

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: NEW IRELAND

STATION: KONOS

VOLUME No: 8

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1969 - 1970

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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KONOS

PATROL REPORT

1969 - 70

67-927



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number 1 of 1969/70

Subdistrict KAVIENG

District NEW IRELAND

Type of Patrol CENSUS

Patrol Conducted by N.T. ROBSON, Assistant Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled NOATSI Census Division (Div. No. 1)

(Council and/or

Census Division/s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

KYKWI L.Y.U-YASSI Trainee Patrol Officer

Duration of Patrol—from 26 / 8 / 1969 To 8 / 9 / 1969

No. of Days 8

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: Sept-Oct. 1968, by N. McL. MOCKETT, C.P.O.

Date 12/9/68 to 2/10/68 Duration 22 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) (1) revision of the Census (2) Initial patrol experience for both officers

Total Population of Area Patrolled 2184

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner.

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KOROROU, Papua.

67-9-27

17th April, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL POSTS No. 1/69-70

Your reference is Kavieng SDO 67-1-2
of 9th January, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of
Annual Census and Situation Report by Mr. N.T.
Robson in company with Mr. L. U-Yassi of the
NGATSI Census Division.

Mr. Robson should note that it is not
sufficient merely to consider remarks in previous
reports still holding good, he should expand the
remarks in the report he is writing thereby making
his report an entity in itself.

A routine patrol calling for little further
comment.

The Census statistics will be commented on
under separate memorandum.

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS) p

Secretary
Department of the Administrator

C.C.
Mr. N.T. Robson,
Patrol Post,
KOROROU,
New Ireland District.

67-1-2

Division
~~XXXXXXXX~~

Sub-District Office,
Kavieng.

9th January 1970

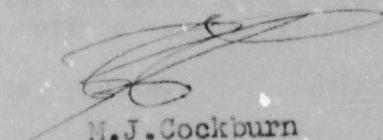
The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
Kavieng.

KONOS Patrol Report No. 1 of 1969/70.

Forwarded herewith the abovementioned Patrol Report compiled by Mr N.T. Robson Assistant Patrol Officer. The Patrol was a census revision patrol of the NOATSI Census Division which is situated in the Konos administrative area.

There were apparently only verbal instructions issued by the O.I.C. Konos to the patrolling officer. It is therefore assumed that the foregoing is the reason that the instructions of June 68 were not strictly adhered to.

The report is Mr Robson's first Patrol Report and is unfortunately very brief. Mr Robson has however expressed himself well on the items on which he does comment. In his future reports he shall be instructed to write full situation reports with area studies. There is a lot of room for improvement in the lay out of the report and no doubt this improvement shall be achieved with practise. As far as the census figures are concerned it can only be assumed that the recording of 29 migrations in has been omitted. The map supplied would have been improved if it had shown the locality vis. there is no mention of New Ireland on the map.


M.J. Cockburn
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-1

Division
XXXXXX

Patrol Post,
KONOS.

2nd December, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

SUBJECT: Konos Patrol Report 1 - 69/70.

Attached please find two reports submitted by Assistant Patrol Officers N. Robson and L. U-Yassi.

It was originally intended that I myself would lead the patrol but unfortunately it conflicted with the arrival back on the station of the council clerks with the bulk of the year's tax money which required immediate checking etc. Under the circumstances I had the two officers work in the Census Division near Konos so that I could pay them at least one visit a day to oversee their work.

Mr. Robson's report is late in submission however not long after the completion of the Noatsi patrol he accompanied myself on a month patrol to Tabar island.

Both reports are reasonably well presented although Mr. Robson's suffers somewhat by its brevity. The area under patrol is in close proximity to the Patrol post and most matters of importance are handled as they ~~arise~~ crop up.

In the Noatsi as in other areas the standard of housing seems to be dropping in direct relation to the increase in economic production. The situation is far from satisfactory and the council intends to take action in the near future under their Village Hygiene Rule.

Cocoa planting is on the increase within the area and in the last six months five thousand cocoa plastic seedling bags have been sold by the council to various growers in the area.

For your information, please.

B. J. Batterham
B. J. Batterham
Officer-in-Charge.

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Division

Patrol Post,
KONOS.

10th November, 1969.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
KONOS.

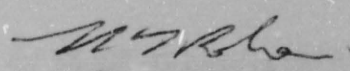
Patrol Report-Konos No.1 of 1969/70

I submit my report of the Census Patrol of the Neatsi Census Division, which I conducted with the assistance of Trainee Patrol Officer L.Y.U-Yassi between 26th August and 8th September, 1969.

I regret the delay in the submission of this report, which as you know was caused by the pressure of other work at Konos and by the patrol to Tabar.

In view of the limited time available for the patrol I did not undertake an Area Study. However, I have read the report on the previous patrol to the area, conducted by Mr N. Mockett, C.P.O., and from my observations I consider that his remarks still hold good.

I also enclose Contingency Form for camping allowance for your forwarding, please.


(N.T. Robson)
Assistant Patrol Officer

(9)

PATROL DIARY

TUESDAY 26th AUGUST, 1969

Left KONOS by vehicle at 0900 to commence Patrol. Reached TANDES Village at 0930. Revised census and conducted inspection. Overnight Tandes.

WEDNESDAY 27th August, 1969

0900 moved to LIBBA Village by vehicle and revised census. 1130 walked to nearby LIANDAN Village, revised census and conducted inspection. 1330 returned to LIBBA, conducted inspection and remained overnight.

THURSDAY 28th August, 1969

0900 moved to LANGENIA Village by vehicle, revised census and inspected the village. Overnight at Langenia.

FRIDAY 29th August, 1969

0900 moved to LOSSU No. 1 Village, where the combined census of Lessu Nos 1 and 2 was revised. Both villages were inspected and the Patrol returned to Kones at 1400. The rest of the day and overnight at Kones.

SATURDAY 30th August, 1969

At Kones.

SUNDAY 31st August, 1969

Observed at Kones.

MONDAY 1st September, 1969

0800 left Kones by vehicle for AMBA Village, arriving 0815, revised census and inspected the village, 1100 walked to KABIL Village, conducted census and inspection. Conveyed back to Kones by passing truck, station vehicle being U/S.

TUESDAY 2nd September, 1969

0800 census and inspection of KONOS Village. 1030 by vehicle to LANUSSONG Village, conducted census and inspection. 1400 returned to Kones.

WEDNESDAY 3rd September, 1969

0800 census and inspection of KONOBIN Village. 1000 to PINKINDU Village for census and inspection. Overnight at Kones.

THURSDAY 4th and Friday 5th September, 1969

Interrupted patrol to attend to an urgent land matter on the West Coast.

SATURDAY 6th September, 1969

At Kones.

SUNDAY 7th September, 1969

Observed at Kones.

MONDAY 8th September, 1969

Completed patrol with census and inspections 1830 at LAVATBURRA, 1000 at KATENDAN and 1230 at LAMBUSO. 1300 returned to Kones by vehicle.

SITUATION REPORTINTRODUCTORY

The NOATSI Census Division comprises the fourteen villages on the East Coast Road from TANDES, 73 miles from Kavieng, to LAMBUSO, a further 26 miles.

The Division is very easy to patrol, since the entire population lives on the coast close to the East Coast Road. The patrol was received courteously but without marked interest in all villages, and there was full attendance at the Census by all those present in the area at the time.

No complaints or requests for arbitration were brought to the patrol's notice. Since Konos Patrol Post is situated centrally within the division, all serious matters are immediately investigated as they arise, and minor squabbles appear mostly to/by Councillors and Committeemen.

Again because Konos is in the area, the area is very well known to the Administration. Previous reports such as Mr N. Mockett's report of the last census patrol are very thorough and what is said still holds good, and the current report is therefore brief on all matters in which I have nothing helpful to add.

POLITICAL

The Division is within the area of the Central New Ireland Local Government Council, and is represented by four Councillors, PENIAS of Libba, TUVI of Lossu, MASAWANG of Konos and KERI of Lambuso. All are influential and widely respected, and Tuvi and Masawang are among the most eminent Councillors, both being members of the Finance Committee and both holding portfolios under the system of delegated responsibility which was introduced at the last meeting.

The division has received at least its fair share of attention in the Council's various building and development programmes, and as a result the people are decidedly pro-Council. There were no tax defaulters in the division, and there was no voiced resentment of the increase in the tax rate, which in the current financial year was raised 50% to stand at \$8.50 for males and \$2.50 for females.

Each village has one or two "Komiti's", whose function is mainly to pass on messages intended for the village as a whole. The office is relatively minor, and very little prestige attaches to it. The influence of a Komiti appears to depend almost entirely on the calibre of the individual concerned.

In the House of Assembly, the area is represented by Mr W. Lussick, the member for New Ireland-Manus Regional, and Mr J. Chan, the member for Namatanai Open. They seemed to know little about the activities of the two members, but knew Mr Lussick better than they knew Mr Chan.

ECONOMIC

The average villager now earns a small to moderate cash income, and the stage has probably been reached where the phrase "subsistence farmer" has ceased to be apt. Copra is still the mainstay, all villages having at least one dryer in frequent use.

Cocoa at present is only sold at the wet-bean stage. There are two indigenously owned fermentaries in the area, but neither is in production at the moment. The fermentary at Langonia has been idle for the last nine months while the proprietor has been mourning the death of his mother-in-law. The other, at Lossu, will shortly be registered and commence production.

There are several stands of rubber in the area, but none that is indigenously owned has reached tapping size.

I am sure that the average income could be raised sharply if the people had any real motive. But since the necessities of life are readily available, they tend to work on their cash crops only for special purposes as the need arises. For example, there is an annual spate of activity before

3

the time for tax collection.

A common pitfall is the purchase by a group of individuals of a truck for hire and freighting produce and as a bus. Mostly, because the truck is not run in a businesslike manner, it incurs a substantial loss, the people involved in effect enjoying a very expensive toy for a short period. One notable exception to this generalization, PRETI of Lossu Village, is now a substantial businessman, with two vehicles engaged in freighting, a brick-making machine and other interests. Others from Lossu work with him in a form of partnership which has recently completed sixteen brick and corrugated iron houses for its members.

HEALTH

The incidence of leprosy was surprisingly high throughout the division, and none who were at Aneloa at the time of the last census had returned. This suggests that the disease is being diagnosed at a late stage, no doubt because sufferers conceal the symptoms as long as possible rather than go to Aneloa.

Many people present in the villages had been granted tax exemption because of Tuberculosis. Unless the disease has a non-infectious stage, it would seem that this is a great threat to the health of other villagers.

The only other matters worthy of comment were the high incidence of a nervous ailment causing acute trembling of the limbs, possibly Parkinson's disease, and a high number of people who had lost an eye.

Some of these matters may be worth investigating further, especially since, by contrast, none of them apply to the Tabar people, who are the only other group I can use for comparison.

SANITATION AND HYGIENE, HOUSING

With the exception of the tiny village of LAVATBURRA, sanitation in the division is most unsatisfactory. Toilets are inadequate in number, are dug to an average depth of one foot or eighteen inches only, and normally have no lids. However, this in itself creates no health hazard - the toilets are all so perfectly odour-free that it is obvious they are not used, but are erected merely to give the impression of compliance with the law. Some individuals admitted that this was so, though of course not in relation to themselves personally.

Perhaps with the low population density the use of the sea is fairly hygienic, but during daylight hours and in the case of sick individuals it is certain that the bush close to the villages is used, and every effort should be made to prevent the practice. For this reason all villages were instructed to construct a sufficient number of toilets with efficient lids and dug to the depth of twenty feet, where the water table allows it. I shall reinspect the division shortly to see if these instructions have been carried out.

The villages are mostly kept in a clean condition. The only serious exception is LIANDAN, which was in a disgraceful state, with rubbish strewn around the village and across the road. If this has not been rectified at the time of the reinspection, court action will be taken against the villagers.

The housing is mostly fairly good, though many of the houses used for sleeping are built on the ground in preference to the better "house verandah" design.

SOCIAL

A serious social problem exists in the overwhelming majority of males over females in the area. The statistics are as follows:-

All adults, including absentees	32%	more	males
" children, " "	8 1/2%	"	"
Adults in the villages, 16 to 45.	17%	"	"
" " " " 46 and over	18%	"	"

It will be seen that there is a tendency for men to drift away from the village to other parts of the District and elsewhere in far greater numbers than women, and the imbalance no doubt contributes to this. The problem is aggravated by the large number of single men from other Districts employed as contract labourers in the area.

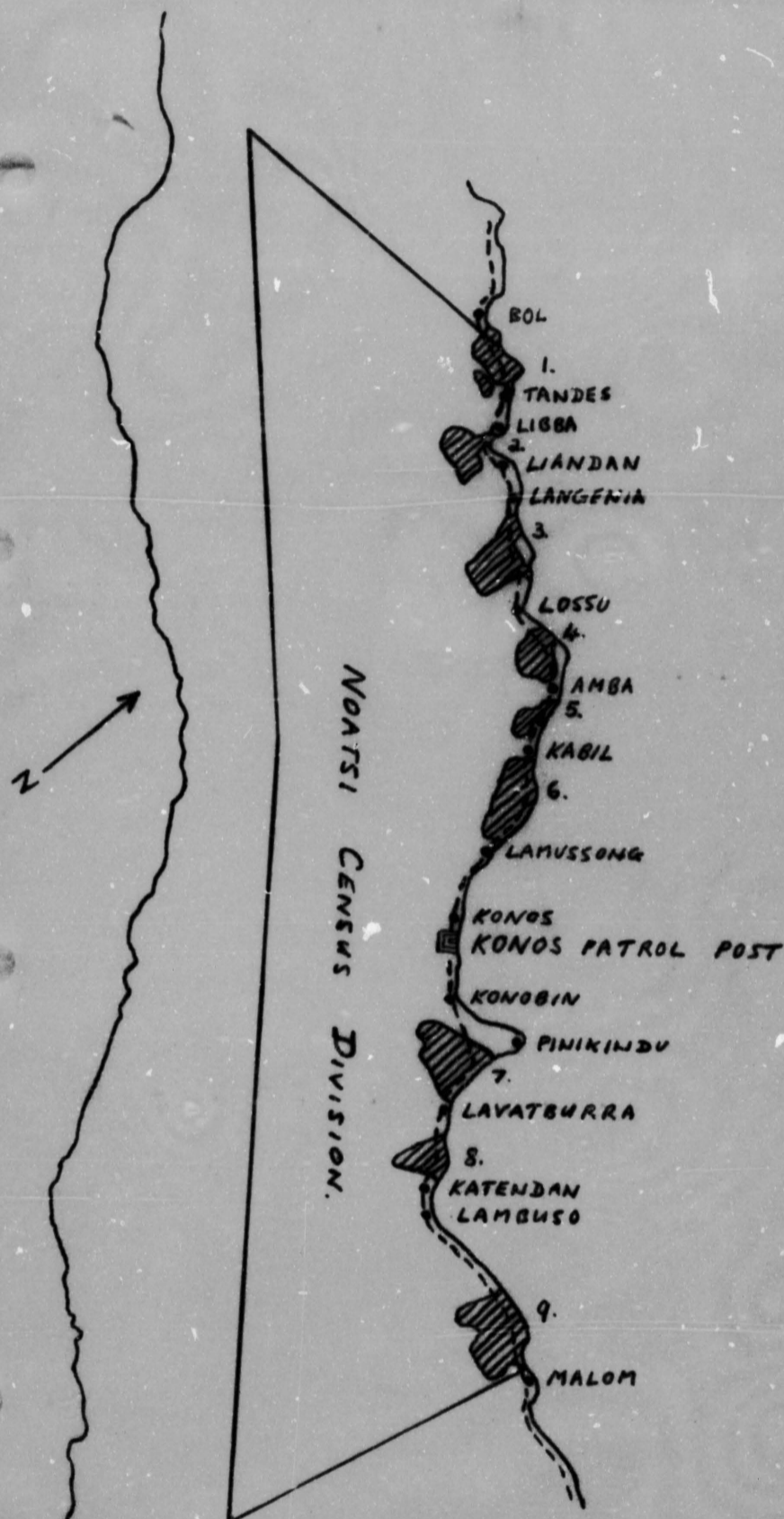
Women's clubs in the division are active in most villages, and will no doubt be stimulated by the recent posting of two Welfare Assistants to Konos, supplementing the periodic visits by the District Welfare Officer.

EDUCATION

The education opportunities for children in the division are excellent. All primary grades are taught at Government, Catholic and United Church schools, and sufficient places are available for all children to progress as far as their ability allows. There are no Secondary Schools, but many children go on to high school in other parts of the Sub-District, and to Tertiary Institutions in Port Moresby and Rabaul.

CONCLUSION

The Neatsi Census Division is the most fortunate in the area administered from Konos, since it has the easiest access to market outlets for its produce, excellent educational opportunities and a liberal share of Council and Government sponsored development funds. Currently it presents no significant problems to the Administration.



PLANTATIONS.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. BOLEGILA | 5. PANUT |
| 2. LIBBA | 6. LAMUSSONG |
| 3. LOSSU | 7. PINIKINDU |
| 4. POLIAMBA | 8. PURALONG |
| 9. KIMADAN | |

SCALE : 1 INCH TO 4 MILES.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

-A

Report Number..... **KONOS NO 1 of 1969/70**

Subdistrict..... **KAVIENG**

District..... **NEW IRELAND**

Type of Patrol..... **ROUTINE, CENSUS**

Patrol Conducted by..... **MT. N. ROBSON accompanied by Mr. L.Y.U.Yassi T.P.O.**

Area Patrolled..... **NOATSI CENSUS DIVISION**

(Council and/or
Census Division/s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol
L.Y.U.Yassi

Duration of Patrol—from **26/8/69** To **8/9/70**

No. of Days..... **10 days**

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... **12/9/68**

Date..... Duration.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... **Routine, Census Revision**

Total Population of Area Patrolled.....

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner.

67-9-19

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. PAFUA.The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.PATROL NO. KONOS 1-69/70.

Minute to KON. 1-69/70 of 6th April, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by L.Y. U-YASSI, Trainee Patrol Officer, of the NOAPEI Census Division.

A routine patrol calling for little further comment. In future the Officer-in-Charge, Konas, should ensure written patrol instructions are given and that Mr. U-Yassi is familiar with Departmental circulars laying down requirements.

I shall look forward to further reports from this officer.

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

Secretary,

Department of the Administrator.c.c.
Mr. L. Y. U-Wassi,
Trainee Patrol Officer,
BUIN. Bougainville District.

67.9.19

(B)

Department of the Administrator,

KON No 1-1969/70

MWB/mc

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
9 APR 1970
[Signature]

Box 103,
District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

6th April, 1970.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

REPORT OF KONOS PATROL NO 1 of 1969/70
ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICE N.T. ROBSON
HOLESU CENSUS DIVISION

Receipt of the above Report and the Report written by the accompanying officer, Trainee Patrol Officer L.Y. U-YASSI is now acknowledged. The long delay is regretted and has been caused by the reports being mislaid in this office.

Please have the Officer in Charge Konos, issue patrol instructions to his officers in future. Mr. Robson's report should not have been accepted from him or forwarded to this office by you. You should have returned it for compilation in accordance with the Departments Instructions 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968. In future see that this instruction is complied with by all officers.

I fully agree with your remarks about Mr Robson's report. Please ensure that the desired improvement takes place. Regarding the discrepancy in the Census figures the error could easily have been that the number of names in the record at the previous census was 2204 and not 2155

Mr. U-YASSI has done well and his report was read with interest. The reports well and shows promise.

Please let me have more details on PIETI of LOSSU No 2, and on his business activities and society.

[Signature]

(H. L. Williams)
District Commissioner.

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

The above reports with comments by Assistant District Commissioner Kavieng are now forwarded. Unfortunately they were mislaid in this office and consequently there has been a great delay in forwarding them. This is regretted.

New instructions will be issued to A.D.C's and O.I.C's reminding them of what is required when compiling reports.

[Signature]

(H. L. Williams)
District Commissioner.

67-1-2

Division
~~Konos~~

Sub-District Office,
Kavieng, N.I.D.
19th January 1970.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
Kavieng.


KONOS Patrol Report No. 1 of 1969/70.

Forwarded herewith a report written by Mr L.Y. U-Yassi, Trainee Patrol Officer. Mr U-Yassi accompanied Mr H. Robson on the patrol hence both Mr Robson's report and this report bear the same number.

Mr. U-Yassi's report was written as a training exercise. For a first patrol report it is reasonably well presented. However I feel that Mr U-Yassi should have taken more notes during the patrol and submitted an Area Study as well as the Situation report.

The comments in all sections of the report are pertinent and the section of Pref of Lossu No 2 is very interesting. However it is not clear whether all the houses cost a total of \$5,000.00 or whether that is the cost of one or two houses. From an inspection of these houses I find it difficult to relate the amount to either the group of houses or one individual house. Mr U-Yassi has submitted a neat patrol map.

As the original report is not held here at this office it is presumed that it is either still in Mr U-Yassi's possession or held at Konos.


E.J. Cockburn
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-1

Patrol Post
KONOS.

2nd December, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

SUBJECT: Konos Patrol Report 1 - 69/70.

Attached please find two reports submitted by
Assistant Patrol Officers N. Robson and L. U-Yassi.

It was originally intended that I myself would lead the patrol but unfortunately it conflicted with the arrival back on the station of the council clerks with the bulk of the year's tax money which required immediate checking etc. Under the circumstances I had the two officers work in the Census Division near Konos so that I could pay them at leave one visit a day to oversee their work.

Mr. Robson's report is late in submission however not long after the completion of the Noatsi patrol he accompanied myself on a month patrol to Taban Island.

Both reports are reasonably well presented although Mr Robson's suffers somewhat by its brevity. The area under patrol is in close proximity to the Patrol Post and most matters of importance are handled as they crop up.

In the Noatsi as in other areas the standard of housing seems to be dropping in direct relation to the increase of economic production. The situation is far from satisfactory and the council intends to take action in the near future under their Village hygiene Rule.

Cocoa planting is on the increase within the area and in the last six months five thousand cocoa plastic seedling bags have been sold by the council to various growers in the area.

For your information, please.

Sgd. B.J. Batterham
Officer in Charge.

(5)

Local Government Staff
College,
VUNADIDIR, Rabaul.

10th October, 1969.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
KONOS, Kavikeng.

PATROL REPORT KONOS NO. I OF 1969/70.

The Patrol Report for my patrol in Noatsi Census Division, dated 26th August to 8th September is submitted for your perusal and thereafter forwarding to the respective offices.

This Patrol was conducted by N. Robson and I accompanied him as part of my practical training.

It was found out that I did not have very much information collected during the course of patrol to write about, so I was instructed to write only of situation Report and omit Area Study Report.

Therefore as it stands, I am only submitting a Situation Report and omitting the Area Study Report. It will be found that a lot of generalization has been made throughout the Situation Report, because the information was collected during the course of conversation at personal level and through observations, but not on an official level.

Also enclosed is find Field Officer's Journal for the period I was there and the contingency forms for camping allowance.

.....
(L.Y. U-YASSI)
TRAINEE PATROL OFFICER.

9

PATROL REPORT COVER INFORMATION

Report Number.....KONOS NO.1 OF 1969/70.
 Sub-District.....KAVIENG.
 District.....NEW IRELAND
 Council/NgaSeunesiaren.....COUNCIL AREA.
 Patrol Conducted by.....NICOLAS ROBSON.
 Designation.....ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER.
 Area Patrolled.....NOATSI CENSUS DIVISION.
 Personnel Accompanied Patrol.....L.Y. U-YASSI. T.P.O.
 Duration Of Patrol.....26/8/69 to 2/9/69.
 Date & Duration of last DDA Patrol...12/9/68 to 2/10/68.
 Objects of Patrol.....ANNUAL CENSUS REVISION
 AND VILLAGE INSPECTION.
 Total Population of Area Patrolled...2,155.
 Map Reference.....
 Village Population Register Not Enclosed.....

[Faint, mostly illegible text, likely the body of the patrol report]

KONOS NO. I OF 1969/70 PATROL DIARY

TUESDAY (26-8-69).

0900 departed Konos Station by vehicle. Arrived Tandes approximately 0930. Rest of the morning conducted annual census revision of Tandes. 1300-1400 village inspection. Slept Tandes in Club House.

WEDNESDAY (27-8-69).

0800-0930 waited for the vehicle. Approximately 0930 the vehicle arrived and we departed for Libba by vehicle. Arrived Libba within 5 minutes and commenced annual census revision of Libba village. Approximately 1000 went onto Liandan. About 5 minutes walk. Conducted census revision and carried out village inspection. At 1300 returned to Libba and spent the rest of the day in the village. Slept Libba in a Club House.

THURSDAY (28-8-69).

0800-0900 while waiting for transport carried out village inspection. Approximately 0900 departed for Langania as soon as the transport arrived. About 5-10 minutes drive. 0930-1100 conducted census revision. Rest of the day spent in the village. Slept Langania in a Club House.

FRIDAY (29-8-69).

0800-0900 inspection of the village houses and toilets. Approximately 0900 left Langania by vehicle to Lossu. About 5 minutes drive. Approximately 0930-1100 census revision of Lossu No.1 and No.2. 1100-1300 carried out inspection of the houses and toilets. About 1300 departed Lossu by vehicle for Konos station. Spent rest of the day at Konos station. Slept Konos station.

SATURDAY (30-8-69). - DAY REST.

SUNDAY (31-8-69). - DAY OBSERVED.

MONDAY (+1-9-69).

0800 departed Konos station by vehicle to Amba, about 15 minutes drive. Approx. 0900-1000 conducted census revision of Amba. Approx. 1100-1200 walked to Kabil. 1200-1300 carried out village inspection. 1300-1430 conducted census revision of Kabil. 1430 started walking to Konos and were picked by a truck to Konos station. Slept Konos station.

TUESDAY (2-9-69).

0800 walked to Konos village. Less than a quarter of a mile from Konos station. On arrival carried out village inspection. Approx. 0900-0945 conducted census revision of Konos village. Approx. 1000 departed Konos village by vehicle to Lamussong. About 1030-1230 carried out census revision of Lamussong. 1230-1330 carried out village inspection. 1330 returned to Konos station and spent the rest of the day at Konos.

PATROL DIARY CONTINUED

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WEDNESDAY (3-9-69).

0800 walked down to Konobin village, about 15 minutes walk. 0900-1000 carried out census revision as well as village inspection. 1000-1030 walked to Pinikindu. 1030-1100 carried out village inspection. 1100-1200 conducted census revision of Pinikindu. 1200 departed Pinikindu about an hours walk to Konos station. Spent the rest of the day at Konos station. Slept Konos station.

THURSDAY (4-9-69).

0800 left Konos station by vehicle to Belik. Had to stop several times on the way. Approx. 1100 left Belik, walked across the Island from East coast to West coast through bush track. Approx. 2-3 hours walk. Rest of the afternoon preliminary investigation of the land. Slept Komalu.

FRIDAY (5-9-69).

0700 walked to the site at Kokola and started clearing the boundary lines. Not very much was done due to rain. About 1100 walked back to Komalu. A bit of rest and at 1300 started walking back to Belik on the East coast. Arrived about 1430 had to wait at Karu for carriers to arrive via another route. 1800 carriers arrived and we departed by vehicle to Konos station.

SATURDAY (6-9-69). -DAY REST.

SUNDAY (7-9-69). -DAY OBSERVED.

MONDAY (8-9-69).

0800 left for Lavatbura by vehicle. About 5-10 minutes drive. Approx. 0830 commenced census revision of Lavatbura. About 0900-0930 village inspection. Approx. 0930 started walking to Katedan and was picked by a car on the way. Approx. 1000-1100 census revision. 1100-1130 walked to Lambuso Catholic Mission. Waited for about half an hour for people to arrive. 1200-1230 census revision of Lambuso. 1300 departed Lambuso by vehicle to Konos station. 1300-1400 had lunch. 1400-1600 worked at the Council Office.

**** THE END OF KONOS NO.I 1969/70 PATROL ****

6

SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL

VILLAGE POLITICS.

This part of the area is not very much different from the other parts of the Territory where they have one or two people who are influential village leaders. Usually the old luluais if still alive are noted village leaders. In some cases these old luluais are now Associate members of the ward committee members. In which case they become both influential as well as possessing authority. The combination of the two which I think is the necessary elements of successful and respectful qualities of the true leadership.

WARD COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

People in this area as much as other parts of Papua and New Guinea understand and respect the work of the Associate members of the ward Committee members. These Associate ward committee members are practically incharge of the general and daily execution of the Council and Administration orders and especially Council policies. This could be because of the fact that in this division there is one Councillor to every four villages. This compels Associate ward Committee members in this division to do equal task or even more than the Councillor. It occurs that people usually take their grievances and disputes to Councillors. Seldomly without reference to Associate ward Committee members, but often refer their cases to Associate ward Committee members, but often refer their cases to Associate ward Committee members first.

There was one interesting case where the reverse had occurred and even though there is not enough ~~there is not~~ enough evidence to draw conclusion, it would be still safe to say that when such odd circumstances present, the Councillors refer to Associate ward Committee members for settlement. It occurred at Libba village where Councillor Ariwas turned the case over to Sani, the Associate ward Committee member for Tandes to settle the matter. The case was over a plantation worker living in the village. Councillor wanted the person to quit living in the village.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

Noatsi Division is under Central New Ireland Local Government Council, which is stationed adjacent to Konos Patrol Post about 3 minutes walk from the Patrol Post.

There are 4 Councillors in the Division:

- Councillor Ariwas of Libba represents:- Tandes
- Libba
- Liandan
- Langania
- " Kove Noah " Lossu No.1 " :- Lossu No.1
- Lossu No2
- Amba
- Kabil

Councillor Masauwang of Konos represents:- Lamussong
Konos
Konobin
Pinikindu
" Keri of Malom represents:- Lavatbura
Katedan
Lambuso
Malom

People look to Council as the final body which can help them in social development as well as area development. As part of its ward development programme, the Council has installed a tank to every village and also provided one transistor radio to each village. Now in the last ward development program the Council has built one aid Post at Konobin and now building another one at Lossu.

People appreciate the work the Council is doing in their area and there is no open anti-Council attitude. People are happy to pay Council tax which is £ 8.50 for the last financial year for male and £ 2.50 for women. As a whole there were not many tax defaulters in the Division.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The House of Assembly member for this area is Julius Chan of Namatanai. Racially, he is a Chinese mixed race and a planter. People are quite satisfied with what he is doing for them.

SOCIAL

EDUCATION.

Compared to other census Divisions, this area is reasonably well off with 5 Primary "T" Schools. One Administration primary school at Lossu No.1 which is known as Neatsi Primary "T" School. It has all primary grades.

The other four schools are operated by Catholic and United Church. The Roman Catholic Mission schools are at Langania and Lambuso, these two schools enroll pupils up to grade 3 only. After four years they are sent to upper primary school at Lamussong, which has classes up to standard six. The last one is at Pinikindu and is run by United Church with classes up to standard four.

Almost all the children between the age of 6 and 15 are at school, but only very few do not go to school. When examining the population register sheet it will give the impression that most children do not go to school, but it was counted as present in village because those children attend schools during the day and spent rest of the day in the village. Some children were present at the time of the census because they were on holiday.

There is no high school in the Division so after completing primary school, they are sent to one of the following high schools in Malik and Tikana Census Divisions: Utu, Madina and Mongop high schools and vocational school at Namatanai. Only a handful at tertiary institutions at Rabaul and Port Moresby.

The total number of children in the primary schools in the area is slightly over 400.

HEALTH SERVICES.

As part of ward development programs the Council has built one aid Post at Konobin and now building another one at Lossu. Apart from that at the time of census a health Committee of Council was patrolling the villages in the hope of improving village cleanliness and beautification of Aid Posts.

Besides the Aid Posts a United Church hospital at Kimadan serves this area, although it is in Mandak census division. The hospital is accessible by road and can be reached by the residents of this area by bus services which operates between Kavieng and Namatanai and passenger PMV trucks.

GENERAL HEALTH.

By and large residents of this division both adults and children are quite healthy people. However, during the census it was found out that quite a number of adult males were absent at either Kimadan, Kavieng or Nonga because of Tuberculosis, while others were still in the villages.

The other serious one was leprosy, some people were found to be suffering from this disease. There were two or three at at Libba and one or two at Lamussong.

Especially tuberculosis seemed to be affecting more people, so it would be of great help to villagers if a medical team is sent into the area for Mantoo tests.

SANITATION AND HYGIENE.

In regards to general domestic and personal cleanliness, people look after themselves well and are quite hygienic. Keep their houses and household things tidy and clean. The village campus is generally kept clean by burying garbage in a series of pits at the backyards of the village. Women sweep around houses regularly.

However, the disposal of human waste is not well controlled. This applies to all villages in the division with the exception of Lavatbura. Lavatbura is organized on the basis of sex. In the whole there are three toilets built over the sea, one for gentlemen, one for ladies and the other for children. This system works exceptionally well because of the small size of the village population. I thought this was a revolutionary idea, because no other village in the area had such system. Literally, all the villages in the area face the same problem. Many residents do not have proper place for disposal of human waste. Instead of building pit toilets use sea, probably sea is handy, because all the villages are built right near the beach.

Other residents who have pit toilets face another problem because of its nearness to sea, they reach water mark after digging 5 or 6 feet while others face the problem of blockage by sand. If the pit goes down in reasonable depth, the sandy soil falls in and fills up the pits. Partly due to these reasons many pits are of 3 to 4 feet in depth and two to three feet in width. There were some toilets being built, but with the intentions of temporary use for our inspection.

It would be of great help to the residents if the health Committee of the Central New Ireland Local Government Council takes charge of this work in assisting and advising people to construct a perpetual pit toilets with sanitary measures.

During this patrol we advised the residents that they should try and build pits with the length of 15 to 20 feet in depth.

LAW AND ORDER.

This area is under the scrutiny and control of Konos Police out post. People in this division are much closer to the Konos Patrol Post as well as being near to the Police Out Post, so besides the regular police patrols, people are able to bring their complaints and troubles to the police as soon as possible which gets the trouble out of way quickly. For this reason no cases of complaints were brought to us during the patrol.

MISSIONS.

This area is strongly influenced by two Christian Missions, namely Roman Catholic and Methodist overseas Mission, which is now known as United Church of Papua New Guinea and British Solomon Islands. Most of the people are converts to either one of these churches.

However, Jehovah's Witness Sect has entered the area recently and commenced its activities at Lossu. It is doubtful whether, they will be successful in winning many converts. There is no rivalry between the two churches, but the two churches resent the activities of Jehovah's Witness as an intruder to their area.

There is good relationship between the two churches. In most villages, there are two congregations as well as two chapels, one to Roman Catholic and the other to the United Church. Probably, because of the strong tribal and clan ties, the members of the two churches mix freely in their social life. Even though the people from one tribe is divided on the basis of religion, the tribal and clan ties are strong enough to hold them together.

As referred to earlier, under the heading Education, the two Churches provide most of the education in this area. There are three times as many children in Mission schools as in Administration schools.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION.

The only type of community education as seen is provided by the Welfares at Kavieng, Under the direction of Welfare Officer Miss S. Bonnell and Miss Alice Aia, the Acting Welfare Officer, assistant Welfare Officers visit the area once every two or three months for short visits, but Welfare Officers come around to the area once every 6 months for course in cooking and sewing.

Each village has a Women's Club house which is generally kept clean and tidy, where they conduct their courses in cooking and sewing. These Club houses are also used by visiting Officers of the Council or Administration. When people use these Club houses, the members of the Club take care of them for food, but they expect the visitors to pay for food as well as accomodation.

When asked, Miss Alice Aia, the Acting Welfare Officer said that women in this area are genuinely interested in course provided by the Welfare. They often show their initiative by contributing money to buy sewing machines and other requirements.

ECONOMIC

PROCESSING AND MARKETING.

The general economy of the area is heavily dependent on copra and cocoa. Coconut is by far the main income earner and most people own coconuts in small holdings. But the copra driers are built in groups. In every village there are at least 3-5 copra driers owned in groups.

At Kabil, there are only two communally owned copra driers. The two driers are worked on the basis of sex; women work on one and men work on the other. Through observation, it gave me the impression that people work on copra every day. As we walked into villages we saw people working on copra all the time. This was not only in the area patrolled, but in any other village we went for other duties; there were always someone working on copra driers. Through these observations I think people do what they can with limited funds and resources to earn cash income for themselves.

Not many people grow cocoa, only some people grow cocoa. It would not be said for sure why many people were not growing cocoa, but one obvious reason would be that this crop was introduced into the area much later than coconut, which has been in the area for decades.

The other source of income earning is working on ships at Kavieng wharf. Whenever, one of the large ships come in, people from as far as Central New Ireland come into Kavieng for loading and unloading. This usually lasts about a week, depending on number of days they work, people earn up to \$8.00 a week for working at wharfs. At the time of census there were many people absent, away at work on the ship. By this fact as well as the regular shipping services to Kavieng port means that a reasonable number of people from this area besides other areas earn part of their cash income by working on ships from time to time.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT.

This area lies in the proximity of 70 to 100 miles of East Coast road from Kavieng which serves as an easy access for products.

A new road of six miles is under construction near Konos Patrol Post. It starts at Konos village and goes inland. About a mile of it has been completed and it is anticipated that the road will open up a large area of land for more coconut and cocoa plantings and general gardening.

NON INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT.

There are 9 expatriate owned cocoa and coconut plantations in the division which are in the full production. See map attached for the location, size and names of those plantation. Six of these plantations are interplanted with cocoa and coconut.

All the labourers on these plantations are an agreement workers from the various highland Districts. Very few locals work on the plantations, but not on the general labour line, they only work on various odd jobs on the station.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRETI OF LOSSU NO. 2.

Preti of Lossu No. 2, an elderly man, is the most successful business man in this census division, if not in the whole district. He is the head of a society of which I could not find out the name.

Preti and his society had been operating for quite a number of years already. This society was started while he and his people were living inland some years ago. Preti at one time was at Rabaul with Tolai people and watched some of the business men in Rabaul and he got the idea of running business. Afterwards when he returned to his area started this society in his village.

Now, the society owns two utility trucks and a brick making machine and a trade store. The society has built 16 brick houses with corrugated iron roofs for its members. Preti, on interview said that the houses costed about \$5,000, but to my opinion the houses worth double the amount. However, by the fact that they made their own bricks seem to lessen the actual cost of the houses. Fourteen houses have two bedrooms while the two largest of them all have four bedrooms and shower.

He does not intend to charge rents, but he hopes to recover the costs of the houses on the opening day from the visitors. He hopes to get the visitors on the opening day from as far as Kavieng, Namatanai and Tabar Islands.

Society intends to get admit any person to become a member, but it pointed out that the person had to marry into the village in order to become a member or be adopted as member of the clan before enrolling as a member. Another interesting thing is that the piece of land where now the village is situated had been purchased from the people of Lossu No. 1 many years ago when they moved in from inland. The society has enough land for further expansion of the village.

.....
(L.Y. U-YASSI)
TRAINEE PATROL OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

KONOS

Report Number 3 of 1969/70

Subdistrict Kavieng

District New Ireland

Type of Patrol Annual revision of census

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

Area Patrolled Barok Census Division, part of the
(Council and/or Central New Ireland L.G.C. area
Census Division/s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol
2006 Const Ivan Rigut R.P.N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol—from 6 / 1 / 1970 To 22 / 1 / 1970

No. of Days 17

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : 1968, by Noel Levi, P.O.

Date 23/9/1968 to 9/10/1968 Duration 17 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) Annual census revision, trade store survey, general
Administration

Total Population of Area Patrolled 18 1695

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

[Signature]

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

Konos Patrol No. 3/69-70

MWB/dt

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG, New Ireland

13th August, 1970.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

KONOS PATROL NO. 3/69-70

Your memorandum 67-9-32 of 21st May, 1970 refers.

Mr. Anton Mazep, an employee of the Land Titles Commission whom Mr. Read is desirous of making a Deputy Land Titles Commissioner, has been asked to go into the matter of land demarcation in the Barok Census Division. It is hoped that his activity in the area will resolve what Mr. Robson has described in his situation report as a fear of Demarcation Committees.

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

67-9-32

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. PAFUA.

21st May, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KONOS PATROL NO. 3 69/70

Your reference Kon.5 69/70 of 11th May, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census/Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. W. T. Robson, Assistant Patrol Officer of the BAROK Census Division and part of the Central New Ireland Local Government Council area.

Your comments adequately cover the points of interest raised by the report. The census figures will be further commented on under separate memorandum. Please advise what positive action is being taken to resolve what Mr. Robson describes on page one of the Situation Report as a fear of Demarcation Committees.

Your comments on the TKA and T.I.A. have been noted please keep me informed on this in your monthly intelligence reports.

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

55467/9/32

274

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference Konos Patrol No. 3/69-70

If calling ask for

Mr. NWB/dt

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
District Headquarters,
KAVIENG, New Ireland

13th August, 1970.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

KONOS PATROL NO. 3/69-70

see folio (23)

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M. W. Brightwell

(M. W. BRIGHTWELL)
a/District Commissioner

67-9-32

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

21st May, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

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Your comments on the TKA and T.I.A. have been noted please keep me informed on this in your monthly intelligence reports.

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

Secretary.Department of the Administrator.

(22)

	TOTAL
Population Figure of Previous Census	-
Plus or Minus Book Error	-
Plus Births	-
Minus Deaths	-
Plus Migrations In	-
Minus Migrations Out	-
Plus New Names Recorded	-
Minus Double Entries Deleted	-
Total Population at Present Census	-

The 9 people he refers to should have been entered as what they are "new names recorded" not as what they are not "migrations in". The officially required endorsement states only half the position.

Mr. Robson does barely mention the census under Population Distribution and Trends. He should have made more comments on the trends shown by the present census and explained his "handful of people" in this section. The officer conducting a census should examine the figures of the previous census, not just the Grand Total, and comment on and give explanations for dips or rises in the trends of each category.

Mr. Robson has the making of a very capable officer. I look forward to examining his next report.



(H. L. Williams)
District Commissioner.

c.c.o.i.c., KONO.
Adsec, Konedobu.

The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Two copies of the above report with Village Population Registers, comment by O.I.C. Konos and A.D.C. Kavieng are now forwarded.

T.K.A. is not by definition anti-Council - if it were then there would be tax collection problems. It is anti-European, anti Administration, Anti Australian and, in some ways, anti-Mission. It is this antipathy that provides the motivation and stimulus for the people to have something of their own. T.I.A. and T.K.A. have been created by themselves for themselves. They are not traditional or sponsored by Mission or Administration but self created and members, although mixed up, are proud of that.

(H. L. Williams)
District Commissioner.

Ref: KONG-3/69-70

MM B/mc

Department of the Administrator,
District Headquarters,
RAVIRAO. W.I.D.

11th May, 1970.

Assistant District Commissioner,
RAVIRAO.

REPORT OF KONGS PATROL NO 3 OF 1969/70.
MR. ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER F. L. ROBSON
CENSUS AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Receipt of the above report with your comments and those of O. I. C. Kongs is acknowledged. I would like to know why an officer of Mr Robson's seniority cannot write up his report immediately he returns from patrol. Most of the draft should have been done whilst on patrol. Since early January there have been three officers at KONGS and I expect much better than has been received so far.

You make no comment on Mr Robson's criticism that the Kongs Administrative Area (Central Kow Ire land Council Area) is at present unsatisfactorily divided. I do not think I can agree with Mr Robson and it requires more than ordinary justification to recommend changes at this stage. However I would appreciate your comments and views.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Your comments on Local Government are to the point. Officers will not collect Council Taxes or fees. This is the work of Council and no one else. Should a Council be so poorly staffed as not to be able to carry out this duty it should not have been brought into being. Where necessary the services of a Local Government Assistant may be made available to help Councils over a staff difficulty. Councils must come to the position of carrying out their basic functions unassisted as soon as possible.

For the convenience of villagers Council tax patrols have accompanied census patrols but the Council personnel collected the tax.

POLITICAL EDUCATION

When the programme of political education is to be undertaken by the Community Education Officers in this District it is envisaged that it will embrace the entire District. There is no known reason why BAROK Census Division should be excluded.

Mr. Robson's reports so far indicate that he is not receiving the training and supervision he needs, and should be given. Unless there is general all round improvement you should consider transferring him to RAVIRAO, to improve the position.

VILLAGE 7 OF UHARION REGISTERS

With regard to the reconciliation Mr Robson acted correctly initially but then, apparently, on ill advice deleted what he had written and falsified the "migrations in".

It is my view that the only correct method of reconciliation is as follows:

MJC:KP

20

67-1-2

Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
KAVIENG.

24th April, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KONOS - Patrol Report No. 3 of 1969 / 70

BAROK Census Division

Forwarded herewith a patrol report on a patrol to the Borak Census Division in the KONOS Administration Area. The patrol was conducted and the report written by Mr. N. Robson Assistant Patrol Officer. This report was first received from KONOS on the 12th March, 1970. It was returned to KONOS for correction and a new patrol map and received back at KAVIENG on the 18th April, 1970.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

I do not consider it desirable that Patrol Officers collect tax on behalf of the Local Government Council whilst on census patrols. The council staff has to be trained to collect the council tax and if it is not forthcoming to take legal action for the recovery of the tax. I cannot see under what authority Mr. Robson was empowered to either collect tax for the Central Council or collect trade store and other business fees, unless he has been authorised by the council.

2. POLITICAL EDUCATION:

Your advice on whether or not the Political Education specialist are going to conduct courses in the Census Division or not would be appreciated.

3. PROCESSING AND MARKETING:

The production of crops and the methods of transportation to markets is closely linked. It would appear that no startling increases in production can be expected on the West Coast Barok until there is a good all weather road links to either KAVIENG or NAMATANAI.

(c). LAW AND ORDER:

Mr. Robson needs to note that the Local Court sitting at KONOS is only empowered to recognise a divorce by native custom. The people therefore would either be divorced or not when they set out on their way to KONOS and the court.

(d). AREA STUDY: Land Tenure and Use:

In section (b) where Mr. Robson states that no land is held on lease from the Administration and Crown it is presumed that he means by the native people of the area. He should have listed the plantation in the area and given their individual acreages.

(e). STANDARD OF LIVING:

The staple crops in order of volume consumed should have been listed.

19

CENSUS

No section on census was written and this should have been done.

Generally the report is better produced than Mr. Robson's earlier effort. I feel that if in future Mr. Robson prepares himself properly with the knowledge of the information he should collect on the patrol he shall have no problems in presenting a more informative and useful report in the future. Mr. Robson expresses himself well and I feel he is capable of first quality work and I am sure that he shall produce this once he gains the necessary experience.



(M.J. COCKBURN)
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

18

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference... Patrol 3 of 69/70
If calling ask for
Mr..... NTR

Division
~~Department~~ of District Administration.

patrol Post,
KONOS.

1st April, 1970.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

AMENDMENTS TO PATROL REPORT 3 OF 1969/70

Enclosed are copies of the above report, with a new map and the census statistics amended in accordance with your recent instructions.

(N.T. Robson)
Assistant Patrol officer



Telephone

Telegrams

Our Reference Barok Patrol File

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of District Administration.

Patrol Post,
KONOS.

9th March, 1970.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

SUBJECT: Attached Patrol Report - Barok Census Division.

Attached please find Konos Patrol report for the Barok Census Division. My comments on the report are as follows:

Local Government:

It is difficult to know what the appearance of the TKA really signifies in terms of a challenge to the council. I have held meetings with the local leaders of the movement from Karu, Konogogo and Kono on the matter and they state that they have never had any intention of not paying their tax. It is obvious that the speculations associated with the movement are numerous and a number of claims made by non-members have not been borne out on investigation. It is my opinion that the members of the TKA in the Central area do not have a clear idea in their own minds of the full implications of the society and just what they hope to eventually get out of it. The big attraction with the society seems to be that it is a completely local movement belonging wholly to the people as removed from a government sponsored body. The activities of the movement will be watched closely. I do not think that the council will have any difficulty in collecting tax from the area, in 1970/71.

Councillors:

Mr. Robson's comments on councillors is most interesting. Councillor Preti did not, to my knowledge, speak to Mr. Whitlam during his visit and I am somewhat surprised that Mr. Whitlam's visit has prompted his actions. Councillor Preti has aged quickly over the last two years and he now tends to be extremely vague. He is not well respected in his ward and I doubt if much notice is taken of what he says.

House of Assembly and Members:

There is in the Barok, as in the rest of the area, a growing awareness of the role and meaning of the House of Assembly. Electors are often critical of both Members from New Ireland inasmuch as they do not visit them regularly and keep them informed of current events.

Despite the appearance of some more political adventurous attitudes the overall tendency is towards the conservative. Vice president Lakman is an extremely astute man and a much respected man throughout the whole of the Central area. The eventual attitude that he takes on the political tempo will have a distinct bearing on area attitudes.

Political Education:

At the last meeting of the Central New Ireland Council a call was made for an increase in political education within the Central area. It is of paramount importance that the people have a clear idea of the political structure of their country and the changes or alternatives that could eventuate before they are faced with the enormous decisions that will be

required of them in the not too distant future.

General Rural Development:

The posting of a Rural Development Officer to Konos has had a good effect on the area. Agricultural advice is now always available and a definite increase in activities is evident. The council has sold 30,000 plastic bags this financial year for the making of cocoa nurseries. Fifteen applications to the Development Bank are now being processed.

~~THESE~~

The main problems hindering agricultural development seem to be the registration of land process is not working well and the fact that many former inland people do not have sufficient land on the coast and are reluctant to go back inland. The Central Council is considering a re-settlement scheme (my 39-5-1 of 24th Feb. '70) and this may be a part solution.

Processing and Marketing:

I can see no immediate solution to the marketing problems on the west coast. Road development is planned for the area but it will probably be three to four years before a serviceable road reaches them. For copra to be unsaleable after a month indicates that no real attempt is made to dry it properly. I have brought Mr. Robson's comments to the notice of the Rural Development Officer, Konos and it is hoped that he may be able to take steps to ensure a better standard is reached. I am sure that the people know how to make good copra and it is only a matter of could-not-care-less attitude which results in the present low standard.

Law and Order:

The closure of the Karu-Konogogo road has lessened contact with the west coast, especially with other Depts. There has been no noticeable increase in crime since the closure.

Recent moves on the opening of the road should bear fruit in the near future. Also the requested second vehicle for the station, if forthcoming, will make for the better administration of the area.

Missions:

The only active groups are the Catholics and the United Church. Both are strong and well respected; although it first appeared that the TKA was concerned mainly with the Catholic church the situation seems to have changed; The opposition to the United Church that was at first evident has ~~been~~ proved repugnant to local members and this aspect has now been clearly dropped.

The Seven Day Adventists have a handful of followers in the area but the Jehovah Witness have none to my knowledge. Indeed the attitude towards the latter group has altered from intolerance, when they first appeared on the scene, to one of complete indifference. One wonders, as they have no followers, what actually prompts them to stay in the area.

Situation Report:

The situation report is self-explanatory, my only comments are on the Expanding the Economy. A forest area in the Kono-Konogogo vicinity was purchased for \$2000 last year. I am given to understand that a permit to log the area has now been granted. Ruwong sawmill is very active on the east coast and large royalties (25 cents per 100 super ft) are being paid to local timber owners. Currently \$600 - \$700 is being paid by the mill monthly. The timber industry will play an important part in the development of the area for some time to come. Cocoa plantings have been on a large scale over the last year and it is hoped that the price remains stable

to sustain this new interest.

Mr. Robson has written a good report on a patrol that has been well conducted.

For your comments and onforwarding, please.

B. J. Batterham
B. J. Batterham
Officer-in-Charge.

15



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

14

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 3 of 69/70
If calling ask for
Mr.

Division of District Administration.
Patrol post,
Konos.

17th February, 1970.

Officer-in-charge,
Patrol Post,
KONOS.

PATROL REPORT - ANNUAL CENSUS BAROK DIVISION - PATROL 4 of 1969/70

I enclose my report of the above patrol, which I conducted from 6th to 22nd January. As instructed, the patrol was conducted at a leisurely pace, though it was not possible to sleep in all villages due to a lack of accommodation. Two villages, Kalagunan and Kanapit, were censused on the same days as nearby larger villages, since both are small and so close as to be almost hamlets.

/some

For the sake of consistency, names in the census register were altered so that all people are listed by their village names, since there is not enough space on the forms to put both mission and village names. The present system of entering tax ticket numbers seems to me to be needless duplication, since the Council keeps a complete tax register, whereas ours will never be complete because a very high percentage of people lose their tickets. If the Administration requires this information it is an easy matter to consult the council register.

Before I left for the patrol it was found that Konos did not have a copy of the Standing Instructions, and as a result I did not collect some of the information required, mostly for the area study, since I have not done an area study previously.

The present annual census divisions for the Konos/Central Council area seem to me to be unsatisfactory. The area appears to fall naturally into three divisions for planning purposes, Tabar, East Coast and West Coast. With the present artificial divisions it is necessary in reports for Barok and Mandak to make separate references to east and west coasts under almost all headings. The boundaries between all divisions are blurred on both coasts, the language merging, intermarriage very common and Councillor's electorates straddling two divisions in several cases. The problems and wishes of the people of the west coast are quite different from those on the east, and so I suggest that in future the annual census and area study be done in three patrols on the basis of the natural divisions. Census statistics could still be compiled on the basis of the present boundaries and the same books used.

NT. Robson
(NT. Robson)
Assistant Patrol Officer

PATROL DIARY

13

Tuesday 6/1/70 - Left Konos by vehicle for Karu 1400 hrs. Arrived Karu 1530, arranged carriers for following day, overnight Karu rest house.

Wednesday 7/1/70 - Left Karu 0730, proceeded to Kono via Konogogo. Discussions with various people, overnight in house belonging to committeeman, since rest house incomplete.

Thursday 8/1/70 - Left for Komalabu 0730. 1000 revised census at Komalabu, spoke to the villagers and answered questions, inspected houses and trade stores, collected monies for Council, inspected small new cocoa planting. 1330 moved to Kalagunan, small village close to Kono, 1530 census etc at Kalagunan, returning to Kono at dusk where overnight.

Friday 9/1/70 - 0800 census etc at Kono. 1300 left for Konogogo, arriving 1530 and overnight.

Saturday 10/1/70 - 0800 census at Konogogo, etc, 1200 left for Komalu, arriving 1400, 1500 revised census.

Sunday 11/1/70 - Morning inspected village. Planned afternoon move to Kokola cancelled due to heavy rain.

Monday 12/1/70 - 0730 moved to Kokola, 0900 revised census, etc, 1230 left for Loloba on East Coast via Komalu, arriving 1730 and overnight

Tuesday 13/1/70 - hired vehicle to move equipment to Ramat. 1100 collected by station vehicle to return to Konos to send list of luluais and tutuls to headquarters, report on emergence of TKA in Barok and replace damaged equipment. Overnight Konos.

Wednesday 14/1/70 - 0800 left for Ramat. 1000 revised census etc at Ramat, 1400 moved to Kolonoboi by hired vehicle since no accomodation. at Bakan.

Thursday 15/1/70 - 0830 census etc at Bakan. 1230 moved to the small nearby village, revised census, etc. Overnight Kolonoboi.

Friday 16/1/70 - 0800 census etc at Kolonoboi. 0300 moved by hired vehicle To Loloba where overnight

Saturday 17/1/70 - 0830 revised census etc at Belik. 1200 returned to Loloba. Afternoon went to Namatanai to obtain supplies, where overnight

Sunday 18/1/70 - Returned to Loloba where overnight

Monday 19/1/70 - 0800 census revised at Loloba. 1300 by hired vehicle to Karu where overnight

Tuesday 20/1/70 - 0800 census etc at Karu. Overnight at Karu since no rest house at Kanam

Wednesday 21/1/70 - moved to Kanam. 0900 revised census, etc, 1300 moved to Lokon. 1500 revised census

Thursday 22/1/70 - village inspection at Lokon. 1200 collected by station vehicle and returned to Konos. End of patrol.

SITUATION REPORT

(12)

A. POLITICAL

During the patrol I noticed a great deal of interest and discussion about political matters on both the east and west coasts. This had been stimulated by the Independent Group's meeting at Kolonoboi on 12th January, chaired by Mr W. Lussick; by statements made by Mr Gough Whitlam at his Kavieng meeting, which was attended by several people from the east coast of Barok; and by the emergence of the TKA, mainly on the west coast and at Karu. A report on the TKA was submitted during the patrol and so it is only mentioned here in passing.

(a) Local Government

The most serious aspect of the TKA's appearance on the west coast is its anti-Council policy. I was informed that paid-up members regard themselves as henceforth being outside the jurisdiction of the Council and therefore not bound to pay tax as from the 70/71 collection. The position of the Konogogo Councillor King is incongruous, since he is said to have joined the society and paid his subscription but at the same time he continues to attend Council meetings. However for the present there is no move to resist payment of Council tax and licence fees. The TKA has strong support in Konogogo, Kono and Karu only (in Barok) and I collected all the outstanding head-tax without difficulty, as well as trade-store and other licence fees. After the society has held its meeting at Konogogo on March 13th it will be easier to decide whether it presents a genuine threat to the Council's authority. During the patrol I collected as much information as possible about the society, but did not attempt to argue the matter with the people. However, in all villages during talks after the census meetings, I emphasised the need to continue to observe all laws of the central government and the Council, and told them that the Council was shortly appointing a Rules Inspector.

Apart from the foregoing, the attitude to the Council seemed fairly favourable, though some villages which had received no direct aid such as a water-tank were a bit critical. These were advised to approach their respective Councillors to have their wishes put forward at the coming estimates meeting. The Council works programme has been directed mainly at Aid Posts and water tanks in this area. On the ~~east~~ /west coast there are Aid Posts at Kokola and Komalabu and tanks at Kokola and Kono. On the east coast Aid Posts at Lokon and Kolonoboi - the latter is of bush materials, but one of permanent materials will be completed before the end of this financial year - and five tanks.

(b) Councillors

The Barok division is represented by four Councillors whose abilities and attitudes vary considerably.

TANDI of Bakan, the Council President, is to my mind much the best of the Central New Ireland councillors. In the meetings he shows firmness and skill as chairman, and when he speaks during debates he speaks sensibly and with a brevity which could well be copied by other Councillors. However, more importantly, he is one of the few Councillors who is active in his electorate. In most of Barok I found considerable ignorance of Council affairs and widespread mis-conceptions, notably a fear of Demarcation Committees and the placing of LTC cements. By contrast, in Tandi's electorate, which extends on the east coast from Ramet to Loloba, the people seemed very well informed and were not under such mis-apprehensions. He also, without prompting, attended all my meetings in his electorate.

PRETI represents Karu, Lokon and Kanam (as well as Bulu in the Mandak Division) but resides out of his electorate in Kanambu. The committeemen in the three villages complained that Preti never informs the people of Council doings and does not consult their wishes. He was apparently impressed by Mr Whitlam's Kavieng meeting, but has since,

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taken?

while urging moves for immediate independence, been holding out the incentive of seizing & expatriately-owned plantations. The more sensible people in his area resent this because they realise it is unrealistic.

KING of Konogogo represents the villages from Kokolia to Kono. He is, as well as being a member of the TKA, markedly anti-European in his outlook - at the Council meeting at Bimun he said that he regretted the Council having become multi-racial since this would cause difficulties in getting rid of expatriates when Independence is granted. As in Preti's electorate, there were complaints from the committeemen that this Councillor shirks his responsibilities and leaves the bulk of the work to the committees.

Lampolubo of Dampit lives in mandak, but his electorate takes in Kalagunan and Komalatu. He is not as yet associated with the TKA but I was unable to find out much about his political attitudes since he was not in the area at the time of the patrol. At the Council meetings I have attended he has made little or no contribution to the debates.

(c) House of Assembly and Members

The area is represented in the House of Assembly by Mr W. Lussick (New Ireland and Manus Regional) and Mr J. Chan (Matatanai Open). Neither member has visited the west coast of Barok, and the people seem to know little more about them than their names. However, both members attend several Council meetings each year which keeps the Councillors at least fairly well informed about the House of Assembly. Mr Lussick seems to have aroused considerable interest with in the Independent Group at the Kolonoboi meeting on 12th January. One hundred and twenty people from Ramat to Karu attended, voting unanimously in favour of the conservative aims of the Group as outlined by Mr Lussick. On the other hand, there is an equally strong current of opinion against it - the Council Vice-President, Lakman, Councillor Preti and Paris, a law student from Loloba went through the east coast villages and held a meeting at Kanam in an effort to counteract the effect of Mr Lussick's visit.

On both the east and west coasts there was a clear division and even mutual suspicion between what I suppose one must call conservatives and radicals. Many people I spoke to were adamant that the Territory, or specifically New Ireland, was not nearly prepared for independence because the cash economy had not expanded sufficiently and the number of skilled and professional indigenous people was far too small. People with these views expressed real fears of an early independence. People who hold the opposite view were much less ready to talk, and tend to fall into a lower age group. I suspect that Mr Whitlam will quickly come to be regarded as the prophet of the radical group. He greatly impressed such people as Lakman, Preti and Paris, and they have been quick to spread what he said around their areas.

(d) Political Education

As far as I know the Political Education team has not visited Barok as yet, certainly not the west coast. Even so many of the people I spoke to had a fair grasp of the distinction between the local and central governments, and seemed to appreciate that an expansion of the cash economy and an increase in the number of trained personnel is necessary before the Territory can hope to be genuinely self-sufficient. However, the sooner the Political Education team can visit the area the better, especially the west coast. There is great interest in political matters on both coasts and I was frequently asked to explain such things as the function of political parties, finance and taxation and the like.

B. ECONOMIC

(a) General Rural Development

The mainstay of the area is still copra, though increasing planting of cocoa is taking place. On the west coast the copra produced is all smoked & of a uniformly poor quality, while on the east coast the standard is generally much higher. The recent high prices of cocoa seem to

Situation report

have stimulated considerable interest in the crop, but many would-be producers are in obvious need of guidance. Several new plantings I inspected, especially on the west coast, were struggling due to having been planted directly into the gardens or, if nurseried first, not having been placed in plastic bags. The people were informed that bags could be purchased from the Council.

There is still a good deal of undeveloped land available in the area, more so on the east coast with its wider coastal plain. However in several villages I received complaints that much of the better land was owned by lazy individuals who were not developing it. The only solution to this problem would seem to be a system of compulsory sale in cases where land-owners do not propose to develop, and I understand that such a measure is being considered in some quarters. An associated problem is the large number of claims to ownership of land which are lodged as soon as, but not before, the crop comes into production. Sometimes the claims are genuine. An industrious individual decides that if the other chap is not going to make use of his land then he will, and the true owner allows him to clear, plant and tend the crop until it comes into bearing. In many other cases the claims are mere frivolous attempts to get something for nothing.

(b) Activities of Development Departments

In the past, the west coast relatively to the east coast has been much neglected by D.A.S.F., as it has by all other departments. However, the position will doubtless improve now that a Rural Development Officer, Mr J. Hall, has been permanently posted to Konos. Mr Hall intends shortly to conduct a full patrol of the west coast from Kokola to Lambu, and the people were advised to make preparations such as clearing ground, readying nursery materials, etc., so that the maximum benefit could be gained from Mr Hall's visit.

(c) Processing and Marketing

On the east coast produce is easily sent to Kavieng via the East Coast Road and freight charges are surprisingly low, varying between \$1 and \$1.50 per bag. From an examination of Copra Marketing Board dockets it would seem that the quality of the copra produced is quite high in most cases. There are no indigenously-owned cocoa fermentaries, the crop being sold as wet beans to local plantations owned by expatriates.

On the west coast the position is much different. The existing road does not give access to commercial vehicles, and so all copra must be sent by ship to Rabaul. The arrival times of shipping ~~is~~ are uncertain and since there is no protected anchorage in the area bad weather often prevents loading. This is more serious because the copra produced is of very low standard, being almost invariably poorly-dried smoked copra which becomes unsaleable often in as little as a month. Moreover, very often when people take their copra to Rabaul they then fritter ~~it~~ the proceeds away in hotels and return empty-handed. They are very keen to have a road link with Kavieng but I informed them that at this stage no final decision had been taken and that there was no immediate prospect of a road suitable for commercial vehicles. My sympathy for them was lessened by the fact that in the village books, which date back to 1949, it was obvious that patrol officers had had an uphill battle to get the people to assist in maintaining the roads in the area.

(d) Non-Indigenous Development

There is a number of efficiently-run plantations in the area owned and managed by expatriates. On the west coast their marketing difficulties are less than those of indigenous producers because shipping is organised by agents in Rabaul as required. The most important recent development in

Situation Report

the area has been the large expansion programme by Ruwong Sawmill, which is backed by Japanese and Australian investors. The company has taken up several large areas of timber lease, and several villagers are receiving a very large income from royalties. The company plans to increase its activities by installing two flying-fox cables to bring timber from mountainous areas direct to the mill. The mill provides employment for many people on the east coast.

The Administration has also taken up timber rights to part of the west coast, and \$2000 was recently paid to several people from Konogogo.

C. SOCIAL(a) Health, Housing

Health in the area is generally good. On the west coast Tuberculosis is rare and there were no absentees at Aneloa with leprosy, though I noticed two men with many large swellings which may have been leprosy and advised them to have tests at Namatanai. On the east coast T. B. was more common.

The standard of housing was uniformly good. Most roofs had been repaired in anticipation of the wet season, and I issued very few instructions in relation to housing. One pleasing feature was the preference for kunai rather than sago-leaf for roofs. As far as hygiene is concerned, I 'ran dead' on latrine construction, since experience in other parts of the Konos area has shown that although the people construct latrines if instructed, they will not use them. It seems an exercise in futility to insist when, with the present low population density, the practice of using the sea is probably quite hygienic.

(b) Education

There is no school on the west coast, but on the east there are Primary 'T' schools at Kolonoboi (Methodist) and Karu (Catholic). There is no secondary school in the area, but ~~there are~~ many students attend high school in other parts of the district and in Rabaul and Manus, the vocational schools at Namatanai and Lemakot, and there are several at tertiary institutions such as Yunadidir and the university of T.P.N.G.

(c) Law and Order

On the east coast any criminal matters are quickly brought to the notice either of Namatanai or Konos. On the west coast, especially since the closure of the roads to government vehicles, the position is not as good. For example, the routine service of a summons at, say, Komalabu, takes two days, with every likelihood of the person sought being absent at another village. As suggested earlier, if the Konos vehicle cannot use the Karu-Konogogo road, it would be of great assistance if an arrangement could be made to share the D.A.S.F. Honda 90, which is designed to negotiate such roads. Many minor matters such as matrimonial irregularities are not brought to notice unless a D.D.A. patrol comes to the area, but remain a continuing source of tension in the villages. Where these were brought to my notice I told the parties ~~to~~ either to come to Konos to obtain a divorce or else to resume normal married relations.

One serious incident occurred recently which is almost certainly connected with the anti-European, or rather anti-Australian attitude of the TKA. Two men from Konogogo village, one of them the son of AIS, the TKA area president, were heavily fined for violently threatening two European plantation managers shortly I left for the patrol. When I was in the area there were no difficulties, no absentees from the census, finding carriers, etc., but I have since been informed that TKA members did not carry. However, generally there has been no serious police matter in Barok for some time.

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(8)

(d) Missions

The only missions with influence in the area are the Catholics and the United Church. Neither has a resident clergyman in the area, but lay catechists conduct services in many villages, all of which have churches for one or both denominations. On the west coast the Methodist Church has become unpopular with the rise of the TKA and during a recent visit the Minister in charge of Kimadan U.C. Mission was given to understand that he was not welcome in future. On the other hand, the Catholic Church retains its influence, which is doubtless due to the fact that Catholic priests in New Ireland are all American, and the TKA has great hopes of an influx of material goods from America. The Catholic catechist at Kono is a leading member of the TKA, and people from that village recently brought the sign that is now erected at their No 2 hamlet to Lamussong and asked the Priest in charge to bless it.

Two other sects, the Seventh Day Adventists and the Jehovah's Witnesses, have been seeking converts on the east coast, but the latter certainly have made no real impression.

(e) Community Education

/ area

Women's clubs in the Konos have been stimulated by the posting of three welfare assistants, one employed by the Administration and two by the Central Council. So far they have not been active in Barok, But I understand that a course for women will shortly be held at ~~XXXXX~~ Konos aimed at women from the area, and that a pre-course patrol of the west coast will be held beforehand.

AREA STUDY

(7)

A. INTRODUCTION

(a) The Barok Census Division is the southernmost part of the Central New Ireland Local government Council area. It has a coastline about twenty-five miles long on both coasts and forms part of the narrow waist of the island, being less than five miles wide at its narrowest point and averaging about seven. The central ranges rise to between 1500 and 2000 feet, and are covered with rain forest containing a good deal of excellent timber. The coastal plain is broad on the eastern side but rarely more than 1/4 mile wide on the western. ~~Peak rainfall~~ Peak rainfall occurs during the summer months with the west receiving a higher annual total.

(b) The east coast section has very good communications via the east coast road. Karu is approximately the central point, and is fifty miles from Konos and twenty-five from Namatanai. medical emergencies can be flown to Rabaul via Namatanai airstrip, and because of the good road and air communications shipping is unimportant, except that Ruwong Sawmill use the relatively sheltered bay at Karu for transporting logs.

The position is poor on the west coast both from commercial and the Administration's points of view. The Karu-Konogogo road is closed to Administration vehicles and is in any case ~~closed~~ impassable to all but four-wheel drive vehicles. For marketing produce it is therefore ~~to~~ ship to Rabaul, which, as I mentioned in the Situation Report, is unsatisfactory because arrival times are uncertain and bad weather prevents loading due to the lack of sheltered anchorages.

(c) Apart from the years of World War II the area has been continuously under Administration influence since the Australian take-over from Germany. Other matters under this sub-heading are covered elsewhere or in the Situation Report.

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) The revised village population register is attached. The death rate is very low and there was only one death in infancy. The number of absent students is very low because ~~had~~ returned for the vacation. As in other parts of the Konos area, males heavily outnumber females, and the problem is aggravated by the presence of many contract labourers from the mainland, some of whom marry into the villages and remain. Presumably the male-female imbalance is a characteristic acquired over the centuries when the male death rate was higher due to dangerous activities such as deep-sea fishing, tribal fighting, etc. As elsewhere, there are many childless married women, caused apparently by the taking of a plant called pupulu for contraceptive purposes, which is described as warping the uterus.

(b) A map is attached. All villages are coastal and linked by roads. In addition to the Karu-Konogogo road the island can be crossed by several x walking tracks.

(c) No comment.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) The people of the Barok are homogeneous, but blend on the borders with neighbouring Patpatara and Mandak. There is a slight distinction corresponding to the dialects 2-3 and 4-5 below.

(b) The most important social unit is the matrilineal extended family, or sub-clan.

(c) The same language is spoken throughout the Barok Division, but with the following dialects.

1. Ramat - a mixture of Barok and Patpatara.
2. Barok to Loloba - the typical Barok dialect.

Area study

3. Kokola and Komalu - closely related to 2.

4. Karu to Lokon - and also bulu in Mandak - elements of the Mandak language, and in addition it is a blending of old coastal and inland dialects from days when some villages were in the hills and some on the coast, with different dialects which can still be spoken separately by some of the old people.

5. Konogogo to Komalabu - closely related to 4.

(d) As stated above, the Barok people are basically one homogeneous group. Within the society there are two clans, the Otere (apparently a large white and grey sea eagle) and the Unaun (the osprey). The former implies a higher social status, but there is no discrimination in the nature of class distinction. Each clan is divided into sub-clans, the extended families.

(e) The relations between the people of Barok and of the adjacent Patpatara and Mandak are perfectly harmonious, and as stated above the people blend near the boundaries. Inter-marriage is common.

D. LEADERSHIP

(a) All four councillors have status in the community, though only Tandi of Bakan has real qualities of leadership. Nicholas Brokam, of Lokon, is widely respected in his area. Ais, of Konogogo, is a former tultul and the president of the TKA in Barok. Paris, a law student from Loloba, ~~although~~ will undoubtedly become influential if he spends much of his time in New Ireland. X The position of Council committeeman in the villages does not automatically give influence, but several of these men are strong personalities, notably Alois of Karu.

(b) Tandi, ~~40~~ 40, subsistence farmer, no known convictions, widely respected throughout the Central Council area and pro-Administration.

Preti, 55, subsistence farmer and former luluai, no known convictions, a rather unsavoury character whose popularity has waned due to his preference for ingenuity rather than effort as a means of making his living. Impressed by Mr Whitlam and desires immediate self-government.

King, 55, subsistence farmer, no known convictions, TKA member and anti-European in outlook, strikes me as rather a weak character.

Lampolubo, 50, subsistence farmer, no known convictions, political attitude not known.

(The councillors are mentioned in greater detail in the situation report.)

Nicholas Brokam, 45, is a former member of Parliament and held a post equivalent to the present Ministerial Membership. He told me that he is contemplating a return to politics, and at the moment his views appear to be rather conservative. No known convictions.

Ais, a subsistence farmer of about 50, is mentioned in the situation report.

Alois, 35, subsistence farmer, is a member of the TKA, but I am sure he has no real malice towards the Administration. He is exceptionally helpful towards all government officials and is very frank in discussing the present situation in Barok. No known convictions.

(c) Although the people still defer to the elders, there are signs as in the case of Paris from Loloba that well-educated young men are gaining influence. However the thing that struck me most was that the people seem to be grouping themselves behind ideas or policies rather than behind particular individuals.

Area Study

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E. LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) Traditionally land is held by all living members of the sub-clan as joint tenants, though some tracts belong to all the sub-clans of one of the two clans Otere and Unaun. Disposition of land is decided by the senior men of the clan. When an individual plants trees or crops on communally-owned ground ~~it~~ these belong exclusively to him. It is possible now for a man who wants exclusive rights to land to buy out the other members, but whether this is traditional I do not know.

Land demarcation - in most parts of the division I found that the people had great uneasiness about Land Demarcation Committees and the placing of LTC cements. In particular there was a fear that land marked by the cements became the property of the Administration. In all villages I spoke in detail about the true purpose of the cements and the work of the committees, and I think in most cases the people were satisfied.

(b) No land is held on lease from the Administration or the Crown. Tenure conversion was not discussed with the people since, as stated in the accompanying letter, I was not able to obtain a copy of the Standing Instructions before leaving for the patrol.

(c) Almost all plantings are on an individual basis. The people said that communal planting had been tried but had been abandoned because it led to friction when some of the group did not pull their weight. At Karu there is one joint enterprise, called the fishing account because the members started it by spearing fish for sale. In addition some wild pigs are hunted and sold, but their ledger showed that 95% of the society's profits (about \$300) came from the sale of copra. With the exception of Lavida, a Council committee, all members are also in the TKA, and I think it can be expected that the society's money will eventually go to the TKA.

F. LITERACY

(a) The only ~~two~~ schools in the area are the Primary T School to standard 6 at Karu Catholic Mission, and the Kolonoboi Primary T School run by the United Church. English is taught at both schools, other information required here was unfortunately not collected for the reason stated before.

(b) Only a tiny proportion of the population is literate in English the majority of the younger generation are literate or semi-literate in Pidgin. Most of the middle-aged and old are illiterate.

(c) This information was not collected.

(d) Not collected, but as stated earlier the Village Population register gives the number of absent students misleadingly because the census was taken during the vacation.

(e) No newspapers are available in the area, but in all villages there are several radios.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) Housing and sanitation is covered in the situation report. Men and unmarried women quite often wear European-style clothes and a wide range of European ~~household~~ household utensils are used.

(b) The staple diet is largely composed of traditional foods but several introduced vegetables such as tomatoes, Chinese cabbage, corn and shallots are grown and tinned meat and fish, rice and tea are bought from trade stores.

(c) There are no Community Centres or organizations such as Red Cross, Scouts, etc. Sport is not much played, though some villages have cleared areas used for soccer or basketball.

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H. MISSIONS

- (a) This is covered fully in the Situation Report. Apart from the pro-Catholic, anti-United Church attitude of the TKA, these two churches co-exist in harmony, and in most villages both have adherents.
- (b) The only services provided by the missions are the schools at Karu and Kolonoboi. There are no non-indigenous or other ordained clergy, but the area is visited and supervised by the Minister in charge of Kimadan and the Priest in charge of Lamussong. However, ~~in both~~ ~~cases~~ visits are rare on the west coast. All villages have services each Sunday conducted by catechists and lay readers. The ~~gister~~ minister from Kimadan conducts periodic medical patrols.
- (c) See Situation Report.

I. NON-INDIGENES

- (a) All the plantations shown on the attached map are owned by Europeans, except Korasela, owned by Chinese, and Ruwong, which has part Japanese interests. Ruwong also operates the sawmill mentioned previously.
- (b) Ruwong employs several dozen people from the east coast, and a few are employed by plantations as domestics or for short periods as casual labourers.
- (c) All cocoa produced by indigenous growers in the area is sold as wet beans to expatriate plantations. Apart from this there is no significant market for primary produce in the area, apart from two Chinese trade-store owners on the west coast, at Komalu and Komalabu, who buy copra and dries at a rather low price when the locals require cash but are unable to obtain shipping to Rabaul.
- (d) Nil.

J. COMMUNICATIONS

- (a) Roads. See attached map. The east coast road gives excellent communication with Namatanai and Kavieng. The Karu-Konogogo road is closed to Administration vehicles and in any case is only passable to four wheel drive vehicles. The west coast road, which I understand is gazetted as a walking track only, is in better condition than the Karu-Konogogo road, but would require work in various places before it could be used by conventional vehicles.
- (b) Sea. The sea is essential for the west coast at the moment, but there are no wharves or sheltered anchorages and bad weather interferes /suitable/ frequently. I could see no site for a wharf without the construction of an artificial breakwater. Also I did not see a place where a passage could be blasted in the reef, since all the reefs are of the plateau type.
- (c) Air. There are no airstrips in the area, but Namatanai is close and serves all the area's needs except possible west coast medical emergencies. There are suitable sites on the west coast for constructing airstrips, but I imagine this would be of very low priority, especially if improved road access can be provided.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

This information was not collected, for the reason stated in the introductory letter.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

All the information required under this heading's first paragraph is covered elsewhere. Under the second paragraph, the people's understanding of government is discussed in the situation report. The only person ~~who has~~ who has taken part in national politics or attended meetings of the House of Assembly or travelled outside the territory is Nicholas Brokam, who is living at Lokon village.

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

- (a) The only economic trees grown in the area are cocoa and coconuts. For the reason stated previously I did not gather the required statistics, but the Rural Development Officer, Konos, is about to patrol the area and an up to date report on economic trees will be compiled.
- (b) & (c) As above.
- (d) No market gardening is carried out in the area.
- (e) As can be seen from the Population Register, the number of workers inside the District is about fifty. Most of the children and women recorded are dependents of working men. All but one or two are employed as labourers, and the average wage would be about \$7 per week. In addition, some men work occasionally on plantations, but overall their earnings would be insignificant. I am afraid I could not give an accurate estimate of the cash earnings from cash-cropping and other sources. However, I am convinced that the average cash income from village cocoa and copra producers would be easily increased if there were more initiative from the people: effort is made in many cases when there is a special purpose but not otherwise. The most noticeable example is the large amount of copra made before the annual tax patrols.
- (f) The Western Barok Co-operative at Konogogo sells quite a good range of articles, including radios, and buys copra. Apparently it is running at a small profit.
- (g) The outstanding primary producer in the area is Kavi, a Sepik who has married a woman from Kono, and has over a thousand coconuts on land he bought, half of which are starting to bear and half which will start in two or three years. He is hoping to obtain a Rural Development loan to expand further.
- (h) This information is not available.
- (i) The people have no difficulty in obtaining money to pay their Council tax.
- (j) The average income would be considerably higher on the east coast but I cannot give an accurate estimate of the average for all age groups.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

- (a) On both coasts there are large tracts of undeveloped land, more so on the east coast because the plain is so much wider. However access by means of inland feeder roads is required before most could be developed.
- (b) X There is no market gardening in the area and there is no reason to encourage it. The cash return would be minimal because Namatanai is only a small market and the cost of freight to Kavieng would be prohibitive.
- (c) At present the employers in the area are not needing additional manpower, but if there is a breakdown of the Highlands Labour Scheme the labour v. indigenous primary production requirements would be very difficult to solve.
- (d) Commercial fishing by people in the area is not feasible at the moment because of lack of a good anchorage on either coast. Karu is not an all-weather anchorage. Timber-getting on the east coast has been mentioned elsewhere, but on the west coast the access problem prevents it.
- (e) Because of its recent high prices there has been considerable interest in planting cocoa, but as a general comment the willingness to work is like water finding its own level - the people balance their needs of the moment against the effort required, and are reluctant to work without something specific in mind.

(2)

C. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

This is covered in the situation report.

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

This also is covered elsewhere. There is no one attitude which has general acceptance - the WKA is specifically anti-Australian, other people wish to terminate any form of outside government and replace it by self-government, and still others are strongly in favour of retaining the present Administration for the foreseeable future.

Q. ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES, FACILITIES

There are none in the area except -

1. Radio transmitters at Belik and ruwong Plantations.
2. Cars may be hired on the east coast, and on the west coast are sometimes available from Komalu and Korasela Plantations.
3. Trade stores. As instructed, a trade store survey was carried out. (a) West coast - there are stores with good ranges of supplies at Komalabu (Su Tu Kong); Komale plantation (Mr H. Latimer); Konogogo (Western Barok Co-op) and Komalu (Mr H. Fong). In addition each village has three or four stores operated from private dwellings, but all had little or no stock when I was in the area. When the proprietors take copra to Rabaul they bring back a small range of items.
(b) East coast - very few trade stores and none with good ranges. Instead supplies are obtained from trade cars from outside the area, notably Jee Kok from Fangalaw.

All stores were inspected and the owners had either paid for current licences or gave the fee to me to pass on to the Council.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number 4 B of 1969/70
 Subdistrict KAVIENG
 District NEW IRELAND
 Type of Patrol Annual Census
 Patrol Conducted by N.T. Robson, Asst P.O.
 Area Patrolled KULOT Census Division, a part of the
 (Council and/or Central New Ireland Local Government
 Census Division/s.) Council's area.
 Personnel Accompanying Patrol
Matthew M. Tawia Trainee Patrol Officer
1271 Const 1/c Willem R.P.N.G.C.
 Duration of Patrol—from 19/ 2 / 1970 To 26/ 2 / 1970
 No. of Days 7
 Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : N. Mockett, C.P.O.
 Date November 1968 Duration 8 days.
 Objects of Patrol (Briefly) Annual census revision, general administration
 Total Population of Area Patrolled 416

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Anna Sherry Diller

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

67-9-35

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU.

PAFUA.

9th July, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KONOS PATROL NO. 4-69/70.

Your reference KON.4/69-70 of 1st July, 1970.

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

Your comments on the training of staff have been noted and will be given due consideration.

Mr. Robson has submitted a valuable report documenting on local problems and constructive action for the future. It is pleasing to note that marketing facilities will be assisted by improvements to the West Coast road.

An informative and well presented report. The census figures will be further commented on under separate memorandum.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary,

Department of the Administrator.

c.c.
Mr. N.T. Robson,
Patrol Post,
KONOS.
New Ireland District.

67-7-35
26

matter, thinking District wide.



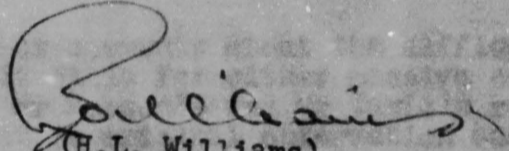
(H.L. Williams)
District Commissioner.

Minute to:

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

The two above reports are now forwarded with comments by Assistant District Commissioner, Kavieng. Only one copy of Mr. TAWIA's report is forwarded as only two copies have been received.

The training burden in this District is reaching impossible proportions. Officers who should be available to train incoming officers are either in charge of Councils or specialising. Konos has an Officer in Charge who is commencing his ~~second~~ ^{third} year of service and the Officer in Charge of Palakau has not completed his first term. Both officers themselves are in need of training but are the most suitable for the positions under the present staff situation.


(H.L. Williams)
District Commissioner.

KON4/69-70

MWB/mc

District Headquarters,
KAY IENG.

1st July, 1970.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAY IENG.

REPORT OF KONOS PATROL NO 4 of 1969/70
MR PATROL OFFICER M. TAWIA
MR ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER N. ROBSON
GENERAL CENSUS AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
KULOT CENSUS DIVISION

Receipt is acknowledged of the two Reports of the above patrol completed by the officers named along with your comments on each.

MR ROBSON'S REPORT:

This is an improvement on Mr Robson's last report but reading it give the impression that it has been wr itten as a duty rather than because he has something he is interested in reporting. Despite this Mr Robson's brief comments in the Situation Report are of value. The Area Study contains quite a lot of useful information.

MR. M. TAWIA'S REPORT:

I fully agree with your comments about the difficulty in commenting on this report. It calls for either massive comment or none. After reading both Mr Robson's and Mr Tawia's reports I am in great doubt as to what is original observation and comment by Mr Taw ia.

It also strikes me as strange that the patrol was led by the junior officer.

The question of selecting recruits and their training by our Department is immediately raised. So is the question of what are we going to do about it in the District.

The only comment I have on this report is that the standard must be raised and it is obvious that burden falls on the officers in this District particularly on yourself as A.D.C. MR TAWIA is to proceed on leave in August and consideration must be given to his present and future posting with the main purpose of training in view.

With future reports it is essential that he drafts them in longhand and then discusses them sentence by sentence with another officer to ensure he is putting on paper what he means. The process can also be used to cull out unnecessary verbiage and repetition. This period should also be used to discuss the correct meaning and the use of appropriate words. He should also be encouraged to read good books.

It is realised that amongst the officers on your staff at the present time you have none with sufficient experience to train others and that they are in need of training themselves. I can only suggest that the burden be shared as much as possible and would appreciate any ideas you may have on the

MJC:KP

24

67-1-2

Division of the Administration,
Sub-District Office,
P.O. Box 104,
KAYLING.
1st June, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAYLING.

KONOS - Patrol Report No. 4 of 1969 / 70

KULOT -- Census Division

Forwarded herewith the abovementioned patrol report written by Mr. H. T. Robson A.P.O. As well as the situation report Mr. Robson has included an Area Study of the KULOT Census Division.

This is another report in which only the heading as given in the circular of June, 1968, are used.

The report is well presented and informative, although there are some improvements in presentation which could be made, and these shall be brought to Mr. Robson's attention.

In the census Mr. Robson has more people than the balance on the reverse of the census sheets. However, his explanation is as reasonable as can be expected with the consideration that new census sheets were compiled without the use of old sheets as a guide and control. The changing of the system of census records each decade has resulted in a confusion of records at this office and I suspect at other offices in the Territory. None of the recent forms have come even remotely near equaling in either quality, size and layout the excellence of the pre-war Papuan form of recording village populations.

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

(M.J. COCKBURN)

Assistant District Commissioner

MJC:KP

23

6701-2

Sub-District Office,
P.O. Box 104,
KAVIENG.

10th June, 1970.

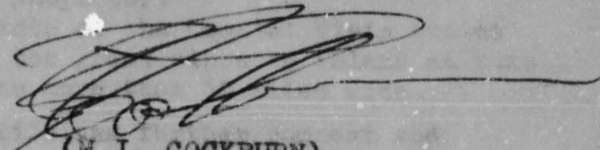
The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KONOS - Patrol Report No. 4 1969/70

Forwarded herewith together with comments by Mr. P. Edwards, the Officer-in-Charge KONOS Patrol Post, the above-mentioned Patrol Report submitted by Mr. M. Tawia Patrol Officer.

To comment on this report it is difficult to know where to begin. The layout is bad, it is full of typing and spelling errors and worst of all it contains inconsistencies in reporting, eg., Page (4) says under section (1) and I quote, "There is not any plantations, factories, and commercial establishments that are owned and operated by non-indigenous persons in the area being surveyed". Then one page (3) of the Situation Report under the heading "New Indigenous Development". Mr. Tawia writes, "There are approximately three expatriate owned coconut plantation in the division which are in full production". An accurate count of the establishments is surely the least that can be expected. There should be no need for approximations in such a clearly factual matter.

I feel it is against the interests of the Administration that reports of this standard should be accepted and I pass this report on to you with all its faults. There are too many of them to enumerate them. It is realized that this is Mr. Tawia's first Patrol Report however I do not consider that, that fact is sufficient excuse to accept this standard of reporting.



(M.J. COCKBURN)
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-2-1



22

Division of District Administration,
Patrol Post,
KONOS.

22nd May, 1970

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

KONOS PATROL REPORT NO. 1969/70

Enclosed herewith please find three copies of the above Patrol Report compiled by Mr M.Tawia (Trainee Patrol Officer).

The delay in the forwarding of this Patrol Report is regretted. The rough draft of the Report, I am told was completed in March the subsequent delay in typing was caused by other pressing duties.

This is Mr Tawia's first Patrol Report since concluding studies at Vunadadir last year. And I have taken the trouble to go over this Report with Mr Tawia point by point.

The standard of typing coupled with some degree of bad spelling makes the Report somewhat difficult to read. I have suggested to Mr Tawia that in future he should type a rough draft of his report before typing out the final copy, in this way he should be able to iron out many of his errors and omissions.

As mentioned Mr Tawia has attended the 2 year Patrol Officer's Course at Admin' College and Vunadadir during this time he received no tuition in the fundamentals of typewriting. I realise that this is the case with most officers in the Dep't but I feel that the 2 year P.O.'s course would be a good opportunity to ^{conduct} "Crash Typing Courses" similar to the very successful 3 week courses conducted ~~by~~ for the Teacher Trainees in Victoria. Often the delays in getting a Patrol Report completed on time are caused through delays in typing.

Some errors I noted upon reading this report were:-

1. The Current Patrol year is 1969/70.
2. The Rural Inspector referred to is in fact the Council Rules Inspector.
3. The maximum width of the Coastal Plain quoted I feel is far too great since the island at this point can be no more than 10 miles wide.

For your information, ~~and~~ further comment and onforwarding please.

P.S. Edwards
(Officer In Charge)

67-2-1



Patrol Post,
KONGS.
6th May, 1970.

The Officer-In-Charge,
Patrol Post,
KONGS.

Subject: ANNUAL CENSUS PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1969/71.


KULOT CENSUS DIVISION..

I submit my above mention patrol report which I assist the Officer conducting the census, Mr Nick Robson, between 19th of February and 24th of February, 1970.

As you can see in view of the limited time available in one village and also the rush of the patrol, I didnt undertake much data or informations on various sub-headings of the Area Study and Situation Study Report. Therefore as it stands I am only submitting a report on what I collected during the course of the patrol. However I have read the report on the previous patrol of the area that was conducted by Mr N. Hockett and from my personal observation, I think that his report is still a good one.

Submitting of this Annual Census Report is really not late. However I regret the late submitting of this report because of lack of time available for me to settle down and write out the report and also because of other duties around the Station and finally because of couple of patrols which I have to carried out before the writing of this report itself.

I enclosed both the Situation Report and the Area Study Report. Apart from the report itself I also enclosed my General Expense Form for my camping allowance. Beside all these, I also enclosed a map to accompany the patrol report.


(Matthew M. Tawia.)

PATROL DIARY

20

Thursday 19/2/1970

Left Konos by vehicle in early afternoon, accompanied by T.P.O. Tawia and Const. 1/c Willem. Arrived Naiama about 1600, inspected C.M. school and housing, and overnight.

Friday 20/2/1970

Census and general administration at Naiama, inspected economic crops. In early afternoon moved to Panaras, inspected Aid Post, which was in good condition and the grounds tidy, inspected housing and crops and overnight.

Saturday 21/2/1970

Census and general administration at Panaras. Interviewed woman Kagali re dispute over portion of Panaras Plantation. Later moved to Neiruaran, inspecting housing and gardens in two small hamlets on the way ~~sk~~ and at Neiruaran itself, and there overnight.

Sunday 22/2/1970

Observed at Neiruaran.

Monday 23/2/1970

Census and general administration at Neiruaran. Later moved to Bimun, inspecting housing at Patlangat on the way, but unable to spend the night there in the absence of accomodation. Overnight Bimun.

Tuesday 24/2/1970

Census and general of Bimun and Patlangat, which are close together and accustomed jointly to attend for census. Inspected plantings in the area. In the afternoon went to Lemau to read provisional order for Lumambom C.M. property in the presence of interested parties including Father A. Ripp, who happened to be in the area. No objections. Returning, visited N Kulot Primary T School. Overnight Bimun.

Wednesday 25/2/1970

In view of the condition of the road and heavy rain moved on foot to Panaras to meet vehicle. This did not arrive due to ~~the~~ breakdown, and overnight at Panaras.

Thursday 25/2/1970

Collected mid-morning and returned to Konos. End of patrol/

1.

SITUATION REPORT

19

A. POLITICAL

(a) Local Government. Kulot is part of the Central New Ireland Local Government Council, which was formed in 1962 and was extended to cover all persons resident within its boundaries in 1963. The Council has built an Aid-Post at Panaras, and the people of Patlangat and Bimun have easy access to the Aid Post at Lemau, the first village in the adjoining Mandak division. During this year the Council contributed to the work on the improvements to the west coast road by paying for the hire of labour, though the project has now been completely taken over by Public Works Dept. For the coming financial year the Draft Estimates provide for a water tank at Naiama and extensions to Lemau Aid Post. For an area of its size Kulot has thus received considerable benefit from the Council and it therefore has the people's support, though they were all opposed to an increase in the head tax.

(b) Councillor. Kulot is represented by Subeo of patlangat, one of the best Councillor's in Central New Ireland. He is one of the few to have conducted tax-payers meetings in every village in his electorate to obtain views as to the tax rate to be imposed in the coming year. He keeps his constituents well informed of Council decisions. I was grateful for his assistance to the patrol, since he met us at the beginning and accompanied us throughout, and was most helpful at all times.

(c) House of Assembly. As instructed, the political education survey was discussed in all villages and my impressions from these conversations were that the people had only a vague understanding of the House of Assembly's role. The member for New Ireland-Manus Regional, Mr W. Lussick, attended a meeting of the Council held at Bimun last year, and is consequently better-known than the area's other sitting member, Mr J. Chan, (Namatanai Open).

B. ECONOMIC

(a) General Rural Development. Rural Development in Kulot has been stimulated already by the improvements to the west coast road, which at present reaches a point beyond Namaraton, a hamlet of Neiruaran. New plantings of cocoa at Naiama, Panaras and Nagalagalap (also part of Neiruaran) can be attributed to these improvements. A fairly immediate problem is the growing shortage of undeveloped land on the coastal plain, which in Kulot averages about ¼ mile wide only. There is an abundance of quite level land in the hills, but the hillsides are so steep that the construction of access roads would extremely expensive and out of proportion to the economic benefits that would result. I estimate that the coastal plain will have reached saturation point within five years. On the other hand, there is a limit to what acreage the present small population can properly harvest and process. In the opinion of the Rural Development Officer Konos, many farmers in Central New Ireland have overreached themselves by planting far more coconuts and cocoa than they can maintain and harvest.

(b) Activities of development Departments.

A full patrol of Kulot was carried out by DASF Konos last November, plus several short visits, mainly about loan applications.

The people of Kulot have now been made fully aware of the assistance which may be obtained from the Development Bank. I discussed it in all villages, and the Councillor Subeo has also passed on what was said to the Council by two of the Bank's Rabaul representatives. Five applications for finance are currently pending from Kulot.

(c) Processing and Marketing. Cocoa is relatively new to the area and is mostly immature. All the production is sold as wet beans to a society in the adjoining Kara division. There was a primitive fermentary at Bomabari, a hamlet of Panaras, but it has been inoperative for some time. Most of the villagers produce their own copra, mainly of the smoked type, and only a small proportion of dry nuts are sold to trade cars and the manager of Panaras Plantation.

(d) The only non-indigenous development in the area is two long-established plantations at Panaras and Patlangat.

(A)

C. SOCIAL

(a) Education The Kulot Primary T School, run by the Administration, is situated between Bimun and Lemau, and teaches grades to Standard 6. There is also a small school at Naiama run by the Catholic mission which teaches to Standard 3. ~~From~~ Students can go on to high school on the east coast. There is no shortage of places in the district's four high schools, indeed the district Education Inspector recently stated that if the present high failure rate at Standard 6 continues throughout the District one of the high schools may have to be closed for lack of students.

(b) Health Kulot enjoys very good health services with Council Aid Posts at Panaras and Lemau, patrols by infant welfare nurses and quick access to Lemakot Hospital, which is on the east coast close to the Fangalawa crossing. The health of the people seen on the patrol appeared generally to be very good.

(c) Missions The only missions represented in the area are the United and the Catholic Churches. They appear to co-exist very harmoniously and to have equal influence. Apart from ~~catechists~~ catechists in the villages, the only service provided by missions is the school at Naiama mentioned earlier.

(d) Community Education There are three women's clubs in the area at Naiama, Neiruaran and Lemau, the latter having members from the Kulot from Bimun and Patlangat. All are quite active and were patrolled recently by welfare staff from Konos, one of whom is employed by the Administration and two by the Central New Ireland Council.

KULOT CENSUS DIVISION.

12

PATROL DIARY.- 19-2-1970-26-2-1970.

Thursday- 19-2-70. Departed Konos on our Toyota at 9.40 for the commencement of our Kulot Census Division Patrol. The first village which we commenced our patrol at Naiama village. Anyway we arrived Naiama at 11.55 a.m. It was raining heavily during the day nothing very much was done.

Friday- 20-2-70. Commence our Census Compilation and village inspection at 8.00 a.m. Nick was conducting the Census while I was carrying out the village inspection. Departed Naiama at about 12.00 p.m. for Panaras on a P.W.D and arrived Panaras at 12.30. From 1.00 to 4.00 p.m. nothing very much was done because nearly every was away in the bush or gardens. Hear several complaints and worries. Spend a night at Panaras.

Saturday- 21-2-70. Commence census and village inspection at 7.50 a.m. After we gave a talk on general Administration routine, Land Demarcation, Development Bank, Tax Rules and the new Rural Health Inspector. Departed Panaras at 12.30 p.m. for Neiruaran village. We arrived at Neiruaran at 1.45 p.m. and pay the carriers of 13 at the rate of 20¢ an hour. Spend a night at Neiruaran.

Sunday- 22-2-70. Sunday a day of Sabbath.

Monday- 23-2-70. Back to work. Commenced our census and village inspection at 8.00 a.m. After the compilation, we gave a talk on the general Administration routine, Land Demarcation, Development Bank, New Tax Rule and the new Rural Health Inspector for the Central Council. Departed Neiruaran at 1.00 p.m. and arrived Bimun at 2.30 p.m. Pay the carriers at 20¢ each. Spent a night at Bimun.

Tuesday- 24-2-70. At 8.00 a.m. we start our census compilation and village inspection. We completed the census work at 1.30 because we dealing with Patlangat village also. And straight after the completion of census, we gave a talk on general Administration routine, Development Bank, Land Demarcation, New Tax Rule, the new Rural Inspector for Central Council, and the village hygiene. At 3.00 p.m. we walk down to Lamau village to see the land owners that the Catholic Mission settles on it and the disputes arise from this land.

Wednesday- 25-2-70. Departed Bimun at 9.00 a.m. for Panaras village. Arrived Panaras at 12.30 p.m. and wait for the car to pick us back to Konos. Unfortunately the car dint turn up, so we had to spend a night at Panaras.

Thursday- 26-2-70. At about 8.30 a.m. Mr Robson went up to Panaras Plantation to sent a radio gram to O.I.C. at Konos. Unfortunately he couldnt get through, so we have to wait and see whether we will have a transport or not. Anyway at 11.00 a.m. we saw the car so we packed all our belongings and departed Panaras at 11.30 and arrived Konos at 3.30 p.m.

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KULOT CENSUS DIVISION.

12

PATROL DIARY.- 19-2-1970-- 26-2-1970.

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- Saturday- 21-2-70. Commence census and village inspection at 7.50 a.m. After ~~thx~~ we gave a talk on general Administration routine, Land Demarcation, Development Bank, Tax Rules and the new Rural Health Inspector. Departed Panaras ~~at~~ with carriers at 12.30 p.m. for Neiruaran village. We arrived at Neiruaran at 1.45 p.m. and pay the carriers of 13 at the rate of 20¢ an hour. Spend a night at Neiruaran.
- Sunday- 22-2-70. Sunday a day of Sabboath.
- Monday- 23-2-70. Back to work. Commenced our census and village inspection at 8.00 a.m. After the compilation, we gave a talk on the general Administration routine, Land Demarcation, Development Bank, New Tax Rule and the new Rural Health Inspector for the Central Council. Departed Neiruaran at 1.00 p.m. and arrived Bimun at 2.30 p.m. Pay the carriers at 20¢ each. Spent a night at Bimun.
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11

AREA STUDY REPORT.
KULOT CENSUS DIVISION.

AREA STUDY No. 1.

(a) Introduction.

(A). The KULOT Census Division is rather small and consist of five small villages, all situated along the coast. All these villages are situated near the sea shore and fast running water, with exception of Naiama and Panaras villages. They also situated on the edge of a coastal plain which ranges from about three to eight miles in width and some hundred feet high. These are continuous coastal plain and is non-existent where there is some resemblance to a coastal plain the flat ground may only extend inland for some miles or so than rises into small mountain ranges which runs parallel to the coast to other Census Division of the West Coast.

Vegetation throughout the Census Division is mainly a tropical ~~rain~~ rain forest type. The villages received a very high rainfall of about ~~140~~ 140 inches per annum. Typical of New Guinea hard wood is growing near the coastal ranges and further inland.

(b). The road is inaccessible in the area with exception of Naiama and Panaras where there are situated right on the road which is easily accessible by any vehicles. The road starting from Panaras to Bimun is a four wheel drive vehicle track and it continuous throughout other Census Division of the West coast. So it could be said that the villages in the Kulot and the other Census Division are either accessible by four wheel drive or by sea. At the present time the Public Work is try to extend the road as far as Kontu. When this project has been finally completed all the villages in the Kulot Census Division and the ~~with~~ other Census Division will be as easily accessible as the other villages along the East Coast. Regarding to good road from Administrative Centres it would be safe to say that villages of the Kulot Division and the other divisions would be no ~~longer~~ more than 6 to 7 hours of travelling by four drive from Sub-District, District Head quarters and Konos Patrol post. Beside the road there is no aerodromes in the area. However there are some good sight for the establishment of Wharves. The wharves can be easily be built on the present shipping points, at Bimun and Patlangat.

(c). From my own personal contact with the villagers I can assure you that people are friendly and have harmonious relationship with the Administration patrols for years and I feel certain that they will still maintain this harmonious relationship for the rest of their lives. I also feels that the people respect the authority of the Administration, with the exception of the people Patlangat village, where they were very reluctant to appear for the Census compilation during the recent census patrol of the area. It doesn't seem to me that, they is a Anti-Administration feelings amongst these people, but because of their laziness. As I have stated in the situation report there is no cargo cults, or even ~~many~~ many cult movements in the area, beside ~~ancestors~~ ancestors believes.

(B) Population-Distribution and Trends.

(a) Attached to the patrol report is the completed Population Register for the Kulot Census Division. By looking at the ~~the~~ population register you could see the register form showing the natural increase and decrease rate. The increase of natural rate is pretty high, but when dealing with the Census Statistics it is not of much value. By looking at the register form I think there wasn't any neo-natal mortality dead in the area.

(b) I attached a map as reference to indicate which villages are linked by the accessible road and which villages aren't linked by accessible road. Only two villages Naiama and Panarras are linked by two wheel drive vehicle where as the other ~~in~~ three villages, Neiruaran, Patlangat, and Bimun are accessible four wheel drive only or in other words they are linked by track. Naiama to Panarras is approximately 2 1/2 miles, Panarras to Neiruaran is approximately 4-5 miles, Neiruaran to Patlangat is approximately 2 miles and Patlangat is approximately 1 1/2 miles. It only takes two to three hours walk from one village to another.

(c) Not a high percentage of absentee workers are away from the villages. Few of them are stopping with relation or friends in other villages and not many of them were migrated out to other villages. Although this small percentage of absentees represent a relatively small percentage of population and people who remain in the village still hamper the economic development in their area. If these people were encouraged to develop their land, I feel certain that economic development on a village level would progress slightly faster. Most of the people in the area didn't border to apply for a loan to develop their land to increase their cash crops.

(C) Social Groupings.

(a) There are two main Social Grouping in the area patrolled. As I was talking to the people, they told me one of Social Grouping would be classified as a CLAN while the other grouping would be classified as SUBSIDIARY CLAN. It was told that there isn't any differences between these two clan because they regard them as equally. These two clan are called the LARAGAN CLAN and the LAMALAM CLAN. These two clan has a meaning behind them, and the meaning for LARAGAN means "Gannet" and for LAMALAM means "Grey Eagle."

(b) The Kulot Census Division has operational social unit and this operational social unit is the Matrilineal extended family.

(c) The language pattern is called "KULOT". Although the people can hear Mandak language and could reply it. In fact some of the words are pronounced ~~in~~ differently or perhaps I would say it twist slightly in different tones or pronunciation.

(d) The relationship between other social groups seems quiet relax. Because of this inter-clan mixing freely around, marriages occurs frequently between these ~~clan~~ clans. People get married outside their clan and also business ventures are carried out on a clan basis, both inside and outside their area. As a result of this contact as well as inter clan and inter-villages marriage, companion social group get on ~~quite~~ quite well with their major neighbouring groups. In fact, because of inter-villages marriages taking places, social groups are extending into other Census Divisions.

(D) Leadership.

(a) Going through the villages I found out that no one ~~is~~ who was influential enough to be regarded as a leader or potential leader of any consequence. To my personal opinion the only influential man was the Councillor Subeo himself. He fulfilled the jobs of a Councillor fairly well.

(b) Councillor Subeo is one of best Councillor whom I ever came across before. He is about 40 years of age and has no previous ~~substant~~ educational qualification in English writing, however he can speak and write in pidgin. He also has no previous occupation, but a subsistence farmer and owns quite a number of coconut plantation in the area and inter planted them with young Cocoa seedlings. Councillor has no convictions of any type during his staying in the village. His general attitude towards progress and development is his main aim. And finally his general attitudes towards the Administration is always respectful and friendly. I said this because during the patrol he did accompany us ~~until~~ until the end of the patrol.

21

Leadership cont.

(c) On the surface the traditional pattern of leadership is consequently dying out because of young generations who gain little bit of education and always appears as spokesman for the people during the course of the patrol. Infact there is ~~no~~ a traditional leader who usually keep himself in the background and let the young ones to act in his place. And this spokesman could be a councillor or the committee man or any one else to act as a traditional leader for decission making for village elders. And I think the traditional pattern of leadership is still present in the villages and administer the villagers to great extend. This is only for traditional matters and for todays matters they are left in the hands of the younger generation who have better education and morden knowledge of Administration.

(E) Land Tenure and Use.

(a) From what I observed was that all the members of the one clan have some ~~right~~ rights to use the land for cash croppings. What the family earns from the cash crop are shared among themselves. They have the full ~~right~~ right to gather and collected dry nuts and cocoa beans from their plantations. The disposal of clan land is left to the clan leaders.

(b) During the patrol I didnt came across any person who was leasing land from the Administartion or the crown. If they have the leasing land from the Administration and from the Crown, I think they want feel that was an improvement on customary tenure. By talking to the people in general I think the people dont know about the land tenure conversion.

(c) Coconuts and cocoa is quiet wide spread in the ~~xxxxx~~ area patrolled with minor crops for family needs. Cash cr opping has already commenced and are carried ~~n~~ out on a family basis and individual basis also. It seems to me that they arent any instances of group or communal effort being applied to individually owned land..

(D) Literacy.

(a) As I have said in the Situation report, the Kulot Census Division isnt well of with the Primary Schools like other Census Divisions of New Ireland. It has only two Primary Schools. The Kulot Primary T School is some miles away from Bimun village and childrens from the five villages attend the school. This school is entirely run by the Administration where as the other primary school is at Naiama village and is control by the Catholic Mission. The Kulot Primary School teaches students ~~up~~ from Std. 2, 4, 5, and 6, and it enrolled the total number of students is about 78 both boys and girls. The other small school at Naiama teaches students from prep-oritary class to Std 2, and than the students are sent to Kulot Primary T School. English is only taught at Kulot Primary T Schbol where as the Naiama teaches only bit of English plus Cathicism.

(b) Roughly speaking, about 30-40 percent of the adult population are literate or semi-~~is~~ literate in the lingua frnca which is the pidgin. Most of the people knew little bit of English, but write them. This concerns the adults who has been to school before and not the older generations. I said this because most of their letters of complaints are quiet easily understood and the spelling ~~xxxxx~~ of words arent too poor.

(c) Among these people, there wasnt any one who appeared to us who has done higher education and who were living in the area. There was only one student whom I was talking with who have recieved, what might be termed higher education. In other words he has gain his intermediate Certificate and didnt like to continue on with his schooling and now he is doing nothing at his home village at Naiama.

(d) It seems to me that there arent any students who are away from their home area, either in the Territory or even in Australia, trying to gain higher ~~xxxxx~~ education. However there are few students who are now attending Utu High School and Madina High School, and I prsumbly think that there arent any student attending the University of Papua and New Guinea or even the Institute of Higher Education at Lae.

(e) The number of radios own in ~~the~~ ^{each} villages is not more than ~~is~~ four. People are enjoying listening to the radios and understand the Local and World events in ~~is~~ either Radio Rabaul or Australian Broadcasting Commission in Port Moresby. They learn a lot by radio rather than a News Bulletin, News Paper or New Guinea TokTok or even periodicals. However as far as I can see, the only newspapers that is of great value to them are the "New Guinea TokTok," and the "Our News." in Pidgin.

(G) Standard of Living.

(a) housing conditions in the area are of poor stage. This is because the people finds it difficult to find sago leaves or kunai grass to replace their rotten roofs. Most of the houses which we came across in each villages need to be rebuilt. Not many of them are using galvanized iron for the roofing and a weaved bamboo for the side of the wall. Infact it look good. Most of the people complaints that the spray used by Malaria Irrigation Team is ~~xxxx~~ the cause for making the roof of the house deteriorate quickly. In regard to the sanitation of the area an attempt has been made by Central New Ireland Council and the Administration patrol to encourage the people to built toilets and rubbish pits and also fence their pigs but this infact wasnt been carried. Pigs were running all over the ~~xxxx~~ villages making mass of the land, dried leaves, ~~xxxx~~ and branches, and coconut husks were lying all over places. Because of no toilets and rubbish pit, the people seems to use the beach to throw their rubbish and ~~xxxx~~ disposal of human waste. In each of the villages there are quiet a number of European artifacts. For instance the most commonly used artifacts are metal cooking pots, cups and sauce, plates, forks, spoons and glasses. These are the main cooking utensiles and ~~xxxx~~ cuttery in the villages, although the native boulds are stored away for some purposes. We also came across lightings such as single burner primus and presure lamps and huricane lamps. ~~xxxxxxxstapixdix~~

(b) Their main staple diet is the sweet potatoes, yams and taro. However rice is used for the average family as their main diet. The green vegetables such as beans, ibeca, kumu, bananas and etc are grown as well. Fresh fish and canned meat and canned fish are used very often. The introduced food crops such as pumpkin, cocumba, onions and cabbages are grown in at big extend for family use only.

(c) Movements such as Red Cross, Scouts and Guides are non-existence in the area. Women clubs was established by the Welfare Departments in the area, but these clubs are no longer existing in a way they should be operating like the Women clubs at the East Coast. There is no community centre in the area. It seems to me that people arent interested in any sports.

(H) Missions.

(a) The only two missions who dominates the area are the Roman Catholic Mission and the Methodist Mission. Nearly half or three quarter of the people of each village profess to indentify themselves as either Catholic or Methodist. Members of both missions follow their respective churches faithfully and respect each others religion.

(b) There is only on e mission school in the area and this at Naiama village. There is no mission stations or Aid-Posts or Infant Welfare Clinic in the area. Beacuse of such no service provided by the two Missions you cant find indigenious and non-indigenious personal employed by the two missions.

(c) Generally speaking their general attitudes towards the Christain Missions is fairly friendly and respectfull to the missionaries who visits their area. I would say that both missions are influential in the area.

(I) Non-Indigenious.

(a) There isnt any plantations, factories, and commercial establishments that are owned and operated by non-indigenious persons in the area being surveyed.

(b) It seems to me that, not many of the local people of the area working on the nearby plantations. Nearly all of them are working on their own blocks of land or family land. Perhaps it would be said that not more than four from each village are employed as casual workers by these plantations.

(c) It is quite likely to say that Naiama and Panaras are the only two villages in the Kulot Census Division which has a accessable road and can always be possible to outlets their primary produce to Kavieng market or some times to Utu High School. Their main primary produce to the market or to Utu High School are sweet potatoes, taro, green vegetables, ibeca and kumu. It would be said that in almost every villages of the Kulot area and the other Census Division of New Ireland you would found traders and planters or even purchasers who have copra liecence who usually buy dry nuts from those who havent got bigger station to produce their own copra. In most cases there ~~xxxx~~ are people who goes around and buy dry nuts from others because hre hasnt got enough to produce copra, untill such time as the volume of their produce is sufficient to warrent independent marketing and processing machinery.

7

(J) Communication.

(a) As I have stated in the headings (B) and (I) the only two villages that are accessible by secondary road are Panaras and Naiama where as the three villages are linked by primary road. The road is of very good standard as far as Panaras village and from there onwards to Bimun is bumpy, ~~however~~ and cannot be used during rainy season. Most of the shipping points are linked by tween Patlangat and Bimun. This road can only be used by tractors and four wheel drive vehicles.

(b) The Kulot area has only two anchorages. One is at Bimun and the other one is at Patlangat village. Beside these anchorages there arent any wharves and it could be possible to developed these two anchorages into two wharves. The ships usally call in every end of month or before the end of month.

(c) There isnt any aerodromes site in the area, and there can never be one because there isnt any suitable site for building aerodromes.

(K) Technical and Clerical Skills.

(a) ~~Presumably~~ Presumably only one or two person in every fifteen or twenty are skilled or semi-skilled enough to obtain position as plumbers, storeman, drivers, sailors, clerks, carpenters, painters, mechanics and other categories of tradesmen.

(L) THE Stage of Political Development..

~~I think~~ By talking to the people about Local Government I most certainly feels that the stage of political development is improving rapidly. The people seems to have fairly good background of how their Council operates and what the Council is doing for them. However in the case of their know ledge about Political Education is very limited. If the political education is conducted to them, I think they will underat stand how the Central Government and the House of Assembly functions. At present most of them seems be ignorant about how the two Government bodies operates.

(M) Economy of The Area.

(a) Unfortunately I didnt got the number of economic trees in the area village by village and also ~~the~~ classifying them according to type. However I did got the total number of economic trees both coconut and cocoa and this as; coconut; 60,766 and cocoa; 5790 trees ~~exists~~. They could be grouped into immat ure and mature ~~exists~~ trees. ~~The total copra production~~

(b) The total production of copra is some where around 150 to 152 ~~ton~~, unfortunately I didnt got the total production of cocoa. I also didnt got the volume and the value of the above trees because I didnt consult the planters, traders, Co-operatives Society and etc for the above information.

(c) Market gardening is made in a small scale according to family size. Not very much of the produce is taken to the market. This is because of transportation. The total amount would be not more than a dollar is earn from their primary produce.

(d) The Kulot Census Division has only one Co-operative Society Store which is located at Bimun village. This store is ~~was~~ functioning well in the area during our patrol. Peoples attitudes towards the store is of great help to them and they always keep it running.

(e) It seems to me that there arent any outstanding entrepreneurs in the area patrolled. However there are several people who owns small trade stores, but not all of them operating in a they should be operating, and the profit is of very low percentage.

(N) Possibilities of Expanding The Economy.

(a) It is sure to say that there are sufficient arable land for these people to increased their coconuts and cocoa plantings. They've got about 4 to 5 acres extending inland and following the foot of the mountain ranges commencing from Naiama to Bimun.

marketing (b) Because of such sufficient arable land, why not increased the ~~marketing and~~ products and coconut and cocoa plantings.

(N) Possibilities of Expanding The Economy.(cont.)

(c) With my personal observation of the area I would say that, "Yes" the wage earnings within the Census Division or Sub-District or the District can be increased, if the people are employed ~~as~~ by various plantations as casual workers and not as contract workers. It always seems to me that employers are not giving all their labour requirements from local sources because the only answer I found out from the people is that, "pay is of very ~~rather than~~ low rate to them." The other reason would be that, if the villages provided additional labour to these plantations, they ~~manpower~~ would be any more manpower available in the village for primary productions.

(d) ~~There~~ There are possibilities of introducing new cash crops like peanuts, pineapples and Kumurere trees. Their soil is not too bad for these cash crops planting. Timber is most likely to be their next economic development because during the patrol I saw quite a number of large trees just standing near the coast line and stretching further inland and right up to the top of the mountain ranges. Beside timber, fishing, poultry and piggery is most likely to be their next economic step.

(5)

SITUATION REPORT. I

KULOT CENSUS DIVISION.

POLITICAL.

People from Kulot Census Division is not very much different from the people from other Census Division of New Ireland and the people from the other parts of the Territory. Political awareness is not longer a difficult task to them. This is because of Local Government Council and the Councillors. Usually the old retired Luluwais who are still alive are noted very much respected as village leaders while the Councillors or the Committees as their spokesman to any Administration patrols in their area. They become both influential as well as possessing authority in the community. The combination of these three men, the ex-Luluwai, the Committee and the Councillor are the necessary elements of the successful and respectful qualities of the true Leadership.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

This Census Division is under the control of the Central New Ireland Local Government Council which is station adjacent to Konos Patrol. This Division has only one Councillor, Subeo. He represent them in the Meeting of the Council and put forward to the meeting what the people want to be developed in their area. Beside him, he selected his Associated ward committee, in each village. There are five associated ward Committee in the Division.

People look to Council as the final body which can assist them in Social Development as well as in Area Development. As part of its ward development programme, the Council has built one Aid-Post at Panaras and also allocated some money to the road project commencing from Panaras to Kontu. At present she didn't installed any water tanks in the area because nearly all the villages are situated near the fast flowing streams. However the Council might put aside some money for this year's water projects for Naiama and Panaras where these two villages haven't got any flowing streams near the village.

Because of such big help from the Council, people are appreciated of the work of the Council is doing in their area and there is no Anti-Council attitudes. People are quiet happy to pay their Council Tax of \$8.50 for male and \$2.50 for female and as a whole there weren't many Tax Defaulters in the area.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The House of Assembly member for this Division is Mr Julius Chan of Namatanai. Racially he is a Chinese mixed race and he is a planter also. People are quiet happy about his duty towards them and people from other wards. As I have stated in my introduction, people are really indubt and knew very little of how the job of the Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members do and what is the Select Committee on Constitutional Development. These are the really factors that the people want to know.

4

EDUCATION.

Compared with other Census Division of Central New Ireland, this area is not well off with Primary Schools. It has only two Primary schools. One is at Kulot, which is a bigger one and teaches up standard 6. However, this year it teaches students who will be doing Std, 2, Std 3, Std 5, and Std 6. This is because of students failure at the end of the years. The total number of students attending the school is roughly 78 students, both boys and girls. This school is control by Administration. The other school is at Naiama and its entirely run by Catholic Mission. It enrolled kids between the age of 5-9 years old. It teaches up to prep class to Std 2 and than send the kids to Kulot. Not more than 26 kids attend the school.

Almost all the children between the age of 6 and 15 are attending schools, but only very small percentage do not go to school in the area. So after completion of primary grades they are send to one of the following High School in Nalik and Tikana Census Divisions. At present there are about 6 or 7 attending Madina or Utu High School. It seems to me that there arent any students who are attending either University of Papua and New Guinea or The Institute of High Tech or even some other High Schools in the Territory.

HEALTH.

Again as part of the ward development the council has built two aid-post form all of Kulot area, at Panaras and at Lamau. Even though the Lamau is in the West Mandak it does also serverd the people of the Kulot Census Division.

Byenlarge the people of this division, both adults and children are quiet healthy, however during the course of the patrol we came across a person who has been given exemption ticket because of tuberculosis. The other minor disease is the malaria and cold.

Sanitation and Hygiene:

In regard to general domestic and personal cleanliness, people look after themselves well and are quiet healthy and hygienic. However the village was full fallen dry leaves and branches and cocnut husks. The disposal of humaneaste is not well controlled in the area. Most residents of the do not have proper toilets for disposal of human waste and instead of using toilets they use sea. Few toilets were seeing in the area, but infact they dont use them. Perhaps this because of when digging 4-5 ins, they found watermark or because of blockage of sand after digging several feets down.

LAW AND ORDER.

The Kulot CENSUS Division is under the control of the Konos Patrol Post. People in this division are much more longer distance than the people East Coast Barok and Mandak. Because of such a long distance people finds it harder to bring their complaints and worries to the Patrol Post. For this reason, their complaints and worries always dealt with during the patrols of the area.

People are much more aware of Law and Order today and not much killing or manslaughter has been happened.

MISSIONS.

The people from the Kulot Census Division is dominated by two Christain Missions, namely the Roman Catholic and the United Church. These two missions have very good relationship between them. They is no complaints arising between the two missions. Probably because of the strong tribal and clan ties and this could be reason why the members of the two religions mixed freely in their social life.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION.

Community education is not conducted in the area for male adults, but for female adults and young females are conducted by the Welfare Department. This obviously is the Women's Club. Each village has a Women Club with their office bearers. It seems to me that these Women Club doesn't exist in a way they should be operating like the ones at East Coast Mandak and Barok.

Youth activities course is non-existent in the area, this is because of no young boys and young girls.

Cults and unrest.

During the patrol I didn't come across any sign of T.K.A. standing in the villages. Beside this T.K.A. I didn't hear any stories of cargo cults or any cults movements. Perhaps they might only have the strong beliefs of their ancestors like most of the villages in Territory.

ECONOMIC.

Processing and Marketing.

The main economy of the area is heavily dependent on copra and cocoa. Coconut is far the biggest income earner and most family or clan owns a small coconut plantation. In each village there are quite a number of copra driers. Not many people grow cocoa. It wouldn't be said for sure why not many people growing cocoa. Perhaps the obvious answer would be that the cocoa was introduced in the area much more later than the coconuts which has been in the area for decades. The other source of income would be from small trade stores entirely run by one family group and sold trade goods to the villagers.

Non-Indigenous Development.

There are approximately three expatriate owned coconut plantation in the division which are in the full production. These plantations are interplanted with cocoa trees and there are also in full production. Unfortunately I didn't find out their exact size and what is the total annual production income of these plantations.

All the labourers are agreement workers and it seems to me that there is no casual workers in these plantations. These agreement workers are from the Sepik District and the Highlands District.

Village Cash Crop Extension.

At present the village cash crop production is fairly of fairly small scale. The only way to extend their small coconut holdings is by applying for a loan from the Development Bank. It seems to me that people of the area want to apply for a loan but in fact they are worried about the short period for the loan. The village cash crop can be extended to a large extent if there is a regular D.A.S.F. patrol of the area.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. KONOS NO. 5 of 1969/70

Patrol Conducted by MR. MATTHEW TAWIA (P.O.)

Area Patrolled TABAR ISLAND (PART OF CENTRAL N.I. L.G. COUNCIL)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives..... JONAH POSUA A.F.O.
CONST. EREMAN R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 10/4/1970 to 23/4/1970

Number of Days..... FOURTEEN (14)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol..... To carry out a Chain and Compass survey, check on
progress of the Koko and Sos W harves and General
Administration Routine.

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

.....

.....

.....

Popu

GFB:KV

67-9-40

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. Papua.
19th August, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL NO. KONOS 5/69-70

Your reference KON. 5/69-70 of 12/8/70.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by
Mr. M. Tawia, Patrol Officer, of TABAR Census Division.

I am in general agreement with your covering comments.
Mr. Tawia's reporting technique should improve if he is given
assistance along the lines indicated.

(T. W. ELLIS)
Secretary
Department of the Administrator.

67-9-40

8.

KON 5/69-70

BAM/mc



District Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

12th August, 1970

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

KONOS SPECIAL PATROL NO 5 of 1969/70
TABAR ISLAND

Thank you for the report of this patrol, prepared by Mr Patrol Officer TAWIA, together with your covering comments and those of Officer in Charge, Konos.

No copy of patrol instructions accompanied the report. These must always be prepared for subordinate staff conducting patrols, and copies are required to accompany the patrol report.

Your remarks re presentation, spelling and grammar are pertinent. It is, however, incumbent on superior officers to give every assistance with junior officers in the presentation of such reports. I would expect that a long hand draft of the report would be submitted by the patrolling officer for correction before typing. This should be regarded as an on-the-job training responsibility and I wish you to so advise all your officers.

Regarding land disputes, I assume you have also suitably advised Mr Tawia. If not, please have O.I.C. Konos explain the matter to him.

It appears that the people have little political knowledge, and perhaps not much more interest, judging from the poor attendance at the Constitutional Committee hearing. It is to be hoped that effort now being put into political education will bring about some improvement in the near future.

The Tabar people seem to be affected by a lack of drive in economic pursuits. Part causes of this lethargy are probably a degree of isolation, and the after effects of the severe depopulation which has been but recently arrested. I feel we should be giving more, and more consistent, attention to this group. As far as I can ascertain, the previous routine patrol of the group was July/August 1968.

I think that Mr Tawia endeavours to carry out his tasks and to prepare a report to the best of his ability, but he obviously requires assistance in this early stage of his career. Please instruct O.I.C. Konos accordingly. A patrol map is to be submitted with all reports.

(M.W. Brightwell)
District Commissioner.

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

67-1-2

MJC:sw

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

1st July, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

KONOS SPECIAL PATROL NO. 5 of 1969/70
TABAR ISLANDS.

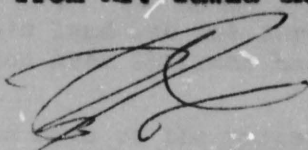
Forwarded herewith the abovementioned Special Patrol report written by Mr. M. TAWIA, Patrol Officer. Also forwarded is a copy of the O.I.C. KONOS' comments on the report and Mr. Tawia's claim for camping allowance.

The following are my comments on the report.

Generally the report is not well presented and contains numerous spelling and grammatical errors. Also it is, for what should be a factual report, vague in areas where it should be completely explicit. These are -

1. In the diary, "Wednesday 15-4-70. Hear and settle several land disputes and few complaints. " This is also repeated on Monday 20-4-70, where the writer states, "I hear several land disputes and settle them. " In the first place, if indeed land disputes were heard and settled, then the exact number should have been quoted and a section devoted to these disputes enumerating them and providing the names of the parties concerned in the body of the report. It would be interesting to know under what authority Mr. Tawia settled the disputes. It is presumed that all the disputing parties agreed to suggested solutions and that Mr. Tawia did not hand down decisions in these disputes.
2. Non-Indigenous Development. Mr. Tawia should have stated the number of plantations and listed them by name, and with the name of each plantation manager.
3. Law and Order. Mr. Tawia's meaning is not clear where he states that "not much killing or manslaughter has taken place. "
4. Missions. Mr. Tawia was recently questioned on whether or not he indeed meant that the three islands were "dominated" by the Christian Mission. He stated that he did not mean this but did not supply an alternative.

During my inspection of Konos patrol post on 25th June, 1970 I interviewed Mr. Tawia and pointed out to him in person the mistakes he was making in his report writing. He was advised to do as much general reading as he could, so as to increase his understanding and improve his expression in the English language. He was warned about vagueness and advised to be honest and factual with his reporting. It is hoped that future reports from Mr. Tawia show an improvement in quality.



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

67-2-1

Division of District Administration,
Patrol Post,
KONOS.

22nd May, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
KAVIENG.

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT No'5 of 69/70

Enclosed herewith please find the above Report compiled by Mr Tawia.

The purpose of the Patrol apparently was to clear up some land matters in the Tabar Group of islands.

Unfortunately there were no typewritten instructions for this Patrol so I am unable to determine whether or not all the aims of the Patrol were fulfilled.

The brevity of the Report by Mr Tawia is I feel justified due to the nature of the patrol.

The survey of the land known as Tuki Tuki was conducted and the plans have been forwarded to you under cover of my 55-3-20 of the 6th May, 1970.

Among the other verbal instructions apparently given to Mr Tawia were the following:-

1. Inspect progress on road and bridge construction in the KOKO area.
2. Survey two areas of land that Councillor PAWUT of RATAU wishes to register with the Land Titles Commission prior to his Application for a Development Bank Loan.
3. Survey one block of ground that Councillor MARIS wishes to Register with the Land Titles Commission prior to his Application to the Development Bank for a Loan.
4. Survey ~~an~~ block of ground adjoining the wharf at SOS, a sketch of which is to be included with the Application form Lease to be submitted by the Council.

Mr Tawia's report on the progress of the road project at KOKO is very brief and rather superficial. I would have liked more technical information together with an assessment of the attitudes of the villagers working on the Project.

I cannot quite see why Mr Tawia was requested to carry out surveys on Councillors PAWUT and MARIS's land preliminary to their Application for Development Bank Loans. This is the first instance I have come across where a survey has been conducted by officers of this Department for this reason. There were no counter claims to the areas claimed by Councillor PAWUT, and plans of his two areas of land will be held in this office.

Councillor MARIS's land was not surveyed because the Land Titles Commission Adjudication Area Chairman had already determined the boundary.

The survey of the site of the proposed Council Store-shed at SOS Wharf will be attached to the Application for Lease and forwarded in due course. The present plan does not actually encompass the wharf area. Therefore the area will have to be extended a little when the investigation is done to encompass the wharf which the Council also envisages spending money on at some future date.

For your perusal, comments and subsequent forwarding please.

[Signature]
O.I.C.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

5

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

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department
~~Department~~ of the Administrator,
Patrol Post,
KONOS.

30th April, 1970.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
KONOS.

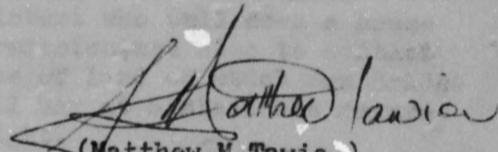
Subject: KONOS LAND INVESTIGATION REPORT
No. 1. OF 1970.

Hereby I forward my recent Land Investigation Report on Tabar three island groups which was conducted for two weeks.

The purpose of the patrol was to carry out a chain and compass survey of the land known as "N.G.L.T.R.O. TUKITUKI" ~~is~~ referring to A.D.C Memorandum of the 13th March, 1970. Beside this purpose, I also carry out a Chain and compass survey of Councillor Pawut's land at Tatau Island, Councillors Marris's land at Wang Village and finally to check on the progress of Sos and Koko Bridges.

In a way these two bridges looked to me, I think Sos bridge ^{wharf} need little bit of work on dumping coronous on the surface has to be done before cementing can be done. The work on Koko bridge ^{wharf} seems to be in good progress.

In view of lack of investigation period and unlimited time of staying in one village, I didnt have chance to collect any information on various sub-headings of Situation Report. For instance, General Rual Development, Activities of Development Departments, Cults and unrest and etc. However from my personal observation I wrote what I see during the course of the patrol.


(Matthew.M.Tawia.)

PATROL DIARY.

- Friday- 10-4-70.. Departed Konos on M.V. Madar at 5.30.p.m. for Wang Village on big Tabar Island. Arrived Wang at 8.30 p.m. Spent a night at Wang Village at Councillor Marris's house.
- Saturday. 11-4-70. Departed Wang on a same trawler to Tatau Island. We call into various anchorages. First anchorage was Dataru Plantation, than Tumudar Village, than to Kavaman and finally to Marakat Village. We arrived Tatau Village at 12.30 p.m. Spent a night at Tatau with Councillor Pawut.
- Sunday. 12-4-70. A day of Sabbath.
- Monday. 13-4-70. Commence work at 7.45.a.m. Firstly I carried out a village investigation and than I followed Jonah and const Ereman to check and also to see the people of Sos working on Sos Bridge. Spend half of the day at Sos Bridge, and the other half at Simberi Island.
- Tuesday. 14-4-70. Commence work at 7.45.a.m. and gave a talk to the people of Sos, Tatau, and Lava on various Administration routines, Purpose of Development bank, A short talk on the purpose of the visit by the Select Committee on Constitutional Development Team to Mapua and ~~the~~ finally outline what was on and what was discussed during ~~the~~ the Council Meeting and the New Ireland District Conference.
And at 1.00p.m. we carry out a chain and ~~compass~~ compass survey on Clr. Pawut's first block of land till 5.30.p.m.
- Wednesday. 15-4-70. Start work at 7.45.a.m. Hear and settle several land disputes and few complaints. At 11.00 a.m. we commence survey on Clr. Pawut's second block of land till 4.45.p.m.
- Thursday. 16-4-70. Departed tatau at 8.45.a.m. for Simberi Island to carry out a Police Investigation on a matter concerning a man of Simberi who pull down a house without the owners permission, and also to contact the owners of the piece of land on which Sos Bridge is at present. Spend all day at Simberi and return to tatau to spend a night.
- Friday. 17-4-70. Commence work at 7.45.am. and go straight on with the survey of Clr. Pawut's last block of land. Beside surveying I also count the number of coconuts because he wants to apply for a loan. Spent whole day surveying.

- 3
- Saturday. 18-4-70. Departed Tatau at 11.00a.m. for Mapua. Myself and Jonah had to walk to Mapua because the Speed was too small to carry three of us with our patrol gears, so I have to sent cont. Ereman with our patrolling gears on a speed boat to Mapua. We arrived Mapua at 5.00.p.m. Spent a night at Pakinapai Village on Mapua Village.
- Sunday 19-4-70. A day of Sabbath.
- Monday. 20-4-70. Carry out village investigation at 8.00.a.m. and at 10.30 I walk up to the Mission Station to have a conversation with at Konos. At 1.00p.m. I call all the people and told them to rebuild a new house # "Kiap" and Police house. Between 3.30 and 4.45. I hear several land disputes and settle them. Spent a night.
- Tuesday. 21-4-70. Departed Pakinapai at 8.00 and walk over to TukiTuki Village carry out a chain and compass survey of the land in File Ref. 34.5.316.N.G.L.T.R.O. Spent all day survey the land. At 5.00.p.m. we walked back to Pakinapai Village and arrived late in the afternoon.
- Wednesday, 22-4-70. Departed Pakinapai at 8.15.a.m. for Koko to check on the progress of the bridge. Spent nearly all day over at Koko. Departed Koko at 3.40.p.m. for Mapua and arrived Mapua late in the afternoon.
- Thursday. 23-4-70. Departed Mapua on a Mission Boat at 7.30.a.m. for Wang Village and to Konos. Arrived Wang at 11.30am. and there onwards I start walking the boundaries of Councillor Marris's land. We had lunch at his house and departed Wang at 2.00 pm. for Konos. We arrived Konos late 7.00 pm.

END OF PATROL:

SITUATION REPORT.

Local Government.

Political:

(a) Local Government:

These three islands of Tabar is control and maintain by the Central New Ireland Local Government Council which is station adjacent to Konos Patrol Post. The work of the Local Government in the area is of great help to the people of these three islands.

(b) Local Government Councillors:

These three islands group has four separate Councillors to represent each island in the Council Meeting. Names and which island these Councillors looked after are as follows; Clr. Marris looks after big Tabar island, Clr. Suru looks after small island of Mapua, Clr. Pawut looks after the island of Tatau and Clr. Akam looks after the island of Simberi. These four Councillors are doing all their best to help their own people and also to develop their areas. They support each other in the meeting of the Council.

(c) House of Assembly:

Through my personal observation of the areas patrol on these three islands group, I think most of the people knew little bit about the function of the House of Assembly. I said this because during my talk on General Administration Routine, most of the people asked me questions on the functions of the House of Assembly, Work of the Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members of the House. The biggest worry of them is this Committee on this Select Committee on Constitutional Development. However I did explain to them during my talk to them and tell them to visit this team who will be visiting Mapua on the 18th of April, and only one or two of them were present to meet and ask some question to this visiting team.

(d) House of Assembly Member:

The Member for the House of Assembly for these three islands group plus other parts of Central New Ireland and also the Namatanai Sub-District is Mr. Julius Chan of Namatanai Open Electorate. Racially he is a Chinese Mixed Race and he is a planter also. People are quite happy about his work as a Elected Member for them.

(e) Political Education:

People of these three islands group knew nothing about Self-Government. A short visit to these three islands group plus including Tanga, Annir, Lihir and Mapua has been conducted to interview the people on various questions dealing with Political Education. For instance, "What is the job of the Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members of the House of Assembly? What is the difference between the Local Government Council and the House of Assembly?" and so on. During this tour we found out that most of the questions were not answered because the people knew nothing about these questions.

Economic:

(a) Processing and Marketing:

The main economy of the area is heavily dependent on copra. Not all the family own small coconut plantings. Cocoa has been grown in the area but still immature. This has been inter-planted with coconut trees. People grow small variety of garden crops such as taro, sweet potatoes, yams, beans and ect. but where is their market to sell all these products to earn little bit of income?

(b) Village Cash Crop Extension:

At present the people's cash crop production is of fairly small scale. The only way to extend their small coconut holdings is by apply for a loan from the Development Bank. However, it seems to me that these people are too lazy to look after their stations, and this won't help them to get a loan.

(c) Non-Indigenous Development.

There are quite a number of expatriates and Chinese plantations along the coast line of each island and there are in full production. Some of them has been inter-planted with cocoa and starting to bear fruit. Unfortunately I didn't find out the size and what were their production income, annually. All their produced products are shipped to Kavieng.

Situation Report. 2.

Social:

(a) Education:

These three islands group is not well off with primary schools, both Missions and Administration. The only Administration school in the area is Tatau Primary School. It teaches students from Std. 1 right up to Std. 6. After completion of their Primary School the Students are sent to Utu High and Madina High Schools to do their Form 1 and up wards. Beside this Administration school, there is also a Mission School at Mapua entirely run by the Catholic Mission. This school also teaches students from Std. 1 right up to Std. 6. The students go Mongop and Madina High Schools after completion of their Primary grades. Both these two school enrolled about 100 and over. It is true to say that there are quite a number boys and girls who are away from their home district either attending University or the Papuan Medical College or the Institute of High Tech.

(b) Health:

The three islands group has a Infant Welfare Clinic at Mapua built by the Catholic Mission and quite a number of Aid-Posts built by the Central Council as part of their ward development programme. These aid-posts are run by the Council and the A.P.O.s are paid by the Council and later claim for P.H.D subsidy. These aid-posts and the Infant Welfare Clinic gives a best service to the people. Byenlarge the residents of these three islands are quite healthy, however there are a minor disease like malaria, small cuts and cold. In regard to general domestic and personal cleanliness, people look after themselves well and quite healthy and hygienic. However one thing bad about their living is that their village were in filthy condition with dry leaves and branches and coconut husks lying all over the place. The disposal of human waste is not well controlled in the Villages. Instead of building proper toilets they use sea shore during high tide.

(c) Law and Order:

The three islands group is under the control of Konos Patrol Post. These three islands are situated some hundred miles away from the main land and because of such wide separation by sea of South Pacific, people finds it difficult to bring their complaints and worries to the patrol post to dissolved for them either by us or by the Local Court. People are much more aware of Law and Order now days than before and not much killing or manslaughter has taken place.

(d) Missions:

The people from these three islands are dominated by three Christain Missions, namely the Roman Catholic Mission, United Church Mission and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission. These three Missions have very good relationship among them and the people from each island are quite freely to move around the islands and mixed with various groups or clan.

(e) Community Education.

Community Education is not conducted for male adults but it is conducted for female adults and young females who have left school earlier and has nothing to do in the village. This course is conducted by the Welfare Department. Because of such a course each village has a Women Club with office bearers and the President and Vice President. From the Women Club's Course the women learn to sew, cooking, baking and so on.

(f) Youth Activities:

Youth activities is non-existence in any way of these three islands. It wouldnt be said because there arent enough young boys and girls in the area, but because of no one to lead them in any sporting activities in their own area and with other community.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. KONOS No.6 of 1969/70

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

Area Patrolled SPECIAL PURPOSE PATROL - REPAIRS TO EASTERN HALF OF KARU-KONOGOGO ROAD.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives NIL

Duration—From 1/5/1970 to 19/6/1970

Number of Days 11 day visits and 10 patrol days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical / / 19

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol REPAIRS TO EASTERN HALF OF KARU KONOGOGO ROAD TO MAKE IT SAFE FOR FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLE TRAFFIC

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

27 / 8 / 1970

M.V. Brightwell
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

.....

.....

.....

ODA 67-9-44

10

67-1-2
KON 6/69-70
BAM/mc



District Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

9th November, 1970.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

PATROLLING - KONOS PATROL POST.

Memorandum 67-1-1 of 26th October, 1970, your Minute 67-1-2 of 5th November, 1970, refers.

The explanation submitted for the poor patrol days (not man-day) figures for KONOS is not considered satisfactory. It is appreciated that the present Officer in Charge is not personally responsible for the decrease in patrolling.

It is to be noted that patrols for a special purpose, even if for 3 or 4 days only, must be reported - see Departmental Circular Instruction 67-1-0 dated 21st June, 1968, para 5(iii). By this means, patrol figures records will be easily maintained.

Please have Officer in Charge Konos submit a basic patrol programme for the current financial year, listing patrols accomplished since 1st July, 1970 and a minimum programme for balance of the year. In preparing such a minimum programme, the aim should be to ensure that all areas receive at least one unhurried visit throughout the year. It is to be understood, however, that additional patrolling to the maximum extent possible is required of field staff, most of whom should be able to spend above 50 per cent of their time in the field. This additional patrolling will be for special purposes as they arise, follow-up visits etc.

M.B.

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

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

Your memo 67-9-44 dated 3rd September, refers. Office and station duties at KONOS are not onerous, but the O.I.C. has a fairly constant workload as Council Adviser. It is expected that when an additional Clerk is appointed by the Council, this load should decrease somewhat.

M. Brightwell

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

*Noted
13/11*

Popul

MIGR	In	
	M	F
Females in Child Birth		

67-1-1

Division of District Administration,
Patrol Post,
KONOS.
26th October, 1970.

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

PATROL DAYS 69/70 ex KONOS PATROL POST

Your minute 67-1-2 of 14th October 1970 refers.

My explanation re' lack of patrol days ex-Konos for the year 1969/70 is as follows.

There were 7 patrols originating from this office during the year concerned. Patrols 1 and 4 were conducted jointly by two officers, Patrol 2 was not substantiated by a Report but was conducted by two officers over a period of several weeks, Patrol 6 as recorded in our files does not include a Patrol Diary.

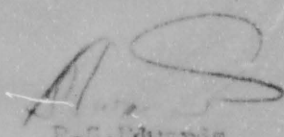
Patrol 1	duration	14 days
" "	"	14 days
" 2	"	?
" 3	"	17 days
" 4	"	8 days
" "	"	8 days
" 5	"	14 days
" 6	"	at least 20 days camped out.
" 7	"	5 days

Total Patrol Days 100 approx

Despite the fact that the number of patrol days officially recorded in Patrol Reports is below that for 68/69, I feel that this does not necessarily mean that there has been less contact with the inhabitants of the Konos Patrol Post Area. I know for instance of an Airstrip feasibility survey conducted by an officer from this office on behalf of the Council in the Iolelet Area, this did not require a Patrol Report as such but did involve a week or so of patrolling.

Furthermore the inaccessibility of the West Coast area and Iolelet necessitate overnight patrols even for such things as routine administration enquiries. Although reports are not required for these visits the patrols are verified by the relevant correspondence arising out of them.

For your information and comment please.


P.S. Edwards
(Officer In Charge)

67-1-2 5/11/70
Minute to: District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

Your KON 6/69/70 of the 11th September, 1970
refers.

(M.J. COCKBURN),
Assistant District Commissioner

pula

GFB:KP

8

67-9-44

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

3rd September, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KONOS PATROL NO. 6/69-70

Your reference KON. 6/69-70 of 27th August, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. N.T. Robson, Assistant Patrol Officer, of part BAROK Census Division.

The covering comments are noted. Mr. Robson's short report gives a clear picture of the work undertaken, and his comments on T.K.A. and HATAUNGAN Association activities are of interest.

I agree that there does appear to be a definite need to give this area closer attention in the future and appropriate follow-up action should be taken as part of a planned drive to increase patrolling. Only 70 days were spent on patrol ex-Kenos this year in contrast with 178 days during the preceding year.

I consider that officers at Patrol Posts should endeavour to concentrate their activities on field work and not let themselves be too tied down by office and station duties. I would appreciate your comments on this aspect as it relates to Kenos.

(f.w. ELLIS)

Secretary,

Department of the Administrator.

cc : Mr. N.T. Robson,
Patrol Post,
TASKUL,
New Ireland District.

copy

2

67-9-46 (7)

KON 6/69-70

BAM/mc



District Headquarters,
KAVIENG,
27th August, 1970.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

KONOS PATROL NO 6 OF 1969/70.

Receipt is acknowledged of the short report of a special patrol by Mr. N. Robson, A.P.O. to reconstruct a section of the Karu-Konogogo Road. The matter of the road has, as you mention, been taken up separately.

The situation in a number of the West Coast villages which are under the influence of the T.K.A. and the Mataungan Association is one of concern. The isolation brought about by the closure of the Karu-Konogogo Road has no doubt aggravated this, but I do not think that this has been the root cause. Nevertheless, I agree that special attention is required to the area in an attempt to make up for a lag in development in the area and a loss of faith in the Administration.

Funds have been revoted for further work to be done on the Karu-Konogogo Road with a view to its re-opening to 4-wheel drive vehicles.

No doubt you will be planning a patrol to the West Coast to appraise the situation, in the reasonably near future.

M. W. Brightwell
(M. W. Brightwell)

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

Copy x- 1/A
1/1
2

KONOS 6/69-70

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

MJC:sw

30th June, 1970.

District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

KONOS PATROL REPORT NO. 6 of 1969/70.

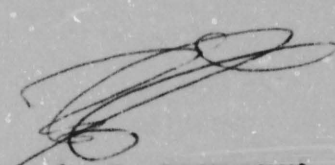
Forwarded herewith is Mr. ROBSON's Special Report on his patrol to the KARU area of the BAROK Census Division. Concerning the road maintenance part of the patrol, this matter has been already adequately covered in my 10-3-5 of the 26th June, 1970 and your 73-16-3 of 29th June, 1970.

Advice has been received from the Department of Public Works that the unexpended balance of the \$1000 would be made available. The Officer-in-Charge, KONOS has therefore been verbally instructed to commence further maintenance.

Mr. Robson's remarks concerning the effect of closing of the KARU-KONOGOGO road on the political development on the West Coast are worth noting. In J.I.C. Konos' Confidential memorandum 67-1-1 of 29th June, 1970 he suggests that an amount of \$2000 be made available, presumably on an annual basis, to provide for the cost of maintaining the road in its present condition. Considering what has been done for the sum of \$385, I feel that \$2000 annually would also provide for small improvements. It is also suggested that the provision of this sum would be a reasonable investment for an improved political climate on the West Coast.

Mr. Robson's report on TKA and Mataungan Association activities on the West Coast is also of interest.

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


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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

5

Telegrams
Telephones
Our Reference
if calling ask for
Mr.

Patrol 6 of 1969/70

NTR

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
Patrol Post,
KONOS.

23rd June, 1970.

Officer-in-Charge,
KONOS.

REPORT OF SPECIAL PATROL - REPAIRS TO KARU-KONOGOGO ROAD

I submit my report of the above patrol, Konos No.6 of 1969/70.

The attached diagram is a sketch only and is probably quite out of proportion, and the contour lines are rough estimates. However, it should give some idea of the work carried out to anyone already familiar with the road.

Because of the nature of the patrol the situation report is short and consists mainly of information relating to TKA and Mataungan activities on the west coast which was passed on to me by the Central Council President on his return from a visit to the area.

Attached are claims for camping allowance for onforwarding to the Assistant District Commissioner for his signature, please.

(N.T. Robson)
Assistant Patrol Officer

(4)

PATROL DIARY

1st, 6th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th, 29th, May, 1970. - Day or part-day visits to Karu to check progress of clearing roadside.

1/6/1970. - Moved to Karu. PWD occupying Karu rest house so set up camp at Loloba. Council tractor/trailer commenced work today bringing stone filling for various marshy patches.

2/6/1970 - Work begun on stone foundation for diversion around a long area of swamp in the foothills, road reverting to the path of the wartime Japanese road.

3/6/1970 - work on diversion continued. Several labourers also engaged on levelling of various large soapstone outcrops on steep upper stretches with picks and sledgehammers.

4/6/1970 - after several hours work a trailer broke down with burnt-out wheel-bearings. Thereafter manual work only, digging of drainage ditches collecting stone filling from nearby bush, levelling stone outcrops.

5/6/1970 - Trailer still U/S. Manual work continued as yesterday.

8/6/1970 - Work continued as above. PM I went to Namatanai to have motorcycle serviced. O'night Namatanai.

9/6/1970 - Returned to Karu at 9.30 am after service completed. PWD mechanic examined trailer and replaced two bearings but found that a third had also burnt out. I radioed from Ruwong to have more bearings flown from Rabaul. Also tried to obtain replacement tipping vehicle from W.J. Meehan & Co or S.W. Thomas & Son but was unsuccessful. Labourers continuing with work.

10/6/1970 - Work continued.

11/6/1970 - Labourers completed all they could usefully do without a tipping vehicle and were stood down at the end of the day.

12/6/1970 - Paid labourers to date and returned to Konos by station vehicle.

17/6/1970 - New wheel bearings arrived. To Karu, where manager of Karu plantation offered to replace them. Instructed foreman of labour to spend the last two days remaining for the project spreading coronous on the areas filled with stone and returned to Konos.

19/6/1970 - to Karu for final payments and inspection.

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT - KONOS NO. 6 OF 1969/70

The Karu-Konogogo Road is currently the only vehicle link between the west coast from Kokola to Lambu, and the east coast. It has never been usable by any but four-wheel drive vehicles, and had deteriorated so badly that last July it was closed to all Administration traffic, though it continued to be used by private vehicles. High secondary growth up to the roadside contributed to the formation of many bogs and swampy areas, and the road was wet and slippery at all times. Some of the very steepest sections were made dangerous by the presence of large soap-stone outcrops which had caused several cars to lose control and roll backwards off the road.

As a result, \$1000 was allocated from Minor New Works funds to improve the road, concentrating on the steep sections of the eastern half. Work was to be completed before the end of the current financial year, which meant finishing by 19th June in order to allow time for acquittal.

Labourers were recruited from Lokon, Kanam, Karu and Loloba Villages. The first task was clearing the roadside, in order to allow sunlight to reach the road surface and dry it. The labourers accomplished this quite quickly, with the assistance of a power saw hired from Ruwong Mill which removed several large trees shading the road in marshy areas. Once clearing was completed from the end of the coastal plain to the summit, attention was turned to the various swampy patches, which were drained and filled, stone being carted by a tractor/trailer hired from Central New Ireland Council. At one point the road had degenerated so badly for about 100 yards that repairs would have been impossible, and so the road was diverted for that distance to follow the path of the Japanese war-time road, which had stone foundations still present, and is quite strong after draining and filling. The dangerous stone outcrops on the steep sections were levelled with sledgehammers and large deep wheel depressions were filled with stone.

During the initial phase of clearing the roadside I remained at Konos, making periodic visits to supervise, and work proceeded quickly, with two Council committeemen, Getget of Loloba and Levida of Karu, acting as foremen. When this work was completed the Council tractor/trailer was hired to commence on the 1st June. After completion of the filling of the marshy areas with stone, it was intended that it would be used to spread coronous, but unfortunately on the fourth day of use the trailer broke down, burning out three wheel-bearings simultaneously. Spares were ordered from Rabaul, and in the meanwhile manual work continued, draining, filling, etc. By 11th June all the work that could usefully be done without a tipping vehicle was completed and the labourers were stood down after that date to await repairs to the trailer. I had previously attempted to obtain a replacement truck or trailer from such firms as W.J. Meehan & Co and S.W. Thomas & Son, but none was available. Finally, the spare parts arrived and were fitted, but with only two days left before work was due to cease, on the 19th June. I gave instructions for these two days to be spent spreading coronous on the areas filled with stone. When I returned on Friday 19th to pay off the labourers and make a final inspection I found that the labourers had walked off the job in order to make headdresses for a forthcoming feast, and nothing had been done in the last two days. Although the coronous was not required to make any of the sections negotiable, it would have made the filled areas a good deal smoother. Perhaps I should have stayed at Karu for the last two days, but at the time it did not occur to me, since up to that time the men had worked most willingly and the spreading of coronous is a simple task which the men from this area have worked on frequently in the past.

Of the allocation only \$385.30 was spent. This was caused by 1. the breakdown of the trailer; 2. the resulting stand-down of the labour; and 3. the non-arrival of a bulldozer owned by Mr R. Roberts, which was to have been used to grade sections of the road with depressed wheel-ruts. However, considerable improvements have been made to the safety of the eastern half of the road, and the risk of accidents to vehicles has in my opinion been substantially reduced. I recommend that consideration be given to re-opening the road to Administration vehicles, at least in dry weather.

SITUATION REPORT - KONOS PATROL NO.6 OF 1969/70

Because of the small area covered by the patrol and the nature of the work, it is not possible for me to write a full-length Situation Report. The only matter worth reporting was the visit of the Central New Ireland Council's President, Tandi, to the west coast in late May. He spoke to me on his return on 4th June, and appeared to be very concerned at the degree of influence which has been achieved in the area by the TKA and the Mataungan Association.

The TKA has increased in membership and now has almost total support in all villages from Rebehen to Dampit, except Kokola, and also has the support of about half of Messi. There are three Councillors in this area: KING of Konogogo has been a member of the TKA for some time, but EMOS of Messi and LAMPULUBO of Dampit are opposing the society. LANGUT, a former Lavongai now living at Rebehen, was mentioned as one of the society's most influential leaders in the area. According to Tandi the TKA now claims that there are two ships loaded with cargo in America ready to sail, and their arrival was expected, at the time I spoke to Tandi, to be in about two months, in other words early August. A serious corollary to this which is being persistently rumoured is that at the time of the ship's arrival TKA members will cut the throats of non-members in the vicinity. Irrespective of whether a genuine threat exists, non-members are said to be considerably alarmed. One Konogogo man, URI, has gained some fame by claiming to have been visited at night by an American, though Tandi did not hear what was alleged to have passed between them. It is claimed that TKA members are potentially able to communicate with the spirits of their ancestors, though this was not thought to have been achieved as yet. Perhaps the most off-beat of the TKA's ideas is the ban on marital intercourse, for reasons which Tandi did not discover.

The Mataungan Association has obtained a strong foothold in the villages from Mambo to Lemau. The attitude of Councillor VILIA of Lemau is not known, but the Association has been vigorously opposed by SUBEO from the Kulot Ward and by Emos. The Association was brought to New Ireland by west coast men returning after working in Rabaul, and according to Tandi no Tolais have come to the area to assist the Association's growth. The leaders are KURO (LUTHWIK) of Ujana, the area President, and BENEDICT of Lambu, the Vice-President.

The east coast is free from these two societies, with the exception of Belik and to a lesser extent Karu, where the TKA has support. Perry Kwan's United Political Society has been very successful in eastern Barok, and most of the people have either joined or are sympathetic. However, all those whom I questioned were extremely vague as to the platform of the society, and none could state clearly any of its policies.

Whether the work carried out on the Karu-Konogogo Road will have any effect on the attitudes of the people of the west coast is uncertain. As stated in the Special Report, I consider that the road could now be reopened to Administration vehicles except perhaps during very bad weather, and even then in my opinion a competent driver could cross successfully. If this step is taken it will no doubt alleviate the feeling of the west coast people that they have been forgotten and neglected by the Government, a feeling which I think has contributed to the spread of eccentric political ideas in the area.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND : Konos Report No. 7 OF 1969/70.

Patrol Conducted by Matthew M. Tawia (Patrol Officer)

Area Patrolled KANAM VILLAGE, BAROK CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MILL

Natives JONAH POSUA (A.F.O.)

Duration—From 26 / 5 / 1970 to 31 / 5 / 1970

Number of Days 5 (FIVE)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

Medical / / 19

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol: SPECIAL PATROL: LAND INVESTIGATION ON KANAM VILLAGE FOR CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR ESTABLISHING SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

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

Popula

GFB:KP

14

67-9-47

Division of District Administration,

KONODON. PAPUA.

12th October, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
RAVINGO.

KONOD PATROL NO. 7/69-70

Your reference KON. 7/69-70 of 31st August, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report
by Mr. A.N. Tawia, Trainee Patrol Officer, of part BAROK Census
Division.

This short patrol appears to have undertaken some
useful work. I have nothing to add to the full covering comments.

(T.S. HILLIS)
Departmental Head.

67-9-47 (13)



KON 7/69-70

BAM/me

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

31st August, 1970.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

KONOS PATROL NO 7 of 1969/70.

Thank you for the report of an investigation by Mr. M. Tawia, Trainee P.O. into two pieces of land in the Basok Division, which had been proposed as a Council-sponsored land settlement project.

The comments of yourself and the O.I.C, cover the investigation. I understand that a further area near LIVINKO has since been proposed, and if this appears satisfactory in regard to size and access, the Agricultural Officer might have a preliminary inspection of it.

Mr. Tawia has produced a fair report. His attention should be drawn to the following:

1. The "forwarding" memorandum by Mr. Tawia dated 17th June should form an introduction to the report itself.
2. The report should be signed at the end of it.
3. Careful attention should be paid to spelling, using a dictionary when in doubt. Note the followings: its (it's) separate, permanent, existent, dependent. Accurate spelling and neat presentation enhance a report.

Two copies only of the report are on hand here, and these must both be forwarded to Headquarters. Please ensure that O.I.C. Kones supplies a further copy for my records.

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

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

67-1-2
35-17-2

MJC:sw

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

22nd July, 1970.

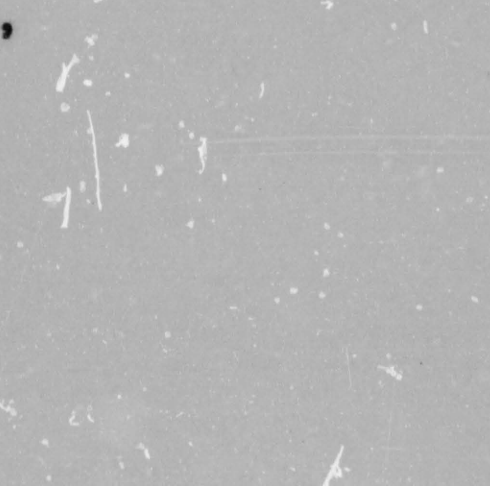
District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

KONOS PATROL NO. 7 of 1969/70

Forwarded herewith a report on the abovementioned patrol by Mr. M. TAWIA, Trainee Patrol Officer. Your memorandum 39-14-1 of 23rd March, 1970 refers.

The report covers the objects of the patrol quite adequately and the nett result is that the land said to be available for a resettlement scheme in the Council area is unsuitable. The first block is unsuitable because of its small area and the second, SATTALE, because of lack of access. The results of the patrol's investigation will have to be fully explained to Mr. LAKMAN so that he can continue his investigations to find suitable resettlement areas.

Mr. TAWIA's report shows improvement on his two previous reports. His claim for camping allowance is attached.


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

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
KC OS.

67-2-1

Division of District Administration,
Patrol Post,
KONOS.
2nd July, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
SAVILING.

KONOS PATROL REPORT No' 7 of 1969/70

PROPOSED COUNCIL LAND RESETTLEMENT SCHEME

PRELIMINARY LAND INVESTIGATION

Enclosed herewith please find three copies of the above Patrol Report submitted by Mr M.TAWIA F.P.O.

The Particulars of Claimant form and Clan Leader's Statements submitted by Mr TAWIA in respect of SATEME are being held at this office.

The matter referred to in Para 5 of the Patrol Instructions was looked into during the Patrol apparently the matter has been dealt with through L.P.O. Babaul.

The matter referred to in Para 6 of the Patrol Instructions was also looked into but the disputants said that they would be able to settle the matter amongst themselves.

As Mr TAWIA spent most of his time on this short Patrol in and around KANAM Village his observations and comments in the Situation Report are understandably brief. The report as it stands is Mr TAWIA's third attempt to put his thoughts into sensible English. Prior to this submission I checked through his Report for grammatical and sentence construction errors.

The conclusions I draw from the observations made by Mr TAWIA with regard to the two areas of land investigated are that they are entirely unsuitable for the proposed Council Land Resettlement Scheme.

The land at KANAM that the villagers have stated they are willing to sell is far too small to be considered for a land resettlement scheme. I have advised Councillor Lakuan of my views and he has stated that he will try to find out if the landowners at KANAM will be willing to sell large tracts of land to the South of SATEME for land resettlement.

The land that the LIVENGO Villagers are willing to sell reaches from a point half-way up the Eastern Slopes of the MOUNTAIN to a point about half a mile North of LIMBIN Village on the Plateau itself. Thus to consider this large area of land for a land resettlement scheme would necessitate the building of a road from the Coast up onto the Plateau. The matter of building a road up to Lolot has been investigated on previous occasions and it has been decided that the population served by such a road would not warrant the expense of construction.

I have suggested to the Councillors that they should not abandon altogether the idea of a Council Land Resettlement Scheme. Instead they should continue making inquiries of landowners and at the same time determining the suitability or otherwise of land that is offered for sale.

For your information, comments and forwarding please.

P.S. Edwards
(Officer In Charge)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

9

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

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Patrol Post
KONOS.

22nd May, 1970.

✓ Mr M. Tawia,
Trainee Patrol Officer,
Patrol Post,
KONOS.

KONOS PATROL No' 7 69/70

Please make preparations to spend the next fortnight or so on Patrol on the East Coast. Mr J. Posua is to accompany you.

Please refer to Konos Files 25-1-2 and 35-17-2, for the main subject matter of your patrol.

You are to visit the LOKON/KANAM area and the KANTEMBU/LIVINKO areas of the East Coast to carry out investigations into:-

- a) The feasibility of the proposed Council Land Resettlement Schemes at LIVINKO and KANAM.
- b) The land claim: land known as LAKAM NGBA near KANTEMBU.

You are to follow the A.D.C's instructions with regard to the Land Resettlement Scheme as outlined in his point No' 1 of his 35-17-2 of 13th March, 1970, namely:-

1. Locate both areas of land to be investigated,
2. Determine the availability of purchase by speaking with all landowners concerned.
3. Walk the boundaries of the land and conduct a rough Chain and Compass survey of it.
4. Prepare Locality sketches of the areas of land noting land features in and around the area such as mountains, rock outcrops and swamps.

Please refer to the D.C's 35-15-7 of the 21st Nov 1969 regarding the Claim over LAKAM NGBA near KANTEMBU made by one BEN/LANTRUT. Here you are to:-

1. Complete Particulars of Claim Forms,
2. Complete Section 15 Applications,
3. Chain and Compass survey of the area and provide sketch maps.
4. Secure statements from various witnesses.

2/-



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

10

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

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,

Division of District Administration,
Patrol Post,
KONOS.

17th June, 1970.

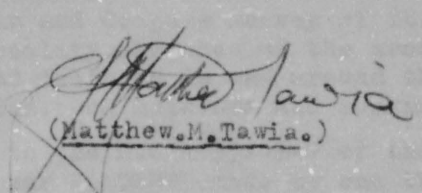
The Officer-In-Charge,
Patrol Post,
KONOS.

Subject; KONOS LAND INVESTIGATION REPORT NO.7 of 1969/70.

Herewith I forward the above mentioned Patrol Report.
The Patrol was conducted in the KANAM and LELET Plateau Areas.

The main purpose for this Special Report was to carry
out a tentative survey of the areas of land which the Central Council
wishes to lease for the purpose of establishing a Land Settlement
Scheme.

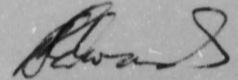
I also enclosed in this Report a Sketch Map, of the
land surveyed, Particulars of Claimant Forms, Clan Leaders Statement
and finally some Situation Report comments.


(Matthew.M.Tawia.)

8

You might also look into the native land dispute at DALOM whilst you are in the area. Information on Konos File No' 35-8-2 may help in your enquiries.

At the conclusion of your Patrol you are to write up a Special Report on your activities.



P.S. Edwards
(Officer In Charge)

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday 26th May, 1970. Arrived Office at 7.45 a.m. Prepared all my patrol gear and departed Konos at 9.30 a.m for Kanam village. Arrived Kanam village at 11.00 a.m. At 11.30 I gathered all the land owners and we walked the boundries of the land being investigated.

Slept at Kanam.

Wednesday 27th May, 1970. Started work at 7.45 a.m. Heard a dispute between the claimants of the land SATTALE till 12.30 p.m. And again from 1.30 p.m to 5.00 p.m I walked the boundries again with the various claimants of the land Sattale. From 7.30 to 9.00 p.m I talked with claimants and obtained a history of the land Sattale.

Slept at Kanam.

Thursday 28th May, 1970. Commenced work at 7.45 a.m carried out part Chain and Compass survey of the land. Heavy rain from 2.30 p.m on halted work. Between 7.00 p.m and 9.00 p.m I heard several complaints from various people from the villages nearby.

Slept at Kanam.

Friday 29th May, 1970. Commenced work at 7.45 a.m and continued on with the chain and compass survey. Completed the survey at 1.00 p.m. From 2.30 p.m I traversed the land surveyed to investigate the interior, quantity (area) and feasibility of access to the land contained within the survey.

Slept at Kanam.

Saturday 30th May, 1970. Saturday Observed. Travelled to Konos.

Slept at Konos.

Sunday 31st May, 1970. A day of rest and Sabboath. Travelled back to Kanam.

Slept at Kanam.

Monday 1st June, 1970. Commenced work at 7.45 a.m. Gathered all the people and gave a talk on General Administration Routine and Village Hygiene.

Departed Kanam at 1.00 p.m for Livinko village. Arrived Livinko at 2.00 p.m. At Livinko I was told that the land that had to be surveyed was on Lelet plateau. So I returned to Konos to report the fact to the Officer-In-Charge. Arrived Konos at 3.00 p.m.

Tuesday 2nd June, 1970
to
Friday 5th June, 1970. Days Observed at Konos Patrol Post compiling this Report and other Office Duties.

Saturday 6th June, 1970. Days Observed.

Sunday 7th June, 1970. A day of rest and Sabboath.

Monday 8th June, 1970. Departed Konos at 6.00 a.m for Kantembu Village. Left Kantembu with 2 carriers at 8.00 a.m for LIMBIN. Arrived Limbin at 11.30 a.m. Departed Limbin at 12.30 p.m for Livinko. Arrived Livinko at 6.00 p.m. Departed Livinko at 6.30 p.m for KONOS. Arrived Konos at 7.30 p.m.

.....

LAND INVESTIGATION REPORT - KANAM VILLAGE.

Referring to the A.D.C's memorandum of the 13th March, 1970 on our file 39-5-1.

The main purpose for carrying out this patrol was to investigate two areas of land, one at KANAM and one at LIVINKO which the CENTRAL NEW IRELAND LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL is interested in for the purpose of establishing a Council Land Settlement Scheme.

The piece of land at KANAM that was investigated is known locally as SATTALE and I will refer to it as SATTALE in this report.

Firstly of all we visited KANAM to commence our investigation on the land. At first the land looked to be large in area when the owners showed me the boundaries of SATTALE. However after drawing out the sketch map of SATTALE, I found out that it was too small for establishing a Settlement Scheme.

I have carried out every instructions which was stated in point one of A.D.C's above mention memorandum.

The land is just situated on the top of the rolling hills which are a couple of hundred yards inland from the East Coast Road. The land would be easily accessible by road. The Datum Point, Station 7 and station 23 are right on the edge of the two rivers namely, the "KARUMALBIO and the BUANGVOVO."

When I carried out the investigation I came across the following land features within SATTALE;

- (1) Two wet weather creeks carrying water down to the two rivers mention above. The description of these creeks are as follows;
 - (a) They are not more than a foot in depth and
 - (b) Not more than six to eight foot in width.
- (2) The land also has a small patch of sago swamp extending from station 7 to station 8 as shown on the sketch attached.
- (3) Apart from this sago swamp, there is also an all weather creek between station 10 and station 11.
- (4) There are small valleys between the rolling hills. These are not very steep.
- (5) About three to four small rolling hills which are scattered in and around the land.
- (6) There are couple of steep mountains extending between the stations 23, 24, 25 and the Datum Point. Between these mountains are steep valleys.
- (7) The two rivers, the KARUMALBIO AND THE and the BUANGVOVO flow along the Western and Eastern boundaries of the land. They both run in steep stone strewn gorges. These two Rivers are swift flowing in the wet season.
- (8) Only a small area of SATTALE is being now being used by the villagers as gardens. The rest of SATTALE is covered with Tropical forest. The soil is black and sticky. It appears suitable for various cash crops such as Cocoa, Coconuts and market garden produce.

Prior to my visit, SATTALE has not been in dispute until the owners decided to sell it to the Government. When I was taking down the History of SATTALE, someone by the name of KARI of LALOBA Village stood up and claims that, the land belongs to his Clan known as SOVULUM. However when I asked him to tell me the History of his SATTALE, he would not back up my questions. Anyway everyone knew that KARI is a liar. I was told by various people that SATTALE is known widely in every villages along the East and West Coast of Central New Ireland, the three Island groups of TABAR and even the people of LIHER ISLAND.

I was informed by the people that there are only three old men left who are real owners of SATTALE and they are UBUN, TIRIVA and LUGARIS. These three old men knew a great deal about the HISTORY of their people prior to the Europeans intrusion. (see the Statements of UBUN WABEN which are attached in this report.)

On Monday 1st June I visited the Livinko with the Officer-In-Charge and we found out that the land was large in quantity (area) However the bad thing about this piece of land was that, it is right up on the LLELET Plateau which is inaccessible by any sizable roads. The land itself has plenty of rolling hills and valleys. It is grass land with patches of trees growing some distance apart. Because it is up at LLELET Plateau the only cash crop that can be grown on the land is Coffee and some garden produce for cold areas only.

SITUATION REPORT ON KANAM VILLAGE.

POLITICAL:

Local Government;

Kanam village is in East Barok Census Division and is under the control of the Central New Ireland Local Government Council whose Headquarter are near Konos Patrol Post which is 45.2 miles away from Kanam Village. People from Kanam think that the Council is helping them a lot to develop their area as well as other Census Divisions of Central New Ireland. As it's ward development programme, the Council has built one water tank at the nearby camp which is about three hundred hundred yards away and it takes only 5 minutes to walk there to fetch water. The Council has also built an Aid- Post at Lokon to serve the people of Lokon, Kanam and nearby camps. This Aid-Post is 2 miles away from Kanam. Even though it is that far away, people are quite happy to go there to get their daily treatment.

Because of such great help from their Council people are quite willing to pay their Council Dues Birth and Marriage Registration and so on. The people are neither Anti-Council nor Anti-Administration and receive all Patrols well.

Local Government Councillor/s;

The Councillor for this village is Councillor Preti who usually lives at Kanambu Village. He looks after villages between Bulu and Loloba. Because Kanambu to Bulu is about miles away, he once visited the whole of his ward this year and he is unable to go around and explain to the people about what he hears at the Council Meetings. The people of Kanam together with their Ward Committees are not happy about his work as their Councillor. I feel that Preti will not be elected again in the next Council Election for this Ward.

House of Assembly;

People of Kanam knew very little of the functioning of the House of Assembly and the Central Government. During my talk on the General Administration Routine, nearly all of the asked me to explain to them the difference between the House and the Administration or the Central Government. I did my best to explain clearly to them the different functions of both.

House of Assembly Members;

The two Members for the House of Assembly for the people of Kanam village and including the other villages of the Central New Ireland are Mr. Wally Lussick the New Guinea Islands Regional Electorate and Mr. Julius Chan the Member for Namatanai Open Electorate. Mr. Lussick is an expatriate and he is a planter. Mr. Chan is a Chinese mixed race and he is a trader and also a planter. The people like him very much and Mr. Lussick very much for their good work as their Members for the House of Assembly.

People know of the work of their Members. but on the other hand they do not know the work or function of the Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members of the Assembly.

They also don't know what Departments these Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members represent. Again I explained clearly to them about the work of the Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members as well the Departments they represent.

POLITICAL: (cont.)

Political Education;

The lack of knowledge that the KANAM villagers show with regard to the set up and functions of the House of Assembly is characteristic of all other areas in the Central New Ireland Council Area that I have visited.

There is a very great need for a increase in Political Education Course in this Council area. Provided the villagers have much things as the work of the Administration and the House of Assembly explained simply to them, they will quickly grasp the workings and appreciate the importance of such other aspects of Government as Self- Government and Independence.

SOCIAL:

Education;

The children of both these two missions attend KARU Primary "T" School which is run by the Catholic Mission. After completing their Primary Education those Catholics who gain good passes are then sent to Mongop High School to do their Secondary Education where as the Methodist children go to Mangai High School to do their Secondary Education.

~~None~~ No one from Kanam is attending Tertiary Education Institution.

Health;

The village itself is generally quite clean. ~~While~~ However whilst carrying out the village investigation I found out that there were no proper toilets being built in the village. As a result people used sea to dispose of their human waste. Another bad thing about the village is that there is no rubbish pit being dug in the village to dispose their rubbish, again they use sea. Consequently you could see human waste and rubbish lying on the beach.

Physically the people are quite healthy and clean. For small cuts and fever, the people usually walk down to Lokon Aid-Post for treatment.

Law and Order;

The people of Kanam come under the control of the Konos Patrol Post which is 45.2 miles away. Despite this distance ~~people~~ the people find no difficulties in coming to the Patrol Post Office or Police Station to report their worries and complaints. Their major complaints are investigated by the Police and then they are brought before the Local Court Magistrate who usually holds Local Courts every Tuesday at Konos.

In brief the villagers appear to be fully aware of the laws and the processes involved in upholding them.

Mission;

The village has two separate Christian Missions. The one half of the village is looked after by the Roman Catholic Mission while other half is looked after by the Methodist Mission. The people worship their respective missions very strongly. The members of the two missions work very closely together and there are no quarrels or arguments between them.

The people were once visited by the ~~Jehowah's~~ JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES MISSIONARIES, however they were not interested in hearing what the Jehowah's were preaching. The people told this Mission that, they respect and worship either the Roman Catholic or the Methodist.

There are no permanent mission buildings in the village such as Churches and School Buildings. The church goers attend their respective churches at either Lokon for Catholics or at the nearby camp for the Methodists.

SOCIAL: (cont.)

Cult and Unrest;

Because of their strong Christian faith, cults and unrest are no longer existent in the village to-day. However like most of the villages in the other Census Divisions of New Ireland and also other parts of the Territory, Ancestor worship and Traditional myths are still believed by the older men and these are still passed on to the younger generations.

During the course of this patrol I did not come across any signs of cargo cults or hear any mention of either the Matangun Association or T.K.A.

Community Education:

Women's Club activities are the only source of Community Education in this village.

However I feel that even this source of Community Education is failing due to lack of interest by the women.

Youth Activities;

Youth Activities are non existent in the village. Due to the lack of young boys and girls in the village. This is because nearly all the kids are attending Karu Primary "T" School which is ofcourse is a boarding school.

ECONOMIC:

.....
Processing and Marking;

The main economy of the area is heavily dependant on Copra and not so much of Cocoa. The family holdings of coconut plantings are pretty small in their size. These small holdings have not been inter-planted with cocoa trees.

Garden crops are cultivated by all families in the village..Apart from the consumption by the family these garden products may also be taken down to Kavieng Market for retail.

Village Cash Crop Extension;

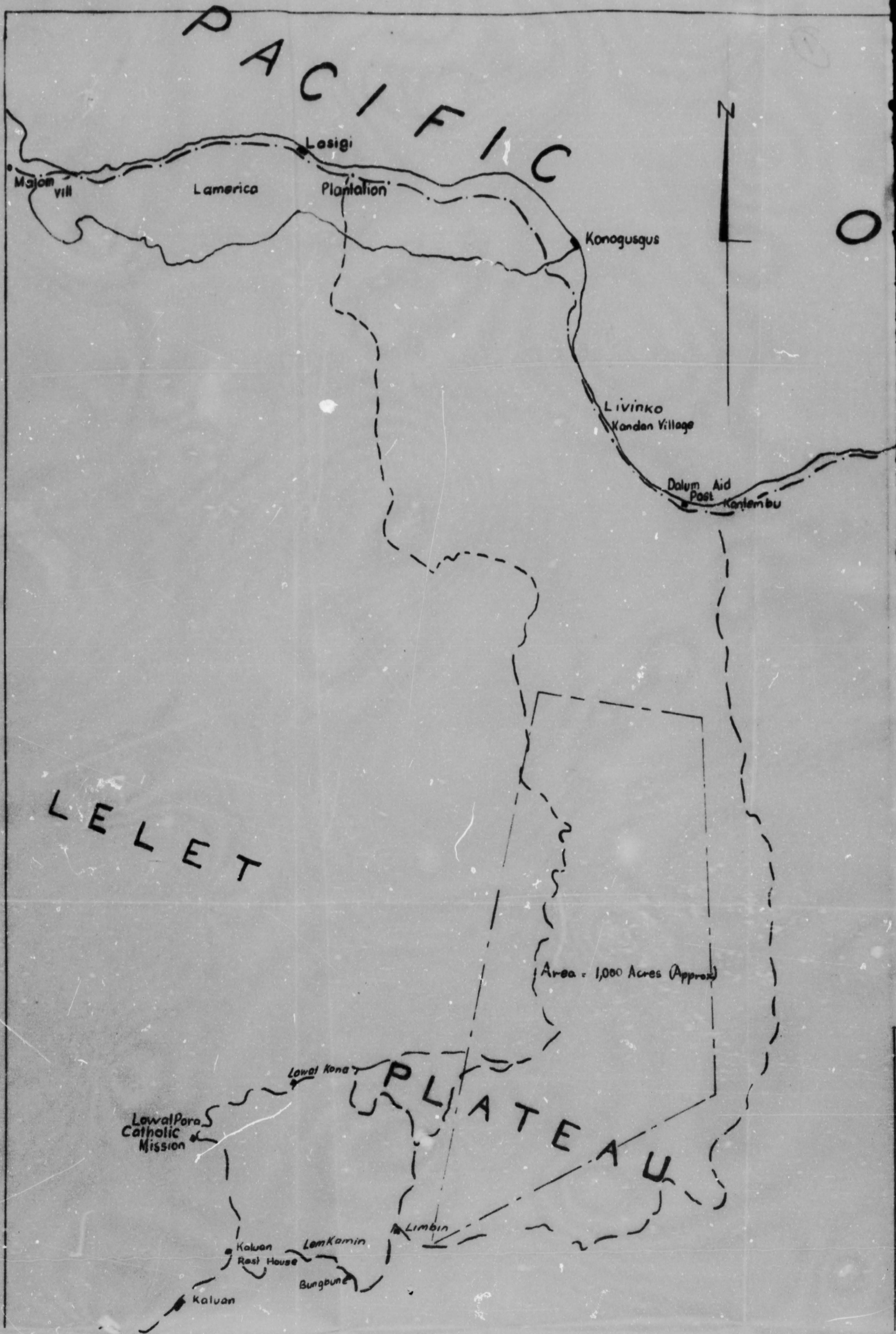
By looking at their small coconut holdings and their production, it seems to me that their village cash crop extension is of fairly low standard and also of fairly low scale, when comparing with other villages annual production.

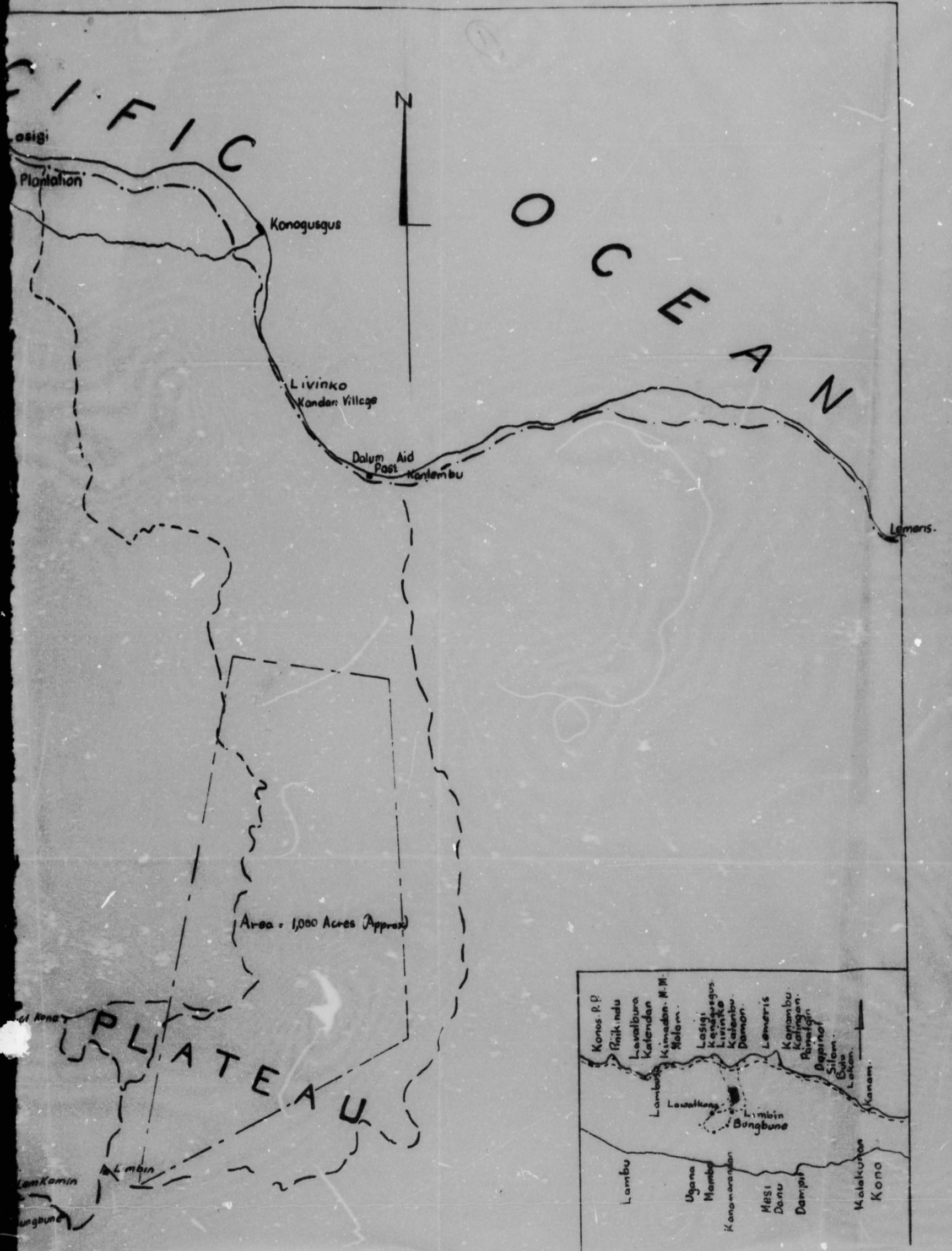
Kanam's annual production is not then 56 bags of copra where as villages like Bakan, Lokon and so on produces bags of copra from 10 to 12 bags.

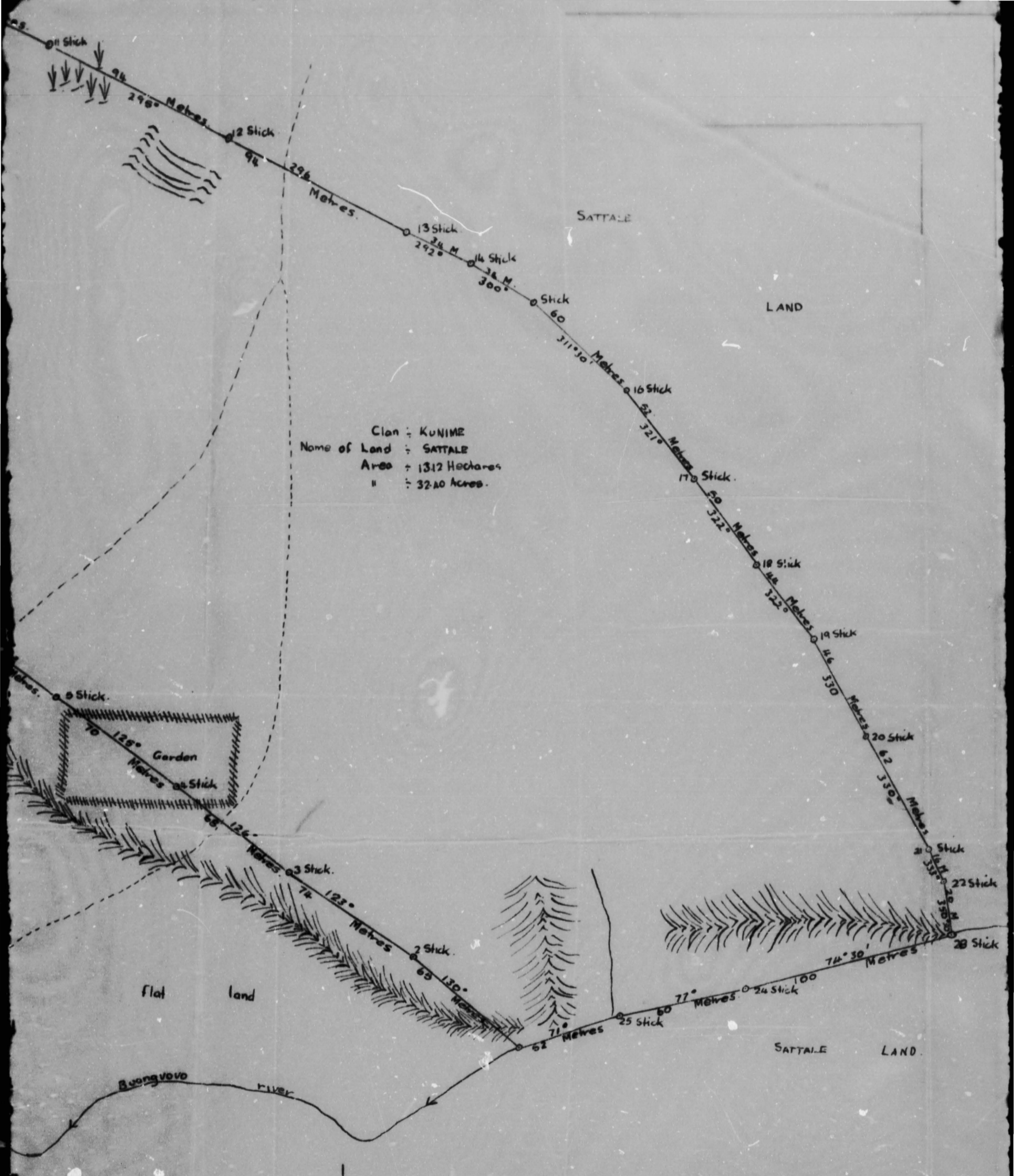
Only one man from Kanam has applied for Development Bank Loan to improve and as well as to extend his coconut plantation.

Non-Indigenous Development;

The only Non-Indigenous Plantation in the area is the Kanam Plantation owned by The plantation is not far from the village itself. This plantation is inter-planted with cocoa and these trees seem to be producing well.





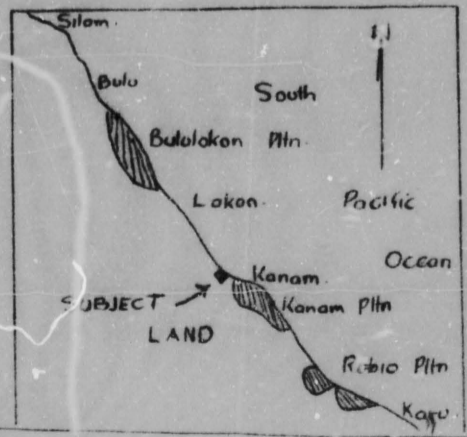


Clan : KUNIME
 Name of Land : SATTALE
 Area : 1312 Hectares
 " : 3240 Acres.

Buongvovo river

flat land



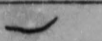
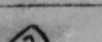
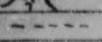
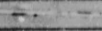
SATTALE LAND



Name of the Land	Sattale
Land Ref No	
District Office No	
Survey by	M.A. Tawiat S.I. Pavao
Date of Survey	28-5-70
Drawn by	S.I. Pavao
Date of Draw	4-6-70
Type of Survey	Chain & Compass
Area	1312 hect (3240 Acres)
Minich	Fourmil
Scale	40 metres to 1 inch

SATTALE LAND

Clan = KUNIME
 Name of Land = SATTALE
 Area = 1312 Hectares
 " = 3240 Acres

	Swamps
	Rolling Hill
	Valley
	Small Mountain
	Foot track
	Main Road

