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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. ~~XXXX~~ 1 of 1970/71

Patrol Conducted by N.T. ROBSON, Asst. P.O.

Area Patrolled TIANG CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives Ivan TABUA, Trainee P.O.

Duration—From 15/7/1970 to 21/7/1970

Number of Days 7

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Feb /1970

Medical /19.....

Map Reference Fourmil of Kavieng, Milinch of Dyaul

Objects of Patrol Census revision, general Admin, field experience for Mr Tabua.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Eric Sneyden

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

.....

.....

.....

Popul

MIGR
In
M F

HRD:KP

67-7-7

Division of District Administration,

KAVIANG PAPUA.

29th October, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIANG.

KAVIANG PATROL NO. 1/70-71

Your reference KAV. 1-1970 of 20th October, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census,
Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. H.T. Robson,
Assistant Patrol Officer, of the TLANG Census Division.

Your comments adequately cover the points of interest
raised by the report. The census figures will be further
considered on under separate memorandum.

J. W. Green
(T. W. Green)
Departmental Head.

cc:

Mr. H.T. Robson,
New Ireland District,
KAVIANG.

67-9-7

14

KAV 1-1970/71

BAM/mc



District Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

20th October, 1970.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO 1 OF 1970/71
TIANG CENSUS DIVISION - DJAUL ISLAND.

Receipt is acknowledged of the report compiled by Mr. N.T. Robson, Assistant Patrol Officer including an Area Study of the above area, together with your covering comments.

Mr. Robson has produced an interesting report and presented it well. Overall, it appears that the island is stable and the people are moderately prosperous, with at least some opportunity for increase of income.

Mr. Robson reports that the previous census was inaccurate. Such errors are becoming rather common in the District, and officers are required to exercise greater care in this work. Each census taken should check the totals in the Village Register before commencing the census, and record any amendment necessary so that a reconciliation will then be possible.

The P.W.D. officer who investigated the PILIWA anchorage suggested that a possible alternative anchorage existed near that mentioned in this report, which would require little or no work. This could be investigated when ever necessary.

There seems to be dissatisfaction with the Council, probably because the two Councillors have, in the past, failed to communicate with the people. An occasional visit by the Finance/Executive Committee, perhaps with the Administrative Adviser, would be beneficial. It is understood that the Council anticipate that outstanding Council tax will be paid during the forthcoming patrol.

It is noted that the people did not respond well to attempts at political education. Perhaps it was felt that the patrol had a separate purpose (that is, census) and there was diffidence about engaging in a discussion on other matters. The Political Education Officer is available to advise any patrolling officer on content and method of political education, but will probably be unable to visit Djaul for a considerable time.

M. W. Brightwell
(M. W. Brightwell)
a/District Commissioner.

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

67-1-1

MJC:sw

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

18th August, 1970.

District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.


KAVIENG PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1970/71
TIANG CENSUS DIVISION - DJAUL IS.

Forwarded herewith a report by Mr. N.T. ROBSON,
Asst. Patrol Officer on a recent patrol to the TIANG
Census Division.

The report is well presented and Mr. ROBSON's
observations and remarks are to the point. Mr. ROBSON
was unable to balance the census figures with those of the
previous census patrol (Patrol No. 9 of 1969/70) due to the
number of errors in the previous census. The patrol was
mounted at the time in order to provide field experience
for Mr. IVAN TABUA, Trainee Patrol Officer. Mr. TABUA's
patrol report has not come to hand as yet.

Mr. ROBSON's report is an improvement on his
previous reports, and I have no doubt that a continued
improvement can be expected.

Attached also is Mr. Robson's camping allowance
claim.


(M.J. COCKBURN),
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-3

MJC:sw

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

14th July, 1970.

Mr. N.T. Robson,
Sub-District Office,
KAVIENG.

Dear Sir,

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS
DJAUL ISLAND PATROL - TIANG CENSUS DIVISION.

As instructed verbally, you will depart on patrol to DJAUL ISLAND, accompanied by Mr. IVAN TABUA. You will depart Kavieng on Wednesday morning, 15th July on M.V. Koresela. You shall also be accompanied by one member of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary. Please make arrangements with the O.I.C., New Ireland Police District for a member of the force to accompany you.

The objects of the patrol will be :-

- a) Census Revision;
- b) Routine village inspections, and
- c) Instructional training for Mr. TABUA.

On return from patrol, both yourself and Mr. TABUA shall be expected to submit a Situation Report and Area Study. Please familiarise yourself and ensure that Mr. TABUA is also familiar with the requirements of both sections of the report. I would like to bring to your attention now that the headings in the Situation Report are not restricted to those listed in the Secretary's circular on patrolling and patrol reports, dated June, 1968, but should also include those headings, where appropriate, as suggested in Departmental Standing Instructions.

Wishing you an enjoyable patrol.

Yours faithfully,

(M.J. COCKBURN),
Assistant District Commissioner.

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PATROL DIARY

Wednesday 15/7/1970 1145 departed for Djaul per M.V. Korasela after delays in loading. 1730 arrived at Biwa Plantation, and proceeded by hired tractor to Lapai Village, interviewed Ward Committee. Overnight Lapai.

Thursday 16/7/1970 0800 interviewed Ward Committee, 0900 revised census, received two complaints which I suggested be referred to the Councillor, Tames of Piliwa, discussed one-sidedly the role of Local Govt Councils and Councillors, and M.H.A.'s, village inspection. 1330 left for Piliwa, pausing en route at Bolos Pln to arrange renewal of Manager's firearms licence at request of Police. Arrived Piliwa 1430, met by Councillor, Tames, explained intentions for the following day. Discussed with Mr Tabua the census figures for Lapai, and the various matters to be included in Situation Report and Area Study. Overnight Piliwa.

Friday 17/7/1970 0800 interviewed Cr Tames. 0900 revised census, discussions with people, explaining at their request the purpose and allocation of Rural Development funds. Inspected village, Aid Post and Piliwa Primary 'T' School, interviewing headmaster, Mr J. Ado. Received two complaints which will be referred to Welfare. 1400 departed for Karia, had discussions with Ward Committee. Overnight Karia.

Saturday 18/7/1970 0930 revised census after delay due to heavy rain, discussions with the people including Development Bank, inspections of village and gardens. In the afternoon had further discussions with Mr Tabua about patrol reports and census compilation. Overnight Karia.

Sunday 19/7/1970 Observed in morning at Karia. Afternoon to Kuwalonopok (Karia No 2) for village inspection, and then on to Pantegom. Discussions with Ward Committee in the evening. Overnight Pantegom.

Monday 20/7/1970 0800 revised census, spoke to the people about the Development Bank and other matters, village inspection. 1130 moved on to Sumuna, had discussions with Ward Committee and carried out village inspection and inspection of Aid Post. Overnight Sumuna.

Tuesday 21/7/1970 Revised census, spoke on various matters. 0930 proceeded to Panapau Pln, interviewed manager. 1030 proceeded to Leion, made enquiries concerning land dispute BANRAMI/BATNELA and about superannuation payment to a former DASF employee. Discussions with Ward Committee followed by village inspection and revision of census. Left Leion for Kavieng on M.V. Korasela at 1700, arriving Kavieng 2030. End of patrol.

TIANG CENSUS DIVISION

AREA STUDY

(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) The TIANG Census Division, consisting of Djaul and Mait Islands, lies in the Bismarck Sea due south of Kavieng and about thirty miles away by sea, and is separated from the New Ireland mainland by the Gazelle Channel. Djaul is a low-lying island, rising to a maximum height of three hundred feet, and has seven native villages, mostly on the extreme eastern tip. Mait is uninhabited apart from the employees of a plantation which occupies about half its area. No rainfall records are available, but enquiries indicate that the annual total is roughly equivalent to Kavieng's (120 inches). The island is covered with rain-forest, apart from cultivated areas and some coastal mangroves.

(b) Djaul and Mait are ~~serviced~~ served by various private-enterprise owned workboats, the journey from Kavieng taking about four hours. Several of the native inhabitants own large canoes powered by outboard motors which regularly travel to the town on market days. Sumuna Village and Panapau and Kolopina Plantations have sheltered deep-water anchorages, but elsewhere low tide or bad ~~any~~ on-shore weather will interfere with loading.

(c) The area has been constantly under Administration influence since the takeover from the Germans, apart from the brief period of Japanese occupation. Current attitudes, etc, of the Djaul people are discussed in detail below.

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) The Village Population Register is attached. No comparison with the previous census could be made since the figures from that patrol did not balance. When considering the natural increase figure, 2.52%, it should be remembered that only five months have elapsed since the previous census. On the other hand, a number of the children whom I have listed in the new births column had in fact been born prior to the February census but had not been entered in the book.

In other parts of the Kavieng Sub-District a high proportion of married women are childless, apparently due to the use of a plant which has sometimes permanently contraceptive qualities. However, on Djaul this is exceptional, and most families are large, many having seven or eight children and several having nine and ten. In the total, children outnumber adults by almost 9%. As found elsewhere in the Sub-District, males outnumber females, in this case by over 22%. Inquiries indicate that the neo-natal mortality rate is very low.

(b) Tracks are indicated on the attached map. The Pantegom-Sumuna-Leion track is rarely used.

(c) The outward labour flow does not require comment. See Village Population Register.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) The people of Djaul are of two distinct language groups. Sumuna and Leion villages speak the widespread Tigak language, found also on the mainland and islands near Kavieng. The remaining five villages speak Tiang, which is confined to Djaul.

(b) The matrilineal extended family is the functional social unit for both Tiang and Tigak groups, but the organisation of the families differs. The Tiang group have two clans, MILIWONG (flying fox) and SOPOKO (frigate bird), each divided into a number of sub-clans (the extended families). The Tigaks do not employ this sub-division - there are many clans, but some are on the verge of extinction and at present only five have significant membership: MANANAGA (large parrot), TIVINKO (small parrot), MALIWUNG (flying fox) and MAPITIEN and PIPIOTO (two unidentified small birds). There is no general practice as to domicile of married persons, who may live in the husband's or the wife's village according to their choice. Probably this was formerly not the case.

AREA STUDY

(c) The two language sare quite distinct, though each group now understands the other's. Former dialect differences among the several Tiang villages have now disappeared.

(d) At present the relations between the two groups appear to be harmonious, and inter-marriage is quite common. A possible future source of friction is the land shortage at Pantegom, Karia and Kuwalonopok (Karia No 2). This is discussed in (N) (a), below.

(e) The people of Leion and Sumuna have close relations on the mainland west coast in the Kabien area, and regularly travel to and fro. Since the closure of the Sumuna Primary School, most of their children ~~xx~~ have transferred to Kabien or Kavieng rather than Piliwa.

(D) LEADERSHIP

(a) There are two wards of the Tikana Council on Djaul. TAMES, from Piliwa, represents the Tiang villages. The Councillor for Leion ~~xxx~~ and Sumuna, EMOS, died shortly before the patrol went to Djaul. Several people I asked considered that URJA, from Sumuna, is likely to be Emos' successor. The former Councillor BARA, from Piliwa, who did not contest the last election, appears to have no further ambitions. The Ward Committee members for the Tiang ward are all competent, but none is outstanding. The members for the Tigak ward are both most unimpressive. KOMBENG of Piliwa, an ambitious farmer and a member of the United Political Society, is worthy of mention. All those mentioned have an acquired leadership status. Traditional leadership is still respected but does not seem to carry either a right or an obligation to represent the people in the introduced system of public life.

(b) TAMES, 35, Councillor in his first term, has a Standard 6 education followed by agricultural training at Keravat and eighteen months employment with DASR. Since then he has lived in his home village as a farmer and storekeeper. He speaks fair English. He is a member of the United Political Society led by Perry Kwan. Tames is an energetic farmer, producing cocoa, copra and in addition being the only person I found who still looks after and harvests his coffee. At present he has an application ~~xx~~ pending ~~xx~~ for a Development Bank loan to improve his crops. He has a successful trade store.

His weakness as a Councillor is his failure to visit the other villages in his ward to obtain their views and inform them of recent Council decisions. Remarks by patrolling officers in the village books ~~xxx~~ indicate that this has been a complaint of the people ever since his election. I am uncertain about Tames' feelings towards the Administration. He was quite helpful to the patrol, but in discussions seemed rather reserved and unforthcoming.

URJA, a farmer from Sumuna, saw service with the Allies in W.W.II. He was active in the now moribund Tiang Co-operative Society, and is a leader of the United Church. Thought to be pro-Administration.

KOMBENG, farmer from Piliwa, is a member of the United Political Society. I understand that he and Tames are the only Djaul people who have joined this group. He has substantial coconut holdings and a good deal of young cocoa, and has received a loan from the ~~xxxx~~ Development Bank which will eventually amount to \$2,000.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) The traditional land inheritance system of both Tiang and Tigak groups was explained to me as follows: a child has an absolute right to share in the lands of his mother, a father may during his lifetime make gifts of his own land to his children, but if he fails to do so, the lands revert to his ~~xx~~ sub-~~clan~~, which will be different from his children's sub-clan because of the system of matrilineage.

(b) No land is held on lease from the Administration or the Crown. I did not discuss tenure conversion.

(c) The general practice on Djaul is individual planting of crops, with assistance only from the farmer's immediate family.

(F) LITERACY

(a) ~~There is one school.~~

AREA STUDY

There is only one school on Djaul, the Piliwa Primary 'T' School, run by the Administration. It is staffed by the headmaster, Mr J. Ado, and four other teachers, and has 156 pupils distributed as follows:-

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
2	12	19	31
3	18	13	31
4	20	13	33
5	13	18	31
6	18	12	30
	81	75	156

A United Church primary school at Sumuna was closed about a year ago. Children from Leion and Sumuna now mostly attend schools on the mainland, though some simply discontinued schooling altogether.

(b) Almost all of the younger people and many of middle age are literate in Pidgin. One or two people in most villages can speak English of a fair standard.

(c) No one with a higher education has returned permanently to village.

(d) Each village has four or five radios in use, and information sent over Radio Rabaul is sure to reach the people.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) The general standard of houses is quite good, many having iron roofs and a few being built entirely of permanent materials. Sanitation is virtually non-existent, but all villages are on the coast and the use of the sea is probably quite hygienic. A wide range of European articles are used, and just as commonly as on the mainland.

(b) Traditional foods constitute the major part of the diet on Djaul, with sago the staple. In contrast to the use of European utensils, etc, the use of introduced foodstuffs such as tinned meat and fish, rice and the like seemed to be considerably less than on the mainland.

(c) There are no organisations such as Boy Scouts, Red Cross, and no Community Centres. Each village has a Women's Fellowship, under United Church auspices but mainly looked after by Welfare Assistants from Tikana Council. There is no organised sport on Djaul except at Piliwa school.

(H) MISSIONS

(a) The only mission on Djaul is the United Church, which has a minister at Piliwa and non-ordained pastors at the other villages. Apart from these clergymen and an Aid Post Orderly at Sumuna, the mission provides no other services since the closure of the school at Sumuna, apparently due to teacher shortage.

(b) The mission seems to have the support of the people and church services receive good attendances. At Sumuna there appeared to be some resentment at the closure of the school.

(I) NON-INDIGENES

(a) In the Tiang census division there are five coconut/cocoa plantations owned by non-indigenes: Djaul or Bolos Pln, owned and managed by Mr B. Scotford; Biwa Pln, owned and managed by Mr T. Brown; Panapau Pln, owned by New Ireland Enterprises P/L, managed by Mr P. Saunders; Kolopina or Salawu Pln, owned and managed by Mr Seeto Yook Ling; and Mait, Pln, owned by Chinese from Rabaul.

AREA STUDY

(b) Only a hand ful of Djaul people are employed on these plantations, most of their labour being contracts from the Highlands.

(c) At present, all cocoa produced by the locals is sold to the plantations. Because the quantity of bearing cocoa is small at this stage, it will be some time before it is worthwhile encouraging the people to build their own fermentaries. Some copra is also sold to the plantations, notably to Bolos and Kolopina.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Road There are no roads on Djaul apart from the walking tracks shown on the attached map. From Biwa to Karia the track is negotiable by jeep or tractor. A proposal for a road around the island as a Rural Development project has been abandoned. I understand because of the people's ~~is~~ unwillingness to work on it. I found that there was great keenness for the road at Lapai, to a lesser extent at Piliwa and Karia, but apparently none at Pantegom, Sumuna or Leion.

(b) Sea. As to sea access and anchorages, see (A) (b), above. A proposal, also for a Rural Development project, was put forward to blast a hole in the reef at Piliwa so as to give loading access at all tides and a more sheltered anchorage. It was decided that this plan was impracticable because of the nature of the reef, but the people are still urging that it be attempted.

(c) Air. There is no aerodrome on Djaul. Because of the island's low-lying profile, it would probably not be hard to find a suitable site, but in my view very little need for a strip exists.

~~(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS~~(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

There is a tank-maker, Sami, living at Lapai. The only other men I met with any trade skills were semi-trained only - ex-Public Works labourers or former students at Namatanai Vocational School, and these would not be capable of attempting any major project.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Although several Council and two House of Assembly elections have familiarised the people of Djaul with the electoral system, they do not seem to have to have any real understanding of the role of Council and House now or in the future. Throughout the Kavieng Sub-District patrolling officers have noted that the people regard their Council as simply a source of material comforts, and this comment applies with at least equal force to Djaul. A grotesque example came from the Ward Committeeman at Lapai, who wants the Council in some mysterious way to eliminate the inconveniences caused by Djaul being an island rather than part of the mainland.

Djaul has by no means been neglected in the Tikana Council's ~~work~~ works programme. There are cement water tanks in all villages and a classroom at Piliwa school. In addition, the Council reimbursed the people for the Piliwa Aid Post, which was built on a self-help basis prior to the Council's inception. In the 1970/71 programme, a further tank for Piliwa school and improvements to Sumuna wharf are planned. This seems fair enough for a Council of Tikana's income and stands comparison with other wards. I emphasised the Council's ~~is~~ roles other ~~the~~ than that of builder, and outlined some of the many expenditure items which do not appear in material form in a Djaul village. I also made it clear that requests for Council assistance should be brought to the local Councillor rather than to visiting patrol officers. The people would gain a far better understanding of the full role of a Local Government Council if they had two Councillors who fulfilled their duty to visit their electors, consult their wishes and explain recent Council business. Tames apparently will not, and the late Emos had for some time been too sick to do so.

AREA STUDY

The House of Assembly is still a most remote institution to the Djaul people, and attempts to start lines of discussion on subjects connected with it quickly fizzled out. The two Members for the area, Mr W. Lussick (New Ireland-Manus Regional) and Mr D. Bokaf (Kavieng Open), have each paid one visit to Djaul, but to Piliwa only, and the people complained that they did not see more of their members. I agreed that it was desirable for MHA's to visit their electorate as much as possible. At the same time I pointed out that an MHA, especially a Regional Member such as Mr Lussick engaged also on Committee work, has a very large area to cover and many other commitments. In this connection I discussed the activities of the Select Committee on Constitutional Development.

I think that the people regard the House as having very similar functions to those of the Council, judging by the small parochial issues which they wished to raise with their members, issues which ought to their Councillor - issues, some already mentioned, such as reef blasting, more water tanks, a road.

I questioned the people about their understanding of political parties, with very little reaction. Perry Kwan, leader of the United Political Society, has visited Djaul, and Tames and Kombeng (mentioned above) have joined, but according to Tames they are the only people from Djaul to have done so.

I heard nothing to suggest that there is any TKA-type cult activity on Djaul.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) Latest figures from the Dept of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries list economic trees on Djaul as follows:-

Coffee Robusta	5,000 trees (all bearing age)
Coconut palms	110,952 total palms
Cocoa (interplanted)	4,490 total trees
Cocoa (sole planted)	2,000 total trees

Cocoa is a fairly new crop for the Djaul people and only a small proportion has come into bearing. To these latest figures, extracted from the annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1969, should be added recent cocoa plantings, which from my observations would be about 2,000 new trees (sole and interplanted combined). No new coffee has been planted, and new coconut plantings would not significantly alter the above figure.

(b) Per annum production figures from the same report are as follows:-

Coffee Robusta	0.36 tons
Copra	274 tons
Cocoa interplanted	nil
Cocoa sole planted	0.60 tons

(c) The coffee is all of bearing age, but is totally neglected, except by Tames. In the year just completed I estimate that production will be found to have dropped even below the pitiful figure listed above. The people say that coffee production uses too much water and the price obtained is inadequate. I pointed out that the price being paid by DASF (20c per lb, equals \$448 per ton) makes harvesting well worthwhile, and that the Tikana Council has a rule requiring gardens to be kept in a clean condition. However, these words will have no effect, any more than the encouragement of previous DASF and DDA officers has.

Cocoa production will have risen slightly in the last year, but will still be small as most trees are not yet mature. A small quantity of interplanted cocoa was seen to have started bearing.

Copra production, after allowing for immature palms and coconuts used for domestic purposes, could still be increased, but more important would be an improvement in the grade produced - at the moment, all Djaul copra is smoked grade only.

AREA STUDY

- (d) No market gardening as such is practised. However, when there is a surplus of the food grown for personal consumption, it is often taken to Kavieng market.
- (e) As stated above, only a handful of Djaul people are employed on wages. Their annual income from this source would total no more than \$2,500.
- (f) The Tiang Co-operative Society is now on its last legs. Its trade store has now ceased to operate and the only activity continuing is the purchase of small quantities of copra from Lapai and Filiwa.
- (g) There is no really outstanding entrepreneur. Tames has the most diversified interests, producing cocoa, copra and coffee, and in addition running a successful trade store.
- (h) Inquiries indicate that many Djaul people have savings accounts with the Commonwealth Bank in Kavieng. However, information as to the number of accounts and the total current balances is not available.
- (i) The recent Tikana Council tax patrol made a very poor collection on Djaul. I was told that just prior to the tax visit a major festival or warataba had been held in honour of the United Church, and the people had sold all their available copra to raise money for this event. Rumours of Mataungan influence have been heard in Kavieng, but I found nothing to confirm them during my stay, and in my opinion the reason for non-payment stated above is genuine. I would expect that shortly sufficient money will be available for the people to meet their obligations. At Lapai, the Ward Committeeman Maileng said that he intended to bring his people's arrears to Kavieng at the end of July.
- (j) I estimate the annual per capita income, man, woman and child, to be \$40.
- (k) As stated earlier, produce is marketed by Djaul-owned powered canoes, or by workboats owned by Kavieng-based private enterprise. Normal charge (e.g. M.V. Korasela) is 50c per bag. Thus Djaul is in a favourable position compared with villages on the east coast road beyond Konos, where charges are at least \$1 per bag, or on the west coast, also \$1 per bag shipped to Rabaul. Thus the Djaul people's tendency to complain about their marketing difficulties compared with the people on the mainland of the Sub-District is mere wingeing. It is true that copra carried by canoe is sometimes damaged by sea-water if bad weather is encountered, but the copra can still be sold to several Chinese stores at reduced prices, and the amount of copra so affected is very small.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

- (a) Very little of the traditional tribal lands of the Karia, Kuwalonopok and Pantegom villagers remains for distribution as the population increases, since, as the attached map shows, they are very close together on the extreme eastern tip of the island. The remaining villages including Filiwa have ample for the foreseeable future.
- (b) I would not suggest organised market gardening on Djaul since (1) at sea level the variety and quality of introduced vegetables which can be grown is poor; (2) prices of traditional foods such as kau-kau are low, so that a very large scale operation with a correspondingly large market (e.g. the Highlands) is necessary to give a reasonable return; (3) in the villages short of land especially, what land there is can be better used in other ways.
- (c) Wage earnings on Djaul will not substantially increase while the contract labour scheme continues in its present form.
- (d) It is difficult to suggest any new economic project suitable for Djaul. Coconuts and cocoa are apparently ideally suited to New Ireland conditions, and a farmer with plantings of both has security against a period of low prices in either. Large-scale fishing operations would be impracticable without heavy initial investment because of the distance from Kavieng. There is timber on Djaul, but a detailed survey would be required to decide if the proportion of valuable trees could justify a large-scale operation (Djaul would not consume sufficient timber to

APEA STUDY

support a local sawmill operating only on a small Native Timber Authority. X So only large-scale export logging would repay investment, and this would almost denude the island.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

I have detailed above the past capital works by Tikana since its inception in 1957, and the plans for the coming year. It strikes me as quite a generous share of the Council's works activity to date. However, Mr Peter Saunders, manager of Panapau Plantation, states that the people regard this as a very poor return for their tax payment (which at present stands at \$10 per annum, males only). None of the people put this to me in so many words, but it is likely to be a reliable indication of their attitude, since Mr Saunders has constant dealings with them, and, not being connected with the Government probably hears from them frankly. Certainly, as stated previously, the people are conscious only of what ~~the~~ material benefits the Council can provide in the villages. This sort of attitude, unless it can be altered, will be a threat to the Council in the future, as medical, water and education works programmes are completed and the Council takes over more of the routine and unglamorous work of running its area.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Obviously this is very hard to assess when the people give no indication, by actions or direct reference, of their attitude. Certainly the patrol received ~~the~~ great courtesy in every village and very good houses were made available for us. No grievances were mentioned against any Department and there was no evidence of any cult hostile to the Administration. In other words, as far as one can judge, the people are favourably disposed towards the Administration.

(Q) ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Radio transmitters are available at Biwa and Panapau Plantations. Powered canoes can be hired in most villages for transporting patrol equipment, but these are often out of action due to breakdowns. A speed-boat can be hired from Panapau Plantation, and a tractor from Biwa, which can go as far as Karia.

W. R. O.
Ant. P. O.

SITUATION REPORT

2.

(a) Political

10 Council

(i) Local Government. The Tiang Census Division has been re- in the Tikana Local Government/since the latter's inception in 1926. After thirteen years of local government one would expect the people, to be developing a fairly mature idea of the full role of a Council. However, they have not yet seen beyond the capital works programme, and tend to regard their tax payment as an investment which should return a tangible dividend in the village commensurate with the amount spent. The fact that the Council has been engaged since its inception in some very desirable building projects, such as water tanks, aid posts and school buildings, has helped to give the people the impression that this is its only role. However, these projects must eventually taper off towards completion, and I imagine the Council will be directing its revenue more and more to maintenance and to the taking over of local administrative functions at present supervised by various Government departments. Thus it will become a more truly ~~local~~ a local government institution. ~~and~~ There is a danger that at this stage the people will become resentful of tax obligations and disaffected with the Council, unless they have come to see it in its true light. Unfortunately, in both Council wards on Djaul, the Councillors have not been carrying out their function of educating the people by discussing Council business as it arises. Emos, Councillor for the Tigak villages (Sumuna and Leion) died recently after a long illness which had rendered him non-effective for some time. Tames, from Piliwa, who represents the five Tiang villages, although young, intelligent and quite well-educated, is totally lazy in his ward, and complaints about this by the people of the other villages have been noted in the village books since Tames' election.

(ii) House of Assembly. The area is represented by Mr Daniel Bokaf (Kavieng Open) and Mr Wally Lussick (New Ireland-Manus Regional). Each member has paid one visit to Djaul, going only to Piliwa. In consequence, both members are little known at that village and quite unknown elsewhere, most people in the other villages being unaware that they had ever been to Djaul. I realise that the members, especially the Regional member, cannot be expected to visit the outlying parts of their electorates very often, but it is a pity if, having made the effort to go, they do not visit other villages than Piliwa, which has received much more attention and development than the others.

(iii) Political Education. The Djaul people have plenty of radios and one would have expected them to have absorbed a good deal of the political education talks on Radio Rabaul. However, on subjects such as the House of Assembly, growth of political parties, alternative systems of government, etc, the people did not appear to be at all well informed. The Officer-in-Charge of Political Education, Kavieng, has not yet been to Djaul, but will no doubt be doing so as part of his programme. I took with me a few leaflets on the work of Local Government Councils and left a copy in each village with the exhortation that the people read it.

(b) Economic

(i) General Rural Development. There is a good deal of robusta coffee on Djaul, but it has been badly neglected and can now virtually be written off. The people complain of poor prices and excessive use of water in the production process and have simply allowed their coffee gardens to revert to bush. Cocoa has only quite recently been introduced as a crop for the native people on Djaul, and very little is bearing at present. Copra is produced in large quantities, but it is uniformly of smoked grade. It would be desirable to encourage the people to build better driers and thus improve the grade. The people reported little disease or pest damage to either coconuts or cocoa, but a good deal of damage to young cocoa by their pigs. However, one can have little sympathy for them on this score.

(ii) Activities of Development Departments. Djaul is regularly visited by officers from DASF. Several people have obtained or have pending loans from the Development Bank, mostly for copra and/or cocoa, one at Pantegom for pigs. However, many people were not clear about opportunities available from the Bank, and I took the opportunity to explain this. I also clarified the distinction between the Bank and

SITUATION REPORT

3.

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SITUATION REPORT

Rural Development funds.

(iii) Processing and Marketing. Cocoa production has not yet reached such proportions that would justify village fermentaries, and the crop is all sold to the various plantations owned by expatriates. Copra, as I said earlier, is all of smoked type only. An improvement in the standard of drier is needed, and I suggested to the people that this is an ideal purpose for a Development Bank loan. The only man to produce coffee is Tames, the Councillor from Piliwa, and according to DASF officers what little he produces is of very poor quality. However, in my view coffee on Djaul is now a lost cause and is best forgotten.

Produce is sent to Kavieng by workboat or by Djaul-owned powered canoes, and freight charges compare favourably with many parts of the New Ireland mainland. The people complain that copra sent by canoe is sometimes damaged by sea-water, but this is insignificant since most of the copra goes by workboat and damaged copra can still be sold, even if at a loss.

(iv) Non-Indigenous Development. There are five plantations owned and managed by expatriates, four on Djaul and one on Mait Island, and these are shown on the attached map. Almost all their employees are on contract from the New Guinea mainland, and so these plantations make little contribution to the native economy apart from buying the cocoa.

(c) Social

(i) Education, Health. The Administration runs a very good primary 'T' school at Piliwa, which teaches all grades to standard 6, and has at the moment 156 pupils and five teachers under the headmaster, Mr John Ado. The United Church formerly maintained a primary school at Sumuna but this was closed mid-way through 1969. Few/only were fitted into the Piliwa school and most of the Sumuna and Leion children were sent to mission schools at Kabien, where the people have relatives, or at Kavieng. Unfortunately, some children have discontinued schooling altogether.

The health of the Djaul people appeared to be uniformly good. There are Aid Posts at Piliwa and Sumuna and Infant Welfare Nurses visit the island regularly.

(ii) Law and Order. There has been no significant crime on Djaul recently.

(iii) Services provided by Government or its agencies. Apart from patrols by various departments, the only Government service provided is the Piliwa school.

(iv) Missions. The United Church is the only mission represented on Djaul. There are churches in all villages, and the mission employs a minister at Piliwa, five non-ordained pastors at the other villages, and the orderly at Sumuna Aid Post. All the people are at least nominally adherents.

(v) Cult and Unrest. I found no sign of any cult activity akin to the TKA. There have been rumours in Kavieng of Mataungan influence in the area, but I saw nothing to confirm this.

(vi) Women's Clubs. Each village has a womens club organised by the mission and known as a Women's Fellowship. Instruction and encouragement is provided by welfare assistants from Tikana Council.

(d) Complaints. The few complaints received were all of a kind which could properly be referred to the Councillor for arbitration.

(e) Airfields. There is no airfield on Djaul, and, though a site would probably not be hard to find, it does not seem to me to be a priority.

W. J. R. O.
Dist P. O.

Amount Returned to St

Hdosta,



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. 2 of HAVIENG S.D.O. 1970/71

Patrol Conducted by K.N.J. ALLEN ADO

Area Patrolled MANDAK & BAROK (West)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives 1 member R.P.N.C.

Duration—From 23/6/1970 to 3/7/1970

Number of Days 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/1/1970 to 22/1/70

Medical 26/5/1970 to 31/5/70 (LAND)

Map Reference Formid Namatanai

Objects of Patrol Area liaison & general Admin.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

13/10/1970.

B. P. Slightwell
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

Popu

GFB:GA

4

67-9-6

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. Papua.

27th October, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO.2/70-71

Your reference 67-1-2 of 12th October, 1970.

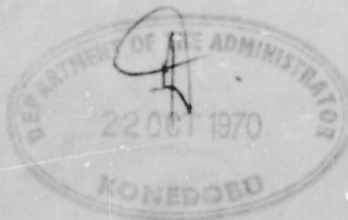
I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report
by Mr. K.N.J. Allen, Assistant District Officer of MANDAK and
BAROK Census Divisions.

(T. W. ELLIS)
Departmental Head.

67-9-6.

3.

S.5
67-4-2
KNJA/mc



Division of District
Administration,
KAVIENG.

12th October, 1970

The Departmental Head,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORTS - NO 2 of KAVIENG SUB DISTRICT
NO 1A of NAMATANAI SUB DISTRICT.

Please find herewith the patrol diaries and patrol covers for the abovementioned patrols carried out by Mr. K.N.J. Allen, A.D.O.

The patrol correspondence has been forwarded to you as Confidential on an "ad hoc" basis for expediency and is on our S.5 file.

The diaries were included in Patrol Report jackets to allow Mr. Allen to claim his Camping Allowance. Copies have been sent to the Sub Districts in which Mr. Allen was operating, for their records.

M. W. Brightwell
(M. W. Brightwell)
a/District Commissioner.

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IGRTI

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PATROL DIARY

K.J. ALLEN, A.D.O.

Tuesday
23/6/70

Departed KAVIENG by Toyota at 1000 hours and arrived WANGALAWA turn-off at 1145 hours. Policeman delayed so continued on, arriving LEMAU 1500 hours. Very general talks with villagers. Slept LEMAU Aid Post.

Wednesday
24/6/70

Informed meeting with villagers at LEMAU - good attendance both males and females. Generally discussed Demarcation, Councils, self-government, co-operatives, politics. Situation Pro-Council, pro-Admin.

Departed 1100 hours and arrived TEMBIN/KONTU Rest House about 1200 hours. Slept TEMBIN Rest House.

Thursday
25/6/70

Meeting discussing same general subjects with mixed group. Interest in Mataungans not marked.

Departed TEMBIN/KONTU 1000 hours and arrived LAMBU Rest House 1300 hours. Villagers helpful in small camp tasks.

Generally discussed Mataungans with "Komiti".

Slept LAMBU Rest house.

Friday
26/6/70

Lengthy 3 hour meeting with over 50 LAMBU, UGANA and KOLUBE people. Usual topics - sensible criticisms. KOLUBE land dispute not brought up.

Departed LAMBU 1100 hours and arrived UGANA 45 minutes walk - camped Rest House. Talks re. Mataungans with Komiti and others. Slept Rest House.

Saturday
27/6/70

Generally discussed good and bad aspects of Mataungan with UGANA Komiti and mission teachers.

Moved on to KANAMARANDAM - general talks. Slept Rest House.

Sunday
28/6/70

Informal meeting with KANAMARANDAMS and KALUANS - Usual topics of discussion.

Moved on to MESI I arriving 1630 hours. General discussions with MESI Councillor and others. Slept Rest House.

Monday
29/6/70

Long talk with Mesi I and II people on usual introductory subjects thence politics. No land matters discussed re KALILI Plantation.

By Kalili Landrover to DAMPIT. Talks with Manager Kalili Plantation, Mr. A. McKinlay re land disputes, labour.

Slept DAMPIT Rest House.

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MIGRA

F

Tuesday
30/6/70

Lengthy talks with DANU and DAMPIT people re. usual topics, plus land matter and Development Bank loans etc. Mining venture discussed. Moved on to KONO Resthouse after lunch having brief discussions with Japanese-backed logging concern at KUMALABU. General talks with KONO Komiti.
Slept KONO Resthouse.

Wednesday
1/7/70

By Toyota to KOMALU Resthouse. Talks with Manager of KOMALU re. labour etc. General discussions KOMALU Komiti.
Slept KOMALU Resthouse.

Thursday
2/7/70

Usual talks to KOMALU and KOKOLA people for 2 hours. By hired tractor/trailer to KONEGOGO. Rain prevented talks in afternoon.
Slept KONEGOGO Resthouse.

Friday
3/7/70

Lengthy talks to KONEGOGO men then departed KONEGOGO and walked across central range to KARU on the East Coast - 2 1/4 hours. Patrol met KONOS Toyota and proceeded to KONOS Patrol Post. Lengthy talk re. patrol with O.I.C. Konos.
Slept KONOS Patrol Post.

10 NIGHTS

Green 400

[Report on SDO Confidential File]

Amount Returned to S



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. 2³ of 1970/71

Patrol Conducted by A. WELIENSKY (5 Days) M. O. TOWA (Rest of Patrol) PATROL OFFICERS

Area Patrolled NALIK CENSUS DIVISION (PART TIKANA COUNCIL AREA)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1 (For 5 Days)

Natives NIL

Duration—From 26 / 10 / 1970 to 12 / 11 / 1970

Number of Days 19

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NIL

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services SEPTEMBER 19 69

Medical / / 19

Map Reference FOURMIL OF KAITIENG ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol (i) CENSUS REVISION (ii) POLITICAL EDUCATION
AND (iii) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

One Shag Dated

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

.....

.....

Popula

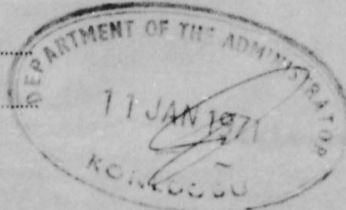
67-9.14



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30

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



In Reply
Please Quote
No.

Department of the Administrator,
District Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

6th January, 1971.

Departmental Head,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

3.

REPORT OF PATROL NO 2 OF 1970/71 - NALIK C.D.
CONDUCTED BY PATROL OFFICER M. O. TOWA.

The above patrol report was forwarded to you
under my KAV 2/1970-71 of yesterday's date (5th January).

This report was incorrectly numbered and should
now be re-numbered as KAV 3/1970-71.

Please acknowledge on duplicate of this letter.

H. L. Williams
(H. L. Williams)
District Commissioner.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

oie address
where is the report?
Jan 10
Now attached.
Sony. P. ...
10/1/71

67-9-15

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. PAFUA.

27th January, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO. 3-70/71.

Your reference KAV2/1970-71 of 5th January, 1971.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. M. Towa, Patrol Officer, of the MALIK Census Division.

3. An informative and well documented report adequately covered by your and the Assistant District Commissioner's comments.

4. The census figures will be commented on under a separate memorandum.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Departmental Head.

cc:

Mr. M. Towa,
c/- Sub-District Office,
KEROWAGI,
I.P.N.G.

(28)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

KAVIENG PATROL REPORT No. 2³ CF 197 0/71

KAVIENG SUB-DISTRICT

NEW IRELAND DISTRICT

TIKANA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL (PART)

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: M.O.TOWA PATROL OFFICER-A.WELLENSKY(1wk)

ACCOMPANIED BY: NIL

AREA PATROLLED: NALIK CENSUS DIVISION (PART COUNCIL AREA)

DURATION: 26TH OCTOBER-12TH NOVEMBER, 1970.

LAST D.D.A. PATROL: AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1969.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: (1) CENSUS REVISION
(11) POLITICAL EDUCATION
(111) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

TOTAL POPULATION: 1882

MAP REFERENCE: MILINCH LOSSUK;
FOURMIL KAVIENG

POPULATION REGISTER: ENCLOSED

67-9-15



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(27)

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference..... KAV 2/1970m.71
If calling ask for
Mr..... MWB/mc

In Reply
Please Quote
No.



Department of the Administrator,
District Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

5th January, 1970.

Departmental Head,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

REPORT OF KAVIENG PATROL NO 2³ of 1970/71
CONDUCTED BY PATROL OFFICER M.O. TOWA.
CENSUS REVISION, POLITICAL EDUCATION AND
ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION - NALIK CENSUS DIV.

Forwarded herewith are two copies of the above report complete with Village Population Register and comments by Assistant District Commissioner, Kavieng which are quite adequate.

Mr. Towa has submitted a detailed diary and comprehensive Area Study. It is a pity he has not written a Situation Report. This is really the most important section of a patrol report. It would have been interesting to have his detailed comments on the reaction to and result of his political education discussions. Apart from this omission Mr. Towa has written an observant and intelligent report.

(H. L. Williams)
District Commissioner.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.
Mr. M. Towa,
Kerowagi.

Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-2

MJC:sw

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

21st December, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL REPORT NO. 2³ of 1970-71.

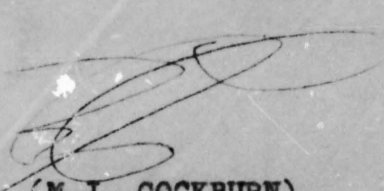
Forwarded herewith in triplicate the abovementioned patrol report report written by Mr. Matthew Towa, Patrol Officer, on a patrol to the NALIK Census Division.

Unfortunately Mr. Towa has submitted his report as an Area Study and did not include the Situation Report as instructed. However as the subjects covered by both types of report overlap somewhat, no great harm is done, as the report covers the existing situation in the census division.

Mr. Towa has provided very complete information on all sections of the report. In the section on leadership some concern was felt for the accuracy of his report on Mr. Anton Mazep. Checks have been conducted and from other local informants who were in Rabaul at the end of the war and they substantiate the facts as reported by Mr. Towa, except they are uncertain of the length of time of the imprisonment. Mr. Mazep has not been questioned on the matter.

The census statistics supplied by Mr. Towa balance and show a 1.2% natural increase in the population of the Nalik Census Division. The map supplied by Mr. Towa although containing a few cartographic faults, gives a very clear picture of the NALIK census division and its position on New Ireland together with all the important Local government and educational institutions as well as positions of plantations. It is more than adequate as a patrol map.

Mr. Towa is to be congratulated on a well presented and informative patrol report.


(M.J. COCKBURN),
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-2

25

Division of District Admin.
Sub-District Office,

KAVIENG,

New Ireland District.

3rd December, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,

KAVIENG,

PATROL REPORT KAVIENG No.2 OF 1970/71

Please find attached my Camping Claims and the above mentioned Report in quadruplicates.

Yours 67-1-3 ~~refers~~ of the 23rd of October, 1970 refers. Submitted herewith is the AREA STUDY ONLY, the SITUATION REPORT is not included.

The first time out on the Census Patrol I enjoyed, however seeking information for the compilation of the Report according to our Departmental Instructions was a little bit of time consuming, due to the fact that information require to be included from other Departments or Private Enterprises were not as prompt in forwarding the information as requested for.

Forwarded for your perusal and onforwarding please.


(H.O. Towa)

PATROL OFFICER

67-1-3

MJC:sw

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

23rd October, 1970.

Mr. M. Towa,
Assistant Patrol Officer,
KAVIENG.

Dear Sir,


PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

You are to prepare to depart for patrol to the HALIK Census Division with Mr. A. Wallensky, A.D.O. Mr. Wallensky has received his instructions for the conduct of the patrol and you shall receive your day to day instructions from Mr. Wallensky.

The objects of the patrol are census revision and routine administration and you shall receive on the spot instruction in the conduct of census revision and the matters for reporting in a routine patrol. You are instructed also to write an Area Study on the HALIK Census Division as a training exercise. Therefore before departing on patrol you are advised to read the Departmental Standing Instructions particularly those sections dealing with patrol reports and Area Studies and the Department's Circular Instruction of the 21st June, 1968. You are to realise that for an accurate and useful report, copious notes on the aspects of the report have to be made daily. You should set out sheets of paper for each village you shall visit with the relevant headings and take the notes as you do the patrol.

Wishing you an enjoyable patrol.

Yours faithfully,


(M.J. COCKBURN),
Assistant District Commissioner.

(B)

DIARY

Patrol Report No.2 of 1970-71 for Kavieng Sub-District Office.

MONDAY 26TH OCTOBER, 1970

- 1000 hrs. -Departed Kavieng per vehicle Toyota for Lamalaua Village.
- 1145 hrs. -Arrived Lamalaua. Met Councillor KUNANG and Villagers. Spent afternoon observed and received instruction from A. WELLENSKY (ADO) how to conduct Census and the use of various accountable forms. Spent the night at Lamalaua Womens' Club House.

TUESDAY 27TH OCTOBER, 1970

- 0800 hrs. -Mr Wellensky introduced us to the Villagers, and the purpose of being in the area. Commenced Census.
- 0900 hrs. -Completed census. Explained to the people on political education matters as on the papers distributed.
- 0930 hrs. -Inspected the village with the Councillor KUNANG. Walked to Bol village and Tapias Primary 'T' School, obtained the number of children attending the School.
- 1130 hrs. -Returned to Lamalaua.
- 1300 hrs. -Compiled census figures with guidance and assistance from Mr Wellensky, spent the rest of the afternoon studied how to compile census figures.
- 2000-2400 hrs. -Discussed with a group of Villagers in MASUM'S house on information as set under the circular on AREA STUDY. Spent the night at Lamalaua.

WEDNESDAY 28TH OCTOBER, 1970

- 0800 hrs. -Walked to Bol village.
- 0830 hrs. -Arrived Bol village. After few minutes Mr Wellensky introduced us and we commenced census. Explained political matters.
- 0930 hrs. -Completed, inspected houses in the Village with Councillor KUNANG.
- 1000 hrs. -Returned to Lamalaua. Compiled census figures.
- 1200 hrs. -Completed. Spent the rest of the afternoon looked at the topography of the Village Lamalaua. Spent the night at Lamalaua.

THURSDAY 29TH OCTOBER, 1970

- 0800 hrs. -Departed Lamalaua per hired vehicle for Fatmilak.
- 0830 hrs. -Arrived Fatmilak, after few minutes of

THURSDAY 29TH OCTOBER, 1970 Cntd.

- 1030 hrs. assebling the Villagers, Mr Wellensky introduced us and commenced census.
- 1030 hrs. -Completed and explained to the assembled Villagers on political education topics as on the papers distributed.
- 1130 hrs. -Inspected houses in the village, with latrines and sanation etc. Returned to Lamalaua due to shortage of water and poor rest house.
- 1300 hrs. -Compiled census figures at ~~Lamalaua~~ Lamalaua. Overnight at Lamalaua.

FRIDAY 30TH OCTOBER, 1970

- 0800 hrs. -Departed Lamalaua per hired vehicle for Kama.
- 0840 hrs. -Arrived Kama. After the villagers assembled Mr Wellensky introduced us and we commenced census.
- 0930 hrs. -Completed, and explained to the villagers the various topics on political education as on the paper distributed.
- 1015 hrs. -Inspected houses and sanation etc. Returned to lamalaua due to no Rest House available.
- 1300 hrs. -Compiled census figures obtained. Spent the night at Lamalaua.

SATURDAY 31st OCTOBER, 1970

- 0800 hrs. -Departed per hired vehicle for Kafaf.
- 0845 hrs. -Arrived Kafaf. After few ^{minutes} waiting for the Villagers to assemble, Mr Wellensky introduced us and commenced census.
- 1000 hrs. -Completed and explained few topics on political education matters. After completion inspected village houses latrines etc.
- 1045 hrs. -Departed Kafaf for Fissoa.
- 1055 hrs. -Arrived Fissoa, Mr Wellensky departed for Kavieng after unloaded gear. Spent the rest of the day with the Villagers at Fissoa. Quite a few intelligent people around Fissoa came up few questions on Political Parties, Ministerial Member System and economic generally and answered accordingly. Went to bed at 0100 hrs. at Fissoa.

SUNDAY 1ST NOVEMBER, 1970

- 0800 hrs.-1400 hrs. -Observed.
- 1400 hrs.-1600 hrs. -Walked to Bura village and to the beach looked at the locality of the Fissoa area.
- 1800 hrs.-2400 hrs. -Gathered information as set under the Circular on AREA STUDY. Few people came up with complaints and dealt arbitrary. Spent the night at Fissoa, in the Savings and Loans Society Club House.

DIARY CONTD.

MONDAY 2ND NOVEMBER, 1970

- 0800 hrs - Introduced myself and commenced census during census met Mr. M. Cockburn ADC with Patrol Advances and informed that Mr Wellensky will not be supervising me, I will complete the whole area by myself.
- 1030 hrs. - Completed. Brief explanation on the three political education papers.
- 1130 hrs. - Inspected village houses and sanitation etc.
- 1400 hrs. - Departed Fissoa for Lauapul per hired vehicle.
- 1415 hrs. - Arrived Lauapul, met the Committees, Popei and Pius. Moved into an old classroom for the night. Recompiled Fissoa census figures.
- 1900 hrs.-2300 hrs. - Took a group into discuss information as set under the circular on Area Study. Spent the night Lauapul.

TUESDAY 3RD NOVEMBER, 1970

- 0745 hrs. - Introduced myself, commenced census.
- 1130 hrs. - Completed, brief explanation on the three ~~max~~ political education papers and distributed the papers as explained.
- 1200 hrs. - Inspected village houses with latrines etc.
- 1300 hrs.-1400 hrs. - Compiled census figures for Lauapul.
- 1400 hrs. - Departed Lauapul for Madina per hired vehicle.
- 1415 hrs. - Arrived Madina, moved into Womens' Club House.
- A group that came for a visit was taken into discuss political education matters and various functions of Government. Spent the night at Madina.

WEDNESDAY 4TH NOVEMBER, 1970

- 0800 hrs. - Introduced myself and commenced census.
- 1145 hrs. - Completed, brief explanation on the three political education papers and distributed the same.
- 1230 hrs.-1700 hrs. - Inspected houses with general hygienical matters. Visited Madina High and Madina Primary 'T' Schools. Due to houses scattered spent the night at Madina.
- 1930 hrs.-2300 hrs. - Heard complaints from various people on different matters, some of which were beyond my consideration so noted for the ADC's action. Spent the night at Madina.

THURSDAY 5TH NOVEMBER, 1970

- 0630 hrs.-1130 hrs. - Compiled Madina census figures.
- 1200 hrs. - Departed Madina for Logagon per hired vehicle.
- 1230 hrs. - Arrived Logagon, unloaded and moved into Councillor SIRINDA's old house. Met the Committee NAKAT.
- 1400 hrs.-1630 hrs. - Looked at the locality of the Village Logagon. Spent the night at Logagon.

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DIARY Cntd.

FRIDAY 6TH NOVEMBER, 1970

- 1130 hrs . -Introduced myself and commenced census
Started late due to heavy ~~in~~ rain in
the morning hours.
- 1400 hrs. -Completed, gave brief explanation the political
education papers and distributed the same.
- 1500 hrs. -Visited Logagon Primary School and Mongop
High School, and obtained the number of
students attending respectively. After the
visit to Schools inspected the Village
houses and latrines etc. Returned to
campe at 1700 hrs.
- 1830 hrs.-0130 hrs. -Compiled Logagon census figures. Spent the
last five hours at Logagon.

SATURDAY 7TH NOVEMBER, 1970

- 0730 hrs. -Introduced myself commenced census for
Larislaba Village on the same spot as
Logagon due to Villages devided.
- 0900 hrs . -Completed, gave brief explanation on
the political education matters and distribute
papers on the same matters.
- 1030 hrs. -Inspected village houses with latrines etc.
- 1400 hrs. -Departed Logagon/Larislaba for Madina per
Bicycle to gather a setion of information
under Area Study that I missed out.
- 1730 hrs. -Returned to Larislaba/Logagon. Spent the
night at same.

SUNDAY 8TH NOVEMBER, 1970

- 1500 hrs. -Observed.
- Departed Larislaba for Munawai per Hired
vehicle.
- 1515 hrs. -Arrived Muna wai, moved into Aid Post
building due to no Rest House. Met the
Committee JOHN and heard his complaints
on resigning from his present position
as an associate ward committee. Advised
him to bring this matter to the Councillor
- 1730 hrs.-2300 hrs. -Gathered information as set under the
Circular on Area Study. Spent the night
MUNAWAI.

MONDAY 9TH NOVEMBER, 1970

- 0755 hrs. -Introduced myself and the purpose of
being in the Village and commenced
census.
- 1030 hrs. -Completed, gave brief explanation on
the three political education papers
and distributed the same.
- 1130 hrs. -Inspected houses with sanation etc.
- 1230 hrs. -Compiled census figures and balanced census
figures obtained. After completion looked at
the topography of Munawai. Spent the night at
Munawai.

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DIARY Cntd.

TUESDAY 10TH NOVEMBER, 1970

- 0800 hrs.-1200 hrs. -Awaited transport from Kavieng.
- 1300 hrs.-1730 hrs. -Recompiled and balanced the Nalik Census figures.
- 1830 hrs. -Took a group who came in for a visit discuss government generally and economic progress in the Territory as a whole. Spent the night at Munawai.

WEDNESDAY 11TH NOVEMBER, 1970

- 0800 hrs.-1200 hrs. -Awaited transport from Kavieng.
- 1300 hrs.-1600 hrs. -Recompiled and balanced the census figures for Madina, Fissoa, Logagon and Munawai.
- 1800 hrs. -~~Invited~~ Invited by MAZEKMAT a grade three teacher who have ~~resigned~~ resigned beginning of this year. Discussed and compared economic development in each District with customs of the people and politics in general. Spent the night at Munawai.

THURSDAY 12TH NOVEMBER, 1970

- 0730 hrs. -Packed up, awaited transport from Kavieng.
- 0930 hrs. -Departed Munawai for Madina to inform Villagers along that route clean-up the Munawai Aid Post for it was in disorderly manner. Also to investigate a stealing in Logagon.
- 1000 hrs. -Arrived Madina and informed the Villagers as foresaid and departed for Kavieng.
- 1300 hrs. -Arrived Kavieng. The Patrol stood down.

* THE END OF DIARY *

16

AREA STUDY

(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) The area surveyed is the Nalik Census Division situated on the east coast of New Ireland. The total area of the Division is approximately 130 square miles. The terrain extends from low coastal plains to mountainous ranges which forms the central New Ireland Ranges. From Fissoa to Madina about two miles inland lies a semi-savannah grassland which extends to the bottom of the mountain ranges (small) which rise to over 800 feet. Volcanic sandy soils are found along the coastal plains with black and dark-brown in most inland areas, mixed with lime stones. The vegetation varies as moved inland, apart from the two main cash crops, to Kunai grass and wild Pandanus trees on the semi-savannah grassland with Sago palms along the river and intermittent stream courses to tropical rainforest on the mountain ranges. The total rainfall is approximately 140 inches with the tropical climate all the year round.

(b) The area surveyed is approximately 51 miles from Kavieng the District Headquarter and further south stretches approximately 20 miles which covers the whole area of the Nalik Census Division. The area is bounded by Kulot Census Division to the west, South Pacific Ocean to the east, and Kara and Noatsi Census Divisions to north and south respectively. The only means of access to the area is by Road Transport. The aerodrome and shipping points are located at Kavieng, District Headquarter.

(c) The Administration contact with the people in this area was dated back to the German Administration before the Wars. Due to lengthy period of Administration influence, they are, comparatively speaking fully aware of the machinery of Administration. There were no sign of cargo cults nor other movements of that nature was noticed during the Patrol. However, the economical development organisation or association known as TUTUKUVUI has been established in this area. The association was believed to be a movement of cargo cult by the non-members, but since then they have realised that it is just like an organisation elsewhere. Due to the fact that a tremendous increase in the plantings of economic trees has been recorded through this association since establishment. The few Villagers that were asked to talk about the above association would not admit anything, all they could admit was "work business".

(B) POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) The latest Village Population Register is attached. The total population of the area is 1882, an increase of 76 from the last Census Statistics. The natural increase is 1.2 per 100.

(b) The attached map contained information require under this paragraph.

(c) Out of the total absenteesim of 933,562 are students attending both Administration and Mission schools, within the District as well as outside the District. Three-quarter of the students are attending Catholic Mission Schools in both destination as above. The adult absenteesim

*attached to

(11)

of amounted to 371 are employed by the Administration and Private Enterprises throughout the Territory. These employees comes under the classification of skilled labourers, performing specific duties. Only a minority percentage are employed as casual labourers for short term, in various plantations owned by both indigenous and non-indigenous within the District. Which resulted the outflow of casual labourers practically nil.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPING

(a) There are seven(7) distinct clans in the area surveyed. The names of these clans were derived from birds' names as passed down from their ancestors or hereditary names. Listed hereunder are as names obtained from the field. (The names in brackets under each clan name is an interpreted name but others cannot interpret).

(i) Mahomanaba Clan
(Eagle)

(ii) Mahokala Clan

(iii) Mahomaf Clan
(Malip)

(iv) Mahomuna Clan
(Manigulai)

(v) Mahokamade Clan
(Hornbil)

(vi) Mahonuas Clan
(Pegion)

(vii) Mahotirin Clan
(Albatross)

Out of the these seven main clans, there are sub-clans throughout the Villages visited, which made up the total of approximately fifty(50) clans altogether. The average size of a clan varies according to the size of a village. In smaller villages there were less than seven clans. Broadly speaking, all villages in the area visited have at least some of the clans as listed above.

(b) I would say the operational social unit is the extended family, because there are sub-clans of the above main clans listed found in every village and that the same clan cannot inter-marriage eventhough they are living miles away from each other

(c) There are three languistic groups in this area. The common language spoken by all people throughout the area is the NALIK with the exception of Lamalaua, Kama and Lauapul. The people of Lamalaua and Kama spoke the KUET dialect, the language spoken throughout Kulot and Noatsi Census Divisions which covers the area between Maiama and Imun along the west coast and Lamalaua and Kono along the east coast. While the people of Lauapul spoke a mixture of KUET and NALIK. However as a whole they can understand one and other.

(d)

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(d) The relationship between the component social group, as to clans (refer to (C)(a) are the common groups in the area which creates high degree of cohesion amongst them, even if they are living at far distances. However the affiliations or alliances does not occur within the same clan. The various people contacted admitted that such establishment could not occur amongst brothers because they regard people of the same clan as brothers, and thus would only create jealousy and hatred which would result unsuccessful. In most cases it only occurs between different clans and particularly through marriages. It is a common practise in this area that the husband has to become a member of the wife's family and fully participate wife's village functions. However their children take the name of the husband's clan.

(e) There are component social groups of the same clans outside but adjacent to the area been surveyed. The relationship between the component social groups has known to be successful, whenever there is a group established to improve economic standards or anything of that nature. Here again the same clan cannot intermarry even though they are living in another area.

(D) LEADERSHIP.

(a) There are three native Councillors in this area, KUNANG of Lamalaua, Wakaut of Madina and SIRINDA of Larislaba. They all have some leadership qualities which upheld their responsible positions. The outstanding Councillor in the area is KUNANG who has been the Councillor in his Ward 15 since the establishment of the Tikana Local Government Council in 1956. However, as a whole they exercise their powers of responsibility to perform village functions in their respective wards for the benefit of their fellow villagers. The leadership status of SIRINDA was hereditary whereas KUNANG and WAKAUT were acquired.

In every village visited, there are one or two appointed associate ward committees, whom I believed to be the most influential men in their respective villages. From what I gathered, they are the people that put whatever the Council's affairs into practicality and reality. Most committees are respected by their people, however there are few in number that their positions terminated at very short intervals. The six committees worth mentioning are FONGATABU WANDALU of Munawei, NAKAT TION of Logagon, SONGIZEL LUAMIS of Fissoa (F) PANGAU LAPASENG of Lauapul, LAUNDE MAVIS of Fatmilak and MALELES NOTA of Kafak. The leadership status of MALELES and FONGATABU were hereditary whereas the rest were acquired, due to the ability to perform village functions and other associated activities out of which the villagers benefit from.

There are a couple of people living in the villages that are worth mentioning - MAZEP ANTON and MAZEKMAT, both of Munawei Village. They both have educational background of Form III and left their jobs recently and are now living with the rest of the village people. They are quite influential due to their sophistication. Their understanding of politics and government generally is to some extent greater than the rest of the village people. They both play a major role in improving the village standard.

(b) Listed hereunder are the brief background histories of the above-mentioned people:

(i) KUNANG AITALAN: Aged about 32, has no formal education but he can read and write in Pidgin. He is a primary producer, owns smallholds of cocoa and coconut plantations. He has had no convictions in his life. He is one of the most influential men which proves that he has been the Councillor in Ward 15 since the establishment of the Tikana Local Government Council. Few people from the Ward 15 have admitted that there are no person of his calibre for the sake of substitution, therefore he will be the Councillor for the rest of his life. He ensures that any projects are carried out by the Council, that his ward gets its share and performs forward planning for economic progress.

(ii) WAKAUT SAKAIL: Approximate age 40. He was educated in Methodist Mission School up to standard 6 level. After leaving school he became a mission school teacher. Then he was a trade store owner. Later he became the senior member of the Bahai Mission. Formerly an appointed Ward Committee, during this time he was convicted of a riotous behaviour charge. After serving in prison he was elected as a Councillor. Quite a large primary producer, he own cocoa and coconut plantations. An active Councillor with a pro-administration attitude and encourages village groups on economic affairs.

(iii) SIRINDA LABEK: Aged about 36. Formally educated in Vunapope Catholic Mission in Rabaul. Presumably reached standard 7 or 8 at the most. He was then trained mechanic for comparatively short time at Vunapope by the same Mission. Then became a plant operator in Kavieng. Later the Co-operative Driver, then employed by the same Mission at Mongop, dozed the present site where the Mongop High School now exists. He is a smallhold producer of cocoa and coconuts (copra). He is now a contractor as well as a Councillor. He is a contractor for building cement tanks which is the Tikana Council's project throughout the Tikana Local Government Council area. His attitudes towards the Administration are satisfactory.

(iv) LUANDE MAVIS: Approximate age of 39. Formally educated by the Methodist Mission, can read and write Pidgin. No previous convictions. Small primary producer of cocoa and coconut. His attitudes towards Council's affairs are good.

(v) MALELES NOTA: About 50 years of age. No formal education. No previous convictions. A small producer of cocoa and coconut (copra). An influential man with a progressive attitude towards economic development.

(vi) SINGIZEL LUAMIS (Female): Aged about 28. Educated by the Catholic Mission up to standard 9 or Form II level. She then became a Mission teacher of the same mission. Recently married and became quite influential in her village due to her sophistication as to broad knowledge of government and economics at village level. She has a lease of a plantation from the Catholic Mission near Bura Village. Her encouragement of village groups to improve economic standards and social life are great, with pro-administration attitudes. ✓

(vii) RANGAU LAPASENG: Approximate age of 40. Attended Utu Intermediate School and completed Form 2. Became a teacher in the Chimbu before the War. Subsequently War interrupted his teaching. He became a wireless operator during the War, in Mt. Hagen then to Kavieng. After the war he was a clerk at the Kavieng District Office. Retired due to medical problems. He is now a small primary producer of mainly copra and cocoa. His standard of education proves that he has an ability to improve and encourages economic and Administration functions at village level.

(viii) NAKAT TION: About 40 years of age. He has standard 2 education. Formally educated at Vunapope, at the Catholic Mission. He was a Police Constable prior to war. Convicted of a very minor charge of smoking during an operation by the Japanese. A fairly talkative man who influences the people on whatever he is driving at. A small producer of primary products as to the rest. His attitude towards the Administration is satisfactory. He organises village groups to work in groups for every villager's smallholds of economic tree plantings.

(ix) FONGATABU WANDALU: Approximate age of 40. Has standard 2 education. Worked in Bulolo/Wau goldfield prior to the War. After the war he was a domestic servant for some time. Small primary producer of copra. Has no previous convictions. A committee for three consecutive years, which proves that he is quite influential and assists a lot in village affairs.

(x) MAZEKMAT: Age about 40. Formally educated at the Utu Intermediate School. Became a teacher prior to the War. War interrupted his teaching, became a member of the Police Force then became a clerk or in-charge of the stores and supply branch in Goroka during the War. After the war he continued as a teacher and as a Councillor as well, later he was a President and Vice-President of the Tikana Local Government Council. During this time he was selected to represent New Ireland District as a delegate to Legislative Council Conference in Sydney. All this time he was still a teacher until he retired on the 1st January, 1970. Now the only intelligent man in the area with wide knowledge of the world around him. His influence in the village is understood and his participation in village functions are appreciated.

(xi) ANTON MAZEP: Approximate age of 39. Formally educated at Utu Intermediate School and completed at Pilapila in Rabaul. Became a teacher, later he was sacked from teaching. He was a clerk for Stores and Supply Branch in Rabaul prior to the War. When the Japanese invaded Rabaul, he joined the Japanese as a soldier in the Japanese Army. While serving as a soldier he was promoted to senior positions and became the most senior executor in the Jap's army. After the war he was charged with killing for executing people during the war in the Supreme Court. He was imprisoned for five years. After serving in prison he was a subsistence farmer for some time and later he was called back to Rabaul by the Stores and Supply Branch. After in the Administration for a while he retired and spent most of his time in the village. Until then he was selected as a Chairman of the Demarcation Committees in the New Ireland District.

(13)

(c) The traditional pattern of leadership has to some extent changed within the last ten years, the time the Tikana Local Government came into existence. The people in the area have now tend to appoint younger people with better educational background to be their leaders. The hereditary leaders have no influence over the people on the present government or economic affairs. Nevertheless there are few whom they regard them as customary leaders, and their influence limited according to their customs.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) This traditional system of land tenure and inheritance still in use today. The father of the family divides the land he owns equally amongst the children, both male and female. The female owns the larger section, so that when she gets married her husband becomes ^{member} of her family, and has right to participate in land use and functioning village affairs of spouse's.

(b) There is no individual who holds land on lease from the Administration or the Crown. However a female by the name of SINGIZEL LUAMIS from Fissea Village (refer to (D)(b)(vi) has a lease from the Catholic Mission near Bura Village. The rest of the people think, it is a good idea that a local retained land use by non-indigenous but on the other hand it is the financial matters that counts therefore most people could not afford.

(c) Cash cropping has already commenced in this area which provides the main source of income for the Villagers. In most villages plantings are on individual basis. However there are few villages that exercised communal plantings on communal owned land. What I gathered from the field was not so much of communal plantings but the use of communal owned land. That was so because use when the plantings on the communal owned land bears fruits, each person has to pick fruits from his/her own planted trees. He/she cannot pick fruits from other trees as communal trees.

(F) LITERACY

(a) Refer to APPENDIX 'B' for information require under this paragraph. English is the only language taught in all schools.

(b) The approximate percentage of adults who are literate or semi-literate in the vernacular or in the lingua franca in the area patrolled is 90%.

(c) Listed hereunder are the names of persons residing in the area surveyed whom I personally informed have received higher education.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>VILLAGE RESIDES</u>	<u>PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION</u>
RANGAU	Lauapul	Teacher	Form 3
PRITI (F)	Madina	" Trainee	" 4
FAMAS	Madina	"	" 3
MAZEKMAT	Munawai	" (Grade 3)	" 3
JOHN	Fissoa	"	" 3

Over and above there are quite a few well educated men and women in the villages visited.

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(d) Refer information require under this paragraph to APPENDIX 'C'. The names appeared on the Appendix are those, who are attending well recognised high schools and colleges. There are quite a few attending both mission and government schools and colleges in the Territory but the background of the institutions were difficult to identify.

(e) The approximate percentage of literate persons (asin (b)) do receive pamphlets from missions and news papers with periodicals from the Council such as 'Nius bilong Yumi' and 'Toktok long Haus ov Assembl'. News letters and roneo-typed papers on Political Education from Political Education Officer. There are quite a lot of people own radio receivers.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) The standard of living is satisfactory. However there ~~are~~ ^{were} few houses with latrines deteriorating and most villages' environmental conditions were fairly poor and advised the individuals concerned in respective villages and informed the committees in the villages concerned to improve on the above mentioned situations. Clothings were all of imported materials. The use of European artefacts such as cutlery and cooking utensils with outdoor artefacts as to axes and bushknives were extensively used. There were no signs of traditional artefacts in use.

(b) The staple diet being taro, sweet potatoes and fish. Sago, banana, sea shells and other green vegetables are other alternative diet extensively used. Purchased of canned food-stuffs are at irregular intervals. Mainly at shortage of garden foodstuffs or change of diet.

(c) There is no organisation such as scouts or red cross, but there are Women's Clubs and Women Fellowship throughout the villages visited. Through these organisation that most healthy women participated in womens' sports such as net ball and base ball. The men in few major villages form soccer teams for inter-village competition and other times play with NICOSSA (NEW IRELAND COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AND SPORTS ASSOCIATION)

(H) MISSION

(a) There are four Missions operating in the area patrolled. They are:

- (i) Roman Catholic
- (ii) United Church
- (iii) Jehovah Witness
- and (iv) Bahai

See APPENDIX 'D' for villages profess to identify themselves with each of those Missions above. There is no tension nor conflict between each religious group.

(b) The services provided by missions are as follows:

- (i) Education (see F(a))
- (ii) Medical services. Catholic Mission at Lamakot and United Church at Kimadan, they also provide Infant Welfare Clinics by touring throughout the villages.
- (iii) Communication.

(11)

(b)cntd.

The number of personnels employed by the various missions are as hereunder:

<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>INDIGENOUS</u>	<u>NON-INDIGENOUS</u>
CATHOLIC MISSION	12	7
UNITED CHURCH	6	-
JEHOVAH WITNESS	3	2
BAHAI	4	-
Totals	25	9

(c) The general attitude of the indigenous population in the area towards the Christian Missions is satisfactory. They do believe that they obtain lot of services from the missions apart from religious services. The most influential mission in the area is the Roman Catholic Mission.

(I) NON-INDIGENOUS.

(a) Listed hereunder are the non-indigenous Plantations:

<u>NAME OF PLANTATION</u>	<u>OWNER</u>
Piera	John Standfield
Kafkaf	Dahill
Sohobu	Dahill
Fissoa	Catholic Mission (once Dolby's)
Madina	Burns Philip
Tulas	Catholic Mission
Logagon	Catholic Mission
Mumbevei	United Church
Naingaru	Catholic Mission

Each of the above plantations has its own copra drier. The main commodities produced are copra and cocoa. Rubber seedlings are under experimental stages.

(b) The number of local workers in the above plantations as casual labourers were comparatively small. Approximately less than five (5) employed in the above plantations. Their tenure of employment is two months at the most. They receive \$20 per month. The plantation managers could not absorb more local labourers because they are aware of the low wages offered.

(c) All the villages and plantations in this area are linked by the main east coast road. Copra is sold directly to copra marketing board at Kavieng and cocoa is sold to Thomas and Sons in Kavieng as well.

(d) There were rumours from the employees on contract basis that sometimes they do not receive their weekly rations. Because the manager shot off into town for a week-end or ~~long~~ and does not return until the first day of the week. Other times they do not receive them at all. They depend on their very small scale subsistence farming. Because of these the imported labourers cannot withstand the situation therefore they sneak off in search of better employers.

(J) COMMUNICATION. a) Roads: As I have said all villages and plantations in this area are linked by the main East Coast Road. Through this road they join the Administration centre and commercial and shipping points situated in Kavieng. There is a road under construction inland from Logagon and Larislaba, mainly for transporting cash crops and subsistence food crop being grown in inland areas.

b) Sea: The only shipping point for overseas and coastal vessels is located in Kavieng. Within the area surveyed there is no possible place that could be built into anchorage sites.

c) Air: The aerodrome located at Kavieng is the closest to the area surveyed. The aerodrome takes light aircraft up to Fokker Friendship. There is a possibility of extension but there is no need for it at present, but could be in the future. There is no possible new aerodrome sites in the area surveyed but there is no need for new construction of aerodromes anywhere.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS. In the area surveyed carpenters, painters, plumbers, mechanics, storemen and drivers are in great numbers, whereas tradesmen, boatscrew and clerks are in minor groups.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT. Due to long contact with Europeans of different nationalities with their forms of government, the people are fully aware of the machinery of the present form of government. Every Patrol that has been to the area, political education matters and the general administration functions were discussed and informed the villagers. The first time during this Patrol I distributed political education material, such as House of Assembly, Elections and Government generally, with a fair amount of time spent on the various topics as on the papers. I am sure through this sort of lecture-type patrol and discussions they broaden their understanding of government to some extent.

Hence the pattern of leadership is changing from traditional to younger educated men of today. However the social grouping, classified as clans cannot be altered. They cannot amalgamate the same fragmented clans in each village, but the amalgamation of members from different fragmented clans to form societies etc. are widely practised in economic affairs.

The relationship of missions with the people is satisfactory.

The area surveyed located in the Tikana Local Government Council area. The Council plays a vital role in the overall development of the area, both politically and economically. The people better comprehend the political matters regularly through the Council than is through the Administration Patrols.

The two persons attended conferences are MAZEKMAT and SIRINDA (as both appear under Leadership). The Councillor SIRINDA has represented the District councils at the Annual Local Government Association in Port Moresby. MAZEKMAT represented the New Ireland District attended the Legislative Council Conference in Sydney.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA:

(a) Refer to APPENDIX 'E' for information required under this paragraph. The non-bearing cocoa trees are less than 5 years, whereas the bearing trees are 5 - 10 years. The age of mature coconuts are 7 years and above.

(b) Production figures of the above trees (refer to Appendix 'E') are as follows:-

1. <u>Copra</u> - Volume	5 cwts per acre
Value	\$130.00 per ton
ii. <u>Cocoa</u> - Volume	5 cwts per acre
Value	\$400.00 per ton (Dried cocoa beans)

Note: The above production figures are approximate, due to the fact that there is no record kept for production per census division, but as a District as a whole.

(c) If approved agricultural and processing techniques were widely used the figures would amount to as hereunder:-

1. Copra - 413.7 tons per annum.
2. Cocoa - 291.8 tons per annum.

These figures were obtained from last census in this area and are believed to be still correct.

(d) Comparatively speaking the market gardening is very small indeed. The size of the garden depends on the size of the family. The surplus is brought to Kavieng market at irregular intervals by individual families.

(e) The total cash earnings by wage labour is \$10,000 per annum. The Catholic Mission employs 12 indigenous teachers whose total wage earnings would amount to \$5,000 p.a.

The various Patrols in the area would total up to \$450.

(f) There are Co-operatives established and it seemed to work well in the first few years of operation but eventually due to lack of co-operation from the people the various functions of the Co-operatives declined. However the three societies that are still in operation and functioning satisfactorily are two cocoa marketing societies and Savings and Loans Society. The share capital invested is approx. \$15,000.

(g) There are few outstanding entrepreneurs, but the two most outstanding are LEVI of Lauapul and TAKABAI of Bol. They are both businessmen and primary producers. They employ few local labourers.

Most villagers come under the category of primary producers. They all use family as labour force.

(h) At one time there were a couple of Commonwealth Savings Bank Agents operating in the area but during this Patrol I was informed that the both Agents have been closed down.

(i) There are no apparent difficulties in meeting Tax obligations in this area.

(j) The per capita income is calculated on the following basis:-

i)	Copra	\$69,550	
ii)	Cocoa	\$53,600	(Dried beans)
iii)	Wage labour	\$10,000	
iv)	Share Capital	\$15,000	
v)	Savings Accounts	\$3,000	
vi)	Patrols	\$450	
vii)	Other sources	\$5,000	
		<hr/>	
		\$142,500	

Total population is 1882.

Per capita income is \$75.7. This figure is evenly realistic due to the fact that the people in the area are mainly depending on cash economy and realise the importance of the advantages it may bring forth.

(k) There is no difficulty in the area in marketing their produce. The market place located in Kavieng is on a suitable site for all foodstuffs, while Copra and Cocoa go to Thomas and Sons and the Copra Marketing Board in Kavieng.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY:

(a) There is sufficient arable land approximately 75% for increased plantings of permanent tree crops.

(b) Market gardening cannot be increased, due to the fact that the number of consumers residing in town areas and plantations are adequately met with the amount of present produce. If it is to be increased, there would be surplus of foodstuff which would mean waste of food, time and labour. It could possibly in the future, when town residents increase.


(c) Unless the people are ready to work, the wage earnings cannot be increased. The employers are not getting as many casual labourers as they would like to employ from local sources. However there are skilled labourers but there are no jobs available for them as regards to various fields in which they are skilled on. By the way, they seemed not to work for anyone, even though the work they may perform would benefit their people and the country. The community could provide additional labour and still have manpower available in the villages for substantial increases in economic tree crop plantings.

(d) The introduction of new cash crops or new activities in this area would mean a decline in quantity on the present produce. Due to the fact that the population in the area is adequately met with the present activities. If such new activities introduced, there would be sparse allocation of labour force which would once again mean very little production. The probable reaction of the people towards the programmes for increasing the cash earnings of the area would only confuse them because they are in the process of extending the present small-holdings. They realised the amount of time and work involved and believed that their concept of extending older plantings would to some extent, be limited.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The attitudes and the understanding towards local government and functioning its affairs is satisfactory. They have now realized that the Local Government Council at the village level forms both the economic and political nucleus around which they obtain advice and instructions on economical improvements and the understanding of politics. Furthermore it serves as a vocal point for every function of the village and its people in everyday life.

Within the existence of the Local Government Council, there has been considerable development occurring in the lives of the people. The people proudly admitted that, had the Local Government Council not been introduced into the area, they would not face the sort of life as they are facing at present.


(M.O. TOWA),
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'E'

SCHOOLS IN THE NALIK CENSUS DIVISION

(a) Government.

<u>NAME OF SCHOOL</u>	<u>STANDARD</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
TAPIAS Primary 'T'		No standa rd one		
	II	16	15	31
		No standard three		
	IV	14	14	28
		No standard five		
	VI	9	4	13
		39	33	72
MADINA Primary 'T'	I	19	21	40
		No standard two		
	III	16	19	35
		No standard four		
	V	14	19	33
	VI	16	10	26
		65	69	134
MADINA High (co-ed) Form	I	7	65	72
	II	-	34	34
	III	-	54	54
	IV	-	17	17
		7	170	177

(b) Mission.

<u>NAME OF SCHOOL</u>	<u>STANDARD</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
FISSOA Primary 'T'	I	9	5	14
	II	4	6	10
	III	9	2	11
	IV	6	4	10
		<u>28</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>45</u>

MONGOP High Form (co-ed)	I	88	54	142
	II	76	14	90
	III	35	-	35
	IV	38	-	38
		<u>237</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>305</u>

LOGAGON Primary 'T' STD.	I	8	12	20
	II	18	13	31
		No standard three		
	IV	7	5	12
	V	12	11	23
		<u>45</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>86</u>

APPENDIX 'C'

LIST OF STUDENTS FROM THE AREA RECEIVING HIGHER EDUCATION.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>PLACE OF EDUCATION</u>
LAUALA LAKIN	Kafkaf	C.M.Channel College, Rabaul.
MOGODING AGOMAT	Lauapul	Idubada Tech. Port Moresby.
KION MARMUN	"	High Tech. Inst. Lae.
AIANIS LAUNA	"	Sec. Sch. Sogeri, Port Moresby.
TAUPA PAKIN	"	" " Keravat, Rabaul.
TAPLOUI TOPLAUI	Maqina	Idubada Tech. Port Moresby.
MAKADIN LUBUE	"	" " " "
AGOT SARAGIN	"	High Tech. Inst. Lae.
TEPWOK MANTU	"	Forestry Sch. Bulolo.
NDAP KUNAR	Minawai	T.T. College, Goroka.
MELANGA AGIJA	"	Sec. Sch. Sogeri, Port Moresby.
SIMSON KAKOWAN	"	" " " " "
ARAWES MELAGON	"	Agri. College, Vudal, Rabaul.

APPENDIX 'D'

LISTED HEREUNDER ARE THE VARIOUS RELIGIOUS MISSIONS OPERATING IN THE VILLAGES.

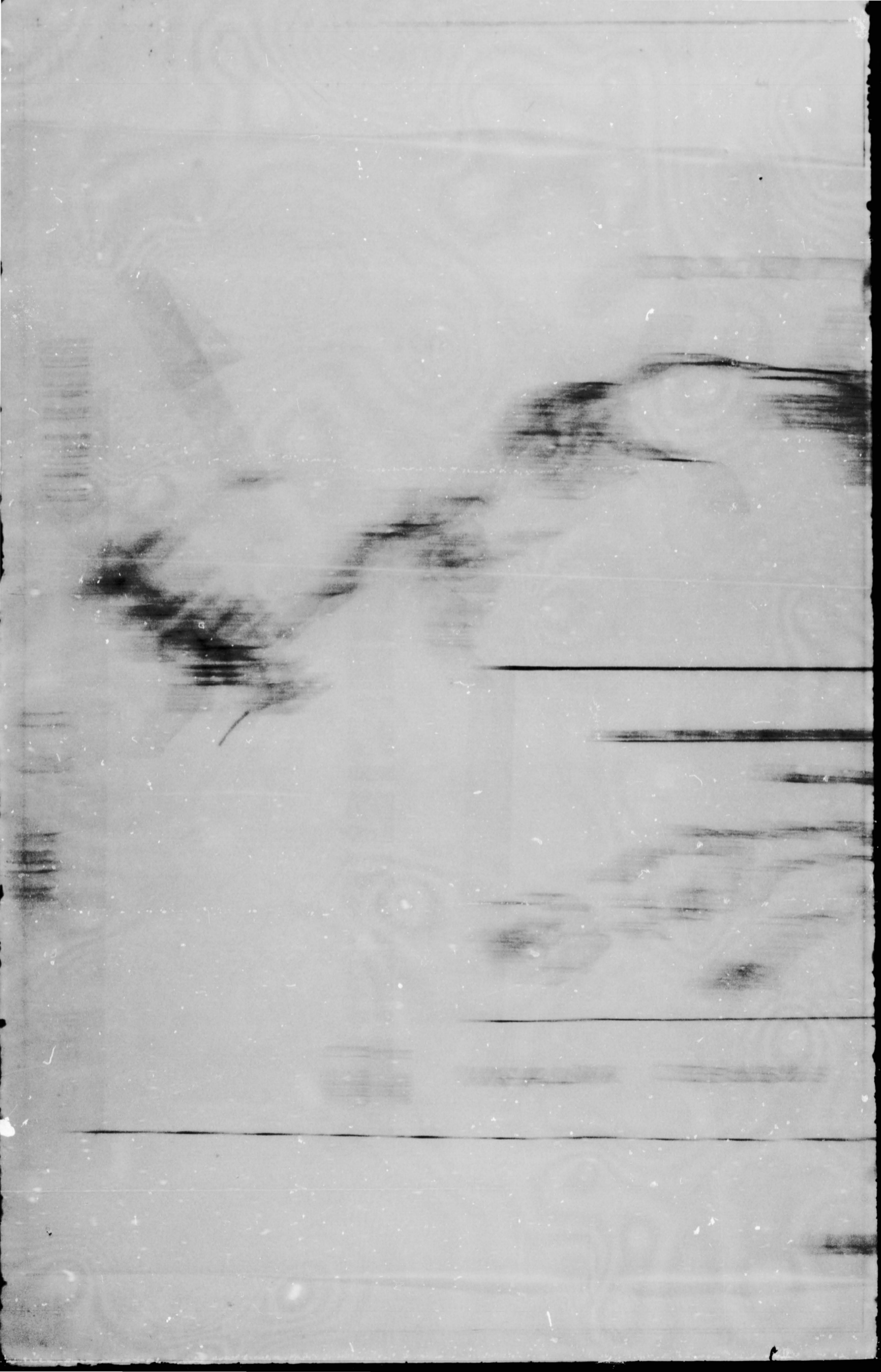
<u>CATHOLIC MISSION</u>	<u>UNITED CHURCH</u>	<u>JEHOVAH WITNESS</u>	<u>BAHAI</u>
Lamalaua	Bol	Fatmilak	Fatmilak
Kama	Fatmilak	Lauapul	Lauapul
Kafkaf	Lauapul	Madina	Madina
Bura	Madina		
Fissoa	Munawai		
Tofabe			
Madina			
Panafau			
Logagon			
Larislabe			
Munawai			

APPENDIX 'E'

1. COCONUT				
	ECONOMIC		TREES	
<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>SENILE</u>	<u>MATURE</u>	<u>IMMATURE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Bol	-	6391	6391	12782
Fatmilak	1133	9490	8357	18980
Fissoa	19	13135	13116	26270
Kafkaf	162	5241	5079	10482
Kama	108	1202	1094	2404
Lamalaua	33	5945	5981	10959
Larisiaba	9	4638	4529	9176
Lauapul	55	12620	12565	25240
Logagon	46	9368	9322	18736
Madina	73	15859	15786	31718
Munawai	14	11164	11164	22342
NEW PLANTINGS		17588	-	17588
TOTALS	1652	112641	93384	207677

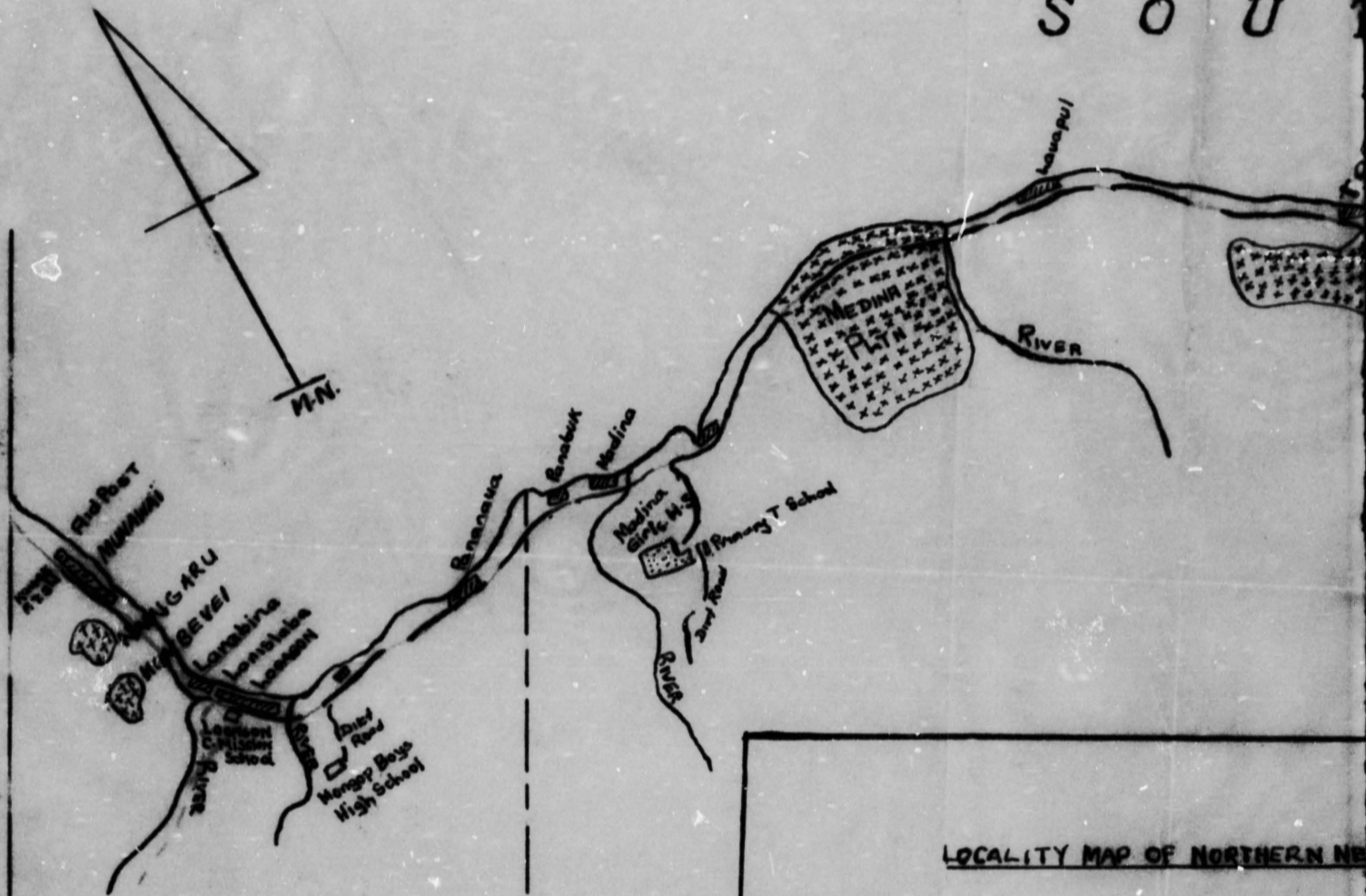
2. COCOA

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>IMMATURE</u>	<u>MATURE</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Bol	2454	6444	8898
Fatmilak	13188	8447	21635
Fissca	1560	1499	3059
Kafkaf	11787	5711	17498
Kama	10275	900	11175
Lamalaua	4204	2354	6558
Larislaba	-	13304	11304
Lauapul	2812	14358	17170
Logagon	3337	8361	11698
Madina	-	23684	23684
Munawai	477	3283	3760
TOTALS	50104	86345	136449

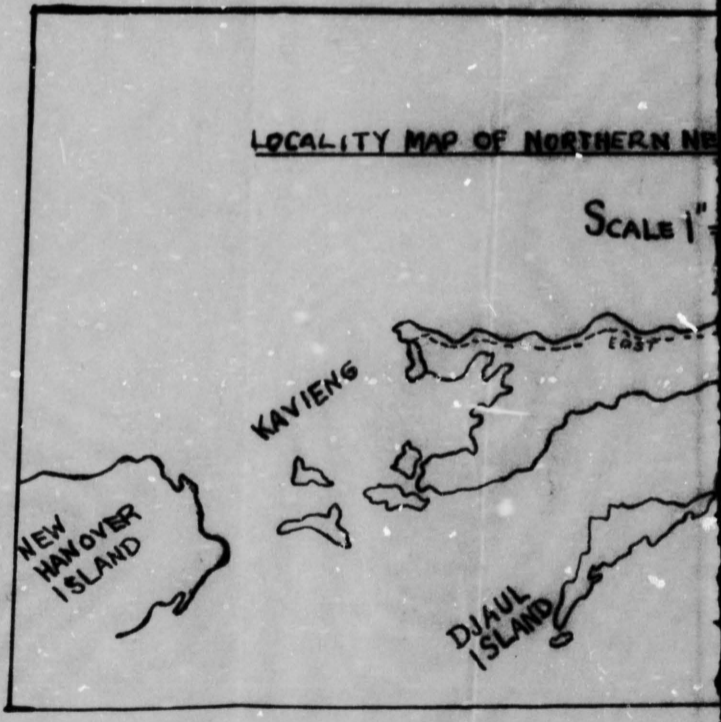


KARA C.D.

51 MILES TO KAVIENG



S O U



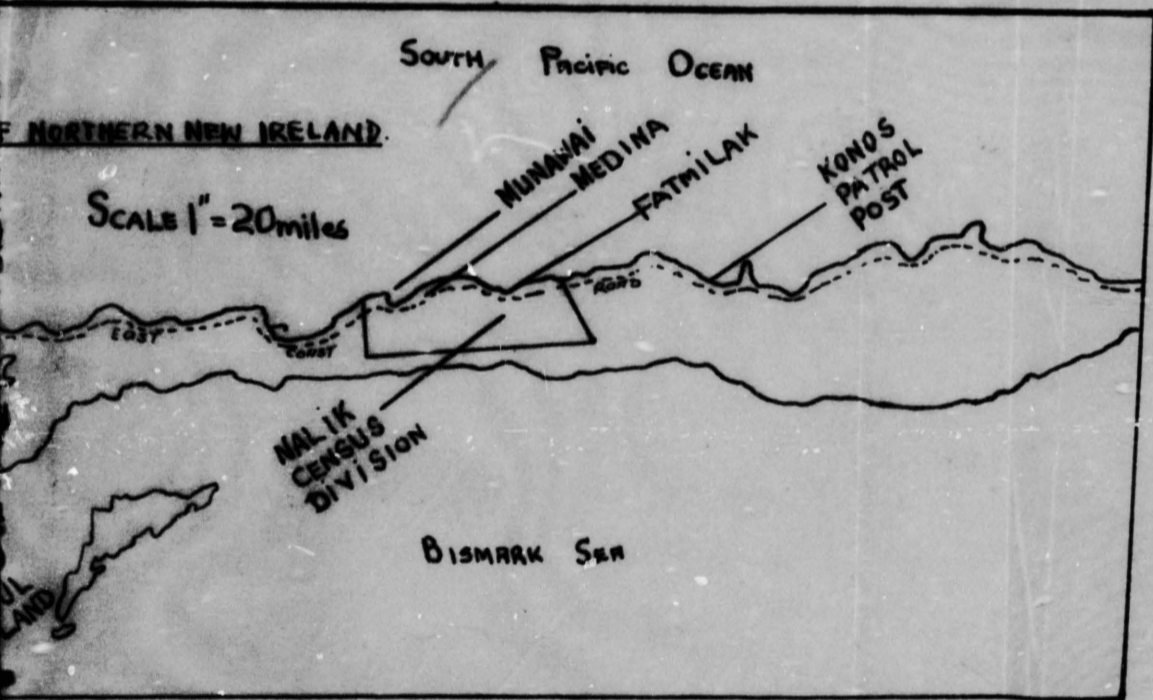
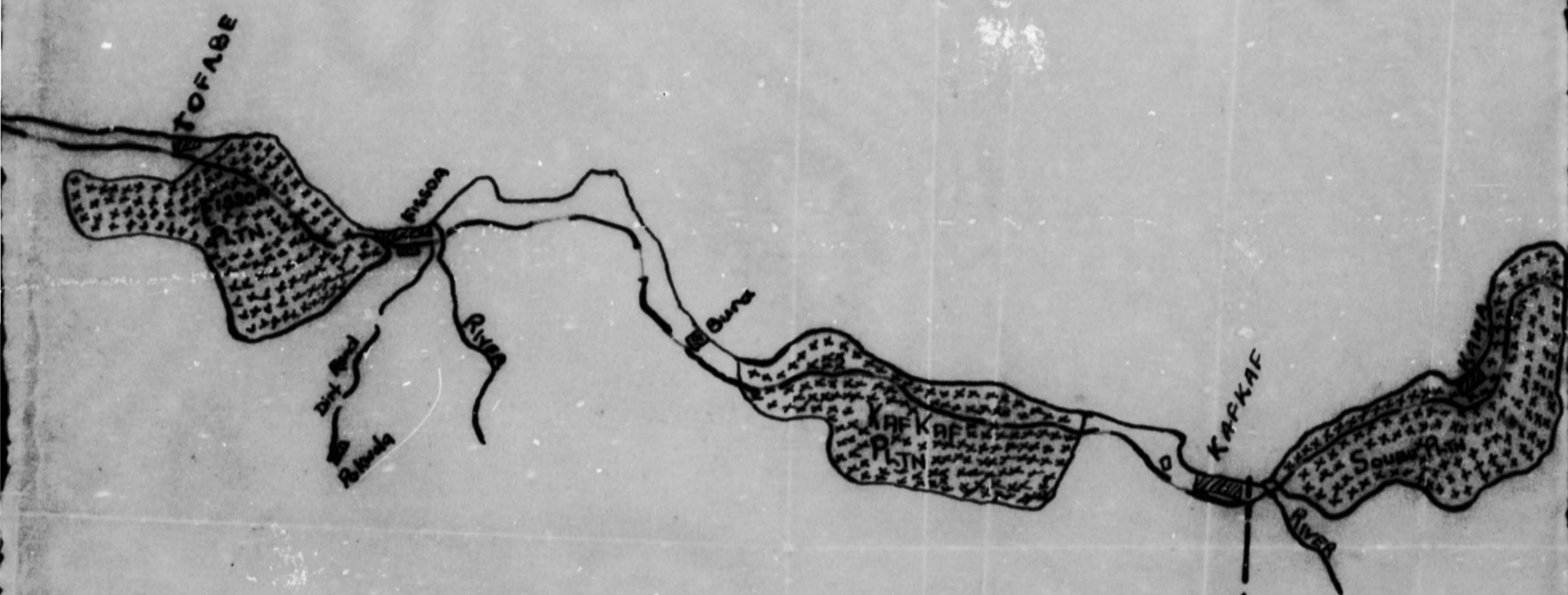
NALIK CENSUS

WARD 13

WARD 14

K

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN



SUS DIVISION

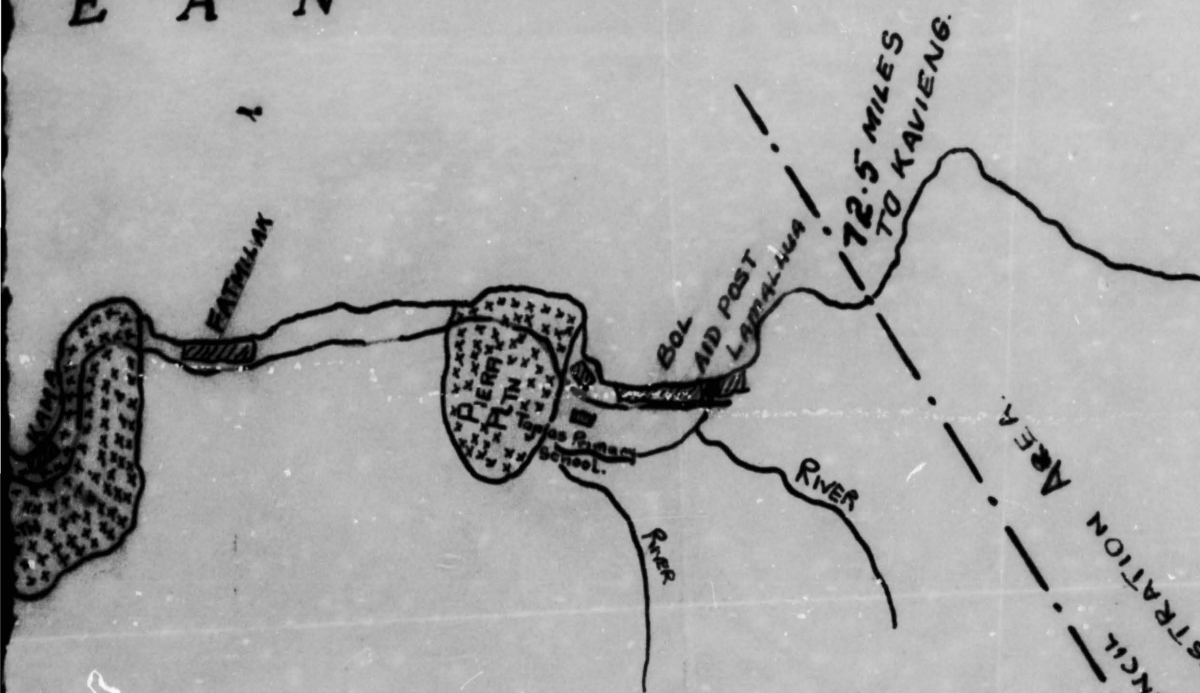
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WARD 14


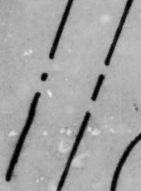
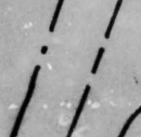






WARD 15

KARA C.D.

E A N



LEGEND

-  CENSUS DIVISION BOUNDARY
-  WARD BOUNDARY
-  PATROL ROUTE
-  VILLAGES
-  SCHOOLS
-  AID POST
-  PLANTATIONS
-  EAST COAST ROAD
-  INLAND ROAD UNDER CONSTRUCTION

KULOT C.D.

KONGOS PATROL POST ADMINISTRATION AREA
 NEW IRELAND LOCAL GOVT. COUNCIL
 ISLAVON C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of New Ireland Report No. 4 1970/71

Patrol Conducted by P. KOAE (Patrol Officer)

Area Patrolled Tigak Census Division (West Coast)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives P. Koae (A.P.O)

Duration—From 7 / 12 / 1970 to 11 / 12 / 1970

Number of Days (5)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Nil

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5 / 11 / 1968

Medical / / 19.....

Map Reference Part (Tigak Census Division) West Coast

Objects of Patrol 1. Revise Census

2. Village Inspection 3. Inspected the proposed track, connecting West coast villages and the East Coast villages.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

Not taken as an entry

 / / 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 \$.....

.....

.....

.....

Popul

Females in Child Birth	MIC	
	In	
	M	F



29

67-9-18 ← DDA

KONEDOBU.....PAPUA.
23rd. March, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO. 4 of 1970/1971

Your reference KAV 4/1970-71.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual
Census/Area Study Report by Mr. P. KOAE of TIGAK
Census Division.

One object of the patrol was to revise the
census, yet no census statistics have been received and
your further advice is requested, please.

I agree that Mr. KOAE has been most observant.

T.W. Ellis

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary

Minute: KAV.4/1970-71 of 16.4.71.
The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

As a training exercise Mr. Koae did a census of the four
West Coast villages only. It was not the purpose of the patrol to
conduct a census of the whole Tigak census division. Consequently,
no Village Population Register has been forwarded.

M.W. Brightwell
(M.W. BRIGHTWELL)
s/District Commissioner.

Popul

MIC	
In	
M	F

KJH:LB

21

67-9-18

KONEDOBU.....PAPUA.
23rd. March, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO. 4 of 1970/1971

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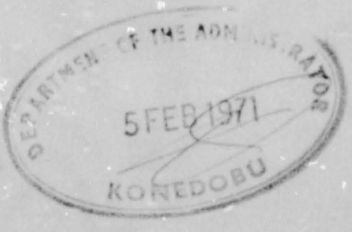
T.W. Ellis

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary

Popul

67-9-18

20
/



KAV 4/1970-71
MWB/mc

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

22nd January, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

REPORT OF KAVIENG PATROL NO 4/70-71
PEDRO KOAE - ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER
TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION (WEST COAST)
CENSUS AND ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Receipt of the above report with your comments is acknowledged.

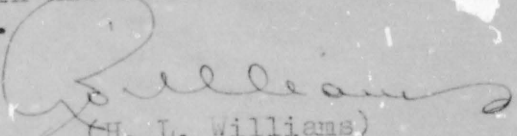
As you say, the report leaves much to be desired and it is only practice at writing and constant reading of good english that will help PEDRO KOAE improve both his spelling and expression.

Despite these small shortcomings I am impressed with what has been observed and written. I am confident that we have in Mr. Pedro Koae the makings of a competent officer.


(H. L. Williams)
District Commissioner.

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

Two copies of the above report are now forwarded. Mr. Koae is bright and cheerful young officer who is obviously interested in his work. I am sure he is determined to do well.


(H. L. Williams)
District Commissioner.

Popul

19

67-1-2

MJC:sw

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

6th January, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL REPORT NO. ⁴ of 1970/71
TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION (WEST COAST)

Forwarded herewith the abovementioned patrol report written by Mr. Pedro Koae, APO in training. Mr. M.O. Towa, PO was the patrol leader and Mr. Koae accompanied Mr. Towa. The patrol was mounted mainly as a training exercise for Mr. Koae. As an exercise the patrol was a success.

Mr. Koae has submitted an informative report which is badly marred by grammatical and spelling errors. The spelling errors should be overcome by more care and the use of a dictionary by Mr. Koae while he writes. The grammatical errors shall only be eliminated by reading and writing experience. Mr. Koae was handed back his report and asked to locate all misspelt words and list them. His list of the necessary corrections is attached. I expect that as a result of his correcting his own report that an improvement can be expected in subsequent reports. For this reason only is the report forwarded as originally submitted to this office.

Mr. Koae's claim for camping allowance is attached.



(M.J. COCKBURN),
Assistant District Commissioner.

18

CORRECTIONS - PATROL REPORT - P.KOAE

Patrol Diary:

- Paragraph 1 - Committee on Constitutional Development.
- " 2 - Connections
- " 3 - By
- " 5 - Re-pegged

Situation Report

Page 1 - Political and Introduction:

- Paragraph 2 - them, the
- " 5 - capable
- " 6 - committee, question

Page 2 - Economic:

- Paragraph 1 - sufficient
- " 2 - quantity. only (crossed out)
- 2 3 - worthwhile

- Social:

- Paragraph 1 - satisfactory
- " 3 - injurious
- " 4 - case
- However (should not be included)

Area Study

Page 1 - Introduction:

- Paragraph 1 - offshore
- " 5 - beaucratic

Population - Distribution and Trends:

- Paragraph 2 - connected
- " 4 - eventually
- considerable

Page 2 - Social Groupings:

- Paragraph 1 - Matrilineal

- Leadership:

- Paragraph 6 - seen (experienced, explained)
- " 7 - are (present tense)
- " 8 - He is a - (should be left out)
- " 9 - Intelligent
- sentences unfinished

17

Page 4 - Standards of Living:

Paragraph 3 - Cover their laziness (shame)

" 4 - Includes

Non-Indigenous:

Paragraph 10 - brief it means None of this plantations
is own by the Locals.

Page 5 - Communications:

Paragraph 1 - their

" 3 - worthwhile

Page 6 - Economy:

Paragraph - - them

Page 7 -

Paragraph 4 - To explained simply that this type of tax
complaint is common in many other parts of
the Territory.

" 9 - the

Page 8 -

Paragraph 2 - Nets

- Abundance

16

Patrol Diary

Monday 7th Dec.

- 0915hrs. Per Admin. speedboat departed from Kavieng . Arrived Kabieng village at 1130 hrs. . Late announcement about the patrol, to find most people were out in their gardens. However by noon they returned so, 1430 hrs conducted the census. Mr. Towa (P.O) gave a brief talk on Committee of Constitution Development proposed visit , followed by a brief informal meeting. Inspected the village. In the night heard the complaints. Overnight Kabieng.

Tuesday 8th Dec.

- 0730 hrs. left Kabieng by the village Canoe, arrived Lokono 0900 hrs. Revised the census , again gave a talk on the Committees tour , after an informal discussion we answered there a few questions. Carried out the village inspection. 1400 hrs with few village men carried out a close look for future road connection between the West Coast villages. Heard the complaints. Overnight Lokono.

Wednesday 9th Dec.

- With heavy and rough sea we left Lokono, on two village canoes 1300hrs. arrived at Kaut. The rain continued , It stopped at 1500 hrs. Revised the Census, Usual followed by a talk on the Committees tour , cleared up their few questions. Then we enquired For information about possibilities of the New road. Night was spent by hearing village complaints. Overnight Kaut.

Thursday 10th Dec.

- Again the rough weather continued. 0815 hrs. left Kaut on two village canoes, 1130 hrs. arrived at Bagatare. However because of the rain all throughout the day , Revised the Census in Committees house. Followed by a talk on the committees tour , and as usual a brief discussion. Inspected the village. Mr. ^(Towa) heard the village complaints. Overnight at Bagatare.

Friday 11th Dec.

- 0700 hrs on a canoe with (2) carriers left Bagatare. 0900hrs walked over land Re- Peg the proposed road Marks. 1205 hrs. arrived at Kapsu . However we left all our gear at Bagatare due to lack of carriers and the weather . 1300 hrs. Admin. truck picked as up 1500 hrs. arrived Kavieng town.

Saturday 12th Dec.

cont.....

.....2

15

SATURDAY
Friday 12th Dec.

0600hrs. departed Kavieng per Admin. vehicle . 0730hrs, together with 8 carriers left Ngavallis for Bagatare picked the rest of the patrol Equipment , with heavy rain arrived Kapsu ¹⁷³⁰0550hrs. Per waiting Admin. Vehicle arrived Kavieng 0730hrs. .

End of the Patrol

The patrol returned to Kavieng on Saturday morning. The patrol was successful in its mission and the people in the area are very happy. The patrol was well received and the people are very grateful for the help and support provided. The patrol will be back in the area in a few days.

14

Situation Report
Tigak Census Division. (West Coast)

Introduction

The Tigak Census Division covers a vast area, including the islands and the Kavieng town. However the report Primarily deals with the West Coast of the Tigak Census division, villages from Kabien to Bagatare.

Political

This area has been under the Tikana Local Government Council for over (13) years. And its the body established receives the tax Money from the people, in return it provides the with services in the village level. It has done successfully on the West Coast villages. However the problem is that it has not functioned practically as a medium of political education of the people in its areas. The majority of the village people in this villages know very little of the intenal work of a local govent. the reasons and the relationship and the policies of the central government in connections with local government.

Council provided four (4) concrete water tanks and modern roof iron houses in each village to obtain Fresh clean water in wet season. And it also provides an aid post at Kabien and an A.P.O provided to treat minor sickness or injuries. A councillor in that area should have a close consultation with the people for future plans and needs.

At the informal discussions with the village elders and other interested people, they were asked if they supported their multi-racial council and they responded positively. However couple at Kaut expressed their worries that Tikana Council included Kavieng Township as well, and this in future may create problems on the expenditure and the services provided by the council, it may tend to spend too much money in the town. However with establishment of proposed town council in near future it will no doubt overcome the problem.

Issac Motli of Kabien is young and intelligent councillor well respected by the village people. He is capble of performing his duties satisfactorily as a councillor a representative of his people. However my criticism is because he is a teacher himself, he finds it very difficult to visit the villages and inform them the current functions of the council so he lacks in educating his people basically.

The village people commented that their representatives (M.H.A's) for New Ireland, are not visiting the villages individually. Majority of them expressed their concerned that they have no Representatives. The questions asked by the committee on Constitutional Development were fully explained and the Tour, on the questing of Self Govt. the people showed on ly very little interest on the subject. Political Party is something that people have very vague ideas on at present.

13

EconomicRural Development.

The area patrolled, has good and sufficient land available in the interior, which could be cultivated economically and increase the growing of coconuts, cocoa and other relevant crops. At present the matured coconuts provide copra, however this people are not keen in working hard to get money on the village level. An outstanding case is when the time comes to pay council tax they then make copra and sell it to pay the tax for fear of been prosicuted. However the situation is likely to improve when the proposed road is completed in near future.

The new plantings of coconuts, and with the aid and advise from Dept. of Agriculture the product may improved its quality and quantatity. At present copra provides most of ^{the} income. But in Kaut and Bagatare and also Lokonc the sale of timber Rights has brought this people a fair bit of income, however this income may last only for only a couple of years.

Other crops are not of great importance. Cocoa for eg. at present does not even earn anything much that can be called as economical. Most of the work is done on communal basis, and the profit is usually shared. AT present the Agriculture development in the area is still infant and hindered by transportation problems. At present no -one is showing signs in business enterprise. May be when the road is completed we might see some wothwhile results. (Refer to the Area Study)

Social Situation

The people of this ^{villages} are close to Kavieng town and with the inter-marriges between various village groups and outsiders from other districts. Slowly ~~is~~ its building up a good relationship of various people. However it must be realized that every so often they come into contact with europeans or Chinese. Although the situation at present may be classified as satisfactory. However the whites when approaching natives in future must adjust there altitudes to abide with the situation.

Education: At present there is only one primary school at Kabien serving the four villages, the standards range from 1-3 (no std. 2). United church provides the teachers. Children are then sent to Liga primary school to complete their primary education. The 1970 figures show increase in the number of children in the primary school level. (refer to appendix A) Children after successful completion of their primary education are sent to high schools in New Ireland or to Vunairima high school in Rabaul. Couple of students are now attending Teachers college (Gaulim) in Rabaul and one studying in Rarongo Theological college.

Health: Kavieng hospital is the biggest hospital were major illness are treated or injuries. However council also provides an Aid post at Kabien with an (A.P.O) for minor treatments. The general observation of people and health is fair and satisfactory.

....cont.

...cont.

(3)

12

However my comment on the villages is that lack of proper toilets, for visitors overnight, villages concerned were advised to build new ones as soon as possible.

Law and order :

Generally the law and order is very well maintained, only very rarely minor cases (civil) are heard by the patrolling officers (Kiaps) Apart from that, ^{people} live in their normal peaceful life. Under the watch of councillor Motli the village is in sound condition.

Clubs: There is no formal club in the area, however couple of years ago the village women have formed a Womens Fellowship under the guidance of United Church and Tikana council welfare workers the women learn basic house wife duties.

Cargo Cult and Unrest:

At present there are only (4) T.K.J families residing in Kabiin, There is no cases of Unrest they all participate and work together in the village projects. The other two villages Lokono and Bagatare are free, except Kaut where most of the people are Believers of (T.K.A) movement. While our stay at Kaut people did not show any interest on us and even at the brief informal discussion with them they were inco-operative and inattentive. However the situation is satisfactory.

Area Study.

Tigak Census Division. (West Coast)

(A) Introduction

(a) The Tigak Census Division covers large Area the island offshore and the Kavieng township. However the writer discusses the the West coast the influence and reports primarily on the four villages and the surroundings from Kabion to Bagatare.

(attached is a map to identify the location of the villages)

The topography is generally flat and has narrow Coastal strip on the west coast which rises to approx. 50-100 feet and then slopes down to the east coast strip.

Tropical and the average annual rainfall is about 100-150 inches per annum.

(b) The west coast area is only accessible by boats and the little administration speedboats from Kavieng.

(c) The area has been under the German influence in the early 20th century, and then later the Australian administration up until the present time. United church also had early contacts. At present the area is been well served by the administration routine patrols or by ^{the} beuracratie bodies in the administration.

(B) Population - Distribution and Trends.

(a) Revised census figures showed that the population is slowly increasing, except that the people are constantly moving around visiting friends on the islands and to other mainland villages it takes them months just as their usual habit. 1970 revised figures show that there are 12 new births, 1 death, and a good number have migrated out either working in New Ireland district or in other parts of the territory.

(b) The four villages are connected with the bush tracks and this tracks are further connected with the East Coast villages. While in this villages Mr. Tova (P.O) and the writer with few village men from Lokono attempted to walk the old German remained road, but found it its impossible. however a detail patrol should be conducted if their a future road connection Plans.

(c) Refer to 1969 population figures in the village population register for further information. However the 1970 figures show that there are many absentees from the area, the students seemed to attend high schools mostly their ~~their~~ district or schools in Rabaul. Those absentees families, must are writers ~~are~~ in New Ireland or employed as technical or professional in other parts of the territory

Most of the absentees are only temporarily engaged elsewhere in the the district and they will eventually return to their respective villages. There is are considerable inter-village migration in the census division.

...cont.

(C) Social Groupings.

(a) Social groups of this area, ^{the} based on Matrilineal clans which are graded into the Big 'Pisin' and small 'Pisin'.

(Refer appendix B) *Status differences between this two categories.

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

(c) The language spoken in this area is 'Tigak' even the Tigaks and the islands all speak the same tongue. Pidgin is commonly used as a communication between strangers and the local people, about one dozen can speak a little english or at least understand.

(d) At present the relationship which exist between group is harmonies and by interviewing some of the elders in the villages. According to the writer there has been no evidence or ill-feelings between villages.

(e) Because of the inter-marriges and interractions of various villages and the nearby islands. The contacts and meetings with other groups including Kavieng town this situation appears to be harmonies. This will however bridged the gap of groups working towards the 'Self Government'.

(D) Leadership.

(a) Throughout the villages none of the traditional ~~is~~ system of leadership was experienced. Although the traditional beliefs remain, none of the elders appears to be potentially seen practically to be classified as a real Traditional Leader,

However at present the types of the Leaders found in the villages were mainly young men who hold positions as councillors or ward committees with the Tikana Council.

(b) Issac Motli of Kabien : Aged 37 years educated at # Vunarima United school (Pabaul) gained std. 4 and his holding an (A) Teaching certificate. At present he is a teacher and also a councillor for this four villages. Pro-Administration and council. No convictions. Very well respected, owns few acres of coconuts. Claims that once his father was a chief in Lokono.
Gamele Timoti (Ward Committee) of Lokono aged 30

years, cousin of Motli finished at std. 4 Liga primary 'T' school. No convictions, interlligent pro-Admin. and Council. though his young he is very well respected I think because of their fathers. very courages to put forward his problems.

(E) Land Tenure and Use.

(a) The traditional system of land tenure is usufructory rights over clan owned land. The sale or transfer of ownership of tenure of ground involved exchanging of many gifts and big ceremonies.
.....cont.

9

Use of clan land by non-clan members is very limited. When a man dies the clan of his children, which is the man's wife's clan owned land. The wife's clan would give traditional riches to the fathers clan. This the method they use to acquire their land, this would then bring land to the childrens matrilineal clan.

(b) There a few timber rights Purchase in Kaut and Lokono areas. The land was purchased from the people for the Rights to timber resources :

Kaut	- 9,640 acres approx. payment of \$5,221
Lokono	- 1,578 acres payment total of \$855

* All handed out in cash.

(c) The majority of the coconut plantings in this villages are individually owned on the own land. All the gardens are individually planted on the clan owned land. There is a United Church mission plantation at Kaut which is worked communally. And a joint effort has been made at Kaut by (T.K.A) members planted coconut on the communal owned land, however this in future be a problem when the nuts are ready for harvest.

(F) Literacy

(a) See Appendix A)

(b) In Kabien up to Bagatare there are appr. 12 who could speak a fair bit of english, excluding the children who did the std. 3 or above in the primary school. However this figures would changed if those absentees were present at home.

(c) There is a good number of children attending high schools in the various schools in the district or in Rabaul. At present there (10) students in the high schools. The number represents both males and females, one(1) attending Rarongo Theological college Rabaul and two (2) females are studying to be teachers at Gaulim Teachers College (Rabaul) and at least 16-18 doing their primary schooling at Liga.

(d) No student absent in Australia.

(e) Most of the people seemed to be interested on what's happening in the New Ireland district and few pay particular attention to Rabaul present affairs. Apart from that they show little interest in the general news of other districts.

The record of the No. of Radio's.

Kabien - 4

Lokono -3

Kaut - 5

Bagatare - 2

People mainly tune in to radio Rabaul for pidgin news, and other programmes such as: ' Harim New Ireland' where they get most of their fishing local news and types of people and patrols, expected in the area. Lack of transport and the distance makes the people unaware on the daily newspapers and magazines.

(...cont)

(G) The Standards of Living.

(a) In this four (4) villages they appear to be in satisfactory condition, the standard of housing is good. Nearly all the houses are been built on piles with wooden stocks (frames) and bamboo walls, together with kunai or sago roof, but no-one has built any european permanent house yet.

Europeans artefacts are commonly found ~~in~~ the houses mainly cooking utensils. Clothes are common, as the traditional dress has faded some years ago.

Sanitation: at present its in shocking situation, for visitors overnight no proper facilities, this was observed at Lokono and Bagatare. The villages concerned were advised to take particular attention to construct new ones to cover their shame.

(b) The staple diet is sago, tapiocca and other vegetbales include sweet potatoes and taro, together with a little ~~of~~ bit of rice and the tin meats. Sometimes the above food is supplemented by fresh fish, poultry or pork.

(c) There is nothing spectacular about various organizations in the villages, However people lack initiative and interest in this type of things. At present there is a Women's fellowship functioning in this areas. the organization is jointly aided by the United Church mission and the Welfare officers from 'Tikana' council.

(H) Mission.

(a) The villages all belong to the United Churchh mission only a couple of S.D.A's in Lokono. because ~~there~~ is only one church in the area, ~~there~~ is no conflict or confusions.

(b) In each of this villages they have churches constructed of native materials. And mission provides a school (P.T.S) at Kabien Std. 1-3 (no std.2) with two (2) teachers. Apart from that not much services is provided.

(c) The villages all attend the church regularly and sometimes evening prayers. It is very difficult to asse ss~~e~~ the truth in their ~~beliefs~~ about christinity and the doctrines.

However they are firm supporters in their church, to draw the attention of their keen interest. When our patrol was over night at Lokono the Minister for United Church arrived, when the men who were conversing with us heard of his arrival they just immediately took off and never returned again for the whole night.

(I) Non- Indegeneous

(a) There a couple of plantations between this villages, unfortunstely both are owned by Asiains.

Kaut platation is owned by Tsang & Sang (Chinese)

Malapai plantation is owned by A Malayan

..cont.

(5)

(b) There are few locals employed on this two(2) plantations including the other labourers elsewhere. Problems created by the local labourers is extremely difficult because they reside at ~~their~~ own villages and often ~~they~~ get to work very late, or half of the time they are absent from there work.

(c) In Kaut plantation there is a trade store provided for basic food needs and also for sale of local copra product.

(J) Communication

(a) Road. At present there is no road connecting the West Coast villages yet. Mr (Towa) and the writer walked this old bush tracks made by Germans which the village elders claimed to ^{be} a road once upon time. However lack of time had really stopped as from making any detail check, however if there a proposed plans for road connections between this villages then I suggest that a detail patrol is required.

We also walked the road track (proposed) to be a future going from Kaut village to East west crossing point leads right out in Kapsu. Walking through here we re-pegged the old survey marks, which were almost fallen into pieces. The proposed road completion may bring some worthwhile results, and surely improve the communication.

(b) Sea. West Coast harbours provides a good anchorage especially at Kaut and Bagatare, but reefs extend very close to the deep seas. In rough weather it becomes very difficult for anchorage. This factor will limit any future development of wharf sites.

(c) Air. No aerodromes in the area. The whole area is served by Kavieng airstrip.

(K) Technical and Clerical Skills.

There are fair number of people engaged in many technical and clerical jobs. However there are only few of this type of people found at this villages as such: 2 former Carpenters and one motor mechanic all at present living at Kaut. But the majority of this skill workers are either employed within the district or elsewhere in the Territory.

(L) The stage of Political Development.

Present the area is served by frequent political education officers patrol or the usual dept.(D.D.A) routine patrols, educating the people on the village level the basic government policies, the work of House of assembly and the functions of local government council.

Last couple of years or so the 'Tikana Council' has become a multi-racial council. This is a significant move for all races residing in the 'Tikana Council' Boundaries.

..cont....

6

People's general knowledge between the central government and the local government is still infant and it may take a couple of years before they are fully aware of the differences. However councillor Motli with a better understanding of local functions could make an impact on the village people.

Local government is the only a mediator between the villages and the central government. Fortunate to established ~~the~~ a local government council to bring the villages problems to the attention ~~to~~ ~~attention~~ of the central government. People are pro-administration and the local government. The people however support their council there only comment was they like there proposed road completed.

There is no separation of large groups except a couple of men at Kabien are followers of (T.K.I) and in Kaut (T.K.A) But this groups tend to work peacefully with the majority of the group in a unified way in there respective villages.

(M) The Economy of the Area.

(a) The most up to date records are not available yet. Its very difficult to obtain the exact figures as the number of the economic trees in the plantations, and because trees are numerous and scattered

This are some of the figures taken in 1969/70:

Coconuts:

<u>Village</u>	<u>Old trees</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kabien	767	3,219	1,960	5,946
Lokono	718	748	549	2,015
Kaut	727	1,561	503	2,791
Bagatare	104	1,000	1,100	2,204

* 1970/71 figures show that was 4,608 new plantings.

2men with highest Numbers of trees.

Laito Luplup (Kabien) 3 166 trees.

Ismeal Pokusal(Kaut) - 184 "

(b) The amount of copra sold to the Talmeo Society is the highest approx. 200 bags per month. The amount sold to chinese and the other traders is very small, 8-15 bags per month. The ^{type} of copra sold mainly is the hot air, 5 copra driers in the villages.

(c) No market gardening because of the distance from the town.

(d) The cocoa sales, prizes fluctuate every now and the on the world market and as usual the problems of transportation.

(f) Few locals working in the plantations with other labourers earn about 60-70 cents per day.

....cont.

(7)

(f) Talmeo Society (West Coast)
1969/70

Share capital

\$4,580

Copra sales

\$580

Store Sales.

\$1,369

There is a co-operative store in Lokono, it is well equipped with village level food needs and other basic necessaries.

(g) There is ~~no~~ no-one in this four villages who could be classified as an outstanding 'Entrepreneur'. Motli tried at Kabien but was unsuccessful.

(h) Not many people bank their cash with the bank agency here as pointed out earlier because of the transport problems. However a fair number of children in the Kabien primary school seemed to own a pssbbooks.

(i) Majority of the people have no real hardship in meeting their tax demands. As the sources of income from timber and the copra sales. However couple of older ones as usual in many other parts of the territory complained that the present tax rate was too high.

(j) The average income of this area ~~of this area~~ range between \$100-150 per annum. This income is usually earned through selling of copra and timber purchases. However the average income may rise in near future when the proposed road is completed.

(k) Copra marketing board in Kavieng provides good market for the sale of the local copra. Although frequent selling of copra is going on, in the rough weather due to lack of wharf facilities. Market gardening does not exist at present due to the distance.

(N) Possibilities of Expanding the Economy.

(a) Although patches of the West Coast areas, are swampy and covered by the rain forests. There is an abundance of good fertile land which could easily be economically for permanent tree crops ~~could~~ such as:- more new plantings of coconuts, cocoa and nutmeg.

(b) No market gardening at present.

(c) Kavieng town is slowly expanding this means more work provided for local people. It must be remembered that town does not provide employment for local people only, of course it needs some people with technical and professional brains from elsewhere in the territory or overseas.

As the years pass more people seemed to pour into the town in hope of getting a job. However this absentees could be best ~~best~~ self employed at their respective village level.

(d) Other crops such as cocoa is important except the regular fluctuation of prizes and limits of the transportation.

....cont.

...cont.

(8)

Nutmeg; may in future become a very important crop, a couple of men from Kabien have already seek for advise. But the agriculture Dept. has not taken any concrete steps to encourage the crop.

The area has abundance supply of fish: lack of interest from local people in buying fishing net, stops them from making fishing enterprise. Timber supply is abundance, purchase have been made in Kaut and Lokono this brought the local people a good income return. If this money earned is wisely used the people should end up with some good returns such as a little trade store, this could be done on the individual basis or with groups.

(e) From the writers observation and interviews with the village people and the Rural development Officer. I believe the increase in the cash earnings involves a lot of hard work. However at present people lack initiative, are not prepared to work hard. However this people may change this altitudes when the proposed road is near completion in the future.

(0) Attitudes towards local Government.

The area has been in the council for 13 years. Most of this has already been covered under political situation in Situation report.



(Pedro Koae)

Assistant Patrol Officer

Appendix A

3
/

Primary 'T' School of Kabien.

Education 1970/71

	Males	Females	Total
Std. 3	10	15	-
Std. 1	15	20	-
	25	35	60

Primary 'T' School Liga.

Population of the West Coast villages.
16-18 Children.

Others in the high schools.

Mangai - 3
Madina - 3
Vunarima - 1

Colleges.

Gaulim Teachers College - 2
Rarongo Theological College - 1
Rabaul School of Nursing - 1

Appendix B

Matrilineal Clans

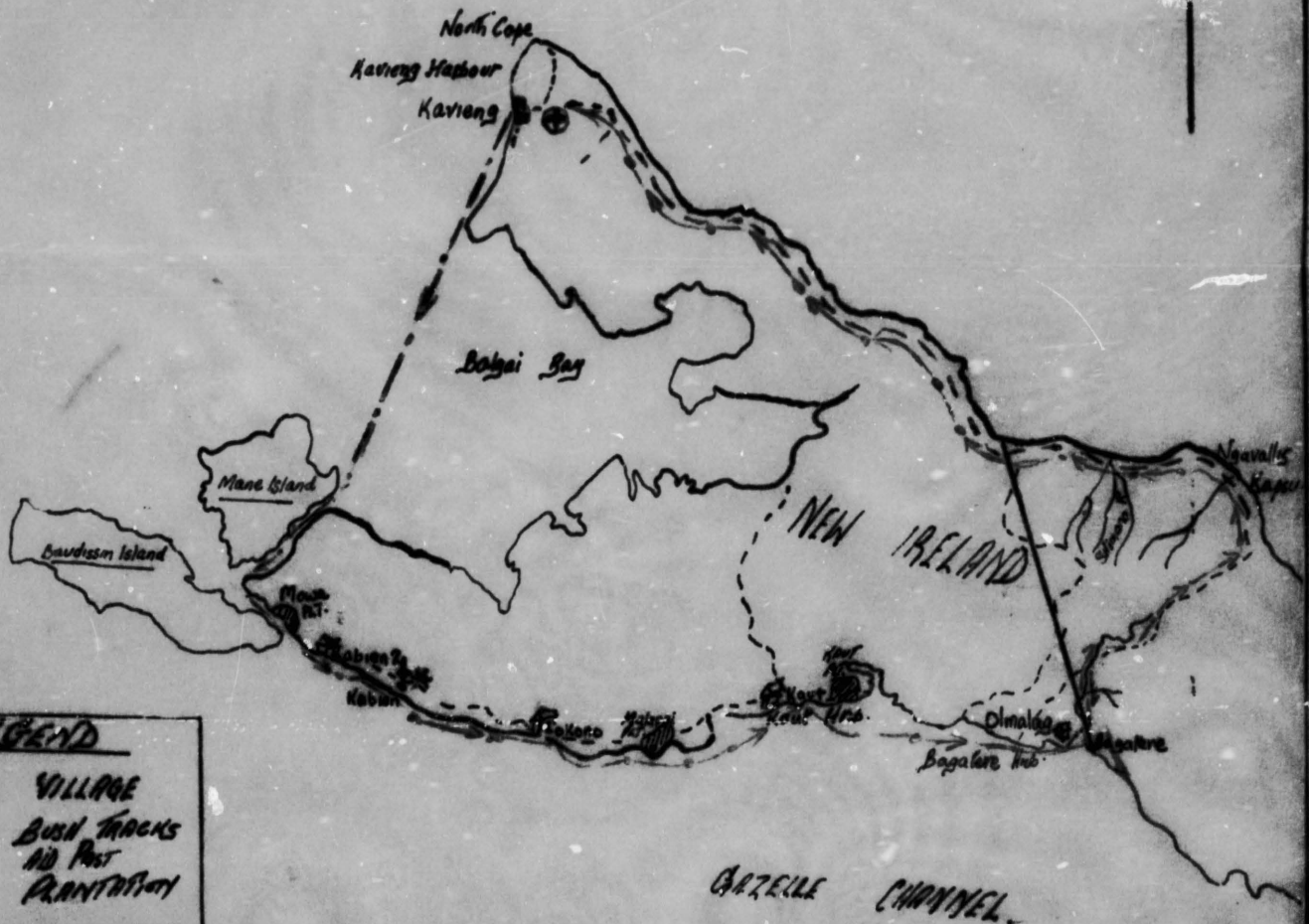
Divided into :- 'Pisin' groups

- Kabien - Tivingui, Makatitien, Tivingur, Makanak, Mokon
and Mokonuke.
- Lokono - Tivingui, Makatitien, Tivingur, Makanak, Mokon,
Mokonuk and Mokommalvieng.
- Kaut - Tivinguar, Makanaka, Mokonuk and Tivigau.
- Bagatare - Makatitien, Makanaka, Tingui and Tivagau.








* Status difference between this 2 categories.

TISAK Census Division

PACIFIC OCEAN



LEGEND

-  VILLAGE
-  BUSH TRACKS AND PATH
-  PLANTATION
-  COUNCIL WARD (MAIN COUNCIL DIST.)
-  ROUTE
-  SCHOOL
-  ROAD (NEW ROAD)

PATROL No. 3 1990/91.

REF. SA 86-9.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....NEW IRELAND..... Report No. KAVIENG NO. 5 of 1970/71

Patrol Conducted by.....A. WALLENSKY, Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Nil.....

Natives.....Nil.....

Duration—From 1 / 3 / 1971 to 25 / 3 / 1971..

Number of Days.....24 (Broken period).....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....April/May 1970.....

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

Map Reference.....Fourmil - Kavieng : Milinch - Balgai Bay.....

Objects of Patrol.....1. Census Revision; 2. Attend to Sundry Land Matters;
.....3. 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

.....

.....

.....

KJH:JB

67-9-52

KONDOBU. PAPUA

15th June, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL NO.5 OF 1970/71

Your reference KAV. 5-1970/71 of 26th May, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Situation Report by Mr. A. Wallensky of Tigak Census Division.

I would have appreciated more information on the influence of political movements, such as the MATAUNGAN Association, on the TIGAK people.

A routine patrol requiring no further comment. The report is well presented.

(P.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.



67-9-52
19

MINUTE: KAV.5/1970-71 of 26.5.71.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Two copies of the above report with
comments by A.D.C. Kavieng are forwarded herewith.

This report is on the level generally
expected from Mr. Wallensky. It is forwarded to you
without further comment.

(M.W. BRIGHTWELL)
a/District Commissioner.

Encs:

KAV.5/1970-71

MWB/vb

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. New Ireland.

26th May, 1971.

Asst. District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

Report on Kavieng Patrol No. 5 of 1970/71
Conducted by Mr. A. Wallensky, P.O.
Tigak Census Division
Census Revision, Political Education,
Land Matters.

Receipt of the above report with your comments
is acknowledged.

For a person of Mr. Wallensky's experience
in this area the report is disappointing. I agree with
your comments.

Mr. Wallensky seems to favour the first past
the post system of counting election results and professes
an inability to understand why preference voting is used,
however states that it is realised that the preferential
system gives a truer indication of the peoples' wishes.
This is the reason that it is used. Under his first
past the post system of counting, it is theoretically
possible to have five candidates standing before five
thousand electors. The first candidate will poll 1,001
votes and second, third and fourth poll 1,000 each, the
fifth candidate 999. Under first past the post, the
first candidate wins the election, however, he may be the
least acceptable of all the candidates to 3,999 of the
electors. Under the system of proportional representation
the electors are most fairly represented, however the
Government they have elected is generally unworkable.
However, this system can only apply where there are
strong political parties in existence. Although the
preferential system may not be fully understood it is
without doubt the most suitable to the needs of the
Territory at the present time and possibly in the future.

Mr. Wallensky has not completed the Village
Population Register as required. The census division is
a single census division. He should not have broken this
up into three census divisions which he has made Tigak
East Coast, Tigak Islands and Tigak West Coast.

As Mr. Wallensky has been the Administrative
Adviser to Tikana Local Government Council for quite some
time, his remarks on the Council are rather sterile.
It would have been informative of him to have stated what
he had done to overcome the problems of which he complain

(M.W. BRIGHTWELL)
a/District Commissioner.

67-1-2

16

Sub-District Office,
KAVIENG. N.1.

14th. April, 1971.

District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL REPORT No. 5 of 1970/71

Please find herewith three copies of the above Report submitted by Mr. A. Wallensky, A.D.O., with copies of Patrol Instructions, Census statistics and maps attached. The Report is well presented and was submitted promptly.

I had hoped that Mr. Wallensky would have gained deeper insight into the Political trends throughout the area covered and could, therefore, have given more coverage to local feeling and figures of influence. Parts of the Political section are somewhat unclear.

Mr. Wallensky's Economic section is of more value. The significance of the East Coast people, generally, to open up their inland territory, as referred to on page 3, is not to be underrated. Rural Development Funds have greatly accentuated this comparatively recent trend in the hiring of clearing and earth-moving equipment from a small timber concern in the Kones area. The villagers concerned appear eager at this stage to assist along self-help lines. Apart from increasing the area of land suitable for economic planting, the trend shall no doubt see the resurrection of old land disputes.

The appendices are informative and the patrol maps are well done. The Land matters referred to are forwarded on separately.

For your comment and enforwarding please.

K.N.J. Allen

K.N.J. ALLEN,
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

Encls.

c.c. Mr. A. Wallensky.

67-1-3

KJA:sw

15
Sub-District Office,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

25th February, 1971.

Mr. A. Wallensky,
Sub-District Office,
KAVIENG.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION
KAVIENG PATROL NO.5 of 1970/71

Please prepare to proceed on patrol in the
TIGAK Census Division on 1st March, 1971 and attend
thoroughly to the following :-

- Census - A complete Census revision of the Tigak in
accordance with the Standing Instructions and
latest circulars.
- Land - Prior to and during your patrol please attend
to the following land matters -
- a) 35-4-7 "VATUT" of .4 hectares at Kulangit,
and 35-4-10 "LOKONO" of 2 hectares at Lokonc.
Two straightforward Investigation; Mr. S.
Suraka, Land's Field Assistant, may aid you
on patrol. Please adhere to the latest Lands
circulars ensuring no come-backs.
 - b) 35-16-6 LIMELON Island. Individual title is
to be applied for in respect of 18 subdivisions
in accordance with Part V of the L.T.C. Ordinance
1962-69. Please obtain the assistance of the
L.T.C. Clerk at District Office to clarify blocks
and rightful owners on the spot. Mr. Suraka
again may be of assistance. Finalization of this
individual Registration would be appreciated
although there may be initial confusion.
- Local Government - Please liaise with all councillors and
have them accompany you through their respective
wards. Liaise with the TIKANA Local Government
Council Administrative Adviser regarding the
Council's Capital Works Programme and lend what-
ever assistance possible to promoting Council
prestige through the Division.
- Political Education - Contact the Political Education Officer
and obtain whatever printed material he has for
general distribution.
- Police - Approach the Officer-In-Charge, Police Station
Kavieng for a Member of the R.P. & N.G.C. to
accompany you for general police work and to
show the flag.

14

General - Other Departments have been advised of your impending patrol and may wish to take advantage of the compulsory Census gatherings to contact the villagers. Please ensure adequate prior warning is given at each censusing point enabling offenders to be dealt with by law for census evasion.

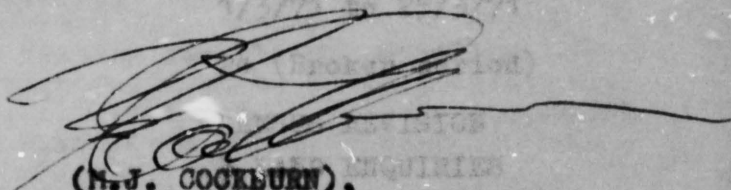
DISTRICT: Day trips are both practical and advisable for closer groups but please take full advantage of Rest Houses elsewhere to spend more time on General Administration and in gaining better communication with the people.

AREA PATROL: Work on your Patrol Report and on Census Statistics during your patrol will ensure all necessary action is finalized before you proceed on leave.

DURATION OF PATROL:

NO. OF DAYS:

OBJECTS OF PATROL:


 (H.J. COCKBURN),
Assistant District Commissioner.

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA:

2022

MAP REFERENCE:

Township : KAVIRI
 Malindi : MALINDI BAY

KAVIENG PATROL NO. 5 OF 1970/71

STATION: KAVIENG
 SUB-DISTRICT: KAVIENG
 DISTRICT: NEW IRELAND
 COUNCIL: TIKANA
 PATROL CONDUCTED BY: A.WALLENSKY, A.D.O.
 AREA PATROLLED: TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION
 PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL: NIL
 DURATION OF PATROL: 1/3/71 to 25/3/71
 NO. OF DAYS: 24 (Broken period)
 OBJECTS OF PATROL: CENSUS REVISION
 3 LAND ENQUIRIES
 POLITICAL EDUCATION
 TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA: 2822
 MAP REFERENCE: Fourmil : KAVIENG
 Milinch : BALGAI BAY

Friday 5th To PARLHAN for census revision. Upon completion give talk on voting, polling, counting of votes etc. Village inspected. Census statistics compiled in the afternoon. Overnight Kavieng.

Saturday 6th & Sunday 7th Observed at Kavieng.

Monday 8th To BALCH for revision of census. Village inspected and talk given on Statistics etc. Then to KANAPAL for same purpose. To NIKOH Primary School to obtain figures for area study. Remainder of day spent on statistics compilation. Overnight Kavieng.

Tuesday 9th Break in patrol to go to KOBOK to hear local court cases.

Wednesday 10th Census revision carried out at PARLHAN. Talks given on aspects of Statistics, manner of voting, counting of votes etc. Village inspected. Census statistics compiled in the afternoon. Overnight Kavieng.

17

PATROL DIARY

MARCH

Monday 1st

Commenced patrol of TIGAK Census Division. To BAGAIL in the morning to conduct census. Numerous absentees were noted. Census completed, talk given on electoral proceedings, manner of voting etc. Upon completion of talk, village was inspected - found to be reasonably clean. Returned to Sub-District Office and completed census statistics. Overnight Kavieng.

Tuesday 2nd

To MONGOL Village for census revision. Attendance satisfactory. Census completed - gave talk on electoral procedures etc. Village inspected and found to be very neat, some attempt appears to have been made to beautify the surrounds. Returned to the office and completed census statistics. Overnight Kavieng.

Wednesday 3rd

To KULANGIT Village for census revision. Upon completion talks given on political aspects i.e. Elections etc. Village inspected. Returned to S.D.O. and compiled census statistics. Overnight Kavieng.

Thursday 4th

To OMO Village for census revision, village inspection and political education. All aims achieved. Census statistics compiled in the afternoon. Overnight Kavieng.

Friday 5th

To PABLIANG for census revision. Upon completion gave talk on voting, polling, counting of votes etc. Village inspected. Census statistics compiled in the afternoon. Overnight Kavieng.

Saturday 6th
& Sunday 7th

Observed at Kavieng.

Monday 8th

To MAIOM for revision of census. Village inspected and talk given on Elections etc. Then to PANAPAI for same purpose. To MAIOM Primary T School to obtain figures for area study. Remainder of day spent on statistics compilation. Overnight Kavieng.

Tuesday 9th

Break in patrol to go to KONOS to hear Local Court cases.

Wednesday 10th

Census revision carried out at KABLEMAN. Talks given on aspects of Elections, manner of voting, counting of votes etc. Village inspected. Census statistics compiled in the afternoon. Overnight Kavieng.

MARCH

- Thursday 11th Census revision carried out at KASELOCK Village. Talks held on Elections and political education generally. Village inspected. To KASELOCK Primary T School to obtain figures for Area Study. Compiled census statistics in the afternoon. Overnight Kavieng.
- Friday 12th Revised census in PUTPUT Village, talk given as in Kaselock Village, and then inspected the village. Returned to Kavieng and compiled statistics. Overnight Kavieng.
- Monday 15th By dinghy to UPUOS and ENANG islands for purpose of census revision and political education. Villages duly inspected and found to be clean. To NUSALAWA United Church Mission School to obtain figures for Area Study. Census statistics compiled rest of afternoon. Overnight Kavieng.
- Tuesday 16th By dinghy to BANGATANG village for census revision. Talks given on mechanics of elections. Village inspected. Census statistics compiled in the afternoon.
- Wednesday 17th To KITON by dinghy for census revision. Village inspected and talks given on elections etc. Returned Kavieng and compiled census statistics. Overnight Kavieng.
- Thursday 18th To BUTEI for census revision. Talks given on aspects of elections etc. Village inspected. Returned Kavieng. Census statistics compiled and heard several Local Court cases. Overnight Kavieng.
- Friday 19th To NONOWAUL for census revision, village inspection and political education. To KIMAT Primary T School to obtain figures for Area Study. Then to NUSALIK for same purpose. Returned to Kavieng in the afternoon and compiled census statistics.
- Saturday 20th & Sunday 21st Observed at Kavieng.
- Monday 22nd By motorised dinghy to BAGATERE Village for census revision, political education and village inspection. Then back to KAUT Village for the same purpose. Census statistics compiled in the afternoon.

MARCH

Tuesday 23rd

By motorised dinghy to LOKONO Village for census revision, political education and village inspection. Purchase investigation carried out on land known as "LIAGIL" (application by United Church). Traverse carried out by Mr. S. SURAKA. Then to KABIEN for census revision, talk given on aspects of elections. Village inspected. Census statistics compiled late in afternoon. Obtained figures for Area Study at KABIEN Primary T School.

Overnight Kavieng.

Wednesday 24th

By dinghy to TOME - very small village and extremely isolated. Census revised and village inspected. Then to NUSAILAS for same purpose. Also made enquiries regarding demarcation of 18 blocks of land on LIMELON ISLAND (as per patrol instructions). However this matter has been referred back to Mr. R.T. UTE for clarification as some doubt exists as to the actual number of blocks.

Overnight Kavieng.

Thursday 25th

To ENUK by motorised dinghy for census revision, political education and village inspection. Census statistics compiled in the afternoon.

Overnight Kavieng.

END OF PATROL

9

KAVIENG PATROL NO.5 of 1970/71

S I T U A T I O N R E P O R T .

INTRODUCTION:

The purposes of this patrol were to revise the census for the TIGAK Census Division, distribute and discuss political education material and carry out three land enquiries - file references 35-4-10, 35-4-7 and 35-16-6. It will be noted that the patrol was carried out on a day to day basis from Kavieng, the reason for this being that the patrolling officer was suffering from an inflamed appendix and the Medical Officer in Kavieng advised remaining close to medical care should the need suddenly arise.

I am aware that the form of this patrol is hardly in keeping with the desires of this department, However under the circumstances there was no alternative, all aims of the patrol were achieved successfully.

POLITICAL:

The TIGAK Census Division comprises of 24 villages and these are divided into three "sub-divisions" namely EAST COAST, ISLANDS and WEST COAST. I mentioned these sub-divisions for a specific purpose, this being that when political awareness is discussed, the degree of same varies somewhat in each sub-division.

Taking then in turn the EAST COAST villages show the greatest awareness. The chief reason here is the fact of being on the main link with KAVIENG and also being in such close proximity to Kavieng there is of course greater opportunity to come into contact with other than normal village occurrences.

The daily commuting between Kavieng and their villages for a great number of these people livens their understanding and appreciation of any new trends. For example, when the island people were asked how many of their numbers attended the meeting of the Committee on Constitutional Development in Kavieng and Taskul, the number was, not surprisingly, pathetically low. I have mentioned this as an example of my previous statement because I feel that the island people are not as politically interested either.

However to get back to the original claim that the Tigak East Coast people have a better understanding and appreciation of new trends - daily or even thrice weekly visits to Kavieng would bring these people into contact with discussions of these trends, the discussion would undoubtedly occur more than just once or twice and by the time that a meeting or any other function was held, there would be the few doubts and queries which they amongst themselves have only been able to surmise, and for want of the complete facts they would attend the meeting which in turn nurtures fresh ideas.

The island people on the other hand come into town perhaps once weekly, this being to sell goods at the Market on Saturday mornings - a sale of goods, followed perhaps by some shopping and then back by canoe before the sea gets up. They are not in contact as much with the world outside their village as others, being more or less confined by water on four sides of the village, and the contact which is made is seldom lengthy. The West Coast falls into the same category as the Islands.

I hasten to add that the Islands and West Coast people are not less intelligent than the East Coast people, but geography certainly plays some part in the political awareness of the peoples concerned.

With the advent of the TIKANA Local Government Council Elections in August of this year and the House of Assembly Elections early next year, it was felt to be an opportune time to speak on elections, polling, voting procedure and counting votes etc. Equipped with literature obtained from the Political Education Officer, the mechanics of elections were explained to the people. Little difficulty was experienced in explaining eligibility for nomination, nomination fees and voting. However when it came to explaining the distribution of preferences and the method of distributing them, the discussion tended to become somewhat confusing, and I am convinced in the majority of cases, completely unintelligible, even though they professed complete understanding.

I am unable to see why, when already the talk of political education is somewhat formidable, there is the insistence on adopting the preferential system rather than one of "first past the post" which everyone could understand. The confusion which must reign in the minds of some people when a person leading on the first count is beaten when preferences are distributed can only be imagined.

Although it is realised that the preferential system gives a truer indication of the people's wishes, it is felt that at the present stage of political development in the Territory a simpler system could be adopted.

Even though the people of the TIGAK area complain that they never see their elected members of parliament and claim that they will be changed at the next election, a pre-election visit alone by the members to the villages would be sufficient to obtain their votes and ensure another term of office.

ECONOMIC:

Economic expansion in the TIGAK Census Division seems to be restricted to the East Coast villages. Extensive clearing is taking place along the East Coast road and further inland. It is realised that the present stage of communication development favours the East Coast by far, however the excuse of lack of suitable access to markets (at present) is no excuse for their apathy.

The TIGAK Islands are undoubtedly unfortunate in as much as land availability is concerned. The only group at present who could claim to have any decent income from the land would be ENANG Village, with their access to NUSALAWA Plantation - however this is rapidly becoming overgrown. The people of NUSAILAS should be better off when the demarcation and titles to 18 blocks of land on the southern portion of LIMELON ISLAND have been finalised. One of the purposes of this patrol was to assist the people to secure individual title to their respective blocks on this island, however due to a discrepancy between the map showing the blocks and their boundaries (showing 17 blocks) and the Land Titles Commission decision on application No. 1969/616 (showing 18 blocks and owners) the matter was referred back to Mr. R. UTE (Lands Officer) for him to rectify. Once this matter is cleared up I feel certain that the land will be put to profitable use.

The West Coast at the present time lacks adequate access for its produce to be brought to Kavieng. LOKONO Village which has a Society store and buys copra on behalf of NINSA is inadequately served by the NINSA workboat which collects copra on the average of once every 10 to 12 weeks. During the visit of the patrol a large number of bags of copra were awaiting shipment to Kavieng - this sporadic collection of copra is hardly inducive to expanding the present plantings. The Islands suffer the same transportation problems.

The KAPSOU/BAGATERE Road, being built under the Rural Development scheme, will be of tremendous value to the West Coast people, linking up with the East Coast Road. Once the road gets to BAGATERE the link between KABEN, LOKONO, KAUT and BAGATERE should eventuate very rapidly. However the initial stage of getting the road to BAGATERE looks like taking some considerable time as there is little enthusiasm shown by the people when they are asked to work on the clearing of the alignment. At present the road alignment still lies within the KARA Census Division, and at the present rate of progress, approx. 1 mile per year, it looks as if the TIGAK Census Division will reap little benefit from it for at least another four to five years.

It must also be realised that the terrain which the alignment follows becomes increasingly more difficult as it nears BAGATERE, so this would also hinder any rapid progress. Thus while this road will bring many benefits with its completion, the development of the West Coast would only really commence when the road arrived at BAGATERE. On the other hand, if the people could be encouraged to commence clearing and planting in anticipation of the road getting to BAGATERE then the economic development of the West Coast would be accelerated considerably.

The TIKANA Local Government Council subsidised the purchase of two outboard motors to try and assist the island people with their transportation difficulties. It was hoped that they would provide the islands with means of getting their produce - fish, crayfish, crabs etc. into market and also provide a source of income for the two owners. One of the motors ran for a very short time before it was damaged on a reef, this put it out of commission for some months and has only recently resumed plying its trade between the islands and Kavieng.

The other has led a trouble-free life to date and the owner is now contemplating purchasing yet another motor to mount on a canoe which has already been built.

A villager from ENUK Village, KUANG/WARIS is one of the more enterprising of the island people. Some time ago he obtained a loan from the Development Bank in the sum of \$400 to purchase an outboard motor for the purpose of fishing and then selling his catch to the fisheries department in Kavieng. This was successful and in a very short time he had paid off the loan. He then followed with another loan application, this time for \$200, to purchase an aluminium dinghy. Payments were going well until a mishap occurred and the motor was damaged in a collision with a reef. Replacement parts had to be obtained, so an order was placed for them in November of last year. To date no replacement parts have arrived - KUANG is managing to keep payments up to repay the loan but not as easily as he was when he was able to use his boat and motor to earn him \$50-\$60 a week.

It is unfortunate that companies selling such commodities as outboard motors, motor cycles and motor vehicles are unable to guarantee immediate replacement of damaged components of items they are so eager to sell. It appears as if the companies' responsibility ends with the final payment on the purchased article.

SOCIAL:

Education facilities in the TIGAK Census Division are adequate at present. Five United Church Primary Schools plus one Administration Primary School are located in this area. Daily attendances on the mainland are fairly consistent - however in the islands the day to day weather pattern influences attendance, as in several cases, children are required to travel by canoe across open water. During the patrol's visit to the area numerous children were absent from school because of rough seas.

Housing and village sanitation are of a reasonably high standard in this census division, with the exception of BAGAIL which continues to look like a "shanty town". This village is an eyesore and being in the location it is, something should be done to rectify the matter.

What remedial action can be taken (short of demolishing the whole village) is not known - however perhaps the matter can be referred to the TIKANA Local Government Council for their views on the matter. Previous reports on this census division and on the District in general express the possibility of establishing a tourist industry in the district, with this idea in mind something would most certainly have to be done about BAGAIL.

Councillors and village committees should have a certain amount of influence in their respective wards and villages and yet when one sees the specimens appointed as village committees, one ceases to wonder why Council projects or instructions are seldom carried out. Of the five councillors representing the people of the TIGAK Census Division there are three who are effective, TEVITA LERI, ISAAC MOTLI and PETER TAPURAL, the latter being inclined to irrational and senseless statements from time to time depending on whom he is trying to impress. The remaining two SIOTI/GARAME and DAVID SALAKAN have very little to say for themselves, and seldom can they be relied upon to have their wards ready if meetings are called.

The village committees in the majority of the cases appeared to be persons with little or no social standing in the village, in two of the villages persons from the New Guinea mainland had been appointed and during the patrol's visit appeared to bear the brunt of the people's humour. I have no doubt that in most cases these committees try and carry out their duties but with their social standing, there is little chance of success. It was noted that when the census was being conducted the committee man faded into the background and a person who obviously knew what went on in the village stood by to assist the patrol. Perhaps the only way to obtain a competent person for the position of village committee would be by administration appointment.

The three Aid Posts in this Census Division, KASELOK, NONOWAUL and KABIEN appear to be sufficient to cater for the people's needs. The one at NONOWAUL appears to have the most patients, canoes come in at all hours of the day to obtain the services of the Aid Post Orderly. He is TAKABIS/BORLONG who conscientiously runs an efficient Aid Post. The island people are fortunate to have the services of this man but do little to show their appreciation. The people were instructed some time ago to build a new house for him. To date no work has been done on it and further instructions were left with Councillor SIOTI to have the matter attended to immediately.

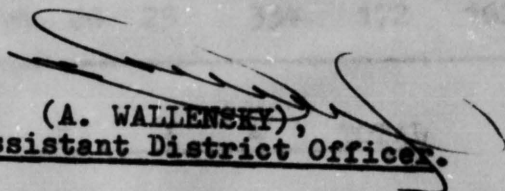
A few minor matters involving some long out-standing debts were brought before the patrol for arbitration. However as they exceeded the statute of limitation, they were dismissed with full explanation to the parties involved.

CONCLUSION:

The census was revised successfully and the Area Study figures, Appendices A and B were updated as per the Secretary, Division of District Administration's 67-1-0 of 25th September, 1970.

Land purchase investigations were carried out at KULANGIT Village. The land is known as "VATU" file reference 35-4-7. Similarly one was conducted at LOKONO Village, the land being "LIAGIL" file reference 35-4-10. Both applications were made by the United Church. These are forwarded with the report, as is the matter pertaining to LIMELON ISLAND, requiring further action before it can be finalised.

The services of Radio Rabaul were appreciated for broadcasting of the patrol programme. This was done very effectively and was of great assistance in ensuring a good attendance at the census.


(A. WALLENSKY),
Assistant District Officer.

APPENDIX A

<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>STANDARD</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
	<u>Stds.</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>			
<u>Admin.</u>									
MAIOM	-	11	11	11	9	-	42	33	9
<u>Mission</u>									
LIGA	-	-	-	31	32	25	88	45	43
NONOWAUL	-	18	20	-	25	-	63	33	30
NUSALAWA	-	21	11	-	-	-	32	17	15
KABIEN	-	36	-	29	-	-	65	26	39
KASELOK	-	22	22	-	-	-	44	18	26
TOTAL :	-	108	64	71	66	25	334	172	162

<u>UTU HIGH SCHOOL</u>	<u>Forms</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
		79	84	45	44	252

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Appendix B.

COCONUTS (1962 Census - D.A.S.F.)

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>OLD TREES</u>	<u>MATURE</u>	<u>IMMATURE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1971 EST.</u>
BAGAIL		217	183	400	
BAGATERE	104	1000	1100	2204	
BANGATANG		600	1200	1800	
BUTEI		750	1300	2050	
ENANG		1000	2200	3200	
ENUK		1500	1500	3000	
KABIEF	767	3219	1960	5946	
KASELCK	2901	617	1975	5493	
KABLEMAN	17	2498	3693	6208	
KAUT	727	1561	503	2791	
KITON		500	1000	1500	
KULANGIT		2374	6481	8855	
LOKONO	718	748	549	2015	
MAIOM		3335	2231	5566	
MONGOL		817	618	1435	
NONOWAUL		2762	2111	4873	
NUSALIK		200	200	400	
NUSAILAS	300	2400	300	3000	
OMO	10	618	988	3000	
PABLIANG	915	1134	1637	3686	
PANAPAI		632	706	1338	
PUT PUT		7689	11803	19492	
TOME	17	202	362	599	
UPUOS		2000	1000	3000	
TOTALS:	6476	38391	45600	90467	** 198450

COCOA

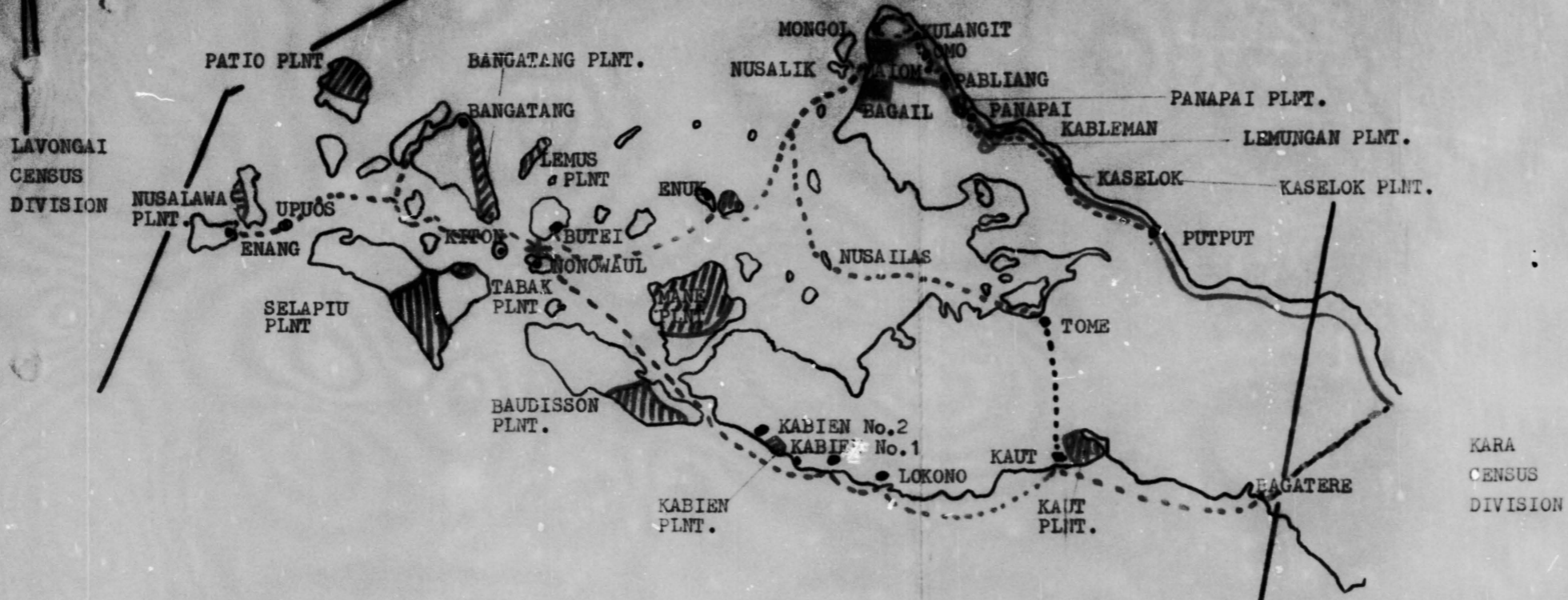
	<u>MATURE</u>	<u>ESTIMATE 1971</u>
LOKONO	250	
MONGOL	324	
KULANGIT	2394	
OMO	2158	
TOTALS:	5126	** 19500

** Totals as per D.A.S.F. 1970 figures.

COFFEE

OMO 100 trees









TIGAK CENSUS DIVISION



FOURMIL : KAVIENG
 MILINCH : DJAUL AND BALGAI BAY
 MAP COMPILED BY : A. WALLENSKY (A.D.O.)
 DATE DRAWN : 2nd. March 1971.

GAZELLE CHANNEL



- KEY**
-  PLANTATIONS
 -  AID POSTS
 -  WALKING TRACKS
 -  VEHICULAR ROADS
 -  PATROL ROUTE
 -  PROPOSED ROAD KAPSOU / BAGATERE
 -  PROPOSED ROAD MONGOL / KULANGIT
 -  KAVIENG TOWNSHIP