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

LAURENCE MARIS	COUNCIL PRESIDENT
TEVITA LERI	COUNCILLOR(Now President)
ELIAS	COUNCILLOR (Welfare Portfolio)

Duration of Patrol—from 9/8/71 to 13/8/71 to 20/8/71 to 10/9/71

No. of Days 23

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area:

Date Duration

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) To carry out Pre-Election and General Election for Tikana Council.

Total Population of Area Patrolled 9824

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

17/2/1972.

I A. Holmes

District Commissioner.

Govt. Print.—B4078/20,000.— 3.71

@A/JK

P.O. Box 2396 - KONEDOBU

67-9-34

25th February, 1972

The District Commissioner
New Ireland District
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO. 5 of 1971/72

Your reference KAV 5/71-72 of 17th February, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by MR. M. TAWIA, P.O. of the TIKANA Council Area.

The effort put into this report was largely wasted after such a delay. I hope that Mr. Tawia's constructive suggestions have been followed through in the interim.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

DDA 67.9.34

(16)

KAV 5/71-72

BAM/mc

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

17th February, 1972.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.
District Local Government Officer,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO 5 of 1971/72: TIKANA COUNCIL AREA

Receipt is acknowledged of a report belatedly submitted by Mr. Tawia, Patrol Officer covering his part in Tikana Council elections, together with covering comment.

2. There is no real excuse for more than three month's delay in submission of the report by Mr. Tawia. It is expected that field officers will be prepared to work any necessary extra hours to ensure that reports are prompt and therefore of value.

3. I am inclined to agree that the new style tax-census register is more difficult to follow, but this can be mitigated if it is carefully prepared in the first case. I am glad to note that Mr. Tawia has looked forward to the coming House of Assembly elections and endeavoured to foresee problems e.g. absentees.

4. It is noted that feminine interest in the elections was good. Mr Tawia is astray in one statement : Mrs Walker, for one, was a previous candidate (unsuccessful).

5. The statistics presented on page 4 are interesting, but the 10 wards covered should have been identified. These indicate that just over 50% of eligible persons enrolled and present in the area voted - a fair result.

6. Mr. Whitehead's comment (paragraph 2) is relevant, and I hope that future reports may throw light on this aspect.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
22 FEB 1972
KONEDOBU

(I. A. Holmes)
District Commissioner.

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

Two copies of the above report are now forwarded.

I. A. Holmes

(I. A. Holmes)
District Commissioner.

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67-1-2

MJC:jh

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

24th December, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL REPORT No. 5 of 1971/72
TIKANA COUNCIL ELECTION PATROL

Forwarded herewith in triplicate a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. Matthew Tawia P.O. The report is unsigned. I do not consider the report to be well presented or very informative. I feel that detailed comment on the report could be better coming from your office as Mr. Tawia is working in the Local Government Section.

M.J. Cockburn.
Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

5 P4

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 40-4-4
If calling ask for
Mr. PCW/mm

Department of the Administrator,
Office of Local Government,
P.O. Box 34,
KAVIENG. New Ireland.

18th January, 1972.

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

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL REPORT 5 of 1971/72

The report was submitted mainly as a training exercise. The standard of English indicates that more training is required. Some of the facts and details could have been more closely checked - there is no fish canning at NANGO Island, only smoking. Mr. Tawia should have been in a position to check if the Council was short of funds for the KAPSU-Bagatere Road or not, and what future plans were (in fact, there are ample funds available.)

2. Mr. Tawia reports that the Tikana Council has operated successfully, and there are many communications, education, health, etc, facilities available to the people. However he makes no attempt to comment on the opposition and disention which exists in the TIKANA Area, to explain this, or suggest solutions - information which can only be obtained from a field officer in close contact with the people.

(P.C. WHITEHEAD)
District Local Government Officer

c.c.c.A.L.C.,
KAVIENG.

13

File: 42-1-2
(M.M.T)

Office of Local Government,
P.O.Box 34,
KAVIENG,
19th December, 1971.

~~ASS~~
Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KAVIENG.

Dear Sir,

BRIEF ELECTION AND SITUATION REPORT:

TIKANA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTION, 1971.

Enclose please find the above mention report during the Tikana Local Government Council ~~X~~ Pre-Election and General Election period from 9th August to 13th August, 1971 and from 20th August to 10th Sepatember, 1971. I know its a late submission mainly because of various Council Activities which hold me up from preparing this report. I also was away on Leave and the report itself together with the Analysis of Election Statistics was prepared by Mr.D.N.Panako.

The Summary of Voting and Statistics has been compiled by Mr.Panako and Mr Edwards.

For your information and necessary comments, please.

Yours Faithfully,

(Matthew.M.Tawia)
(P.C.)

12

TIKANA XCOUNCIL

TIKANA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

GENERAL ELECTION REPORT- 1971.

INTRODUCTION: The Tikana Council covers the Tigak, Tiang, Kara and Nalik Census Division. These five Census Division are divided up into 15 small wards which 15 councillors are elected. I will not not go any further on the background and the formation of this Council because the previous elecetion patrols that were conducted by other Field Officers have mention it in their reports. According to the new census statistics the the total population for the Tikana Council area is approximately 9824 people, this includes children.

PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN:

1(1) This was carried out by two patrol, one to the east coast road and the other one to the west coast road. The east campaign was conducted by me with three Councillors, the President, Clr. Tevita Leri and Clr. Elias, while the westcoast campaign was conducted by Mr, P.S. Edwards, the Council Advisor.

(2) I commence my pre-election campaign on the 9th August, 1971 to the 13th August and from 21st August to 26th August, covering 13 wards. During the pre-election campaign, it was emphasized to the people that its up to the individual to stand for the candidate, but he or she must be over the age of eighteen(18) years and he is the resident within the Council area for 6 months or over. Other election and voting procedures was also mention, aspects of Local Government and Central Government was explain to the people. The pidgin printed paper call the "Election) was read out to the people who x can not read or see properly.

(3) Generally speaking for the first five wards only 43 candidates stood for the election. Out of these only are five women candidates, which I think its agood thing to see women competing against men in this election. In all 13 ward the total candidates were 73. Nearly all the candidates who stood for the election x were young and have xxxx x at least Primary education where as others are middle age and has an intellectual capacity of being a candidate and also has a councillor if elected.

GENERAL ATTITUDES: (1) General speaking the attitudes expressed during the patrol for each particular ward were highly appreciated by the team, with the only exception of ward 2xand Lauvapul village in ward 14. During our arrival in ea each ward we found approximately 90 to 100 people waiting for us. This gives me an impression that people are taking keen interest in electing there new councillor, xnx the roles and aspects of the Local Government and the Election.

(2) While the Pre-Election and General Election was conducted people listen with patient and later asked questions on points which they didn't quiet grasp t It is good to see people asking questions.

(3) On conclusion, I personally would say that people regard this pre-election and general election has one of the well attended election, with people xxxxx with all interest.

GENERAL ELECTION:

Manner of Election: (1) The Tikana Local Government Council General Election were conducted over a period of thirteen days,(excluding sundays) from 30th August to 10th September,1971.

(2) Twenty-nine polling places were used. Approximately two polling places in each ward with the exception of ward 14 which have three polling centres. This was mainly becuuse people of Lauvapul did not turn up at the polling centre held at Medina village.

(3) The election were conducted at the rate of eighty to hundred per day in most polling centres and in others at the rate of hundred to two hundred per day.

(4) The procedures or the mechanics of election and voting were closely kept to the similar procedures used in the House of Assembly Elections. This procedures of elections and voting were explained to the people during the periods of pre-election campaign.

(5) It took some two to three pages for some villagers who presented themselves to vote and this took up time looking for their names amongst those of absentees,children and etcetra. This was mainly because people were migrated in and out from one village to another and also inter-marriages amongst the people. It seems to me that Electoral Roll Section of the new style Tax-Census Roll of Electors Sheets took up more time and also waste of time to find the electors name.And I think Council Elections would proceed much quicker if the old style of electors roll was used as these I think has only the electors names recorded on them.

(6) Approximately 52% of the people voting ask for help with filling out their ballot papers.

(7) The election proceeds very smoothly and on declared polling days no incidents occured.Perhaps I would say that absenteesm was not incident,but it was a gbiggest problem in this election and perhaps it will be the problem in the 1972 coming election f for the House of Assembly. The main reason for quiet a number of ansenteesm was because people who recorded their names in the Electoral Roll Book was away working in other parts of the Territory centrs. Anyway this does not effect Tikana Local Government Council only, it does effect other Councils election and has also effect the last House of Assembly election and will also effect the coming election unless the absentee vote is used.

Feminine Interest in the Election:

The attendence of the female voters in this election is a little bit better than the last Council Election held in 1968. The number of female enrolled was 1639, out of these only 749 did took part in voting in election and the total of females unavoidably absent was 889. Percentage of 47(%) were eligible to vote. That is those who enrolled.This is much better percentage than those eligible males voting.

By looking at the number of female voters above ,I can see that the female are taking a keen interest in this election and if this the way the female will behave in the next four to five months, the coming election ofthe House of Assembly will slightly changed in some ways or another.

(3) Anyway in some wards it was suprisingto see that the women took a keen interest in voting and overall the percentage of 47% was higher than the percentage recorded in last Council Elections. I think this was mainly due mainly to the fact that she was happen to be in the village when the election took place.

(4) As I have mention it in the pre-election sub-heading regarding women's interest in standing as a candidate,it is really pleasing to that women are quiet aware of Local Government Council and the roles the Council play within the community as a whole and not as an individual body. Perhaps I would say that this election is the first one that the women ever try to stand for the candidates than the previous ones held by the Council. Perhaps I may be wrong on this part, but it is good to see the women becoming councilors and participating in Council activities. As this is the free Country women also has a right to say in the Council Chambers or the House of Assembly for their particular ward or electorate.

(5) Out of these female candidates only one was very successful in winning the election. She is Mrs.Mary Walker and she stood for ward 4 in west coast Kara Census Division.Others were defeated by male candidates. However it is good to see women competing against men in the election inorder to win a seat in the Chamber. More women could have won the election if they could have done more campaign so that they could turn down the campaign made by male candidates.

Attendence: (1) Attendence in all wards were starting from ward 9 to 15 was very good.Perhaps it could be that people are only interested in election because this is the time to nominate their representative in the Council Chamber. The attendence for the pre-election campaign wasn't well attended like the attendence during election.

(2) Poor attendence occured in ward 2 only, mainly because the people were busy preparing for "WARTABAR" and were away in the bush during period of election.The total attendence for tis particular ward is 61,which is very poor.

Absenteesm: (1) Absenteesm was a major problem in any Council elections. Approximately 54% of the total enrolled electors of 3754 were unavoidably absent for various reasons during the time of pre-election and general election.It will be noted that most absenteesm was in ward 2,where all the people away preparing for "WARTABAR."

(2) Total males absentees was 1268 and the females was 889 out of the total 3854 recorded.Those who reside in the village,some 9% did not turn up to vote for the election and also the pre-election campaign. This was mainly because of laziness and probably a lack of interest in the Council. I personally would not say the mechanics of election and voting was hard for them.

(3) The more the absenteesm from this Council in future years, the more it effect future Council elections.

Summary: (1) No Councillors were elected unopposed,both being a Councillor prior to those elections.In bothe cases no ample opportunities were afforded for other persons to nominate if they desired. This system did work in some Councils some years ago.However I understood that this has put of.The Councillors who had the majority vote,no doubt they had the over all support of their constituents and perhaps it might be true to say that people had already discussed this and told him or her to stand for the election, or perhaps he or she had already carried out a campaign long before the commencement of the Pre-Election campaign.

(2) It is interesting to note that only a small percentage of electors were seeking assistance in voting.This was most encouraging and it indicates that the majority of voters have mastered the fundamentals of voting. Total number of assist votes is 905 which is 52%.

(3) Only 6 members of the old Councillors were re-elected in this particular part of the election, namely Vice President,Clr.Peter Tapural, Clr,Tavakariu,Clr.Darius Waso,Clr.Sirinda,Clr.Kunang and President Tevita Leri.

(4) Finally this Election was most successful from three points of view. Firstly it indicate that the Council now has the mandate of the vast majority of the constituents and secondly an exercise in voting procedures. Thirdly they regard their Council as a future governing body together with the Central Government. On conclusion I would say that this election has a big improvement than the previous ones.

PART "B" OF THE REPORT:

ELECTION STATISTICALS:

Summary: (1) The Tikana Local Government Council is a Multi-Racial Council. Included in the Council area is the Island of Djaul which is sometimes calle Tiang and beside this are also the other offshore islands which strech as far as Lanang in ward 1.

(2) The population of the whole of Tikana Local Government Council area is approximately 9824 according to the new census statistics figure for this year.

(3) No literacy figure were taken.

Analysis of Election:

Informal and excluded final count is 233.
Informal and excluded percentage final count is 14%.
Total number of assisted votes is 905
Percentage assisted votes is 52%.
Number live votes at final count is 1464.
Percentage of live votes at final count is 88.2%.

Number of wards 10	10
Total number of village	47
Number of Pollingplaces	23
Number of candidates	73
Number males enrolled	2115
Number of females enrolled	1639
Total number enrolled	3754
Number of males voting	948
Number of females voting	749
Total voting	1697
Number of males unavoidably absent	320
Number of females unavoidably absent	140
Percentage males eligible voting(enrolled)	43%
Percentage eligible females voting (enrolled)	47%
Overall percentage voting	45% 45.5%
Informal votes 1st Count	93
Informal votes percentage	5.5%

(see more information on statistics in Lmsk Election Report prepared by Mr.Tamako.)

Conclusion: By looking at the summary of statistics, I would say that the election had been the most successful one yet held by the Council. The percentage of 45.5% of the eligible voters cast their ballot. I personally thinks that the interest shown in the election augers well for the future of this Council.

Finally the Pre-Election and the General Election went on very smoothly and the teams were well received by the people in of every wards.

(Matthew.M.Tawia)

ELECTION REPORT.

1. Introduction;

The Pre-election campaign was conducted on the 9th of September to the 27th September. It took approximately three weeks to conduct the campaign in all Council wards. The 1971 General Election for the Tikana Council were conducted between the dates 30th August and 10th September.

This report will not cover the General Election Report mainly because the report itself has been compile by messers; P.S.Edwards (P.C.) D.K. Panako (L.G.A) and T.Lugam (L.G.A). However it will concern mainly based on Situation type of report only.

2. SITUATION REPORT.

a) Local Government.

The Tikana Local Government Council covers the Tigak, Tsang (Djaul Is.) Kara both east and west and Lalik Census Division. These five divisions are divided up into fifteen (15) wards which fifteen (15) councillors are elected to represent each ward. I will not mention the history of the council because this has been done by previous Field Officers Election Reports. I will mention only the roles and the future planning of the council towards the community as a whole within its area.

The Council has been operating successfully when it was first came into being operation. Since than it has fullfill the needs and call of the taxpayers in every wards within the council. Today if you go around in every wards you will find either a water tank or an aid-post built by the council has its first capital works when it first started in 1957. I personally think that in several years time, the council will satisfy the need of the people by putting water tangs in every village. Apart from the water tanks, I have seen various council projects like Aid-Post, interior roads, wharves, and teachers house. By looking at these council built houses I think these houses are much better than Admin built houses for local teachers. Along the east coast road, I have seen interior roads built bythe council. The only uncompleted road that I have seen is the Kapsul-Bagatere Road. Perhaps the council hasn't got enough fund to continue on with this road.

On conclusion I would like to say that the Tikana Council is really fullfilling the calls and the needs of her taxpayers. However on the other hand the taxpayers aren't paying their tax to the council to cover the estimatd council tax rate, so that more development can be done in the village.

b) Education;

Nothing very much I can say about education because the council area is well up to date with Primary Schools and High Schools. It was please to see that the Teachers from Manggai High School did invited the Pre-Election Campaign team to go to the school and give a short lecture on Local Government and the roles that it plays with the community. The team was also invited by Lemakot Primary "T" school to give a short Lecture on similar subjects. Both schools was very interested to hear our speeches, made by President L.Maris, Clr.Tevita (now President) and myself. And during the General Election period, the Teachers from Ngavalus Primary "T" School and Paruai did bring there standard six students to see how the election is conducted, and how the counting of ballot papers are counted. This gives me impression that students are very interested to see and know about the work of their own Local Government Council.

There is nothing that I can comment on the schools both the Primary and the High schools. I personally very much appreciated with the work of the Missions, both the Catholic and United Church and the Education Department.

Finally I would comment that there isn't enough Political Education booklets, pamphlets, picture charts, posters, and etc printed in pidgen being issued out to the people. It is true to say that these printed papers are always being issued out, but not to all the people. Those who received one or two of the papers mention above never pass them around when he finish reading or seeing, so the others may have a chance to seen and read them.

(cont'd)

Because of this, I personally think that there should be a Political Education Course for male and female adults in each council area at least once or twice in every three months giving a total course of eight in a year. These courses must be either conducted by a Political Education Officer or by any Departmental patrolling team to the area. I suggest this because we were told by various village groups from several wards that the people want this type of courses to be conducted within the council area. They say that giving them one or two course this help them to improve their local knowledge of what is happing in our country and the future roles of the Local Government and Central Government. Also we were told that by giving them these various picture charts, posters, news letters and pamphlets won't do any good to improve the political knowledge of the people. This mainly because many people can not read or write and when given one of the above mention papers he will store them in his possession and later use them as toilet papers. I think that these papers cost Administration money to print them and its better if we make use of them in some ways or another.

Apart from the conducting of courses, a Political Education Officer must visit the council areas in order to give a short discussion with the people. In most wards we visited, we were told that the Political Education Officer never ever visited them for whole of this year. They wanted him because they always heard about Political Parties interfering with the work of Local Government and Central Government and they want someone who can clarify the news and translate them into simple pidgen. By doing this the people will quickly grasp some ideas of what is happening in country and what shorts of Parties or groups of people who courses these troubles.

Finally as I have mention, if these types of courses are held within the council areas, I think this will help them a lot in may ways to improve their local knowledge of politics, roles of Local Government and central Government and the House of Assembly.

c) Public Health;

Almost every ward I visited there are aid-post built by the council and the Aid-Post Orderlies are also paid by the council and later claim for their wages to P.H.D. It is true to say that the A.P.O's do not get enough medicines from the Public Health, and this could be true elsewhere in the other council areas. Because of this often you will see A.P.O's are accused of not doing any work. Perhaps this could be a question on money. Thats why the Public Health don't give enough supply to every aid-posts in District.

I would like to comment on the A.PO'S that he never report immediately after he run out of medicines and also he never report his treatment to District Health Officer, so that he can gets sufficent replacement medicines, to keep him busy in his work.

I would like to comment that a District Health Officer should make some attempts to visits the Hospitals, Infant Welfare clinics and Aid-Posts within the council area at least once a months.

d) Economic Development;

The main cash crops that we all know, that are grown in the council area are coconut and cocoa. These are the only cash economy of the area. However most people dont earn enough money on either one of them because they have not got enough land to extend little bit further into the bush. This is the reason why we see many people applying for a Trade Licence to trade with other natives of the area.

It was really suprising to see the people of several wards clearing and felling the bush in order to extend their small family holding plantation. Also it was please to see that others have planted their coconut and cocoa seedlings some years ago and now ready for production where as the others are starting to extend their plantation.

People have form themselves into various groups to start a bussiness. One of the biggest group that I have seen working very successfully is the Lakurumau Cocoa Fermentry. This has been working some years ago and the members are supporting it very well. Others have form into a group and co-operate together. However this does not work very successfully because of members pulling apart and get their shares back. Because of this I personally told that by doing this they are not doing a good business venture. If this is always going to happen, I think its better if a Business Advisory Officer to visit the area and conduct a course in how to run and start a business, either individually or in group.

cont)

Trade stroes are well establish in the area, These are either own by individual or family own. Apart from the local trade stores, xxx there is also a Co-operative store set by New Ireland Co-opertive Society in several wards. Almosthalf of the people in each ward are share holders in these Society stores and yet they don't get their rebate. Because of this people are withdrawing their shares and let the stores into bankrupt. Thats why all these stores are closed.

Finally on the cash crop side I would say that local products in copra and cocoa beans is far to less than what the expatriates planters produce. This mainly because the expatriates planters have far more bigger plantings and also they fertilizer long before the local planters start using the fertilizer.

Most suprising economic development I have seen within the council area is this new Japanese Fishing Industry over Nango Is. This Japanese fishing survey has shown favourable results to the area and District as a whole. What I heard from various Japanese employers is that a firm decisions whether to continue on with the fishing survey has not been decided yet. He also say that this Japanese company is canning fish at Kavieng and this is on a experimental basis . It is good to see this factory employing many men on shores and on Japanese fishing boats. I personally think that more benefit must come to the people of this District, perhaps as share holders and employments, and sponsoship. By giving all these benefits I don't mind seeing New Irelanders owning and manning the Japanese "catch boats".

Finally this fishing industry will help the people in cash earning and also give better employment to the people and those who left school and have got a career. At the same time this will improve their living condition by supply their own family with better clothing and better housing facility.

e)Comment;

There is nothing much I can comment on, but I will stretch out my personal views that people have to work little bit harderx to improve their cash economy and as well as cash income to fullfill the need of their family. Each year the xxxxxxx Territory increase its taxation and import goods and people must realise this and work harder to improve their cash earning to meet these expense.

At present there are far to many school leavers xhc who are just roaming around in their villages doing nothing. These young men have plenty to do in the village and yet they do not use their two hands either tox plant coconut or cocoa. People shouldn't realise to much on their council to fullfill all their needs and demand. It is the time now for the people to give some assistance to the council so that development could take place more rapidly than at present. More tax money could have been raised by the council if all the taxpayers contribute their $10.00 tax money.

Finally people should realise now that council only build projects when the council has enough revenue to carry the estimated projects. This has been explain to the people many times during the previous patrols and also in this last election patrol.

(Matthew.M.Tawia.)
P.O.

TIKANA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL:

PRE-ELECTION & GENERAL ELECTION PATROL

DIARY:

Monday 9/8/71: Departed Kavieng at 9.00 a.m on Council vehicle for ward 9 for the commencement ofPre-Election campaign.The campaign start at Kablemqn. Spend whole morning carrying out campaign for Kableman and Maiom. Departed Kableman at 1.00 p.m for Kaselok and PutPut villages. On arrival a short speech was made by the Councillors and than my speech on aspects of Local Government,procedures of voting, Election and etc. Nomination open at 2.30 p.m and close the nomination at 4.30 p.m. Departed Kaselok at 5.00p.m for Kavieng and arrived Kavieng late in the afternoon.

Slept at Kavieng.

Tuesday 10/8/71: Departed Kavieng at 9.30 am on Council vehicle for ward 10 commencing at Ngavalus village. Spend half of the day conducting campaign for Nono,Ngavalus, Lavongai and Losuk. Departed Ngavalus at 1.30 p.m for Manggai and Livitva.On arrival I gave a talk on aspects of Local Government, procedures of election,voting and etcetra before nomination opens Nomination open ~~xk~~ straight after the talk and close the nomination at 5.00 p.m.

Slept at Manggai.

Wednesday 11/8/71: Departed Manggai at 8.00 a.m for ward 11 commencing at Lauan. On arrival a talk was given on aspects of Local Government, procedures of election,voting and etcetra was given before nomination open. Spend whole of the mornming conducting campaign at Lauan,and Paruai. Departed Lauan at 12.45 p.m for Sali and Nonopai village. On arrival similar procedures were given to the people. Nomination open at 1.45 p.m. Spend whole of the afternoon conducting campaign for Sali and Nanopai. Departed Nanopai at 6.30 p.m for Manggai.

Slept at ~~Kxg~~ Manggai.

Thursday 12/8/71: Departed Manggai at 7.00 a.m for Kavieng.Arrived Kavieng at 7.45 a.m and departed Kavieng at 9.00 a.m on outboard motor powered by 35 H.P. mercury for Tigak Islands. Arrived Upuoas Island at 9.30 a.m. On arrival a speech was made than followed by talk on procedures of election, voting and aspects of Local Government and etcetra. Spend whole morning conducting campaign for Ennang Is., Upuoas and near by islands. Departed Upuoas at 1.30 p.m for Tugalop and Bangatan Islands. On a

Departed Manggai at 7.00 a.m for Kavieng. Arrived Kavieng at 7.45 a.m and departed Kavieng at 9.00 a.m on outboard motor ~~for~~ powered by 35 H.P mercury for Tigak Islands. Arrived Upuoas at 9.30 a.m. On arrival a Speech was made than followed by talk on procedures of election,voting and aspects of Local Government and etcetra. Spend whole morning conducting campaign for Ennang Is, Upuoas and near by islands.Departed Upuoas at 1.45 p.m for Tugalop and Bangatan.On arrival a talk on similar subjects was given before nomination open. Spend whole ~~xxy~~ afternoon conducting campaign for Tugalop and Bangatan. Departed Bangatan for Upuoas.

slept at Upuoas Islands.

Friday 13/8/71: Departed Upuoas for Nusailas Is.Arrived Nusailas Departed Upuoas Is at 7.30 a.m for Nusailas Island. Arrived Nusailas at 8.15 a.m and spend approximately half an hour waiting for people from Enuk Is and other near by islands to arrived. A short speech was made than followed by talk on aspects of Local Government procedures of election,voting and etcetra was given. Nomination open straight after the x talk.Spend the morning conducting campaign for Nusailas,Enuk and other near by Islands. Departed Nusailas at 12.45 p.m for Butei and Nonovaul Is. On arrival a similar talk was given before the nomination open. Spend rest of the afternoon conducting campaign for the above mention village. Departed Nonavaul at 6.00 p.m for Nusailas Is.

Slept at Nusailas Is.

Saturday 14/8/71: Departed Nusailas at 8.00 a.m for Kavieng. Arrived Kavieng at 8.45 a.m.

Sunday 15/8/71: A day of short observation.

Monday 16/8/71:) to Friday 20/8/71:) Spend whole this week working in the office preparing my Pre-Election campaign for this part of the wards patrol.
Departed Kavieng on Council vehicle at 3.00 p.m for ward 5. Arrived Panagais late in the afternoon.

Slept at Panagais village.

Saturday 21/8/71: Commence duty at 8.00 a.m. A speech was made by Clr.L. Maris,the Council President than followed by a talk by me on aspects of Local Government,procedures of election,voting and etcetra for half an hour. Nomination open at 9.00 a.m and spend whole day conducting election for all villages in this ward.

Slept at Panagais village.

Sunday 22/8/71: A day of observation.

Slept at Panagais.

Monday 23/8/71: Monday Departed Panagais at 8.00 a.m for ward 11 12 commencing at Lemakot village.On arrival a speech was made by the Councillor for the ward,than followed by Council President and lastly followed by my speeech on similar rs procedures.Open nomination straight after the speech. Spend whole morning conducting campaign for Lemakot and Fangalawa. Departed Lemakot at 1.45 p.m for Luburua and Lakurumau village. On arrival a similar procedure was given before the nomination open. Spend whole day afternoon in this part of y the ward conducting campaign,Nomination close late in the afternoon.

Slept at Lakurumau village.

Tuesday 24/8/71: Departed Lakurumau at 8.00 a.m for ward 13 13 commencing at Panamana village.Similar procedures was given on arrival before the nomination open. Spend whole morning conducting campaign for Panamana village. Departed Panamana at 1.00 p.m for Munawai,Lareclaba and Logagon village.Again similar procedures was given before nomination open. Spend whole afternoon conducting campaign for above three villages.

Slept at Logagon village.

Wednesday 25/8/71: Departed Logagon at 8.00 a.m for ward 14 commencing

Wednesday 25/8/71: Departed Logagon at 8.00 a.m for ward 14 commencing at Medina, Lauvapul, Tofabi, Fissoa, Bura and KafKaf. Spend approximately 30 minutes on talks on aspects of Local Government, procedures of election, voting and etcetra. The nomination open straight after the talk. The campaign was held whole through out the morning, Departed for Tofabi, Fissoa, Bura and KafKaf village. Departed Fissoa at 1.15p.m for Medina and Lauvapul. On arrival a similar procedure was told to the people for approximatelt 45 minutes. Again open nomination straight after the talk. Spend rest of the afternoon conducting campaign and nomination close late in the afternoon.

Slept at Logagon. Fissoa.

Thursday 26/8/71: Departed Fissoa at 8.00 a.m for ward 15 commencing at Kama, Fatmilak, Bol and Lamalaua. On arrival at Lamalaua a speech was made by the councillor, than followedby a speech from President and finally I gave a talk on aspects of Local Government, procedures of voting and election and so on. Nomination open straight after the talk and it took all morning conducting campaign for Lamalaua and Bol village. Departed Bol at 1.00p.m for Fatmilak and Kama. Similar procedure was followed whole through the afternoon. Nomination close at 5.30 p.m. Departed Fatmilak at5.45 p.m for ward 4 via Fangalawa.

Slept at Fangalawa.

Friday 27/8/71: Departed Fangalawa at 6.00 p.m for ward 4 commencing at Lemusmus No.1, and No.2 and Lavolai village. On arrival at Lemusmus No.1 a speech was made by Council President than my speech on aspects of Local Government procedures of election and voting and son. Spend whole morning conducting campaign for Lemusmus No.1 and 2. Departed Lemusmus at 12.30 for Lavolai. Again on our arrival a similar campaign procedures was followed. Spend the afternoon conducting campaign there. Departed Lavolai at 5.00 p.m for Kavieng. Arrived Kavieng late in the night.

Slept at Kavieng.

Staurday 28/8/71: A day of service and rest.

Slept at Kavieng.

Sunday 29/8/71: A day of observation.

Slept at Kavieng.

Monday 30/8/71: Arrived Office at 7.45 a.m. Preparation for the commcommencment of Tikana Council General Election. Departed Kavieng at 9.30 am. for ward 9 starting at Maiom village. On arrival preparation took place and than a short talk on procedures of election and voting. Polling open straight after the talk and we start conducting election, till 12.45.p.m. Departed Maiom at 1.00p.m. for Kableman. At Kableman similar procedures was followed till 3.300 p.m. Departed Kableman for Kaselok and PutPut village. Again on arrival similar procedures was followed till the Election and Polling Boot close at 5.00p.m. Counting of ballot papers and the announcement of the winning candidate followed straight ater the Boot close. Departed Kaselok late in the afternoon for Kavieng.

Slept at Kavieng.

Tuesday 31/8/71: Departed Kavieng at 8.30 a.m for ward 10 starting at Ngavalus village.On arrival preparation for election took place than followed a talk on procedures of election and voting.Declared Polling at 9.30.a.m and start conducting election till 1.30 p.m.Departed Ngavalus at 1.45 p.m for Manggai and Livitua. On arrival similar procedures on election and voting was told. Conduct election for the rest of the afternoon and close the Boot at 6.00 p. and counting of ballot papers and the announcement of winning candidate took place. Finish work at 7.30 p.m.

Slept at Manggai.

Wednesday 1/9/71: Departed Manggai at 8.00 a.m for ward 11 starting at Lauan,Lavongararum,&Parnai and near by camps.On arrival preparation election took plade than folowed by a talk on procedures of election and voting. Declared Pollin straight after the talk and election took place till rest of the morning.Departed Lauan at 1.00 p.m for Sali and Nanopai and on arrival a similar procedures was followed till the election and Polling Boot close. Start counting of ballot papers and the announcement of winning candidate.

Slept at Manggai Lakurumau

Thursday 2/9/71: Departed Manggai at 8.00 a.m for ward 12
Departed Lakurumau at 8.00 am for ward 12 starting at Lemakot,Fangalawa,Luburua and Lakurumau.On arrival preparation for election took place than followed by a talk on procedures of voting and election. Declared Polling straight after the talk. Spend the morning conducting election for Lemakot and Fangalawa.Departed Lemakot at 12,30 p.m for Luburuwa and Lakurumau. On arrival similar talk was given and election commence straight after the talk. Polling close at 5.30 p.m and counting of ballot papers and the announcement of the winning candidate was made.

Slept at Lakurumau.

Friday 3/9/71: Departed Lakurumau at 8.00 a.m for ward 13 starting at Panamana,Munawai,Laraslaba and Logagon.On arrival at Panamana talk on procedures of election and voting was given.Declared Polling straight after the talk and conducting election for whole of the morning. Departed Panamana at 1.00 .pm for Munawai,Laraslaba and Logagon. On arrival a similar talk was giveand declared Polling. Spend the after conducting election till the Bolling close at 5.00 p. and the counting of ballot papers and the announcement of winning candidate was held.Departed Logagon at 6.30 p.m for Kavieng.

Slept at Kavieng.

Saturday 4/9/71: A day of service and rest.

Slept at Kavieng.

Sunday 5/9/71: A day of short observation.

Departed Kavieng at 3.00 p.m for ward 15. Arrived Fatmilak late in the afternoon.

Slept at Fatmilak.

Monday 6/9/71: Departed Fatmilak at 8.00 a.m for Bol and Lamalaua. On arrival, spend several minutes preparing for election. A talk on election and voting procedures was given. Declared Polling atraight the talk.Spend whole morning conducting the election for Bol and Lamalaua village. Departed Lamalaua at 1.00 p.m for Fatmilak and Kama. On arrival a similar talk was given before election start. Spend the afternoon conducting election and the Polling close at 6.00 p.m.Counting of ballot papers and the announcement of winning candidate was held.

Slept at ~~Kma~~ Fatmilak.

Tuesday 7/9/71: Departed Fatmilak at 6.00 a.m for ward 14 starting at Medina,Lauvapul,Tofabi,Fissoa,Bura and KafKaf village. On arrival at Fissoa we spend several minutes preparing for election. Gave a talk on election and voting ~~procedures~~ procedures.Declared Polling atraight after the talk than followed by election.Spend the morning conducting the election for Tofabi,Fissoa,Bura and KafKaf. Departed Fissoa at 1.15 for Medina and Lauvapul.On arrival a similar talk was given before the election and the ~~Polling~~ Polling,Boot open. Spend the ~~morning~~ afternoon conducting election. Polling close at 5.30 p.m and the counting of ballot papers and the announcement of winning candidate was held.

Slept at Medina.

Wednesday 8/9/71: Departed Medina at 6.30 a.m for ward 8 starting at Bagail,Mongol,Kulangit,Omo and Pabliang village. On arrival at Mongol the team spend several minutes preparing for election. Gave a talk on voting and election procedures.Declared Polling and start conducting election for rest of the morning for Bagail,Mongol and Nusalik is. Departed Mongol at 12.45 p.m for Omo Kulangit and Pabliang. On arrival similar talk was given and declared Polling straight after the talk.Spend the afternoon conducting election and Polling close at 5.15 p.m. Counting of ballot papers and announcement of winning candidate was held.

Slept at Kavieng.

Thursday 9/9/71: Departed Kavieng at 8.00 a.m for Tigak Islands, Commencing at Nusailas, Enuk,Butei,Nonovaul,Kiton, Upuoas,Ennang,Tugalop and Bangatan.Arrived Nusailas at 8.45 a.m.
No election was conducted for ward ~~2~~ because ~~people~~ all the people were away preparing for a feast call "WARTABAR". Election was postpone and the team went direct to ward ~~21~~ 1.

Slept at Upuoas Is.

Friday 10/9/71: Commence duty at 8.00 a.m. Prepared for conducting of election. Gave a talk on voting and election procedures. Declared Polling straight after the talk and start conducting election for Ennang,Upuoas and other near by islands.Departed Upuoas at 1.45 p.m for Tugalop and Bangatan.On arrival similar talk was given before the election commence. Declared Polling straight after the talk and start conducting election for Tugalop and Bangatan for rest of the afternoon. Counting of ballot papers and the announcement of winning candidate was held.Departe Bangatan at ~~6~~ 6.15 p.m for Kavieng and arrived Kavieng late in the night.

Slept at Kavieng.

OA:JO

P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

67-9-41

23rd March, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO. 6 OF 1971/72.

Your reference KAV.6/71-72 of 16th March, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Situation Report arising out of the above Patrol of the West Coast Census Divisions, as submitted by Mr. R. Saker, Patrol Officer.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

BDD67-9.41

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

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

2. The format of the report does not follow explicitly the lines as laid down in your recent circulars 67-1-0 of 25th November, 1971 and 24th February, 1972. However, you will note that the Patrol Instructions were issued prior to receipt of the latter circular which clarifies the position with respect to the submission of Patrol and Situation Reports.

3. Rather than delay the onforwarding of this report, containing information which I consider is of value to Headquarters, by retyping and resubmission, I am enclosing it in its present form.

4. Future reports will be submitted as the new requirements dictate.

I. A. Holmes.

(I. A. Holmes)
District Commissioner.

I. A. Enclosed

KAV 6/71-72
TRB/mc

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

16th March, 1972.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO 6 of 1971/72.

Receipt of Mr. R.G. Baker's report covering the above special purpose patrol to KULOT, MANDAK West and BAROK West Census Divisions is acknowledged with thanks.

2. The main objects of the patrol were accomplished in a very competent manner and the report indicates that, on the whole, the people visited are favourably disposed to the establishment of an Area Authority for the New Ireland District.

3. Mr. Baker's conscientious efforts in further publicising the facts concerning Area Authorities will do much to dispel misconceptions and educate the people in the workings of proposed new Local Government Body.

4. There should be no fears on the part of the people that Area Authorities have, or will have, the power to levy personal tax. (Refer para 11 at Page 2 of the report). Sections 87A to 87H of the Local Government Ordinance lists the powers of Area Authorities and specifically excludes the levying of personal taxes.

5. It is pleasing to read that the political situation within the area has improved greatly over the last six to twelve months. The Council and the Administration can do much to further improve the situation by continuing to pay more attention to developmental projects and political education amongst the communities.

6. The reception given to the patrol is an indication that there is still a large basic pro-Administration element amongst these west coast people.

7. A valuable patrol and a good report.

I.A. Holmes.

(I. A. Holmes)
District Commissioner.

67-1-2

MJC/gp

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

10th March, 1972.

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

PATROL No. 6 of 1971/72.
KULOT, MANDAK WEST & BAROK WEST.

Forwarded herewith the abovementioned report on a brief Special Purpose Patrol conducted by Mr. R.G. Saker, Patrol Officer.

2. The purpose of the patrol as shown in the instructions was to disseminate information among the people of the West Coast Central New Ireland Council area about Area Authorities. It is evident from the report that the patrol achieved its purpose most successfully.

3. The report reveals a satisfactory situation on the West Coast but a situation which could deteriorate should the council and the Administration decrease their activities in the area. The continued construction of an all weather two-wheel drive road linking all villages of the west coast is probably now the most important project in the minds of the West Coast people. It is unfortunate that through unsatisfactory design two of the recently constructed bridges failed during recent floodings. I feel it can be anticipated that more thought shall be put into their reconstruction.

4. The situation with the Mataungans, who appear to have lost all impetus, is quite satisfactory. The complaint of candidates for the House of Assembly election lack of interest in personal contact in this area of their electorate is interesting. It seems, by Mr. Saker's report, that none of them made a good impression.

5. Mr. Saker is shortly to commence a similar patrol to the East Coast Central New Ireland Council Area, and it can be anticipated that he shall have the same success during that patrol.

M.J. Cockburn.
Assistant District Commissioner.

att.

KAV 6 of 71/72

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration
District Office,
KAVIENG, N.I.D.
9th March 1972.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO 6 OF 1971/72

Attached original and three copies of Patrol Report No. 6 of 1971/72, dealing with Area Authority Patrol to the Kulot, West Mandak and West Barok Census Divisions.

2. Claim for camping allowance is also attached.

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

R. G. Saker

R. G. Saker
Patrol Officer

PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER: 6 of 1971/1972 — OBJECTS OF PATROL: DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION RE AREA AUTHORITY.

DISTRICT: NEW IRELAND — STATION: KAVIENG DISTRICT OFFICE.

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

AREA PATROLLED KULOT, MANDAK WEST & BAROK WEST C.D. — DESIGNATION PATROL OFFICER

DURATION OF PATROL: 9 DAYS — PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING NIL

LAST D.D.A. PATROL APRIL/MAY 1971 — NUMBER OF DAYS 20

LAST O.L.G. PATROL: JAN/FEB 1972 — TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA: 2, 255

MAP REFERENCE: FOURMIL MAMATANAI MILINCH PANARAS & KARU — COUNCIL AREA: C.N.I.L.G.C.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATES MAMATANAI OPEN ELECTORATE & NEW IRELAND REGIONAL

The District Commissioner,
District,
KAVIENG

In respect of this patrol, I attach

FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, FOLIOS 80 TO 82 , (✓)
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS, ( )
THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS, (✓)
AREA STUDY, (—)
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY, (—)
SITUATION REPORTS NO'S 1 - (—)
PATROL MAP (—)
. . . . . .
. . . . . .

. . . . . .
Assistant District Commissioner

DATE: 01/3/1972

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

AREA STUDY, ( )
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY, ( )
SITUATION REPORTS NO's 1 - ( )
. . . . . ( )
. . . . . ( )

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESSMENT OF PATROL & REPORT . . . .

ABOVE AVERAGE
~~AVERAGE~~
~~BELOW AVERAGE~~

J. A. Holmes. DC.
. . . . . .
District Commissioner

DATE 16/3/1972

67-1-1

MJC:jh

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

1st February, 1972.

Mr. R. G. Saker,
District Office,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

PATROL INSTRUCTION
WEST COAST CENTRAL NEW IRELAND L.G. COUNCIL AREA
POLITICAL EDUCATION

Dear Sir,

Following our conference with the District Local Government Officer this day you are instructed to prepare to depart on a Patrol to the West Coast of the Central New Ireland Local Government Council area. The necessity for the patrol follows the request by the Central New Ireland council for further instruction and advice on Area Authorities.

Therefore your instructions are as follows:

1. Visit all villages on the West Coast from NAIAMA and KOKOLA giving instruction on Area Authorities at Central Villages during your visits.

2. Have informal discussions with Village Leaders and endeavour to locate any reason for lack of confidence in Area Authorities.

3. Distribute appropriate literature in all villages visited.

You shall have to walk at least four (4) hours per day during the patrol to cover the area. You should therefore arrange your programme accordingly. As there may be difficulty obtaining carriers on the coast it would no doubt be of assistance if an outboard motor-boat could be made available to carry your patrol gear. It is strongly suggested that the boat, if supplied, be used purely for equipment and not personnel transportation. This way the walking time can be used for informal discussions with village leaders. Conversation is fairly impossible in an outboard motor-boat.

You should be prepared to depart on Friday the 4th February, 1972. Please make arrangements with the Treasury Representative for a suitable advance for the Patrol. The size of the advance shall depend on the availability of an outboard motor-boat.

Yours faithfully,

M.J. Cockburn.
Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL REPORT NO 6

STATION: Kavieng District Office — OFFICER COMPILING: R. G. Saker

DISTRICT: New Ireland — SUB-DISTRICT: Kavieng

CENSUS DIVISIONS: Kulot, Mandak West, Barok West — L. G. COUNCIL: C.N.I.L.G.C.

INTRODUCTION:

As can be seen from the attached patrol instructions the purpose of this patrol was to disseminate further information on the proposed Area Authority for the New Ireland District.

2. This patrol was the result of a direct request by the Central New Ireland Local Government Council to the Administration for further knowledge of the purpose and functions of this proposed Authority.

3. The patrol was conveyed to the Kulot villages by Administration vehicle. Hired carriers and plantation vehicles then conveyed patrol equipment to Kokola which is the southern most village in the Barok West Census Division. From Kokola the patrol was conveyed back to Kavieng by Administration vehicle. In all twenty-three villages were visited, and fourteen meetings were held. For a coverage please see Appendix "A", "Summary of Meetings". The meetings held lasted on average between one and two hours.

INFORMATION DISSEMINATED REGARDING PROPOSED AREA AUTHORITY:

4. The information disseminated was derived mainly from the roneoed explanation sheet on the proposed Area Authority which was previously circulated in copies of Central Council's newsletter "Malangan", and Lavongai Council's newsletter "Anus i Lavongai". A copy of this roneoed explanation sheet is attached, marked Appendix "B".

5. Information was conveyed slowly and carefully and in the sequance shown in Appendix "B"; namely "what an Area Authority is", "why it is proposed to be established", "how it can be established", "who are eligible to be it's members", "from what sources will it derive revenue", and "what functions it will undertake".

6. Prior to these discussions with the village people fifty copies of the roneoed explanation sheets were distributed at each village. Some 1200 copies being distributed throughout these three West Coast Census Divisions.

7. In addition to the fourteen meetings held, numerous informal discussions were also held, mainly with councillors, ward-committeemen and village elders in an attempt to assess their feelings and thoughts on the subject.

8. I formed the opinion that there was no overt objection to the establishment of the Area Authority. Many people stated they did not understand why the Area Authority was to be created, and that they did not know what it's functions and powers would be. After the people had heard an explanation as to it's proposed functions and powers, no objections were raised, save for one sceptic at Kalagunan village, though numerous questions were asked at most meetings. The disquiet over the establishment of the Area Authority as experienced at the last meeting of the Central Council, appears to have stemmed from a lack of knowledge rather than any hostility or objection .

..2

9. Prior to my patrol the Central Council President, Mr. Esau Lapman had conducted a similar patrol through this area for the same reason. It appears that some uncertainty and confusion arose after his visit, or perhaps earlier uncertainty and confusion was compounded. No adverse sentiment toward the Council President was apparent to me, though it seems likely his visit did arouse a certain amount of suspicion. I trust mine did not do likewise.

10. A persistent and obvious question was asked at most meetings, namely, "why is New Ireland to receive the first Area Authority"? It was explained that all New Ireland people had a number of years experience of local government councils, that the people were reasonably "politically aware", and that New Ireland was perhaps the most suitable District, administratively speaking, hence the first Area Authority was to be established in New Ireland.

11. Perhaps the most persistent and usually the first question asked was, "do we have to pay tax to the Area Authority?". It was explained that the Area Authority has no power to levy personal tax, as this power is already held by the local government councils. I made no promise that this would always be the case, however I feel that if at a later date a head tax were to be imposed by the Area Authority, most people would feel that they had been "stabbed in the back" by the Administration.

12. At meetings it was stressed that the purpose of the Area Authority was to be that of a co-ordinating body, and that it was aimed at involving duly elected representatives of the people in District development. To put it bluntly, they were told that if the Area Authority were established it would give more responsibili[illegible] to the people, through their representatives in the development of their District.

13. Another possible cause for confusion as stated to me by the people of Kono village was that some younger, educated people had told them that the establishment of this Area Authority meant self-government. I unequivocably denied this allegation.

14. I had private discussions with each of the five Central West Coast councillors whilst in their particular wards, though admittedly my discussions with Councillor Joseph Tuangon (Mataungan) were brief, as he had just arrived on the M.V. "Emperor II" from Rabaul as I prepared to depart from Ugana. He came ashore, stayed for approximately five minutes, then reboarded the vessel for Lambu. Our short conversation was affable as I explained to him the purpose of my patrol.

15. Joseph did not commit himself as either in favour or against the establishment of the Area Authority. Councillors Subeo, Severeis, Eremas, and King appear to be in favour of the Area Authorities establishment. Subeo I have no doubt will so vote at the next Council meeting. Councillors Severeis, Eremas and King are dubious "quantities" however. I was not impressed with these men. Each man was apathetic and without exception appear to wield little influence over their fellow villagers. Possibly in the case of King his T.K.A. activities rate more priority than do his council duties. Severeis, Eremas and King strike me as vacillators. They will I feel vote with the majority, either for or against the establishment of the Area Authority at the next Central Council meeting.

16. To reiterate, I found no tangible objections. I found a lack of knowledge and some misconceptions.

17. Without being presumptuous, I feel the Central Council will vote in favour of the establishment of the Area Authority, provided that no such lack of knowledge or misconceptions remain amongst the East Coast Central people or the Tabar Islanders.

..3

POLITICAL SITUATION:

18. The political situation throughout these three Census Divisions is much improved on the state of affairs that existed there some six to twelve months ago. The appeal of "mataunganism" seems to have largely diminished, though doubtless individual hardliners have not altered their views. To most of the central west coast people I consider "mataunganism" was a convenient vehicle with which to remind the Administration and Council of the long neglect of their areas. After almost ten years these people had seen very little return for their tax payments, and little had been done by way of rural development activity. After the sortie into "mataunganism" the Council has allocated funds to at least partially remedy the former inequitable distribution of it's appropriations, and the Karu-Konogogo crossing has finally been upgraded.

19. The T.K.A. is still strong in all the West Barck villages but does not pose the same threat as did the former virilent Mataungans. Given steady development and an equitable return for their taxes the west coast people should not feel the need for further extreme actions.

MISCELLANEOUS:

West Coast Road.

20. Having travelled the seventy odd miles from Naiama to Kokola it was made perfectly plain to me that the west coast New Irelanders are vitally concerned with road development in their area, though not to the extent that they are prepared to work voluntarily on this project. The west coast road has now reached Tembin and the Lalambut Point.

21. Two bridges constructed by Public Works between Patlangat and Tembin have been completely washed away. From a superficial study it appears that both bridges were constructed with apparently little thought to the potential power that is generated by the short but fast flowing west coast streams whilst in flood condition.

22. A major handicap to the continuation of work on the west coast road is presented by the topographical features of the Lalambut Point. If the road were to be constructed on it's present course, namely around this point on the seaward side, then a tremendous amount of blasting would be required, at I imagine great expense. Perhaps an alternative route could be followed over or inland of this promontary?

23. It was expressed to me by villagers from both the Mandak West and Barok West Census Divisions that now the Karu-Konogogo crossing has been upgraded, work should be commenced on the road working back from Konogogo to the southern extremity of Lalambut Point, then an intensive effort could be made to join the two road heads at Lalambut.

24. Koke, Kolube and Kalili Plantations all have well kept roads within their boundaries, and the upgrading of the existing road links between the villages would not be extremely substantial, both in work of funds required.

25. The west coast villagers also expressed some dissatisfaction with the work being performed by the Department of Public Works on this project, especially since the demolition of the bridges earlier referred to. An ex-employee of the Commonwealth Department of Works at Tembin said that in his opinion Public Works were only "playing" with the work required to be done. He also ventured the opinion that if his ex-employer had been originally chartered for this project, then it would have already been completed.

..4

26. The west coast road project is one of the most important projects underway in this District. It's early and satisfactory completion would do much to improve the lot of the west coast villagers, stimulate economic development, and remove one of the prime causes contributing to the peoples' feelings of neglect.

CAMPAIGNING - HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS:

27. Constant complaints were received from the people of these Census Divisions in respect to the candidates for both the New Ireland Regional and Namatanai Open Electorates not visiting these areas to present their policies to the people. Villagers asked, "how can we be expected to vote if we have not seen the candidates personally, nor heard their policies?" I explained that it was up to individual candidates to present themselves and their policies to the electors if they so desired.

28. Mr. Julius Chan apparently adopted the practice of addressing villagers from one of his ships off-shore by means of a loud-hailer. This practice was not well received. Mr. Robert Seeto travelled only as far as Dampit village, (the southern most village in the Mandak West Census Division) and then returned to Namatanai. No other candidates to my knowledge had visited the area.

29. United Party and Peoples' Progress Party campaign teams using land-rovers followed each other through the Mandak West and Barok West Census Divisions whilst I was in the area. I did not attend or hear any of their public meetings. From what I heard from villagers both parties apparently concentrated on verbally attacking the other.

RECEPTION TO PATROL:

30. I was pleased at the reception the patrol received in each of the census divisions visited, and particularly in the former Mataungan villages of Tembin, Kontu, Mambo, Lambu, Ugana and Kaluan. When I needed the assistance of carriers I had no difficulty obtaining their services. The people were helpful and not reluctant to enter into discussions. After having read reports of patrols that had been carried out in both the Mandak West and Barok West Census Divisions within the last twelve months, I was pleasantly surprised.

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

R. G. Saker

R. G. Saker
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX " A "

PATROL REPORT NO 6 OF 1971/72

Summary of Meetings

Date Held	Place	Villages Involved	Comments
4.2.1972	PANARAS	NAIAMA PANARAS	Duration of meeting 1½ hours. Good attendance. Numerous questions asked.
4.2.1972	PATLANGAT	NEIRUARAN PATLANGAT BIMUN	Duration of meeting 1½ hours. Good attendance. Some questions asked.
5.2.1972	LEMAU	LEMAU	Duration of meeting 1 hour. Fair attendance. No questions asked. People stated they would decide on the matter and inform their Councillor.
5.2.1972	KONTU	TEMBIN KONTU	Duration of meeting 1½ hours. Good attendance. Numerous questions.
6.2.1972	LAMBU	LAMBU	Duration of meeting 1½ hours. Moderate attendance. Several questions.
7.2.1972	UGANA	UGANA MAMBO	Duration of meeting 1½ hours. Good attendance. Several questions.
8.2.1972	KANAMARANDAN	KALUAN KANAMARANDAN	Duration of meeting 1 hour. Good attendance. Numerous questions and lively discussions.
9.2.1972	MESSI NO.1	MESSI NO.1 MESSI NO.2	Duration of meeting 1 hour. Poorly attended. No questions.
9.2.1972	DANU	DANU	Duration of meeting 1 hour. Good attendance. Several questions.
9.2.1972	DAMPIT	DAMPIT	Duration of meeting 1½ hours. Good attendance. Several questions asked.
10.2.1972	KOMALABU	KOMALABU	Duration of meeting 1½ hours. Good attendance. Several questions asked.
10.2.1972	KONO	KALAGUNAN KONO	Duration of meeting 1½ hours. Very good attendance. Numerous questions.
11.2.1972	KONOGOGO	KONOGOGO	Duration of meeting 45 minutes. Poorly attended. No questions.
11.2.1972	KOMALU	KOMALU	Duration of meeting 1¼ hours. Very good attendance. Several questions.
12.2.1972	KOKOLA	KOKOLA	Duration of meeting 1 hour. Good attendance. Several questions.

Resume of Questions.

At Panaras:

Why have an Area Authority, can't the Councils administer the District?

What is the difference between the Area Authority and a Political Party.

If the Area Authority suggests a law to the House of Assembly and the House makes that law does that law only apply to New Ireland.

Do only the "elected" members of the Area Authority have power to vote?

Do members of the Area Authority receive pay?

Will the Area Authority remain in force after self government.

What is the difference between the Area Authority and Local Government Councils.

At Kontu:

This is a new innovation and we are unsure of the purpose of this Area Authority. Many things have been commenced by the Administration and they have failed. i.e. Cooperatives.

At Lambu:

We pay tax to the Council and fees to the Mission, do we pay more tax to the Area Authority?

At Ugana:

Please explain the relationship between the Area Authority and Self Government.

At Kanamarandan:

Is the Area Authority another form of Government?

At Mesi No 1

Why is New Ireland to receive the first Area Authority?
Why is the Area Authority to be established?
Can the people see the members of the Area Authority and advise them of their needs?

At Komalabu:

Is the Area Authority a Political Party?
Will the Area Authority benefit us?
Does the Area Authority mean Self government?
Will the councils still operate after the establishment of the Area Authority?

At Kono:

Is the Area Authority the same as Self Government?
Is the Area Authroity a political Party?

At Kokola:

Where will the money come from to run the Area Authroity.
Do members get paid?

APPENDIX "B"

PATROL REPORT NUMBER 6 of 1971/1972

ERIA OTORITI (AREA AUTHORITY)

1. ERIA OTORITI I WONEM?

Eria Otoriti i wanpela kain Lokal Gavma i kavarapim wanpela Distrikt olgeta. I olsem kaunsil bilong Distrikt.

2. BILONG WONEM?

Laon nau, paua long ronim ol ples istap l ng HAUS OV ASEMBLI na long EDMINISTREITA EKSEKETIV KAUNSIL na long ronim distrikt, paua istap long ol wokman bilong EDMINISTREITA EKSEKETIV KAUNSIL o olsem Distrikt Komis na ol Pablik Servan. Paua long lukautim ol liklik samting long liklik ples Haus of embli bin givim long ol Kaunsil. Orait, Namba Wan Gavman bilo Australia laik bai sampela paua moa ikan kamap long han bilong ol pipal insait l ol distri t. Im tu planti sampela man i laik olsem paua ikamap long ol distrik na bai holim STET. Nau tu ol memba bilong Haus ov Asembli i laik long paua long lukaut n bilon distrikt ikan stap long distrikt iet. Selekt Komiti bilong Haus of sembli bin tok olsem.

Orait, tripela memba bilong Niu Ailan Dis rikt i stap long Haus Asembli, na Kaunsil Konfrens bin tok strong bai dispela paua kamap long Nie Ailan Distrikt, Na Edministreitas Ekseketiv Kaunsil o (A.E.C.) i harim na i luk olsem bai dispela Eria Otoriti kan kamap pastaim lon Niu Ailan, apos inogat planti man inolaik.

3. HAUSAT BAI I KAN KAMAP?

Haus ov Asembli bin worim loa pinis long Eria Otoriti i gutpela. Haus ov Asembli bin makim sampela moni bilong ol long gerapim.

Wanpela kivung bin gerap long Oktoba 15, 1971 long Kavieng, na ol President na vis President bilong ol Kaunsil long Niu Ailan ibin bung wantaim tupela memba bilong Haus ov Asembli - Mr. Bokap na Mr. Lussick - na Komisina o Namba wan belong Lokal Gavman wantaim Distrikt Komisina, na oli tok hamamas long tingktingk bilong AEC long gerapim Eria Otoriti long Niu Ailan.

Dispela kivung bin makim wanpela komiti long raun long lukim na tok savi long olgeta Kaunsil long Niu Ailan. Faivpela President wantaim Distrikt Lokal Gavman Opisa bai istap long dispela komiti.

Dispela kivung bin makim President bilong Sentral Niu Ailan Kaunsil, Mr. ESAU LAKMAN long spoksman, o man long autim tok, na i bin tok olsem:

> "Pipal bilong Niu Ailan oli hamamas long wonem Gavman bin makim Niu Ailan long kisim namba wan Eria Otoriti insait long Papua Niu Gini. Na i wok long pipal bilong Niu Ailan long soim pipal long olgeta narapela hap insait long kantri long Eria Otoriti i kan wok gut long Niu Ailan. Go het o pundaun long dispela Eria Otoriti bai i soim o skelim sapos igat UNITI (o laik bilong gp jet wamtao, p; fren) i stap long Niu Ailan Distrikt o nogat. Sapos olgeta pipal i wok wantaim Eria Otoriti INAP GERAP STRONG."
>
> Emi lukluk olsem faivpela Kaunsil bilong Niu Ailan bai ol i tok orait no nogat long Eria Otoriti long mun Janari n. Febari 1972, na sapos oli orait bai oli makim ol memba belong ol.

4. USAT I KAN KAMAP MEMBA BILONG DISPELA ERIA OTORITI?

Faivpela Kaunsil bilong Niu Ailan bai ol wanwan kan makim sampela memba bilong ol ikamap memba bilong Eria Otoriti. Faisin hausat bai oli makim i samting bilong wanwan Kaunsil. Bai dispela Komiti i noun bai i kan tak wantaim ol Kaunsila long dispela pasin o wei. Tu, bai tripela memba bilong Haus ov Asembli long Niu Ailan na Distrikt Komisina bai ikamap memba, tasol oli no kan vot, oli kan tok tasol. Im oli kamap insait bilong wonem oli gat wok long ronim Distrikt, olsem moa beta oli stap wantaim ol pipal na wok wantaim bai Distrikt i kan ran gut na no kan brok about long planti kain rot. Na sapos Eria Otoriti i laik, ikam makim liklik lain moa ikamap memba long Eria Otoriti tasol i samting bilong ol Kaunsila usat i kamap memba pastaim long tingim dispela.

5. BAI ERIA OTORITI KAN PAINIM MONI BILONG WOK WEM?

Eria Otoriti kan painim liklik moni long sam la kain laisens. Losem A.E.C. i tingting long laisens bilong Tred Ka (PMV) na Pedla Lisens.

Olgeta narapela hap moni bai ikamap long han bilong Gavman o Haus ov Asembli. Olsem, ol moni Gavman i bin spendim long gerapim Distrikt in bai Eria Otoriti i kan kisim na ronim dispela wok. Im olsem moni bilong RURAL DIVELPOMEN FUNS o ROT MAINTENANS. Loa itok Eria Otoriti inoken makim wanpela kis ikamap long pipal.

6. WONEM KAIN WOK BAI ERIA OTORITI I KAN HOLIM NA WOKIM?

- Namba wan wok bai Eria Otoriti ikam lukautim run o wok bilong Gavman insait long Distrikt na pasim bilong girap o go het insait long Niu Ailan. Bai oli tingim wonem wok i kan gerap long wonem ples. Oli kolim dispela long Englis ' PLANNING'. Olsem bai oli kisim wok bilong Distrikt Advisori Kaunsil na tu hap wok bilong Distrikt Ko-Ordinating Komiti wantaim, na bai Distrikt Advisori Kaunsil bai i pinis olgeta.
- Bai Eria Otoriti ikan kamap maus bilong Niu Ailan Distrikt. Olsem ikan givim tingting igo long ol Kaunsil, na long Gavman, na tripela memba bilong Haus ov Asembli kan kisim tok igo long Haus of Asembli.
- Bai oli bosim wonem laisens A.E.C. bin givim paua long en.
- Bai oli bosim dispela moni ikanap long RURAL DIVELOPEN FUNS. olsem bai wan wan Kaunsil i autim laik bilong ol igo long Eria Otoriti, bai Eria Otoriti tingim na bungim ol dispela laik na selim igo na askim A.E.C. na Haus ov Asembli long givim moni. Bihain moni ikamap, bai Eria Otoriti kan skelim igo long wan wan Kaunsil, na bai i was long ol Kaunsil na pipal oli wok gut long dispela moni na kan kisim moa bihaim o nogat.
- Bihain bai Eria Otoriti kan kisim paua moa long mekim sampela narapela kain wok insait long Distrikt, sapos Eria Otoriti i wok gut na sapos Eria Otoriti i laik kisim moa, na sapos A.E.C. i skelim na tingim Eria Otoriti imap holim. I samting bilong Eria Otoriti long tok wantaim A.E.C. long dispela.

7. LASPELA HAP TOKTOK.

Em bai i no olsem planti mani no kago i kamap behain long kisim Eria Otoriti i kirap, tasol ai tingting Eria Otoriti bai i inap long kisim sampela moa mani bilong kirap im wok insait long Niu Ailan. Dikpela samis bai i olsem, ol olekted memba bilong ol pipal, insait long Eria Otoriti bai ili holim paua long tingim wonem wok i mas kirap long Niu Ailan bifor dispela paua ol opisa bilong gavman i bin holim.

Haus ov Asembli i holim paua long kirapim wok insait long Papua Niu Gini olgeta. Ol Lokal Gavaman Kaunsil i lukautim hap bilong ol iet, na ol Eria Otoriti bai i lukautim wok insait long ol Distrikt wan wan.

Sapos iu laik cari moa long wok bilong Eria Otoriti iu ken askim Kaunsila bilong iu, n na husat kiap i stap long hap bilong iu ken askim Distrikt Lokal Gavman Opisa long opis bilong Lokal Gavman long Kavieng.

Dispela Komiti i laik harim tingting long husat man bilong Niu Ailan i got toktok long dispela samting, sapos iu tingting Eria Otoriti i gutpela samting bilong halvim Niu Ailan na nogat, iu ken salim pas i kam long:-

District Local Government Officer
Office of Local Government,
P.O. Box 34,
KAVIENG.

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8. Ol Lokal Gavman Kaunsil ino kan pinis long taim Eria Otoriti i gerap. Eria Otoriti inoinap bosim o ontap long Kaunsil. Eria Otoriti igat narapela kain wok long ol Kaunsil.

9. Loa bilong Loka Gavman itok Kaunsil igat paua long lukautim ples bilong ol, na helpim sindaun bilong ples bilong ol, aninit long ol loa bilong Haus of Asembli. Olsem, loa i makim paua long ol Kaunsil olsem: Kaunsil kan grapim na lukautim ol:-

-bisnis
-rot, bris, barit
-ples bilong plai
-Aid Post, matmat
-wara, pekpek na pipia
-klainim ol haus
-bung (market)
-haus kivung
-nius pepa
-wokim rul bilong pasin bilo[illegible] marit na graun
-ples balus
-kauntim ol pipal
-transpot (trak o sip)
-helpim skul
-lukautim ol pig na bulimakau
-lukautim wok didiman
-lukautim wok diwai
-helpim dipatmen bilong Gavman
-gerapim takis

10. Loa bilong Lokal Gavman itok Eria Otoriti inokan holim ol wok bilong ol Kaunsil sapos Kaunsil na Administreta ino larim pastaim.

11. Loa bilong Lokal Gavman ino makim wonem wok o paua Eria Otoriti ikan holim, tasol loa itok Administreta ikan tekwai paua bilong wonem dipatmen na givim long Eria Otoriti, wantaim mani bilong ronim. Tasol Eria Otoriti inoken holim paua bilong Judisiari (ol Kot), Haus of Asembli samting.

Im, dispela lo i givim-fridom, o larim long Administreta long givim wonem wok bilong wonem Gavman Dipatmen igo long Eria Otoriti. Planti taim sampela Lokal Gavman Kaunsil i laik gerapim wanpela wok, tasol loa ibin pasim ol bilong wonem loa ino bin larim ol long dispela.

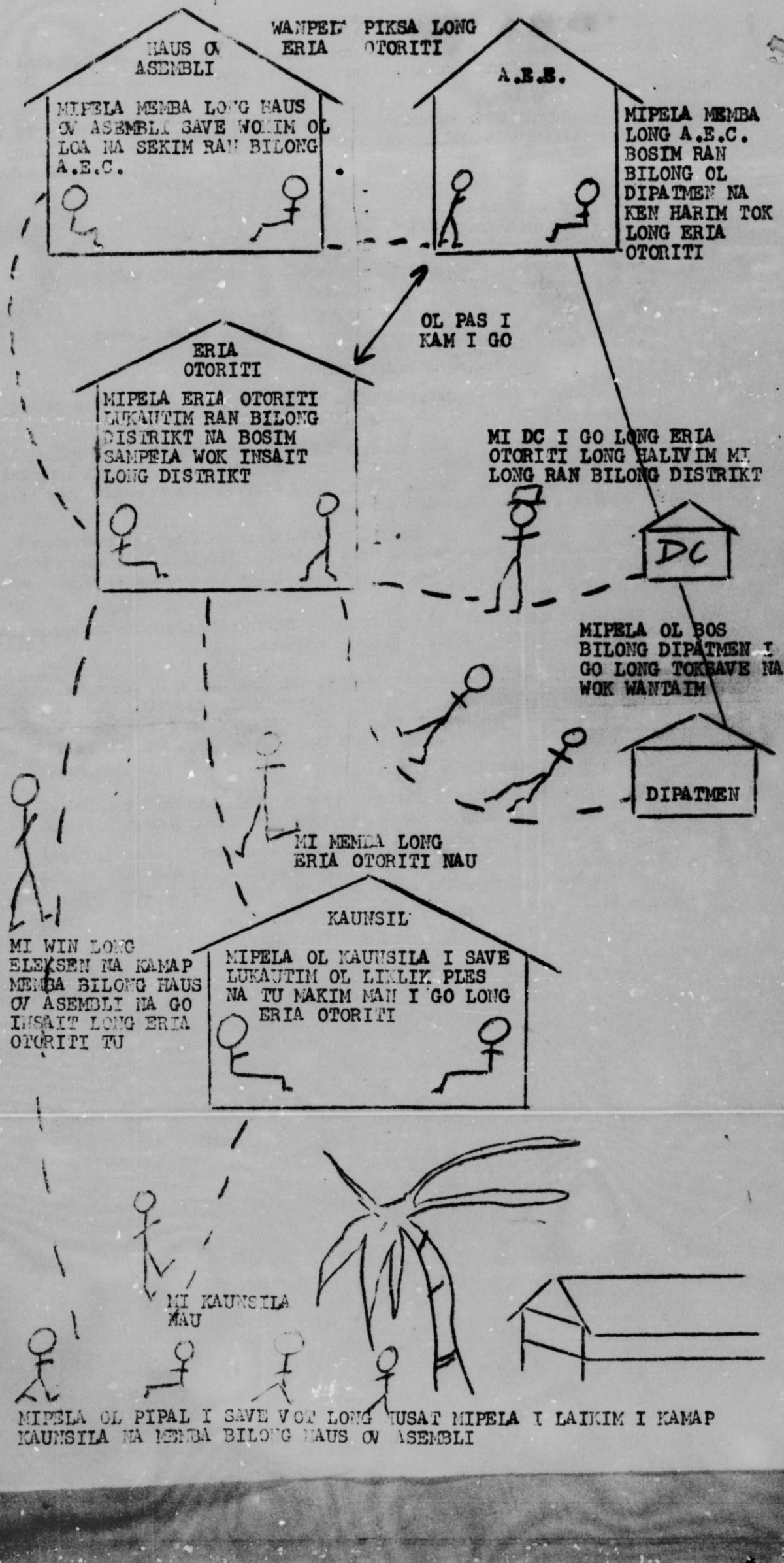
Nau, long dispela niupela wei long makim paua, Eria Otoriti kan holim wonem kain wok em i laik, sapos Administreta i oraitim pastaim.

12. Pastaim bai Eria Otoriti i holim wok olsem mi tok long namba 6, olsem bilong bosim ron bilong distrik, inap gerapim o het o progres bilong distrik. Bai Administreta i lukim run bilong Eria Otoriti, na sapos i run gut, bai em i kan larim Eria Otoriti long kisim paua na wok bilong wonem kain Gavman Dipatmen insait long Distrik.

Mining bilong dispela i olsem-

(1) Sapos Eria Otoriti i strong na run gut, inap em i kan holim planti wok na paua nau istap long han bilong Gavman Dipatmen.

(2) Sapos Eria Otoriti holim wanpela wok olsem, i olsem ol pipal insait long distrik i kan bosim ron long dispela wok, bilong wonem oli bin makim memba igo long Eria Otoriti long bosim dispela.


HAUS O ASEMBLI
MIPELA MEMBA LONG HAUS OV ASEMBLI SAVE WOKIM OL LOA NA SEKIM RAN BILONG A.E.C.
WANPEL ERIA
PIKSA LONG OTORITI
A.E.E.
MIPELA MEMBA LONG A.E.C. BOSIM RAN BILONG OL DIPATMEN NA KEN HARIM TOK LONG ERIA OTORITI
OL PAS I KAM I GO
ERIA OTORITI
MIPELA ERIA OTORITI LUKAUTIM RAN BILONG DISTRIKT NA BOSIM SAMPELA WOK INSAIT LONG DISTRIKT
MI DC I GO LONG ERIA OTORITI LONG HALIVIM MI LONG RAN BILONG DISTRIKT
DC
MIPELA OL BOS BILONG DIPATMEN I GO LONG TOKSAVE NA WOK WANTAIM
DIPATMEN
MI MEMBA LONG ERIA OTORITI NAU
KAUNSIL
MI WIN LONG ELEKSEN NA KAMAP MEMBA BILONG HAUS OV ASEMBLI NA GO INSAIT LONG ERIA OTORITI TU
MIPELA OL KAUNSILA I SAVE LUKAUTIM OL LIKLIK PLES NA TU MAKIM MAN I GO LONG ERIA OTORITI
MI KAUNSILA NAU
MIPELA OL PIPAL I SAVE VOT LONG HUSAT MIPELA I LAIKIM I KAMAP KAUNSILA NA MEMBA BILONG HAUS OV ASEMBLI