

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: NEW IRELAND

STATION: KONOS

VOLUME No: 7

ACCESSION No: 496.

1968 - 1969

ISBN: 9980 - 910 - 58 - 5

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,  
PORT MORESBY - 1992

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



**Copyright:** Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

**Use:** This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

**Constraints:** This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

**Note on digitized version:** A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).



REGIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - W. SANI.

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

Volume No: ... 7 ... 1968/69 ... Number of Reports: 13 .....

| REPORT No:<br>KONOS | FOLIO             | OFFICER CONDUCTING<br>PATROL | AREA PATROLLED                          | MAPS/<br>PTS | PERIOD OF PATROL   | FIG<br>No: |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1                   | 1 OF 1968/69      | N. MOCKETT CPO               | NOATSI CENSUS DIVISION.                 | MAP          | 12.9.68 - 2.10.68  | 9          |
| 2                   | 2 OF 1968/69      | W.N. LEVI PO                 | BAROK CENSUS DIVISION.                  |              | 23.9.68 - 9.10.68  | 7-10       |
| 3                   | 4 OF 1968/69      | J. I. ABERNETHY CPO          | KONOS, ADMIN AREA.                      | MAP          | 16.12.68 - 6.2.69  | 10         |
| 4                   | 5 OF 1968/69      | D.C. EKINS CPO               | MADIDAK CENSUS DIVISION.                | MAP          | 28.1.69 - 21.2.69  | 10-11      |
|                     | <del>TASKEN</del> |                              |   |              |                    |            |
| 5                   | 1 OF 1968/69      | J. J. TAUVASA P.O            | COUNCIL AREA NORTH & SOUTH TINGWON      | MAP          | 15.7.68 - 30.8.68  |            |
| 6                   | 2 OF 1968/69      | J. J. TAUVASA P.O            | COUNCIL AREA SOUTH COAST NEW HANOVER    | MAP          | 10.9.68 - 26.10.68 |            |
| 7                   | 3 OF 1968/69      | P. BOURASA                   | S.E. LAVONGAI - SOUTH WEST LAVONGAI     | MAP          | 10.9.68 - 22.11.68 |            |
| 8                   | 4 OF 1968/69      | J. J. TAUVASA PO             | METERANKAN LOCALITY LAVONGAI            |              | 6.1.69 - 10.1.69   |            |
| 9                   | 5 OF 1968/69      | A. McNAUGHT P.O              | LAVONGAI COUNCIL AREA EXCL. TINGWON     |              | 17.1.69 - 3.3.69   |            |
| 10                  | 6 OF 1968/69      | R. G. SAKER CPO              | LAVONGAI AND METERANKAN BOLPUA.         | MAP          | 19.3.69 - 26.3.69  |            |
| 11                  | 7 OF 1968/69      | D.C. LINDSAY ADO             | NORTH COAST & PART S.W. BEDEWATA UMBUK. | MAP          | 31.3.69 - 17.4.69  |            |
| 12                  | 9 OF 1968/69      | R. G. SAKER CPO              | NEW HANOVER, TINGWON GROUP TBOI BOTO    | MAP          | 22.5.69 - 5.6.69   |            |
| 13                  | 11 OF 1968/69     | R. G. SAKER CPO              | TBOI ISLAND GROUP & TINGWON IS.         |              | 18.6.69 - 26.6.69  |            |
|                     |                   |                              |   |              |                    |            |
|                     |                   |                              |   |              |                    |            |

813-69/70

NEW IRELAND DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1968-1969

K O N O S

T A S K U L

| <u>Report no.</u> | <u>Officer conducting Patrol</u> | <u>Area patrolled</u>   |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| <u>KONOS</u>      |                                  |   |
| 1-68-69           | N. Mockett                       | Noatsi C.D.   |
| 2-68-69           | W.N. Levi                        | Barok C.D.  |
| 4-68-69           | J.I. Abernethy                   | Konos Admin. area   |
| 5-68-69           | D. C. Ekins <sup>8</sup>         | Mandak C.D.   |
| <u>TASKUL</u>     |                                  |   |
| 1-68-69           | J.J. Tauvasa                     | Council area North & South<br>Tingwon Island                      |
| 2-68-69           | J.J. Tauvasa                     | Council area South coast<br>New Hanover                           |
| 3-68-69           | P. Bouraga                       | S.E. Lavongai- South west<br>Lavongai                             |
| 4-68-69           | J.J. Tauvasa                     | Meterankan Locality-<br>Lavongai Council                          |
| 5-68-69           | A. McNaught                      | Lavongai council area-<br>excl. Tingwon and the<br>Tsoi Is. group |
| 6-68-69           | R.G. Saker                       | Lavongai-Meterankan-<br>Bolpua                                    |
| 7-68-69           | D.C. Lindsay                     | North coast & part S.W.<br>Belewaia Umbukul & An                  |
| 9-68-69           | R.G. Saker                       | New Hanover, Tingwon<br>group Tsoi Boto Is. Lavongai<br>L.G.C.    |
| 11-68-69          | R.G. Saker                       | Tsoi Islands group &<br>Tingwon Is. group                         |



DDA HQ (11)

Serial 29669



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. 1 OF 1968/69

Patrol Conducted by NEIL MOCKETT (CADET PATROL OFFICER)

Area Patrolled NOATSI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NONE

Natives NONE

Duration—From 12/9/1968 to 2/10/1968

Number of Days TWENTY TWO

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services FEBRUARY/MARCH, 1968

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

Map Reference Milinch KONOS; Fourmil NAMATANAI

Objects of Patrol REVISION OF CENSUS, TRADE STORE SURVEY and  
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

12/12/1968

*H. L. Williams*

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 ..... \$.....

Not Done  
as per [unclear]  
29/6/69



67-9-9

17th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

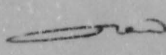
PATROL NO. KONOS 1/69-69

Your reference 67-5-1 dated 13th December,  
1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual  
Census Report by Mr. N. Mockett, C.P.O., to NOATSI Census  
Division.

It is expected that Mr. Mockett will ensure  
that his Reports are submitted in the correct form and  
that relevant copies of Patrol Instructions are also  
attached to the Report in future.

I presume that points raised in your  
covering memorandum have now been dealt with satisfactorily  
at Sub-district level.

  
(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director

c.c. Mr. N. Mockett,  
C.P.O.,  
Patrol Post,  
KONDOS  
New Ireland District.



67-9-9

(38)

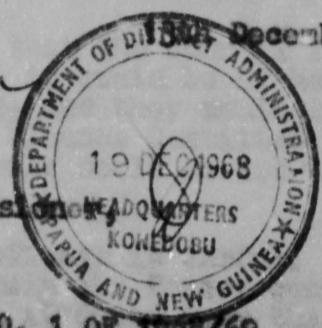
67-5-1 Director

District Headquarters,  
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

BAMC/ct D.D.A.

December, 1968

*Koneulobu*



Assistant District Commissioner,  
KAVIENG.

KONOS PATROL NO. 1 OF 1968/69

Thank you for the report of a routine patrol of the NCATSI Census Division compiled by Mr. H. Mockett, C.P.O. with your covering comments. It is noted that the officer's attention has been drawn to the necessity to render prompt reports. Mr. Mockett is required to study the Director's instruction 67-1-0 dated 21st June, 1968 and submit his reports in conformity thereto in future.

2. It is pleasing to hear that the patrol was well received, and of the excellent co-operation of the people for census.
3. You are certainly wise to insist on patrols camping in villages, and officers should offer to rent quarters if necessary and available. Good contact and communication are equally as necessary now as formerly, probably more so, and the effectiveness of our field officers will be judged on their ability to establish this.
4. Consideration should be given by the Council to the problem of pigs dragging gardens and dirtying villages. As you point out, enforcement of any rule must be provided.
5. In regard to the comment on page 2 about the position of Village "Committeemen", patrols could help by recognizing and supporting them. The role of Councillor is expected to be a more important and responsible one. If people do not co-operate with either of these representatives, there may be underlying reasons.
6. The notes on "Agriculture, Livestock and Land", are being referred to the District Agricultural Officer, for his information. The matter of Demarcation pegs being shifted is being referred to Mr. Deputy Commissioner MASEP for enquiry.
7. The non-attendance of numbers of children aged from 5 to 8 at schools was raised on page 6. This has been briefly mentioned to the District Inspector, but it needs to be known how many in each age-group at each village do not attend school. Patrols should then discuss this with the head teachers in the area, to ensure that class accommodation is not available, before the demand is reported. The District Inspector has intimated that the minimum age for school is 6 years.

*OK*  
*17/2*



8. Mention of "family" cemeteries prompts the comment that perhaps some regulation of their location may be called for, probably through the Council.

9. In regard to complaints that the Council is not doing enough in villages, it would be of help if specific needs were listed, and they could then receive consideration by the Finance Committee in its budget programming. Patrols could assist in producing this information.

10. The information in Appendicies is useful. It is disturbing that once again the former census books were not available, and it would seem that a better system for their custody is indicated.

*H.L. Williams*

(H.L. WILLIAMS)  
District Commissioner

→ cc : Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KOHEDOHU.

Enclosed: two copies of Report, map and Census statistics; A.D.C's covering memorandum.



67-1-2

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

22nd November, 1968.

District Commissioner,  
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT KAVIENG No 1 of 1968/69

Attached please find the original and two (2) copies of the above report as submitted by Mr N. McL. Hockett, C.P.O. This report took over six(6) weeks to compile - a time period which cannot be tolerated for future reports.

I offer the following brief comments on some aspects of the reports:

Page 1: The lack of Rest Houses in most villages within this Sub-District is perhaps one of the main problems to be encountered by patrols of this nature. This would appear to indicate that patrols in preceding years had been carried out by vehicles either operating from a central rest house or from Kamos itself. I disagree with such practices and believe that patrolling officers should, wherever practicable, sleep in each village. In this way more is learnt about the people and of the area that can be obtained by brief passing patrols. I intend that most future patrols from this office will be required to camp in the various villages. This, in time, may encourage the rebuilding of Rest Houses.

It would be better if the "fellow from Lossu" was named.

Page 2: The problem of pigs in a village area could be overcome by a Council Rule. It would be necessary to have such a rule enforced by laying charges against any person who disobeys it.

Pit latrines in such lowlying and swampy areas, because of the high water table which is often only just below the surface, is often impractical and even unhygienic. The use of the sea would appear to be an adequate solution to this hygiene problem.

Page 3: The slow patrol visiting every village still has a lot to recommend it. Naturally with modern means of transport such patrols are unnecessary and would be time wasting. Census patrols are the ideal situation in which to make this type of patrol.

The mechanics of voting are known to all adults in the area although the preference system has many confused. This is not surprising when it is known that many in our society do not understand the system properly.

Page 4: For comments on the price of coconuts paid to villagers by traders see my comments on my 67-1-2 of 16th November 1968 on Patrol Report Kavieng No 5 of 1968/69. The problem of beetles eating the forming nuts on coconut trees has been mentioned in previous reports and the Department of Agriculture has stated that they have been investigating the problem now for some time.

Page 5: Trade stores in most of this Sub-District are pitiful affairs which perhaps provide a service to the average village rather than return a profit for the operator. They are often unstocked and when they are they only carry a very limited range of bare essentials. Again we find that "fellow from Lossu" - we still do not know his name.



Page 6 : If any individual has moved properly placed Demarcation  
eements a charge should be raised against him. This  
matter will be investigated further.

Appendix A is a useful summary of each village which  
should be expanded and amended from time to time. It would  
then provide a useful source of relevant up to date information  
on each village which could prove very useful in the work  
of this office.

The old census books for the area could not be located  
at the time of this census. Therefore this census took the  
form of an initial census. Deaths and migrations were omitted  
as no comparisons could be drawn with the last census of the area.  
There are a few elementary mistakes in the carrying out of  
this census. The blame for this does not lie fully with the  
patrolling officer but must be placed on the Officer in Charge  
Kones, who was informed that Mr Mockett had never done a census  
and would require instruction and supervision in the initial  
stages from that officer himself. This was not done properly.  
The additions in the actual figures were incorrect in a number  
of instances and I was forced to correct them. The census  
as a whole is not really satisfactory and it will require a  
follow up census in the near future to correct matters.

Again it may be noticed that Mr Mockett does not read  
his circulars and he has not submitted this patrol in the  
required preforma. Further there is no copy of my brief  
instructions to him or of the Officer in Charge's (Kones)  
instructions to him. However due to the time taken for  
him to submit this report and to the fact that he is again  
currently on patrol, I reluctantly accept this report.

This report was submitted directly through me as the  
Officer in Charge, KONES, is off duty ill.

Forwarded for your further comments and onforwarding,  
please.

J.B.Battersby  
Assistant District Commissioner

cc Officer in Charge, KONES.  
Mr H. Mel. Mockett.



PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1968 (KONOS)

STATION : KONOS PATROL POST

SUB-DISTRICT : KAVIENG

DISTRICT : NEW IRELAND

PATROL NUMBER : ONE OF 1968. (KONOS)

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : NEIL MOCKETT (Cadet Patrol Officer)

AREA PATROLLED : NOATSI CENSUS DIVISION

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL : NONE

PURPOSE OF PATROL : ANNUAL CENSUS, TRADE STORE SURVEY AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

DURATION OF PATROL : 22 DAYS

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA BY D.D.A. : FEBRUARY - MARCH, 1968

1st September 1968 - Carried out census work at LASSO. Overnight - KONOS Patrol Post.

2nd September 1968 - Supply observed. Overnight - KONOS Patrol Post.

3rd September 1968 - Carried out census work at LASSO. Overnight - LASSO.

4th September 1968 - Made an inspection of the village crop and carried out a trade store survey. Went to LASSO and carried out a census of the village and made crop and village inspection. I then went to LASSO. Overnight - LASSO.

5th September 1968 - Carried out a census of the village and made inspection of the village. Went to LASSO. Overnight - LASSO.



PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1968 (KONGS)

33

PATROL DIARY

THURSDAY

12th September 1968

- Departed from Kavieng at 3.00 p.m. for a patrol of the NOASTI Census Division. Arrived at KONOS Patrol Post at 6.00 p.m.
- Overnight - KONOS Patrol Post.

FRIDAY

13th September 1968

- Worked at the Patrol Post preparing census and land work.
- Overnight - KONOS Patrol Post.

SATURDAY

14th September 1968

- Worked at the Patrol Post on further preparations for the patrol.
- Overnight - KONOS Patrol Post.

SUNDAY

15th September 1968

- Sunday observed.
- Overnight - KONOS Patrol Post.

MONDAY

16th September 1968

- Went to Tandes and started the patrol.
- Overnight - TANDES.

TUESDAY

17th September 1968

- Carried out a census of the village and made a routine inspection of houses and cash crops.
- Overnight - TANDES.

WEDNESDAY

18th September 1968

- Went to LIBBA and carried out a census of the village and inspected houses, cash crops, etc.
- Overnight - LIBBA.

THURSDAY

19th September 1968

- Went to Langenia where I carried out a trade store survey and made a general inspection of the village, cash crops and subsistence crops.
- Overnight - LANGENIA.

FRIDAY

20th September 1968

- Carried out a census of LANGENIA and then returned to KONOS Patrol Post.
- Overnight - KONOS Patrol Post.

SATURDAY

21st September 1968

- Carried out census work at LOSSU.
- Overnight - KONOS Patrol Post.

SUNDAY

22nd September 1968

- Sunday observed.
- Overnight - KONOS Patrol Post.

MONDAY

23rd September 1968

- Carried out census work at LOSSU.
- Overnight - LOSSU.

TUESDAY

24th September 1968

- Made an inspection of the village and crops and carried out a trade store survey. Went to AMBA where I carried out a census of the village and made cash crop and village inspections. I then went to KABIL.
- Overnight - KABIL.

WEDNESDAY

25th September 1968

- Carried out a census of the village and made inspection of houses and crops. Went to LAMUSSONG.
- Overnight - LAMUSSONG.



PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1968 (KONOS)

33

PATROL DIARY

THURSDAY

12th September 1968

- Departed from Kavieng at 3.00 p.m. for a patrol of the NOASTI Census Division. Arrived at KONOS Patrol Post at 6.00 p.m.

Overnight - KONOS Patrol Post.

FRIDAY

13th September 1968

- Worked at the Patrol Post preparing census and land work.

Overnight - KONOS Patrol Post.

SATURDAY

14th September 1968

- Worked at the Patrol Post on further preparations for the patrol.

Overnight - KONOS Patrol Post.

SUNDAY

15th September 1968

- Sunday observed.

Overnight - KONOS Patrol Post.

MONDAY

16th September 1968

- Went to Tandes and started the patrol.

Overnight - TANDES.

TUESDAY

17th September 1968

- Carried out a census of the village and made a routine inspection of houses and cash crops.

Overnight - TANDES.

WEDNESDAY

18th September 1968

- Went to LIBBA and carried out a census of the village and inspected houses, cash crops, etc.

Overnight - LIBBA.

THURSDAY

19th September 1968

- Went to Langenia where I carried out a trade store survey and made a general inspection of the village, cash crops and subsistence crops.

Overnight - LANGENIA.

FRIDAY

20th September 1968

- Carried out a census of LANGENIA and then returned to KONOS Patrol Post.

Overnight - KONOS Patrol Post.

SATURDAY

21st September 1968

- Carried out census work at LOSSU.

Overnight - KONOS Patrol Post.

SUNDAY

22nd September 1968

- Sunday observed.

Overnight - KONOS Patrol Post.

MONDAY

23rd September 1968

- Carried out census work at LOSSU.

Overnight - LOSSU.

TUESDAY

24th September 1968

- Made an inspection of the village and crops and carried out a trade store survey. Went to AMBA where I carried out a census of the village and made cash crop and village inspections. I then went to KABIL.

Overnight - KABIL.

WEDNESDAY

25th September 1968

- Carried out a census of the village and made inspection of houses and crops. Went to LAMUSSONG.

Overnight - LAMUSSONG.



THURSDAY

26th September 1968

- Made inspection of the village, crops and copra driers and carried out a trade store survey.  
Overnight - LAMUSSONG.

FRIDAY

27th September 1968

- Carried out a census of the village. I then went to KONOS where I inspected the village and cash crops.  
Overnight - KONOS.

SATURDAY

28th September 1968

- Carried out a census of KONOS and then proceeded to KONOBIN where I carried a census of the village and inspected cash crops and houses. Returned to KONOS Patrol Post.  
Overnight - KONOS Patrol Post.

SUNDAY

29th September 1968

- Went to PINIKINDU where I carried out a trade store survey, inspected the village and cash crops and heard some minor complaints.  
Overnight - PINIKINDU.

MONDAY

30th September 1968

- Carried out a census of PINIKINDU and then proceeded to LAVATBURRA where I carried out a census, general administration and routine village inspection. I then proceeded to KATENDAN.  
Overnight - KATENDAN.

TUESDAY

1st October 1968

- Carried out a census at KATENDAN and inspected the village and cash crops. I then proceeded to LAMBUSO where I carried out a village census and inspection. I then went to LIANDAN.  
Overnight - LIANDAN.

WEDNESDAY

2nd October 1968

- Carried out a census of the village and routine inspection of village and crops. I then returned to KAVIENG.

END OF PATROL.



INTRODUCTION:

The patrol that I have just completed was initiated to revise the census, carry out a trade store survey and carry out various inspections and general administration.

The area I patrolled was the NOATSI Census Division. This starts at TANDES village which is situated on the East Coast Road about 74 miles from KAVIENG and continues through to LAMBUSO village which is also on the East Coast Road and is 99 miles from KAVIENG.

In the NOATSI area there are two languages and one dialect spoken. These are Noatsi, Mandak-Noatsi (dialect) and Ku-at which originally came from the New Ireland West Coast. There are 14 villages in the census division and these are adherents of either the United Church or the Roman Catholic Mission in the area situated at LAMUSSONG and a Government Patrol Post situated at KONOS.

In regard to the planting community there are eight plantations in the area, seven of which are managed by Europeans and one which is managed by a Chinese.

The area is a fairly easy one to patrol as the East Coast Road runs through each of the villages and utilities can be hired to carry patrol equipment from one village to the other. Also the villages are only situated about 2 miles apart from each other, therefore walking from one village to another along the East Coast Road is rather easy.

RECEPTION OF PATROL:

In each village the reception was the same. All villages were given 4 to 5 days notice that a census of each village would be taking place and on the day of each census every villager who was living in that particular village was present. This was appreciated as each census did not take a great deal of time to complete and this left me a good amount of time to carry out other tasks.

In all cases I found the people very helpful and friendly and quite pleased to see an officer stopping in the village. In many cases the people were embarrassed as there were no rest houses in the villages but other accommodation was quickly found.

VILLAGES:

Most of the houses in the NOATSI census division are built of bush materials. Bamboo is used for the walls, the roofs are constructed from sago palm leaves and the framework is built from young trees with strong wood. If the house is built on stilts, mangrove is used for the stilts and limbon slates used for the floors. Houses built such as this will last for about 5 or 6 years before they need repairing. Generally there are two designs for houses in this area. One type is built on the ground with the kitchen inside the house and the other is built on stilts with a smaller house built on the ground which serves as a kitchen.

Generally the standard of the housing was very good but in quite a few cases the roofs of houses were in need of repair, this I pointed out to the owners concerned.

Although most of the people own houses made of bush materials there are some men who have built houses from permanent materials. Perhaps the best example of this is a fellow from



VILLAGES (continued)

LOSSU who owns a trucking business and is in the process of building several brick houses for his employees. Some other men are doing away with the sago leaf roofs and replacing them with corrugated iron roofs. According to such men the corrugated iron roof is better because it can be used for a catchment area for water, it lasts longer than the sago leaf roof and there is less work involved in the building of an iron roof than in a sago leaf roof.

In general the villages were fairly clean. Most of the houses are built on hard sand or sandy loams which the village women appear to be sweeping all the time. The rubbish that is swept up is then put into a basket and thrown in the sea. As far as cleanliness was concerned the village KABIL would have been the model village. The entire village is built on hard white sand and this is kept clean all the time, also the houses are always neat and tidy and in good repair. LANGANIA on the other hand was a fairly dirty village, the houses in general being in need of repair and an excess of pigs running around inside the village. The Committeeman from this village, SUBUN PILPILIS told me that on several occasions he has asked the owners of pigs to build pig sties to put their pigs in but they have refused. I also asked the pig owners to build pig sties as the pigs are ruining gardens and have left the village very short of fresh food, also the pigs are mainly responsible for the fairly dirty state that the village is in. I also asked the owners of dilapidated houses to do something about repairing their dwellings. LANGANIA was the only village that I really had cause to complain about, all the other villages were reasonably clean and tidy.

In regard to sanitation the only latrines that I saw in the whole of the patrol were at TANDES, LIBBA, LIANDAN and LANGANIA. The latrines at each of these four villages are quite plentiful and are generally in very good condition as they are never used. I got the impression that these latrines are only built for the purpose of impressing visiting Patrol Officers or other persons interested in inspecting them. As all the villages are on the coast most of the people use the sea for the purpose of relieving themselves. The sea is used not only for sanitary purposes but it is used for the disposal of rubbish, the washing of plates and cooking utensils and it is used for the washing of oneself. As I could not locate or hear of any illnesses resulting from using the sea for these purposes I came to the conclusion that these methods were the most hygienic these people were able to use.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

In each village I found the Councillors or Committeemen very helpful and quite willing to show me certain aspects of their village life or answer any questions that were placed to them.

I got the impression that the Councillors were always held in higher regard than the Committeemen. This is a shame in a way because there are Committeemen such as SUBUN PILPILIS of LANGANIA who is very active, willing to help his people and has got quite a lot of good ideas that would improve his village both socially and economically yet the people will not co-operate with him because he is not a Councillor. At LIBBA the people are willing to co-operate with Councillor PENIAS KULUMIS who is a very similar person to SUBUN with regard to ideas and activity. As a result of this co-operation pig sties are being built, more cocoa is being planted and other economic development is taking place. Social development is also improving with the formation of a fairly active Women's Club.



VILLAGE OFFICIALS (continued)

Councillor MASAUWANG BUNGONDO from KONOS is also a very active man. At the present time he has got the village people working on a road into the bush which will open up new land where cocoa and other economic crops can be planted and easily transported to a buyer. Councillors TOVI PIWAS of LOSSU and KERI MUKONDOS of LOMBUSO were very helpful and willing to answer questions but they do not appear to be as active as the two Councillors I have already mentioned. Both KERI and TOVI tend to regard their position as a form of prestige rather than a position in which they can constructively help their people.

As far as all of the Councillors and Committeemen were concerned I could not find any of them using their position to make personal gains.

POLITICAL SITUATION:

In the area I patrolled the people seem to be more influenced by the missions than by the Administration. I think this is so because the missions are in closer contact with the people through constant medical patrols, churches in every village, visiting missionaries and so on. The only real contact that the Administration can get is by patrolling the area and stopping in each of the villages. According to the NOATSI people this occurs too infrequently and the impression that I got is that they would like to see more of us. The people see Administration officers going up and down the East Coast Road every day but if an officer is doing a patrol in the area and stops in each village for a couple of days this is something special and the people appreciate it. I myself found the people very friendly and helpful, and on several occasions had fresh foods, shells and other gifts given to me.

I asked several people during patrol what were their thoughts concerning Europeans and Chinese. I found many of them reluctant to answer my questions on this topic but the general opinion that I gathered was that most of the Europeans and all of the Chinese are in the Territory with the sole purpose of making money. This opinion gives rise to a false grievance put on by the natives and it can easily be seen that this grievance is put on when one realises that they buy most of their personal possessions from Chinese trade stores and they sell coconuts and wet cocoa beans to Chinese and European plantation managers. If this grievance was genuine I would think that they would boycott the Chinese trade stores and produce their own copra and sell it to the Copra Marketing Board or Native Co-operative Societies. Apart from this attitude which I have just mentioned I could not detect any other real attitudes towards Europeans or Chinese.

As far as cults or political parties are concerned I could not see any evidence of them existing or forming. The standard of political education of most of the people is not very high and their interest in politics does not range any further than voting in Council elections and to a lesser extent House of Assembly elections. In fact many of the people do not know how to vote.

In the NOATSI Census Division there are three different languages spoken, but the three language groups do not divide themselves into separate groups socially. They inter-marry, and there can be three different languages spoken in the one clan or the one village, therefore there is no animosity between villages or language groups.

AGRICULTURE:

The most important cash crop in the NOATSI Census Division is



AGRICULTURE (continued)

at  
ATD  
M  
copra. Practically every man and woman has some coconut palms from which they derive some income. Many people just plant the coconuts native style while the more enterprising types plant their coconuts plantation style. The best examples of plantation style coconuts that I saw were at LANGANIA, LAMUSSONG, PINIKINDU and KATENDAN. Unfortunately all these coconuts were planted in squares rather than using triangular spacing but they are kept reasonably clear of undergrowth and are bearing very well. Very few coconuts are planted plantation style, the majority of coconuts being planted native style. These coconuts are planted in the bush and left in the hope that they will bear in the years to come. Very few of these native style planted coconuts are looked after properly but never the less they seem to bear fairly well.

Once the coconuts bear and the nuts fall on the ground they are gathered and either sold to coconut buyers or made into copra. Coconut buyers generally pay 10 cents for 8 coconuts, they then transport them to their own copra driers and make copra. Several of the natives have their own copra driers which are constructed from semi-permanent materials and are either of two types. The most popular kind is the Ceylon-type drier which consists basically of a wire mesh tray on which is placed the green copra and a fire being built underneath. The copra produced from these driers is not of a really good quality as the copra is smoked rather than dried. The other type of drier which is also used is the hot air type. This consists of a mesh tray on which the green copra is placed and a row of 44 gallon drums placed underneath. A fire is then placed inside the drums, hot air rises and thus dries the copra. The copra produced from these driers is of a good quality as it is very dry and it hasn't got a smoked appearance. Most of the copra is either sold to the Copra Marketing Board or NINSA Co-operative Society. The only defect in any of the coconut palms that I could see was at PINIKINDU where the fronds of a lot of the palms had been eaten by insects of some sort.

Another cash crop which is becoming important in the NOATSI area is cocoa. A lot of cocoa has been planted at TANDES, LIBBA, LANGANIA, LOSSU, LAMUSSONG, PINIKINDU, KATENDAN and LAMBUSO. All the cocoa has been planted plantation style but in most cases it has not been pruned or pruned sufficiently therefore there is too much shade and the trees are not bearing fully. There are no native fermenteries in the NOATSI area so the men sell the wet cocoa beans to the local plantations which have fermenteries. Wet cocoa beans are bought for approximately 10 cents a pound. The only disease I saw in any of the trees was at TANDES where there was a type of fungi on the trees. This rots the wood of the tree and the tree then dies. At the rate cocoa is being planted it looks like it will become a very important cash crop for the natives in the years to come but they will have to realize that it takes a lot more looking after than coconuts if it is to be successful.

A small amount of market gardening is also starting to play an important part in the economy of villages such as LOSSU, AMBA and KABIL. Fresh foods such as spring onions, Chinese cabbage, beans, tomatoes, capsicums, cucumbers, egg plants, corn, peanuts, water melon and ibeca are being planted. When these are ready for consumption they are sent to Kavieng by truck and sold in the market there. At the present time this market gardening is only on a small scale but I feel that in the years to come the industry will grow as the demand and price of fresh foods are very high.

In regard to the cash crops that I have mentioned there is



AGRICULTURE (continued)

no problems in marketing them and the prices received are very satisfactory according to the people. Market gardens goods are taken to KAVIENG by truck and coconuts, copra and wet cocoa beans are bought at the village, so there are no problems with transporting the products.

As far as subsistence crops are concerned the usual food stuffs are grown. These include various varieties of taro, sweet potato, kumu, bananas, water cress and several types of fruits which are growing in the bush. The only village where I found a shortage of fresh food was at LANGANIA where the people have not built pig sties and the pigs are ruining the gardens.

LIVESTOCK:

The only livestock that I saw in the area I patrolled were pigs. At TANDES and LIBBA all the pigs are kept in pig sties made of bamboo. At LIBBA a group of men had just purchased several rolls of wire with which they were going to construct bigger and stronger sties. At both of these villages the pigs are fed daily by their owners and they appear to be in better condition than the pigs that run around the other villages looking for scraps. In both cases the pig sties are constructed well away from the village areas thus the villages are free of pigs. At LANGANIA however the pigs are free to run around inside the village leaving the village in a fairly dirty state. Also at LANGANIA the pigs are ruining the peoples gardens and leaving the village very short of fresh food but this has not moved them at all into making pig sties. There is one man at AMBA who has also built a pig sty and he told me that the raising of pigs and selling them is his main source of income. He feeds his pigs daily and they are in very good condition. When the pigs mature they are sold to men and women who are giving feasts therefore there are no problems with marketing them. At the other villages I patrolled there was the odd pig around the village area but generally there were not many pigs at all as most of the pigs are eaten at feasts are bought from the West Coast villages of New Ireland.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY:

During my patrol I encountered no less than forty so-called trade stores. Most of these were simply businesses operating from within dwellings. In most of these cases a room was set aside inside the house in which goods were kept and sold to customers. The profits gained from these businesses are not very high and generally range from \$30.00 to \$90.00 per annum. The main types of goods sold are tobacco, cigarettes, rice, tinned fish, tinned meat, tea, sugar, kerosene and biscuits. In the case of every business no cash books or record books of any sort were kept and this is probably one of the reasons for stores not making a larger profit. Some men went to the trouble of making proper store buildings but they lack the knowledge or running a business therefore their businesses are financially unsuccessful.

One fellow from LCSSU 2 has bought two trucks and is running quite a successful business carrying passengers and produce to the market. Also he uses his trucks for general carrying purposes, and for collecting the coconuts which he buys from other villages.

LAND:

The only comment that I could make on land is that the Demarcation Committee has visited all villages and as yet very few land boundaries have been agreed on by adjacent land owners.



76

LAND (continued)

I found examples where the Demarcation Committee had had a hearing in the village and certain land boundaries were agreed upon, cements were then placed on the boundaries and several days later land owners in the vicinity started moving these cements into different positions.

The majority of the land in this area is still to be sorted out regarding ownership and until this is done I do not think many people will be willing to risk planting cash crops. I got the impression that they were not planting as many coconuts or cocoa as they wanted to because they were afraid that when the trees were ready to bear someone else would take over the land because no formal security of land tenure system was present.

COMPLAINTS:

The only complaints brought to my notice were cases where individuals had loaned money to other individuals and the money that had been borrowed had not been returned within a considerable length of time.

REST HOUSES:

In the whole area there were only three rest houses. These were all Women's Club houses and were situated at TANDES, LIBBA and PINIKINDU. These three houses were in excellent condition as they have just recently been built. All of them have corrugated iron roofs which serve as catchment areas for the tanks at the back of each of them.

At all the other villages I stopped as I had to find accommodation in mission houses or private dwellings. The general attitude in the area towards building rest houses seems to be that it is a waste of time to build and maintain rest houses if they are only used two or three times a year by Administration Officers.

HEALTH:

The only aid posts which I encountered during the patrol were at LOSSU and SOMINIM. The one at LOSSU is built from permanent materials and at the present time is not in use due to the fact that no aid post orderly is available. The building is now slightly overgrown with vegetation and is in a dirty condition and if left in this state any longer will become useless as an aid post.

The other aid post is at SOMINIM and it is built from permanent materials. This one is in use at the present time and is in very good condition being clean and well kept. On asking several patients in each of the villages which the aid post serves I found that the service provided by the Aid Post Orderly was very good indeed.

As regard to sicknesses in the villages I could only note a few cases of grille in each village. This complaint was present on middle-aged men and women rather than children. A couple of weeks before I patrolled the area several men and women were taken to KAVIENG for treatment of tuberculosis; this averaged out at about 5 persons per village. As far as any other sicknesses or ailments were concerned I could not detect any.

EDUCATION:

The only comment I have to make on education in the NCATSI area is that it is not adequate enough to cope with the population. When I was taking a census of each village there were too many children ranging from 5 years of age to 8 years of age who were



EDUCATION (continued)

not going to school. In each case the parents told me that they had sent their children to school in the first instance but they were not accepted because there was no room or there were no preparatory classes available.

All other information regarding education is covered under Appendix D.

CEMETRIES:

In the NOATSI area the cemeteries are of two types; either the village has a communal cemetery or each family in the village has its own cemetery. Although some cemeteries are overgrown most of them are looked after and kept clean. In some villages I found that cemeteries were quite close to dwellings but I do not think they would provide a threat to the health and hygiene of people living in these houses.

MISSIONS:

The United Church and the Roman Catholic Mission are the two missions which are established in this area and all of the villages are adherents to one or the other. Quite recently the Jehovah's Witnesses have been operating in the area and their followers at the present time are restricted to a few Papuans who are resident in the area.

The Catholic Mission station at LAMUSSONG is the only mission station in the area and is run by the resident Priest, Fr. Bernard Jakuba. The station consists of the Father's house, a trade store, lighting plant, school, church and copra drier. All of these buildings except some school rooms are constructed by permanent materials and kept in very good condition. The lighting plant serves both the church and the Father's house with power. As far as I could see the mission station is run very well, kept in very good order regarding tidiness and cleanliness and is very active regarding education, religion and economic ventures.

In each village there was at least one church. These were usually constructed from bush materials, fairly tidy but in numerous cases in need of repair. Permanent material churches were situated at LANGANIA, KABIL, LOSSU and LAMUSSONG. In nearly every case the people are followers of either the United Church or the Roman Catholic Church. This is what it appears like on the surface, but it seems that there is still quite a lot of beliefs held by these people which are contrary to the teachings of Missions.

Several of these beliefs were pointed out to me in general conversations with the elder men of each village.

LABOUR:

Most of the men in the area are employed looking after their own cash crops which include coconuts and cocoa. Most of the women are employed looking after subsistence crops and performing various house hold duties.

Where villages are situated close to plantations some of the village men and women are hired by the plantations as casual workers or domestic servants.

In most of the villages there was a noticeable lack of young men and women. This is so because many of them had become skilled or semi-skilled workers and were working outside the



LABOUR (continued)

district or outside the census division. The most popular jobs chosen by these people were jobs as carpenters, plumbers, electricians, drivers, nurses, teachers and soldiers.

PERSONAL TAX:

The tax in the Central New Ireland Council area is \$8.00 per annum for men and \$2.00 per annum for women.

The general attitude of the people is that they should pay their tax but they feel that the Council is not helping them enough in regard to building aid posts, water tanks and so on.

In the area that I patrolled I found only a very small percentage who had not paid their tax. The major offenders of this small percentage were the men.

At the present time in this area the Council is fairly strict regarding taxation and very few tax exemptions were granted. Several people complained about this but I do not think their complaints were justified as the tax is not very high, most of them get a good income from their coconuts and many of them are able to afford radios, record players and other luxury items.

*Neil Mockett*

Neil Mockett.  
(CADET PATROL OFFICER)



PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1968 (KONOS)

APPENDIX A

VILLAGE REPORTS

VILLAGE : TANDES  
 LANGUAGE GROUP : NOATSI  
 POPULATION : 130  
 VILLAGE OFFICIALS : Committeemen - MATAKAUS PANOK and DANIEL LAGEI  
 RELIGION : UNITED CHURCH  
 CHURCHES : UNITED CHURCH. Built from native materials. Roof needs minor repairs but otherwise in good condition.  
 SCHOOLS : NONE  
 WATER SUPPLY : One 1000 gallon tank in good condition. Spouting on catchment area in need of repair.  
 REST HOUSES : One Women's Club rest house built of semi-permanent materials and in excellent condition.  
 TRADE STORES : One business operating from a dwelling.  
 AID POSTS : NONE  
 ECONOMIC CROPS : COCONUTS and COCOA  
 COPRA DRIERS : Four Ceylon-type driers built of semi-permanent materials.

-----

VILLAGE : LIDDA  
 LANGUAGE GROUP : NOATSI  
 POPULATION : 175  
 VILLAGE OFFICIALS : Councillor - PENIAS KULUMIS and Committeemen - MAI IAMOL and MARAU TASIA  
 RELIGION : UNITED CHURCH  
 CHURCHES : UNITED CHURCH. Built from native materials, in good condition and very tidy.  
 SCHOOLS : NONE  
 WATER SUPPLY : One 1000 gallon tank in good condition.  
 REST HOUSES : One Women's Club rest house built from semi-permanent and in excellent condition.  
 TRADE STORES : One business operating from a dwelling.  
 AID POSTS : NONE  
 ECONOMIC CROPS : COCONUTS and COCOA  
 COPRA DRIERS : Two hot air driers and one Ceylon-type drier. All built from semi-permanent materials.

VILLAGE : LIANDAN  
LANGUAGE GROUP : KU-AT  
POPULATION : 85  
VILLAGE OFFICIALS : Committeemen - BULUKAT KIAPEN and MAIGUN LABUSI  
RELIGION : ROMAN CATHOLIC  
CHURCHES : ROMAN CATHOLIC. Built from native materials and in shabby condition.  
SCHOOLS : NONE  
WATER SUPPLY : Some 44 gallon drums used as tanks and using sheets of iron on some of the houses as catchment areas.  
REST HOUSES : NONE  
TRADE STORES : One built from permanent materials and the other built from native materials. Both in very good condition.  
AID POSTS : NONE  
ECONOMIC CROPS : COCONUTS  
COPRA DRIERS : Two hot air driers built from semi-permanent materials.

-----  
VILLAGE : LANGANIA  
LANGUAGE GROUP : NOATSI  
POPULATION : 190  
VILLAGE OFFICIALS : Committeemen - SUBUN PILPILIS and RIRIS LUNGAS  
RELIGION : ROMAN CATHOLIC  
CHURCHES : ROMAN CATHOLIC. Built of permanent materials and in fairly good condition.  
SCHOOLS : One Catholic Mission school built from native materials and in very poor condition. New Mission school in the process of being built (permanent materials).  
WATER SUPPLY : Two 1500 gallon tanks in good condition.  
REST HOUSES : NONE  
TRADE STORES : One trade store built of permanent materials and in excellent condition. Seven other businesses operating from dwellings.  
AID POSTS : NONE  
ECONOMIC CROPS : COCONUTS and COCOA  
COPRA DRIERS : Five hot air driers all built from semi-permanent materials.

-----



VILLAGE : LOSSU  
LANGUAGE GROUP : NOATSI  
POPULATION : 399  
VILLAGE OFFICIALS : Councillor - TOVI PIWAS and  
Committeemen - KARAKETI BIBIS and  
BIMAU MALAVINIS  
RELIGION : UNITED CHURCH and ROMAN CATHOLIC  
CHURCHES : UNITED CHURCH. Built from native  
materials and in very good condition.  
ROMAN CATHOLIC. Built from permanent  
materials and in excellent condition.  
SCHOOLS : One Government Primary "T" School built  
of permanent materials and in very  
good condition.  
WATER SUPPLY : Two 1000 gallon tanks in good condition  
and several 44 gallon drums used as tanks.  
REST HOUSES : NONE  
TRADE STORES : Nine businesses operating from dwellings.  
AID POSTS : One aid post built of permanent  
materials and in an unkept condition.  
At the present time not in use as no  
Aid Post Orderly is available.  
ECONOMIC CROPS : COCONUTS, COCOA and a small amount of  
market gardening.  
COPRA DRIERS : Six hot air driers built from semi-  
permanent materials.

-----  
VILLAGE : AMBA  
LANGUAGE GROUP : NOATSI  
POPULATION : 129  
VILLAGE OFFICIALS : Committeemen - BIANG KALUA and  
LAUSAK LANGIRO  
RELIGION : UNITED CHURCH  
CHURCHES : UNITED CHURCH. Built from native  
materials and very tidy but in need of  
some minor repairs.  
SCHOOLS : NONE  
WATER SUPPLY : Some 44 gallon drums used as tanks  
and ground water.  
REST HOUSES : NONE  
TRADE STORES : Two businesses operating from dwellings.  
AID POSTS : NONE  
ECONOMIC CROPS : COCONUTS, some COCOA and a lot of  
market gardening.  
COPRA DRIERS : Three Ceylon-type driers built of semi-  
permanent materials.



VILLAGE : KABIL  
LANGUAGE GROUP : KU-AT  
POPULATION : 167  
VILLAGE OFFICIALS : Committeemen - PAKERI LOWATI  
RELIGION : UNITED CHURCH  
CHURCHES : UNITED CHURCH. Built from permanent materials and in excellent condition.  
SCHOOLS : NONE  
WATER SUPPLY : One 2000 gallon tank in good condition.  
REST HOUSES : NONE  
TRADE STORES : One built of semi-permanent materials and in good condition.  
AID POSTS : NONE  
ECONOMIC CROPS : COCONUTS, some COCOA and a small amount of market gardening.  
COPRA DRIERS : Twelve Ceylon-type driers and one hot air drier. All built from semi-permanent materials.

-----  
VILLAGE : LAMUSSONG  
LANGUAGE GROUP : MANDAK - NOATSI  
POPULATION : 232  
VILLAGE OFFICIALS : Committeemen - LAMIS LEMBENG and SAUIAN ULENKUP  
RELIGION : UNITED CHURCH and ROMAN CATHOLIC  
CHURCHES : ROMAN CATHOLIC. Built of permanent materials and in excellent condition.  
UNITED CHURCH. Built from native materials and in reasonable condition. In need of some slight repairs.  
SCHOOLS : One Catholic Mission Primary "T" School. Some buildings built from permanent materials, others built from semi-permanent materials. All buildings in very good condition.  
WATER SUPPLY : Three 1500 gallon tanks in good condition.  
REST HOUSES : NONE  
TRADE STORES : One Catholic Mission trade store built of permanent materials and two other businesses operating from dwellings.  
AID POSTS : NONE  
ECONOMIC CROPS : COCONUTS and some COCOA  
COPRA DRIERS : One hot air drier built of permanent materials and six Ceylon-type driers built of semi-permanent materials.



20

VILLAGE : KONOS  
 LANGUAGE GROUP : MANDAK - NOATSI  
 POPULATION : 137  
 VILLAGE OFFICIALS : Councillor - MASAUWANG BUNGONDO and  
 Committeemen - LUCAS and LAGAWU GAS  
 RELIGION : UNITED CHURCH  
 CHURCHES : UNITED CHURCH. Built from native  
 materials and in fairly good condition,  
 but in need of some minor repairs.  
 SCHOOLS : NONE  
 WATER SUPPLY : Fresh water creek about 200 yards from  
 the village. Water is good and runs  
 all the year round.  
 REST HOUSES : NONE  
 TRADE STORES : One business operating from a dwelling.  
 AID POSTS : NONE  
 ECONOMIC CROPS : COCONUTS and some market gardening.  
 COPRA DRIERS : Three Ceylon-type driers built from  
 semi-permanent materials.

VILLAGE : SOMINIM (KONOBIN)  
 LANGUAGE GROUP : KU-AT  
 POPULATION : 58  
 VILLAGE OFFICIALS : Committeemen - BULANI TANDIMASAU  
 RELIGION : ROMAN CATHOLIC  
 CHURCHES : ROMAN CATHOLIC. Built of native materials  
 and in good condition.  
 SCHOOLS : NONE  
 WATER SUPPLY : One 1500 gallon tank next to the Aid  
 Post. In good condition.  
 REST HOUSES : NONE  
 TRADE STORES : NONE  
 AID POSTS : One Aid Post built of permanent  
 materials and in excellent condition.  
 ECONOMIC CROPS : COCONUTS and some COCOA  
 COPRA DRIERS : One Ceylon-type drier built of semi-  
 permanent materials.

VILLAGE : PINIKINDU  
LANGUAGE GROUP : MANDAK - NOATSI  
POPULATION : 196  
VILLAGE OFFICIALS : Committeemen - TIMOT SESAIA-RONG,  
LANGIS WAGARAU and RABANA PIPT  
RELIGION : UNITED CHURCH and ROMAN CATHOLIC.  
CHURCHES : UNITED CHURCH. Built from native  
materials, very tidy and in very good  
condition.  
ROMAN CATHOLIC. Built from native  
materials and in fair condition but in  
need of some repairs.

SCHOOLS : One United Church Primary "T" School.  
All buildings constructed from native  
materials and in fairly good condition.

WATER SUPPLY : Two 1000 gallon tanks in good condition.  
REST HOUSES : One Women's Club house nearing the  
stages of completion. Built from  
native materials.

TRADE STORES : Four businesses operating from dwellings.  
AID POSTS : NONE  
ECONOMIC CROPS : COCONUTS and some COCOA  
COPRA DRIERS : Five hot air driers and four Ceylon-type  
driers. All driers built from semi-  
permanent materials.

-----

VILLAGE : LAUATBURRA  
LANGUAGE GROUP : MANDAK - NOATSI  
POPULATION : 45  
VILLAGE OFFICIALS : Committeemen - MUMPENE AWAVOT  
RELIGION : UNITED CHURCH  
CHURCHES : UNITED CHURCH. Built from native  
materials and in fairly poor condition.

SCHOOLS : NONE  
WATER SUPPLY : Fresh water creek about 200 yards from  
the village.

REST HOUSES : NONE  
TRADE STORES : NONE  
AID POSTS : NONE  
ECONOMIC CROPS : COCONUTS  
COPRA DRIERS : NONE

-----



VILLAGE : KATENDAN  
LANGUAGE GROUP : MANDAK - NOATSI  
POPULATION : 84  
VILLAGE OFFICIALS : Committeemen - TOPRAIDE SABAK and  
PRENMAN PENTABU  
RELIGION : ROMAN CATHOLIC  
CHURCHES : NONE  
SCHOOLS : NONE  
WATER SUPPLY : Fresh water river about 50 yards from  
the village.  
REST HOUSES : NONE  
TRADE STORES : Three businesses operating from dwellings.  
AID POSTS : NONE  
ECONOMIC CROPS : COCONUTS  
COPRA DRIERS : One hot air drier built of semi-  
permanent materials.

---

VILLAGE : LAMBUSO  
LANGUAGE GROUP : MANDAK - NOATSI  
POPULATION : 130  
VILLAGE OFFICIALS : Councillor - KERI MUKONDOS  
RELIGION : ROMAN CATHOLIC  
CHURCHES : ROMAN CATHOLIC. Built from native  
materials and in very good condition.  
SCHOOLS : One Catholic Mission Primary "T" School  
built from native materials and in  
fairly good condition.  
WATER SUPPLY : One 3000 gallon tank in very good condition.  
REST HOUSES : NONE  
TRADE STORES : Five businesses operating from dwellings.  
AID POSTS : NONE  
ECONOMIC CROPS : COCONUTS and some COCCA  
COPRA DRIERS : Two hot air driers and four Ceylon-type  
driers, all being constructed from  
semi-permanent materials.

---

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1968 (KONOS)

(17)

APPENDIX B

PLANTATION REPORT

PLANTATION : BOLEGILA  
OWNERS : MR. J.D.C. STANFIELD  
MANAGER : MR. J.D.C. STANFIELD  
AREA : 850 ACRES (approx.)  
MILES FROM KAVIENG : 73 MILES  
PRODUCE : COPRA and COCOA  
LABOURERS : 79  
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS : 1  
DOMESTIC SERVANTS : 2  
WIRELESS SET : YES

---

PLANTATION : LIBBA  
OWNERS : MR. J.R. IRVINE  
MANAGER : MR. J.R. IRVINE  
AREA : 509 ACRES (approx.)  
MILES FROM KAVIENG : 76 MILES  
PRODUCE : COPRA, RUBBER and TIMBER  
LABOURERS : 30  
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS : 4  
DOMESTIC SERVANTS : NONE  
WIRELESS SET : NONE

---

PLANTATION : LOSSU  
OWNERS : POLIAMBIA ESTATES  
MANAGER : MR. J.N. ARBUTHNOT  
AREA : 981 ACRES (approx.)  
MILES FROM KAVIENG : 80 MILES  
PRODUCE : COPRA and COCOA  
LABOURERS : 36  
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS : 7  
DOMESTIC SERVANTS : 2  
WIRELESS SET : NONE

---



(16)

PLANTATION : POLIAMBIA  
OWNERS : POLIAMBIA ESIATES  
MANAGER : MR. H. LLWIS  
AREA : 547 ACRES (approx.)  
MILES FROM KAVIENG : 82 MILES  
PRODUCE : COPRA and COCOA  
LABOURERS : 39  
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS : 4  
DOMESTIC SERVANTS : 2  
WIRELESS SET : NONE

---

PLANTATION : KABIL  
OWNERS : MR. J.S.R. FERGUSSON and MR. A. TSANG  
MANAGER : MR. A. TSANG  
AREA : 241 ACRES (approx.)  
MILES FROM KAVIENG : 83 MILES  
PRODUCE : COCOA  
LABOURERS : 12  
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS : 1  
DOMESTIC SERVANTS : NONE  
WIRELESS SET : NONE

---

PLANTATION : LAMUSSONG  
OWNERS : NEW IRELAND PLANTATIONS LTD.  
MANAGER : MR. C.H. STEVENSON  
AREA : 550 ACRES (approx.)  
MILES FROM KAVIENG : 85 MILES  
PRODUCE : COPRA  
LABOURERS : 28  
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS : 1  
DOMESTIC SERVANTS : 2  
WIRELESS SET : NONE

---

PLANTATION : PINIKINDU  
 OWNERS : DAHILL'S PLANTATIONS LTD.  
 MANAGER : MR. G. DUNCAN  
 AREA : 645 ACRES (approx.)  
 MILES FROM KAVIENG : 91 MILES  
 PRODUCE : COPRA and COCOA  
 LABOURERS ; 69  
 SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS : 3  
 DOMESTIC SERVANTS : 1  
 WIRELESS SET : YES

-----

PLANTATION : PURULANG  
 OWNERS : MR. W.R. GRAHAM  
 MANAGER : MR. R.W. GARNER  
 AREA : 248 ACRES (approx.)  
 MILES FROM KAVIENG : 96 MILES  
 PRODUCE : COCOA  
 LABOURERS : 10  
 SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS : NONE  
 DOMESTIC SERVANTS : NONE  
 WIRELESS SET : NONE

-----



PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1968 (KONOS)

APPENDIX C  
TRADE STORE SURVEY

OWNER : BAIS LANGUA  
VILLAGE : TANDES  
LICENCE NO. : LICENCE EXPIRED  
GOODS SOLD : CIGARETTES, RICE, SUGAR, SOAP,  
FISH and TEA.  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$60.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA.

---

OWNER : SOGAS SILITA  
VILLAGE : LIANDAN  
LICENCE NO. : LICENCE EXPIRED  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, FISH, MEAT, TEA, COFFEE, MILO,  
TOBACCO, KEROSENE, CIGARETTES and  
BISCUITS.  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$360.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Permanent materials and in good  
condition.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Buys COCONUTS and produces and sells  
COPRA.

---

OWNER : MAIGUN LABUSI  
VILLAGE : LIANDAN  
LICENCE NO. : LICENCE EXPIRED  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, SUGAR, BISCUITS, FISH,  
CIGARETTES, TOBACCO and KEROSENE.  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$120.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA.

---

OWNER : SAVAIN PANGAN  
VILLAGE : LIANDAN  
LICENCE NO. : 22781  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, SUGAR, FISH, MEAT, MILK,  
KEROSENE, TOBACCO, CIGARETTES and  
TEA.  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$72.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Native materials and in good  
condition.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA.

---

OWNER : SUMSUM LANDARA  
VILLAGE : LANGANIA  
LICENCE NO. : 4484  
GOODS SOLD : CIGARETTES, RICE, FISH, BISCUITS,  
LOLLIES, TOBACCO, SUGAR and TEA.  
ANNUAL PROFIT : Business has just started.  
STORE BUILDING : Permanent materials and in excellent  
condition.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA and sells  
wet COCOA beans.

---

OWNER : BILAU KONGA  
VILLAGE : LANGANIA  
LICENCE NO. : 22702  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, FISH, BISCUITS, SUGAR,  
CIGARETTES and TOBACCO.  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$60.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA and sells  
wet COCOA beans.

---

OWNER : MELBON IAUTON  
VILLAGE : LANGANIA  
LICENCE NO. : 22707  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, SUGAR, MEAT, CIGARETTES, FISH,  
TOBACCO, BISCUITS, KEROSENE and  
BATTERIES.  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$90.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sell COPRA and sells  
wet COCOA beans.

---



OWNER : LAMUT LANGUS  
VILLAGE : LANGANIA  
LICENCE NO. : 22783  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, FISH, MEAT, TOBACCO, CIGARETTES,  
BISCUITS, KEROSENE, COFFEE, TEA  
and SUGAR.  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$50.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA.

---

OWNER : URUA-BAIS  
VILLAGE : LANGANIA  
LICENCE NO. : LICENCE EXPIRED  
GOODS SOLD : CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, BATTERIES, TEA,  
MILK, MILO, COFFEE, SOAP, BISCUITS,  
RICE and FISH.  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$120.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA.

---

OWNER : TAMALE BAUBAU  
VILLAGE : LANGANIA  
LICENCE NO. : LICENCE PAID FOR BUT HAS NOT  
RECEIVED IT FROM COUNCIL CLERK.  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, FISH, SUGAR, BISCUITS,  
TOBACCO, KEROSENE and TEA.  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$50.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA.

---

OWNER : BEKA BESI  
VILLAGE : LANGANIA  
LICENCE NO. : 22458  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, FISH, MEAT, SUGAR, CIGARETTES  
and KEROSENE.  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$45.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA and sells  
wet COCOA beans.

---

OWNER : TAU-UL LUTI  
VILLAGE : LANGANIA  
LICENCE NO. : LICENCE EXPIRED  
GOODS SOLD : RICE and SUGAR  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$12.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA.

---

OWNER : PRETI SANGALANG  
VILLAGE : LOSSU  
LICENCE NO. : 22728  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, FISH, CIGARETTES, KEROSENE,  
TEA, BREAD, SUGAR, COFFEE, MILO  
and TOBACCO  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$200.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Buys COCONUTS and produces and sells  
COPRA. Also has a trucking business.

---

OWNER : PIRAU MARIS  
VILLAGE : LOSSU  
LICENCE NO. : 22733  
GOODS SOLD : FISH, RICE, SUGAR, TEA, BISCUITS,  
MEAT, TOBACCO, CIGARETTES and KEROSENE  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$240.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Sells wet COCOA beans.

---

OWNER : TABARAMIS TAU-UN  
VILLAGE : LOSSU  
LICENCE NO. : LICENCE EXPIRED  
GOODS SOLD : FISH, SUGAR, BISCUITS, HOOKS, TEA,  
TOBACCO, CIGARETTES, RICE, MEAT and  
KEROSENE  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$90.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Permanent materials and in good  
condition.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA.

---



(11)

OWNER : EMOS KALEI  
VILLAGE : LOSSU  
LICENCE NO. : LICENCE EXPIRED  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, SUGAR, BISCUITS, TOBACCO,  
CIGARETTES, FISH, SOAP, KEROSENE  
and TEA  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$80.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA and sells  
wet COCOA beans.

OWNER : DAI MAKEU  
VILLAGE : LOSSU  
LICENCE NO. : 22726  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, FISH, SUGAR, BISCUITS, TOBACCO,  
CIGARETTES, MEAT, COFFEE and KEROSENE  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$155.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA.

OWNER : PASUAK LASISI  
VILLAGE : LOSSU  
LICENCE NO. : LICENCE EXPIRED  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, SUGAR, BISCUITS, FISH,  
KEROSENE and CIGARETTES  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$48.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Sells wet COCOA beans.

OWNER : KURAK LUSARA  
VILLAGE : LOSSU  
LICENCE NO. : LICENCE EXPIRED  
GOODS SOLD : FISH, RICE, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, MEAT,  
TOBACCO, CIGARETTES and KEROSENE  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$75.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Semi-permanent materials and in  
good condition.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA.

OWNER : KOBA DURAI  
VILLAGE : LOSSU  
LICENCE NO. : LICENCE EXPIRED  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, SUGAR, FISH, MEAT, KEROSENE,  
TOBACCO, CIGARETTES and TEA  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$65.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA.

OWNER : TOUI PIWAS  
VILLAGE : LOSSU  
LICENCE NO. : 22730  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, SUGAR, FISH, TOBACCO, KEROSENE  
and CIGARETTES  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$50.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Native materials and in fair  
condition.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA.

OWNER : PITA WASON  
VILLAGE : AMBA  
LICENCE NO. : LICENCE EXPIRED  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, SOAP, TEA, CIGARETTES, BISCUITS  
and KEROSENE  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$60.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA.

OWNER : LAUSAK LAGIRO  
VILLAGE : AMBA  
LICENCE NO. : LICENCE EXPIRED  
GOODS SOLD : SOAP, SUGAR, RICE, FISH, MEAT,  
KEROSENE, TOBACCO, CIGARETTES and TEA  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$95.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA. Raises  
and sells PIGS.



OWNER : FR. BERNARD JAKUBA  
VILLAGE : LAMUSSONG CATHOLIC MISSION  
LICENCE NO. : 22731  
GOODS SOLD : CLOTHES, SOAP, MILK, TEA, COFFEE, RICE,  
SUGAR, SALT, COCOA, MEAT, FISH,  
COOKING UTENSILS, BIROS, FLOUR, COMBS  
and other miscellaneous items  
ANNUAL PROFIT : NOT KNOWN  
STORE BUILDING : Permanent materials and in very  
good condition.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Buys COCONUTS and produces and  
sells COPRA

---

OWNER : LAKASA LARAVING  
VILLAGE : LAMUSSONG  
LICENCE NO. : 22706  
GOODS SOLD : SUGAR, BISCUITS, FISH, BATTERIES,  
RICE, TEA, RAZOR BLADES, SPOONS,  
and SOAP  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$72.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA and sells  
wet COCCA beans.

---

OWNER : MARABA AISOL  
VILLAGE : LAMUSSONG  
LICENCE NO. : 22720  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, FISH, KEROSENE, TEA, SUGAR,  
SOAP, BISCUITS, CIGARETTES and  
TOBACCO  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$36.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Native materials and in fair condition.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA

---

OWNER : TAGARIT KAMAK  
VILLAGE : KONOS  
LICENCE NO. : 22701  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, SUGAR, BISCUITS, TOBACCO, FISH,  
KEROSENE, MEAT, TEA and SOAP  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$55.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA.

OWNER : SARAI BUT SALAKOT  
VILLAGE : PINIKINDU  
LICENCE NO. : 22796  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, BISCUITS, MEAT,  
FISH, CIGARETTES, KEROSENE and TEA  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$120.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA.

---

OWNER : BOLAP KASIGI  
VILLAGE : PINIKINDU  
LICENCE NO. : 22727  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, SUGAR, FISH, TEA, TOBACCO,  
MEAT, BISCUITS and CIGARETTES  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$48.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA.

---

OWNER : TOMI VELIU  
VILLAGE : PINIKINDU  
LICENCE NO. : 22724  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, FISH, MEAT, SUGAR, BREAD,  
CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, KEROSENE and  
MATCHES  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$240.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA and sells  
wet COCOA beans.

---

OWNER : MANGEI LUPALAU  
VILLAGE : PINIKINDU  
LICENCE NO. : 22730  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, KEROSENE, FISH, TOBACCO,  
and SUGAR  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$20.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA.

---



OWNER : ULI KIRIPAK  
VILLAGE : KATENDAN  
LICENCE NO. : 22703  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, BISCUITS, FISH, SUGAR,  
TOBACCO, KEROSENE, CIGARETTES, SOAP,  
TEA and COFFEE  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$100.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA and sells  
wet COCOA beans.

OWNER : WOMEN'S CLUB  
VILLAGE : KATENDAN  
LICENCE NO. : 22789  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, BISCUITS, KEROSENE, SUGAR,  
TOBACCO, FISH and MATERIAL  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$70.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside house.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : NONE.

OWNER : KOSTA TULAVIS  
VILLAGE : KATENDAN  
LICENCE NO. : 22712  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, FISH, MEAT, SUGAR, KEROSENE,  
CIGARETTES, TOBACCO and BISCUITS.  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$65.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA.

OWNER : WIN PAKARAWAI  
VILLAGE : LAMBUSO  
LICENCE NO. : 22739  
GOODS SOLD : RICE, TEA, KEROSENE, FISH, MEAT,  
SUGAR, CIGARETTES, BISCUITS and  
TOBACCO  
ANNUAL PROFIT : \$55.00 (approx.)  
STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA.

(6)

OWNER : LUI VARANGEI  
 VILLAGE : LAMBUSO  
 LICENCE NO. : 22756  
 GOODS SOLD : RICE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, CIGARETTES,  
 BISCUITS, TEA, KEROSENE, MEAT and  
 FISH  
 ANNUAL PROFIT : \$70.00 (approx.)  
 STORE BUILDING : Native materials and in fair  
 condition.  
 OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA.

OWNER : MUGIN ASIM  
 VILLAGE : LAMBUSO  
 LICENCE NO. : 22746  
 GOODS SOLD : RICE, SUGAR, FISH, BISCUITS,  
 TOBACCO, KEROSENE, CIGARETTES,  
 MEAT AND TEA  
 ANNUAL PROFIT : \$40.00 (approx.)  
 STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
 OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA, and  
 sells wet COCOA beans.

OWNER : WOMEN'S CLUB  
 VILLAGE : LAMBUSO  
 LICENCE NO. : 22740  
 GOODS SOLD : RICE, SUGAR, FISH, BISCUITS, MEAT,  
 TOBACCO and KEROSENE.  
 ANNUAL PROFIT : \$50.00 (approx.)  
 STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
 OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : NONE

OWNER : KANKING PACARAWUT  
 VILLAGE : LAMBUSO  
 LICENCE NO. : 22732  
 GOODS SOLD : RICE, BISCUITS, SUGAR, FISH, TEA,  
 TOBACCO, KEROSENE, MATCHES and MEAT  
 ANNUAL PROFIT : \$60.00 (approx.)  
 STORE BUILDING : Store inside a dwelling.  
 OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS : Produces and sells COPRA.



(5)

APPENDIX D

SCHOOL SURVEY

SCHOOL : NOATSI PRIMARY "T" SCHOOL  
 MISSION OR ADMINISTRATION : ADMINISTRATION  
 CLASS ROOMS : ALL BUILT FROM PERMANENT MATERIALS  
 AND IN VERY GOOD CCNDITION  
 TEACHERS : JAMES MURAGA  
 FRIDA MURAGA  
 MARMALAI GEPOS  
 KAS NEMAN  
 GRADES TAUGHT : 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6

TOTAL NO. OF PUPILS : 106

| <u>STANDARD</u> | <u>MALES</u> | <u>FEMALES</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1               | 12           | 19             | 31           |
| 3               | 11           | 7              | 18           |
| 4               | 8            | 8              | 16           |
| 5               | 8            | 10             | 18           |
| 6               | 13           | 10             | 23           |

---

SCHOOL : LANGANIA  
 MISSION OR ADMINISTRATION : CATHOLIC MISSION  
 CLASS ROOMS : BUILT FROM NATIVE MATERIALS AND IN  
 A VERY BAD STATE OF DISREPAIR. AT  
 THE PRESENT TIME A NEW PERMANENT  
 MATERIALS SCHOOL IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION  
 NEXT TO THE SITE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.  
 THIS NEW SCHOOL SHOULD BE READY FOR  
 USE IN A COUPLE OF MONTHS.

TEACHERS : MATTHIAS SONGORREY  
 LEO SASARAU  
 GRADES TAUGHT : 1 and 2

TOTAL NO. OF PUPILS : 45

| <u>STANDARD</u> | <u>MALES</u> | <u>FEMALES</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1               | 11           | 5              | 16           |
| 2               | 16           | 13             | 29           |

---

(U)

SCHOOL : LAMBUSO  
MISSION OR ADMINISTRATION : CATHOLIC MISSION  
CLASS ROOMS : ALL BUILT FROM NATIVE MATERIALS  
AND IN FAIRLY GOOD CONDITION  
TEACHERS : LEO LASIMAN  
ANDREW TOMARAI  
BERNARD LUBONG  
GRADES TAUGHT : 1, 2 and 3  
TOTAL NO. OF PUPILS : 35

| <u>STANDARD</u> | <u>MALES</u> | <u>FEMALES</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1               | 10           | 7              | 17           |
| 2               | 5            | 4              | 9            |
| 3               | 4            | 5              | 9            |

SCHOOL : LAMUSSONG  
MISSION OR ADMINISTRATION : CATHOLIC MISSION  
CLASS ROOMS : SOME BUILT OF PERMANENT MATERIALS,  
THE REST BUILT OF SEMI-PERMANENT  
MATERIALS. ALL ARE IN VERY GOOD  
CONDITION  
TEACHERS : JAMES BOPARA  
HELEN KISAGIRING  
PATRICK DE  
JAMES USAU  
WILLIAM DORIS  
FRANCIS SAVITOS  
GABRIEL SIAROT

GRADES TAUGHT : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6  
TOTAL NO. OF PUPILS : 142

| <u>STANDARD</u> | <u>MALES</u> | <u>FEMALES</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1               | 13           | 6              | 19           |
| 2               | 8            | 3              | 11           |
| 3               | 18           | 14             | 32           |
| 4               | 16           | 21             | 37           |
| 5               | 11           | 7              | 18           |
| 6               | 12           | 13             | 25           |



SCHOOL : PINIKINDU  
MISSION OR ADMINISTRATION : UNITED CHURCH MISSION  
CLASS ROOMS : ALL BUILT FROM NATIVE MATERIALS  
AND IN VERY GOOD CONDITION  
TEACHERS : JUNIAS NALAJ  
AISAK LEMPULUS  
MOSEA TUPE  
GRADES TAUGHT : 1, 2, 3 and 4  
TOTAL NO. OF PUPILS : 67

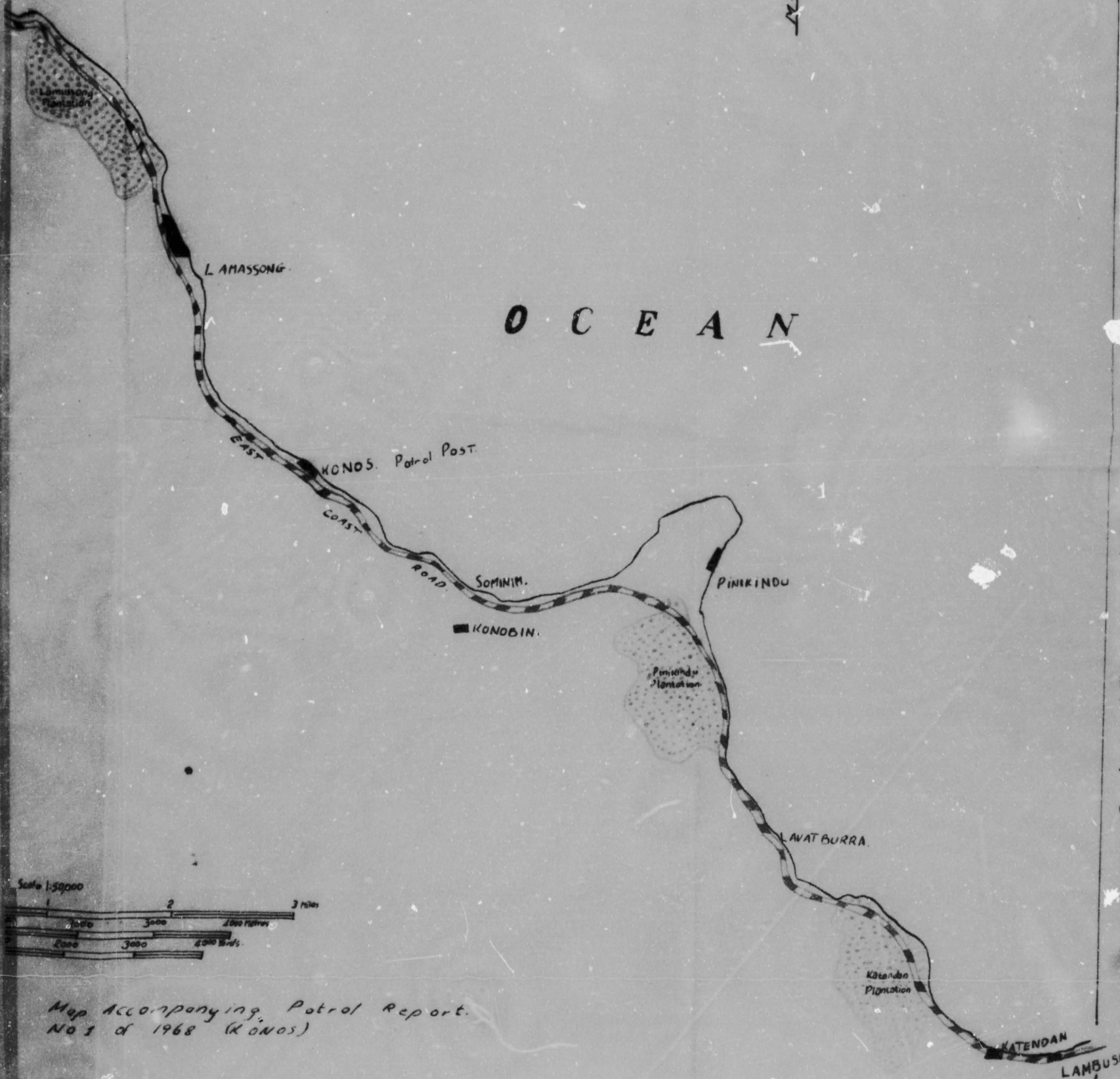
| <u>STANDARD</u> | <u>MALES</u> | <u>FEMALES</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1               | 13           | 3              | 16           |
| 2               | 13           | 12             | 25           |
| 3               | 6            | 2              | 8            |
| 4               | 8            | 10             | 18           |

---

U T H

P A C I F I C

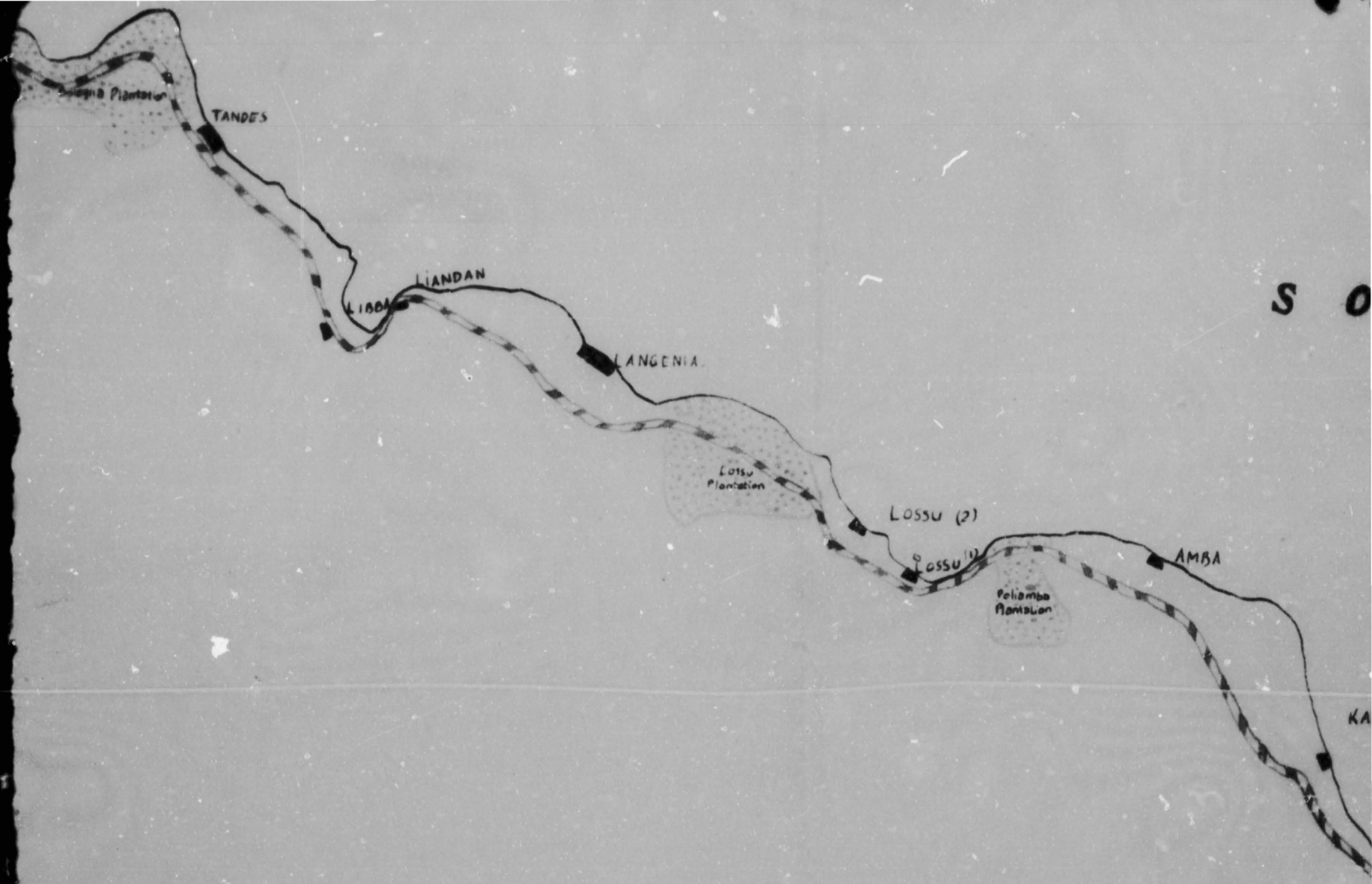
O C E A N



Map Accompanying Patrol Report.  
No 1 of 1968 (KONOS)

LAMBUS

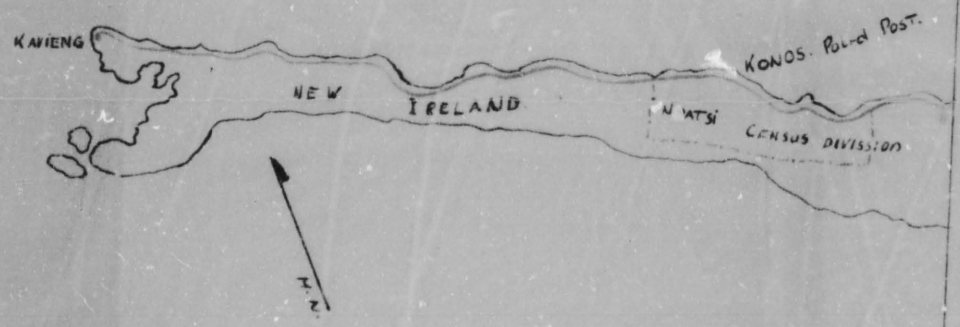




N  
E  
W

I  
R  
E  
L  
A  
N  
D

LOCALITY SKETCH



DDA Konedobu



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

sent 27.6.69

# PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. KONOS No. 2 OF 1968/69

Patrol Conducted by WASANGULA NOEL LEVI - PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled BAROK CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 23 / 9 / 1968 to 9 / 10 / 1968

Number of Days 17 days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services April/June/1967

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

Map Reference Fourmil; Namatanai. Milinch; Karu

Objects of Patrol (a) CENSUS REVISION (b) COMPILATION OF CENSUS - ROLL OF ELECTORS (c) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

# / 2 / 1969

*E L Williams*  
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 .....

*Mr. Gray*  
*27.6.69*





67-5-1

BAMc/ni

District Headquarters,  
KAVRING. N.I.D.

4th March, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
KAVRING.

KONOS PATROL NO.2 OF 1968/69

The report by Mr. W.N. Levi, Patrol Officer of his routine patrol to BAROK Census Division, together with your covering memorandum, was read some weeks ago with interest. I am sorry these comments have not reached you earlier.

2. I am inclined to agree in general with your comment as to an officer working in his own area, and it is certainly no reflection on such an officer's integrity and impartiality.

3. I think Mr. Levi is correct in stating that there is a problem in communication between the Councillor and the villager, so as to make the "ordinary man" feel that his welfare is the concern of the Council. This is a widespread problem. I feel that at the very minimum, one series of well dispersed taxpayer's meetings throughout each Council area each year is essential - preferably two or three. Please ensure that Council Advisors are so informed.

4. At the same time, I think that patrols should seek out Councillors, and encourage them to accompany patrols as far as possible. Rations can be supplied in reasonable quantities for such a purpose. This should have the effect of increasing the Councillor's standing in some degree, and will probably assist the patrol.

5. Political education is a responsibility of this Department, and every routine patrol is to devote as much effort as possible to this task. Officers should have read Director's circular 80-7-0 dated 17th January 1969 on this subject - some spare copies are attached. The final sentence of this circular is most significant; one suggestion is for officers to take the pamphlet "This Week in the House of Assembly" on patrol, and discuss suitable items during informal sessions. Naturally, one would refrain from passing personal opinions on issues or personalities.

6. I cannot understand Mr. Levi's comments on page 3, paragraph (e). It could be taken as a reflection on other officers, and unless the reporter states full facts, innuendoes are unworthy.

Political education is not a normal responsibility of Local Government except within its own sphere, but Councillors and its other officials will probably be helpful in our task, up to a point.

7. The reported lack of schooling will be passed on to the District Inspector, but concrete details, such as



67 9. 18

(25)

numbers in age groups, respective villages and preference for Mission or Administration schooling would be helpful. I would be surprised if "the parents do not know any better", in this District.

8. Mr. Levi has since been appointed a Magistrate.

9. Welfare staff has recently been increased and this will no doubt stimulate Women's Clubs.

10. Continuing attention is being given to a drive to upgrade the West Coast road, and Rural Development funds are available. It will be a longish job.

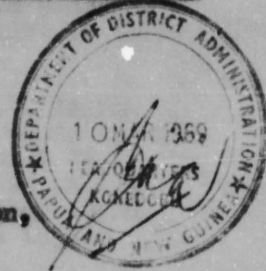
The matter of port facilities for primary production on the West Coast in the Namatanai region is under consideration. The possibility of a C.M.B. depot in this area will not be overlooked.

An interesting report, for which the writer is commended.

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

cc: Mr. W.H. Levi,  
Subdistrict Office,  
KAYLENG.

cc: Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KOMEDONU.



JG

67-1-2

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

16th November, 1968.

District Commissioner,  
KAVIENG.

KONOS PATROL REPORT No 2 of 1968/69

Attached please find three (3) copies of the above report submitted by Mr W.N. Levi, Patrol Officer. This patrol report would normally have been submitted through the Officer in Charge at KONOS. However as that officer is on duty ill it has been submitted directly through me.

It is noticed that no copies of the patrol instructions are appended to the report although direct mention is made that written instructions were given to the patrolling officer.

The success Mr Levi had of working in his own area is interesting. However his duties were routine only and the problems which such an officer may encounter relate more to the more unpleasant duties such as court and allied works. In such cases the officer could be subjected to conflicts between loyalty to his family or village and loyalty to his duty. To place an officer unnecessarily in such a position of conflict is to be avoided when possible.

The non-enforcement of Council Rules is the common practise for all councils in this Sub-District. Councils will have to give serious consideration to the employment of supervisory or enforcement officers whose main task will be to ensure that council rules are made to work. They would advise the various councils against whom and when legal proceedings should be taken.

The Central New Ireland Council which in part covers the Barok Census Division, has allocated \$2000 for improvements on the West Coast Road. Mr Levi appears to have an erroneous idea on the powers and functions of the Local Government Association and his attention will be brought to the relevant circulars on this body.

The KARU - KONOGOGO Road is essential to the proper and efficient administration of the KONOS West Coast and urgent action is urged to have this link road repaired and maintained in a trafficable condition.

It would appear that the people in the area will require continuing and frequent talks (explanatory) at the village level on such political subjects as Local Government, the House of Assembly and the Administration, etc. This will continue to be a necessary task of all field officers especially of this department. I feel that there is a need for basic literature on these subjects which should be readily available if not issued to the various field officers. This, coupled with brief training courses, which could be held at District level, should make the information passed on to the villagers by the field officers more interesting and better presented and hence more readily learnt. The growing numbers of radios in the villages would indicate that the use of this media to explain political and other matters will become more and more important.



70

The figures given on page 9 sub section (a) require correction. The total area of the Census Division is only 60,160 and not the 126,720 shown. The area of alienated land is 5693 acres. It is estimated that the local people have 1406 acres planted to coconuts. There is a further estimate of 22 acres planted to cocoa and 3 acres to coffee. There remains an estimated 25000 acres of arable land which is still suitable to coconut growing and is as yet unplanted in the hands of the local people. Of this land 15000 acres approximately should be suitable for interplanting with cocoa. This would mean that over five sixths of the arable land is held by the indigenous people.

Market gardening will never become important because of the lack of ready markets and the distance to one.

As mentioned above, the Council has allocated \$2000 this financial year for improvements on the West Coast Road and this together with Rural Development Funds should improve both the road and the people's attitudes.

The report is interesting and is submitted for your further comments and onforwarding, please.

*J. B. Battersby*

J. B. Battersby  
Assistant District Commissioner

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

7th November, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Kavieng Sub-District,  
Kavieng.

PATROL REPORT KONOS No.2 of 1968/69.  
BAROK CENSUS DIVISION.

Herewith please find five(5) copies of patrol report in respect to my patrol to the Barok Census Division. The delay in submitting it is most regretted. I feel that I should point out here that normally I would have completed census statistics and reconcile the old Tax Census Sheet with new Census-Tax Roll-Roll of Electors in the field. However this was not possible as there were no Tax Census Sheet for each coast Barok held at Konos. The census was revised from the Council Tax Register and the Common Roll so it meant that some work had to be done in the office to complete the Census-Tax Roll-Roll of Electors. eg year of birth, number of children etc. There were other disrupting events quite beyond my control which helped to cause the delay.

The report is forwarded to you for your information and criticisms.

*W. Noel Levi*  
(W. Noel Levi.)  
Patrol Officer.



(18)

Sub-District Office,  
Kavieng Sub-District  
New Ireland District.

PATROL REPORT KONOS No.2 OF 1968/69.

Patrol conducted by: Wasangula Noel Levi, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: BAROK CENSUS DIVISION.

Personnel Accompanying  
Patrol: Nil

Duration of Patrol: 23th September to 9th October, 1968.  
17 Days.

Last Patrol to Area: DDA -April/June 1967.

Objects of Patrol: (a) Census revision  
(b) Compilation of Census-Tax-Roll of Electors.  
(c) Routine Administration.

Map Reference : Fourmil : Namatanai.  
Miliach : Karu

---



PATROL REPORT No. 2- KONOS -1968/69.

BAROK CENSUS DIVISION: PATROL DIARY.

- (17)
- 23/9/68 : Left Kavieng about 9.30 am for Konos arriving about 12.45 pm. Patrol instructions not ready so I proceeded on to Lokon village to drop some patrol equipment off. Returned to Konos about 5pm but spent night at Lemeris 'T' school.
- 24/9/68: 8.00 am proceeded to Konos and waited for patrol instructions to be typed. Returned to Lemeris school about 11.00am, pick up rest of my cargo and gave a talk to pupils of Standards 5 & 6 about my recent trip to the United Nations. Moved on to Lokon. Overnight Lokon.
- 25/9/68: Lokon. Census revision and compilation of Census Roll-Roll of Electors-Tax Roll. Heard complaints, conducted village inspection, trade store survey and garden inspection. Overnight Lokon.
- 26/9/68: To Kanam village per hired vehicle. Census revision- Census Roll-Roll of Electors-Tax Roll. Village inspection and heard complaints. No Rest House so used womens club house. Overnight Kanam.
- 27/9/68: To Karu per hired vehicle. People all at church(RO morning service) when arrived so had to wait for them to gather before beginning starting work. Census revised new Census Roll-Roll of Electors-Tax Roll compiled. Inspected village, gardens and coconut groves. Trade store survey and complaints at night. Overnight Kevu.
- 28/9/68: Moved on to Loloba in the morning. Census and compiled Census Roll-Roll of Electors- Tax Roll and heard complaints. No rest house here so instructed people to construct one within four weeks. Moved on to Kolonoboi rest house. Overnight Kolonoboi.
- 29/9/68: Observe this day at Kolonoboi.
- 30/9/68: Back to Belik about 7.00 am carried out census and compiled new Roll. Heard several minor complaints. Returned to Kolonoboi to find people waiting at rest house. Revised census and compiled Roll till late afternoon. Village inspection. Heard complaints at night. Overnight Kolonoboi.
- 1/10/68: Kolonoboi in morning. Moved on to Kenapit. No rest house here so sent patrol gears down to Ramat. Revised census and compiled Roll. Talked to people about economic development, inspected the village and coconut groves then proceeded to Ramat. Overnight Ramat.
- 2/10/68: Back to Bakan village. Revised census, compiled Roll and heard complaints. Village inspection and coconut groves inspection. Returned to Ramat. People waiting so conducted census and compiled Roll. Heard several minor complaints. Vehicle arrived from Konos to take me to Kokola. Rough trip but managed to make it to Kokola about 6.30pm. Vehicle sent back to Konos. Overnight Kokola.



- 3/10/68: At Kokola in the morning, revised census and compiled Roll of Electors-Census Roll. Inspected village and Aid Post, also trade store survey and inspection of coconut groves. About 2.30pm per hired vehicle moved on to Komalu. No rest house so used private house. Overnight Komalu.
- 4/10/68: At Komalu in the morning. Census revision, village inspection, coconut groves inspection and heard complaints. Compiled Census-Tax-Electors Roll. Proceeded to Konogogo village. Rest House in poor condition so used methodist mission worker's house. Overnight Konogogo.
- 5/10/68: At Konogogo. Census revision, compilation of Census-Tax-Electors Roll. Heard complaints and carried out trade store survey. Village inspection and retired for weekend. Overnight Konogogo.
- 6/10/68: Observed at Konogogo. In evening settled more complaints mainly bad debts. Overnight Konogogo.
- 7/10/68: To Kono village. Dropped patrol equipments off at Rest House then moved on to Komalabu. Revised census, compiled roll and inspected village. Returned to Kalagunan where census was revised and roll compiled. Village inspected. Moved on to Kono, people waiting at rest house for census revision. Compiled roll and talked briefly re economic development. Heard complaints at night. Overnight Kono.
- 8/10/68: Departed Kono about 9.00am for Konogogo. Talked to two committees about village housing then left about mid-day for Karu. Very slow trip getting to Karu rest house about 2.00 pm. Over night Karu.
- 9/10/68: At Karu. Sort out patrol papers and worked on census figures for the west coast villages. Mr. Batterham arrived from Konos, then returned to Konos. Self at Karu. Overnight Karu.
- 10/10/68: At Karu in morning. Vehicle arrived from Konos to pick me up. Returned to Konos then proceeded directly to Kavieng arriving about 4.20pm. Overnight Kavieng.....End of Patrol.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

15

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

25th October, 1968.

Assistant District Officer,  
Patrol Post,  
KONOS.

KONOS PATROL No. 2 of 1968-69 BAROK CENSUS DIVISION.

As per patrol instructions issued to me by the officer-in-Charge, Konos Patrol Post on 24th September, 1968, I conducted a patrol to the BAROK census division from the 25th September to the 9th of October, 1968. The main purpose of this patrol was to revise the annual census for the year 1968-69 and to compile the new Census-Roll of Electors-Tax Roll for each village. Further to this I was also required to carry out a Trade Store survey and to attend to several land matters.

As this was my first solo patrol in my own district I was rather amazed at the degree of cooperation accorded me during the three weeks that I was in the area. Because of the smoothness of this patrol I could not go along with the contention that local officers should not be employed in their own districts. I think situations such as this should be tried out first before it could be considered unfeasible.

SITUATION REPORT.

POLITICAL.

(a) Local Government Council.

The census division patrolled has been part of the Central New Ireland Local Government Council complex since the Council was started in 1962. The administrative centre of this Council is Konos. The people by and large have respect for the authority of the Council and so far have managed well on their own having to resort only to the central administration in judicial matters and for technical advice.

There seems to be some confusion however, in equating the Administration's authority with that of the Local Government Council. Some people just do not realise that many of the functions formally performed by the Administration, for instance, issuing of trade store licences, supervision of village officials (Councillors) just to mention two, are now controlled by the Council. It would be to the best interest of the Council at this point of time to clearly define its functions, what it could do and the scope of its authority.

The main complaint against the Central New Ireland Local Government Council is its lack of action in matters at village level such as housing and sanitation and vehicular road for the west coast. Some people are of the impression that the Council is becoming too big to worry about the little man. From my own observation of the activities of the Council I would not wholly endorse this contention because I think the people of the area are getting just as better deal from the Council as they do anywhere else. There is however one possible danger which could rise out of the Council's involvement in major projects and that is the likelihood of it turning into a corporate body at this early stage of development. This is entirely an assumption based on my own observation and conversations with different people throughout the whole census division.



COUNCILLORS.

There are four Councillors representing the Barok area on the Central New Ireland Local Government. One is in fact the President of that Council. A correct assessment of their leadership quality is therefore not possible as none of them were present for any significant period of time during the three weeks that I was in the area. Only the President of the Council visited me for an hour or so on a Sunday when I was at Kolonoboi, the time factor here is obviously not long enough for me to assess his real leadership quality. From bits and pieces I could pick up about him it does appear that he is fairly well respected.

Generally speaking the Councillors from this area either spend a lot of their time at Konos or in villages outside the Barok area. One Councillor almost lives semi-permanently at Kanembu in the Mandak census division. Another one practically spends most of his time at Dampit, Mandak west coast. Councilor leadership in the area at present is at its lowest and could ~~xxxx~~ do with a bit of boosting. It is not certain what is the proper way to go about this but one possibly that comes to mind is more Administration backing particularly that of District Administration officers of the individual Councillors village programme. It was often expressed to me that the Councillors have not been getting the type of backing given to village officials before the introduction of Local Government Council. I tried to explain to the people the best I could about the laws governing Local Government Councils which made it somewhat difficult or impossible further practices of authoritarian rule. Whether I was understood or otherwise misinterpreted remains to be seen, in the meantime however, it is up to the adviser to impress upon the Councillors their duties and what is expected of them.

(c) House of Assembly.

The people of the Barok area are aware of the existence of the House of Assembly; in fact to most of them (there are a few exceptions of course) it is simply the 'Big Council' in Port Moresby. This seems to indicate the remoteness of this institution to the normal villager, a situation which is not healthy for the implementation of parliamentary system of government. This in many ways is not the fault of the people but rather of the system in that between the Local Government Council and the House of Assembly there is a tremendous gap which the normal villager could not obviously comprehend. This situation should now be improved by the activities of the Local Government Association and the Regional Local Government conferences that are held from time to time.

(d) Members of the House of Assembly.

The continual absence of the member for Namatanai Open electorate Mr. Julius Chan Sungman is causing some concern among the local population. I was informed by a reliable source that the member for Namatanai intends to visit his electorate once every year. If this is in fact correct then the very factor discussed in sub-heading (c) above is likely to be perpetuated for the next four years at least.

The member for New Ireland-Manus regional electorate Mr. W. Lussick has at least put in an appearance at the Central New Ireland Local Government meeting at Konos and from all accounts seemed to have made a tremendous impression upon the Councillors and villagers who attended the meeting. To some people the mere presence of this member was an assurance that they had voted the right man to the House of Assembly. Still it would be much more pleasing to meet and discuss their problems and needs with the local electorate member.

I think the onus is upon the members of the House to keep their constituents informed of the work of the House after all there is no substitute for first hand personal experience.



(13)

(e) Political Education.

Although the people are familiar with traditional political set up they are still a long way from understanding western political behaviour. The introduction of Local Government Council system and the two general elections to the House of Assembly have contributed something in this respect but a lot still remains to be done through political education. So far political education has been largely undertaken by field officers of the Administration who are more often than not politically naive and are apt to preach an entirely sophisticated brand of politics, some of which are questionable. Political education is badly needed and it should be up to agencies such as the Local Government Association to provide it instead of depending entirely on the Administration to do the job. At present the onus is upon the Central New Ireland Local Government council to make a start.

SOCIAL.

(a) Education.

Nearly all children of the Barok area are attending schools inside as well as outside the district, majority of them at mission schools. Out of 218 children recorded to be at school only 20 (14 males and 6 females) are attending Administration Primary and High Schools. It was noticed especially at Kenapit and the whole west coast region that a lot of children of school age are not attending schools. It is largely the fault of parents if they deny their children the right to an education but these parents do not know any better so the responsibility again falls on the administration.

In as far as I know there are only two recognised schools in the whole Barok area. There are of course small village schools operated either by the Roman Catholic Church or the United Church but these are so inferior in standard that they should not be called schools. The two main schools in the area are at Karu operated by the Catholic church and at Kolonoboi under the supervision of the United Church. The Karu Primary 'T' School has five teachers (including a European) and the following standards: Prep; Standard 1, 3, 5 and 6. The United Church Primary 'T' school at Kolonoboi has three teachers (all indigenous) and the following standards: Prep, 2 and 3. For further details see appendix B.

(b) Health.

The health situation of the area generally speaking is as good as could be expected. There were no apparent signs nor indication to any prevalent diseases disturbing the people. There were no complaints also about medical attention, shortage of drugs or associated matters. Medical care in the area therefore is satisfactory. This rather unusual situation is perhaps due to adequacy of Aid Posts, of which all told there are five altogether. These are located at Lokon, Karu, Kolonoboi, Kokola and Komalabu. The Central New Ireland Local Government council I believed is going to build a maternity ward somewhere between the villages of Komalabu and Kalagunan. When completed this would serve whole west coast Barok as well as parts of west coast Mandak.



7

(17)

(c) Law and Order.

The Councillors and their corps of village committees have been largely responsible for the relatively peaceful state of affairs that exist throughout the Barok area. At Konogogo on the west coast however it was observed that certain workers on a nearby Chinese plantation were given control of vehicles without permits or licence to drive. One such driver was seen one evening in control of a Ferguson tractor that had no lights. As I do not have any court power all I could do was to warn the offenders and suggest strongly that they do not repeat the same performance again in future.

All minor village complaints are usually taken care of by the Councillors and the village committees, it is only where their decisions are not adhered to that DDA officers are called upon to lend weight to their authority. Minor cases of bad debts and land disputes were brought to my attention for arbitration.

(d) Womens' Club.

Throughout the census division there are obvious signs of womens' activities in the form of womens' clubs. These clubs primarily gave village women a n opportunity to get together as an organised group and also an opportunity to learn how to look after homes, mend cloths and cook. Nearly all villages have a club, however, where the numbers are not sufficient to warrant a workable organisation ~~xxx~~ several villages do merge to form a stronger unit.

Not all the womens' clubs in the area could be said to be functioning properly or at all as evidenced by the dilapidated club houses. There are of course some active clubs and the one that comes to mind is the Konogogo womens' club which put on a fund raising function while I was in the village. I think the main problem with organisations such as this in this district is lack of suitably trained personels to supervise them.

ECONOMIC.

(a) Cash Crops.

The only significant indigenous cash crop of the Barok area is coconut. This would certainly be boosted when the newly planted trees start bearing in about four to five years time. This generally applies to both east and west coast regions although there could be some delay on the west coast because in view of poor road communication a lot of people are not too enthusiastic about further planting. This seems to be the underlying reason with the planting of other cash crops such as cocoa which the west coast soil appears to be suitable for. Cocoa is beginning to catch on with the people on the east coast but it would be quite sometimes yet before it could challenge <sup>the</sup> ~~is~~ copra economy. There are two or three people in the area who had planted coffee but because of marketing difficulty have practically abandoned their venture. All I could and in fact did in situation such as this was to advise those concerned to consult the proper authority, in this case the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

(b) Processing and Marketing.



(b) Processing and Marketing.

There is no processing plant in the area nor marketing facility readily ~~available~~ available. All produce from the area find their way either to Kavieng for the east coast region or Rabaul in the case of the west coast region. The area should be conveniently served from Namatanai in the case of copra if a branch of the Copra Marketing Board was opened there. In suggesting this I am not entirely unaware of poor port facility at Namatanai but there is nothing to prevent the Board ~~to~~ organising road transport from Namatanai to the main disposal port of Kavieng. Such an arrangement would only have to be a temporary measure until either an alternative arrangement is made or the port facilities at Namatanai is improved.

(c) Non-Indigenous Development.

There are many large non-indigenous plantation holdings located on the east coast as well as on the west coast. Most of these were formerly coconut only plantations however now the trend has been to plant cocoa in between the rows of coconut trees. A large timber project is located at Rubio where there is a sawmill operated by a Japanese firm. The area by and large is highly developed by non-indigenous corporation groups.

(d) Rural Development.

The Central New Ireland Council is placing more emphasis upon more planting of coconuts and cocoa as the main cash crop. This is evident from the extensive clearings noticed along the east coast road. Rural development now appears to be mainly in the form of economic crops however food gardening and subsistence agriculture still play important role.



BAROK CENSUS DIVISION: AREA STUDY.

INTRODUCTION.

(a) The Barok census division lies some 40 road miles south east of Konos Patrol Post, the administrative centre for the area. Most of the villages are located on the coastal belt, nine on the east coast and six on the west coast making a total number of fifteen villages altogether in the census division. There are no villages in the interior of the census division. The Barok census division generally speaking is hilly and undulating with a mountain range or series of ranges running almost down the centre of it at a south-east northwesterly direction. The area receives a fairly high rainfall a year, about 100 inches, most of it comes down in the months of December, January and February. Vegetation throughout the census division is predominantly that of the tropical rainforest type.

(b) The census division is fairly easily reachable by road because the main Kavieng to Namatanai highway runs through the eastern portion of it. This in fact gives the area easy access to the two main administrative centres of Kavieng and Namatanai and the area's own administrative centre of Konos. The west coast region is connected to the east coast by a vehicular track branching off the main Kavieng to Namatanai road at Karu. This track runs to Konogogo where it links up with similar dry weather only track from Sokirik census division in the Namatanai sub-district to the Mandek census division. Coastal ships from Rabaul frequently call on the west coast to pick up copra however there are no jetties or wharves to facilitate proper mooring. There is no aerodrome in the area however present indications are that the area could very well do without it.

(c) The people have had a fairly long and peaceful history of contact with the Administration. The authority of the Administration is well respected by the people, a factor which could be attributed to the people's general respect for law and order, a legacy of the German colonial administration. There are no outward signs of any movements pertaining to cargo cults, secret sects and anti-administration attitude observed in the area.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) Attached as appendix 'A' is completed village population register showing the revised population statistic for the year 1968/69. It may be noticed that there are ~~recorded~~ 58 males and 74 females recorded as migrating in which seems excessively large. The reason for this is that in the past officers revising census have left out a lot of names which were as far as possible recorded this year for the first time.

(b) Nearly all villages in the area are linked by vehicular road. All weather on the east coast and dry weather only on the west coast.

(c) No comment.



(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) The social groups in the area generally speaking falls into two main category, these are usually classified as the "big pisin" and the "small pisin" respectively. The word 'pisin' is the bird totem to which the group identifies itself and the adjectives 'big' and 'small' merely indicate class status. Inter-marriage is not forbidden, in fact it is customary to marry into the higher class because this means prestige and acquisition of more land. The social distinction is not practised beyond group classification, that is to say the members of the 'big pisin' do not regard those of the 'small pisin' as lesser beings.

(b) The operational or functional social unit of the area is the matrilineal extended family.

(c) Barok is the name of the language spoken throughout the area. At Lokon village Mandak is frequently used and at Ramat the Laur language of Namatanai is often used.

(d) The relationship between the component social groups appears relatively harmonious. Of course this is the outward impression one gets from observation however deep down there could be certain amount of animosity and ill feelings. For the time being it is presumed that the different social groups co-exist on a peaceful basis.

(e) Generally speaking the component social groups get on extremely well with their major neighbouring groups. In places like Lokon, Ramat, Kokola and Komalabu social groups do extend into villages of adjacent census division.

(D) LEADERSHIP.

(a) There are only four persons in the whole Barok area who are in my opinion could be regarded as leaders or the capacity to ~~called~~ potential leader. Their leadership status in the main has largely been acquired through holding former official position of Luluais and now Local Government councillors. One man was able to acquire his leadership status after having served in the Territory legislature as an elected representatives of the people for seven years.

(b) The following are present leaders and/or influential persons in the Barok census division.

(1) NICHOLAS BROKAM: former member of the Territory legislature and under-secretary of Information and Extension Services in parliament. He has visited Australia on many occasions and also attended United Nations Trusteeship council meeting in New York. He did his basic schooling with the Roman Catholic mission and was a storeman before he was elected to the Legislative Council in 1961. He has no previous conviction and no known prejudice towards progress or the Administration. He is quite influential in the Barok area and very well respected by many people outside his own area. His leadership status is acquired.



3

(8)

(D) LEADERSHIP (Cont'd)

(b)(2) TADI-SIREL: Current President of the New Central New Ireland Local Government Council. Served in the Pacific Islands Regiment for ten years during which period he had attained the rank of Sergeant. He has visited Australia on several occasions on official military visits and has also attended military training courses at Cunamra in Queensland. He has had no conviction recorded against him nor any known prejudices towards progress and the Administration.

(3) TOGAI-TANSOR: former Lulua before the introduction of the Local Government Council. He has had a little formal education but over the years managed to pick up a few things especially in the business field. He now owns a vehicle and operates a trade store. He is fairly well respected by many people and is very influential in the Baka, Famat and Bo area. He has no previous conviction and no known prejudices towards the work of the Administration or towards progress in general.

(4) LEPAN-ROBIN: former Methodist missionary, Lulua and Councillor from KOKOLA village on the west coast. Did formal schooling with the Methodist mission and was a mission worker for many years. He is progressive in many of his ideas and in fact when he was a councillor he had worked hard to get the area going economically. He is fairly respected on the west coast. He has had no conviction and no known prejudices towards developmental progress and the Administration.

(c) Traditional leadership no longer exist in the area to any marked degree. There are of course a few or some traditional leaders left in the villages but most of them are now too old to play any significant role in modern day development. The tendency now is for enterprising younger men ~~in~~ <sup>that</sup> ~~who~~ are being looked to for guidance and leadership. This is perhaps because the older folks could not handle or cope with the complexities of modern day administration.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USES.

(a) The traditional system of land tenure gives the individual the right to plant foodcrops on clan owned land. The right of disposal remains with the leaders of the clan and do not pass on with the usary right. Traditionally, land is disposed with by direct transaction between the owner and the buyer during ceremonial occasions only. The traditional customary inheritance on the matrilineal line still remains the main vehicle of acquiring possessory rights to clan land. Usary rights are often extended to the lesser members of the clan or relatives outside the clan.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USES.(Cont'd)

(b) There is no one in the area holding land on lease from the Administration. It is doubtful whether the people know of land tenure conversion or whether their attention has been brought to it. If they had been told about it, it is very doubtful whether they had given the system any consideration, if they had, it must have only been a passing gesture.

(c) To a large extent cash crops planting has been mainly on individual basis, in some cases it is organised on family basis. In the past concentration had been on communal effort but now with the advent of individual ownership of land as encouraged by the demarcation committees, communal planting is no longer favoured by many.

(F) LITERACY.

(a) As already mentioned under Education in the Situation Report of this patrol report there are two schools in the area which are recognised by the Department of Education. The Catholic Primary 'T' School at Karu has a total enrollment of 124 and the following classes: preparatory, standards ~~two~~ one, three, five and six. There are five teachers including a European who is the head teacher of the school.

The United Church 'T' school at Kolonobol has only three classes; these are preparatory, standards two and three. There are three teachers at the school all of whom are indigenous to cater for 83 pupils. The medium of teaching in both schools is English. For further details see appendix 'B'.

(b) <sup>opinion</sup> In my ~~system~~ there would be roughly about 55-60% of the total adult population of the area who are literate or semi-literate in the vernacular. The ~~lingua~~ lingua franca of the area is Pidgin english which I would estimate 40% of the adult population to be literate or semi-literate in. This is of course just assumptions based upon contact and observation and is therefore questionable but under the circumstances it is **satisfactory**.

(c) There are ~~about~~ roughly about five boys and five girls from the area attending High Schools and training institutions in the territory. Two of the girls are at Madira High School for girls, one at Vunairima High School and two attending the United Church Teachers Training Colleges at Gaulim in New Britain. Of the boys there are two at Utu High School, ~~and~~ two at the Vunairima High School in New Britain and one at Mongop High School.



(G) STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) As already pointed out in the introduction to this report most of the villages in the area are situated along the coastal belt. This is not the traditional village site but a creation of the ANGAU administration who began organising 'camps' after the war on the same line as refugee settlements. Housing generally speaking is good although many of the houses inspected only have less than six months use left out of them. Throughout the area instructions were issued to those who have no houses to build some and those needing repair to be done so as soon as practicable. The main difficulty faced by the people of the area in housing is roofing materials such as sago leaf and kunai grass, the latter although plentiful is usually many miles from the village. Most people are now buying galvanised iron because the process of changing roof every year or so is getting a bit too much for them.

The people of the area generally go for the split level type houses where the living quarter is raised off the ground and the kitchen part on the ground. Others prefer to have the cook house separate from the main sleeping house. Sanitation is perhaps as good as anywhere in New Ireland. The Central New Ireland Council is encouraging people to build latrines and making sure that these are used and not merely put up to deceive the public.

(b) The main staple diet in the area is taro supplemented by sweet potatoe, yam and in some places sago. The people it seemed are turning away from these traditional food to more easily obtainable things like rice and canned meat mainly in the form of corned beef and ~~mackerel~~ mackerel fish. The only introduced food crop of any value found throughout the area is corn, even though its not widely consumed.

(c) There are no Community Centres in the area, no Red Cross, Guides or Scouts organisations. The people are interested in sport and play soccer whenever the need arises otherwise nothing has been done to encourage sport. The women's club organization is helping the womenfolk by teaching them how to play basketball, net ball and volley ball games. These activities have given the women a new outlook towards life and recreation in general.

(H) MISSIONS.

(a) There are only two christian missions operating in the area. These are namely the Roman Catholic Church and the United Church formerly the Methodist Church. There does not appear to be any friction between the villages or the groups except for common petty jealousies as to whose religion is the best. From my observation the two christian missions are well respected by the people. There does not seem to be very much difference between them as far as influence go but in as far as material wealth is concerned the Roman Catholic mission is by far the best provided of the two.



(I) NON-INDIGENES.

(a) The major non-indigenes plantation holdings are Kanam, Karu, Belik and Komalu plantations. These are either owned by private individuals or large corporate body ~~such as~~<sup>is</sup> the Komalu plantation on the west coast. As mentioned earlier in the Situation report of this patrol report, there is a Japanese owned and operated sawmill at Rubio between Karu and Kanam villages.

(b) Most New Irelanders prefer to work on plantations as casual workers so the actual number of people employed on any of these plantation would fluctuate so much that it would be quite impossible to determine an accurate figure. Most planters prefer contract workers so most of the labourers employed on the abovementioned plantations are highlanders recruited under the indentured labour scheme. After completing their two year contract they are repatriated back to their own district.

(c) In the past plantation owners have not attempted to absorb the local primary produce although they do buy certain foodstuffs from the villages to feed their labour line. This I do not think have changed over the years as evident from the ~~suspicious~~<sup>suspicious</sup> manner with which the non-indigenes planters tend to view village economic development. The ~~above~~ abovementioned plantations are all linked by road as well as by sea.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) ROADS: The main Kavieng to Namatanai road passes through the area on the eastern seaboard. This road is and all weather road and is continually maintained by the Department of Public works. The west coast is linked by the Karu-Konogogo vehicular track which during the wet season becomes almost impassable. This track is not maintained by anybody at present. There is no need for new roads in the area but there is certainly pressing need for improvement of the existing roads, especially the Karu-Konogogo track and the track that runs all the way up from Kokola to the west coast villages of Mandak census division.

(b) SEA: Sea transportation is not widely used on the east coast because of its accessibility by road however there are some suitable anchorages which were frequently used many years ago but have since been abandoned. The possibility of these landing places ever achieving prominence again is almost nil. On the west coast sea transportation is the only means by which produce from the area are shipped to market. The main anchorages are at Komalabu, Konogogo, Komalu plantation and Kokola village. There are no wharves or jetty at any of these places even though ships make schedule six weeks call to the region.

(c) AIR: There is no aerodrome in the area. At present there does not appear to be any pressing need for air facility as the area is more than adequately served by land and sea.



(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

It is regretted that this sub-heading was overlooked during the patrol and therefore for the purpose of this survey and this report I am not in any position to comment.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

This year the people moved forward another stage in their political development when the Central New Ireland Local Government Council became a multi-racial body. This move allowed people of other races and also those of other districts working in the area to take part in the Council activity. The general election to the House of Assembly also made an impact upon political development. As pointed out earlier in the Situation part of this patrol report the majority of the people have yet to comprehend true politics as known to the western world. So it becomes rather <sup>difficult</sup> ~~confusing~~ to assess the stage of political development required under this sub-heading because one would almost read a lot into trends and behaviours of the people in order to arrive at a suitable point of political development.

The Central New Ireland Council has become the voice of the people and as such has helped greatly in moulding the different groups together. Villages situated near large plantation holdings are resentful of the illegal taking of land by plantations. It seems that the plantation labourers often have their gardens on village land adjacent to the plantation and after the land ~~is~~ abandoned ~~it is~~ then planted with coconut or cocoa whichever the case may be and before the people become aware of it the land has already become part of the plantation.

The people as already pointed out above and in the Situation portion of this report do not fully comprehend the machinery of the present form of Government. There are few individuals who have been away to Local Government conferences inside as well as outside the district, Co-operative conferences and even visits to Australia and the United Nations in New York (for further detail see AREA STUDY-p.2 - LEADERSHIP). These few are ~~an~~ an asset to the area and it is hoped that they would be able to pass on their experiences so that many may benefit. This would also help tremendously to further the peoples' understanding of the machinery of the present government, especially that in relation to the House of Assembly. <sup>politically</sup> All in all it is evident that the people are moving forward all the time ~~partially~~ largely as a result of the impact of Local government council. It is hoped that through proper political education they would be able to reasonably comprehend the present machinery of government.



(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) This topic has been covered partly under ECONOMIC in the Situation report of this patrol report in the general manner. It is not possible to give an actual figure of the economic trees in the area because the Department of Agriculture did not have at the time of writing figures for the Barok area. I could not do the actual count because this in itself is quite a job and would have meant that a lot of time needed to carry out my normal patrol work would have been taken up with it. In general term however, there have been more coconut trees planted in recent years particularly at Lokon, Kanam, Karu and Loloba on the east coast and Kono, Kalagunan and Konogogo on the west coast. From Kolonoboi to Ramat the terrain does not permit large planting but where possible further inland where it is relatively flat the people are beginning to plant coconut and cocoa.

It is evident that the economy of the area depends a great deal on coconut as this crop is the easiest to cultivate as well as processing of it. The market for it too is readily available. Most indigenes have not been attracted by cocoa at this stage although ~~the~~ the market for this crop is more lucrative than that for copra. It is possible that given time it would not be long before it is utilised in the same manner as copra. The economic outlook for the area is therefore quite good.

(b) Co-operative only functions in certain villages of the Barok census division namely Lokon, Kanam, Karu, Loloba and Belik on the east coast and all six villages on the west coast. In the above mentioned villages there are differences in opinion as to what is right or wrong with co-operative, however, the reaction one gets from casual conversations is that the people had been rather disappointed in the rebate they received for copra sold to the New Ireland society. For this reason they have not been very enthusiastic about the co-operative movement despite my attempts to talk them into looking at the movement in a realistic manner.

(c) There are no outstanding entrepreneurs as such but there are several men engaging in 'business enterprises' ranging from small trade stores to primary producers. Most of these men have very little business training but have managed to pick a few points about the trade along the line. This does not go to say that they are all successful or would be successful but at least they have made some attempt and could only learn by the mistakes they make.

(d) Generally speaking the majority of the eligible tax payers were able to meet their obligation. There were isolated cases where this obligation was not met because of economic difficulty. While I was in the area the Council tax tribunal did a swift patrol through the area apprehending those who have not paid up their tax after having been given time to do so.



(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) In my opinion there are sufficient arable land yet to be cleared and planted with permanent tree crops. The census division roughly covers 126,720 acres of which a good threequarter would be classified as arable and suitable for planting. Of this nearly a quarter would be under plantations owned by non-indigenous which leaves just under half the total ~~the~~ land area in the hands of the local people. Of course/substantially large amount of this <sup>all</sup> would be absolutely unsuitable for planting or cultivation of any kind,so all in/~~it~~taking into consideration the land already under cultivation ~~or~~ it would appear that the area is not yet fully developed.

(b) There is indeed need for market gardening however the emphasis had been so much on cash crops in recent years that the people have not particularly worried about this aspect of the economy. In this matter I am inclined to lay the blame on the Department of Agriculture for concentrating too much on economic crops and not enough on market garden, be it vegetables or sweet potatoe.

(c) There is very good prospect for fishing ~~around~~ in the waters surrounding the area. This is evident from the number of foreign shipping vessels reported to have been seen ~~around~~ in the vicinity of the area on the east coast.

(d) In my opinion any programmes for increasing the cash earnings of the area would get a favourable reaction from the people despite the change and hard work that comes with it.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

As already pointed out in the Situation report under PCLITICS the census division has been under the influence of Local Government since 1962. The people by and large have respect for Local Government Council authority although in some instances they give the outward appearance of confusion with this authority of the council as related to that of the Administration. In many respect the people must admit that the Central New Ireland Local Government Council has done many things for them which they should be more than grateful. It is those who failed to see the realities of things that are frequently complaining about the Council's activity so far in the area, and the lack of it thereof. Because they are paying taxes to the Local Government council it is naturally assumed by many that the Council would do anything at all for them when they ask it for assistance. This attitude is widely held on the west coast region in relation to improvement to the existing vehicular track. The people here felt,quite justifiably too I should imagine,that the Council should have by now appropriated funds to improve road communication in the whole west coast region. As nothing has been done so far by the Council the people are beginning <sup>to</sup> get disillusion and in some places showing obvious signs of lack of interest in the Council. Dispite this rather mild incident of discontent and dissatisfaction with the Council, the image of the Central New Ireland Council is as good as anyother Council in the district.



APPENDIX 'B'.

KAFU PRIMARY 'T' SCHOOL.

| Preparatory Class |    | Std. 1 |    | Std. 3. |    | Std.5. |    | Std. 6 . |    |
|-------------------|----|--------|----|---------|----|--------|----|----------|----|
| M.                | F. | M.     | F. | M.      | F. | M.     | F. | M.       | F. |
| 18                | 8  | 9      | 15 | 15      | 9  | 16     | 14 | 16       | 4  |

No. of classes: 5

No. of Teachers: 5

---

KOLONOBOI PRIMARY 'T' SCHOOL.

| Preparatory Class. |    | Standard 2. |    | Standard 3. |    |
|--------------------|----|-------------|----|-------------|----|
| M.                 | F. | M.          | F. | M.          | F. |
| 17                 | 14 | 16          | 11 | 9           | 16 |

No. of classes: 3.

No. of Teachers: 3.

---



Director (Copy 1)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. -4 KONOS (1968)

Patrol Conducted by J. I. ABERNETHY (CADET PATROL OFFICER)

Area Patrolled KONOS ADMINISTRATIVE AREA (CENTRAL NEW IRELAND LG. COUNCIL)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL  
Natives NIL

Duration—From 16 / 12 / 1968 to 5 / 2 / 1969

Number of Days 49 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol COMPLETION OF LAND WORK AND FAMILIARIZATION

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 ....  
.....  
.....

opula

15

67-9-26

16th April, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.


PATROL NO. KONOS 4/68-69

Your reference 67-5-1 of 9th April, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. J.I. Abernethy, Cadet Patrol Officer, to Part of MANDAK Census Division.

Although, as noted by Assistant District Commissioner, Kavieng, the report is not in the format as required by this Headquarters, it is most informative, and I agree that Mr. Abernethy has displayed a lively interest, both in station affairs and in the prevailing conditions in the area he patrolled.

I look forward to receiving further reports from him.

  
(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director.

cc: Mr. U.I. Abernethy,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
Konos Patrol Post,  
New Ireland District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.



67.9.26.

(14)

67-5-1

BAMc/ni

District Headquarters,  
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

9th April, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
KAVIENG.



KONOS PATROL NO. 4 OF 1968/69

Receipt is acknowledged of a report of field work carried out by Cadet Patrol Officer J.I. Abernethy in the Konos Administrative area, mainly to deal with sundry land matters.

This patrol was in the nature of a familiarization one, in addition to its specific purposes. It is apparent that Mr. Abernethy has taken pains to acquaint himself with the circumstances of the indigenous people, and has given serious thought to the problems of the area.

It is assumed that Mr. Abernethy's phrase "twice did I manage to walk between villages" is not to be taken too literally!

The first full patrol report by this officer is awaited with interest - his keenness is indeed evident.

(H.L. WILLIAMS)  
District Commissioner

cc: The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Two copies enclosed, please.

1674

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

67-1-2

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

19th February, 1969.

District Commissioner,  
KAVIENG.

REPORT ON PATROL - KONOS No 4 of 1968/69

Attached please find the original and two (2) copies of the above report as submitted by Mr J.I. Abernethy, Cadet Patrol Officer.

This patrol was not a normal type patrol and was a standing type one based on the KONOS Patrol Post. The patrol moved out each day from KONOS to the area in which its current interest then lay. Consequently written instructions were not considered necessary as he was working directly under the control and supervision of the Officer in Charge, KONOS. Verbal instructions were necessarily brief but a memo was written to the Officer in Charge, KONOS, outlining what I expected Mr Abernethy to do whilst in his area.

Due to staff changes and illness at this Post, land work had been neglected and a large backlog had built up. It was thought necessary to post an officer temporarily to Konos to overcome it and as there is no accommodation for him on the post it would be necessary for the patrolling officer to camp out in a nearby village for the period concerned.


The report itself calls for little comment but it does show that the writer was interested in his duties and in his work and this augers well for his further development as an officer in this Department.

On page 5 Mr Abernethy brings out the fact that there were a number of incidents between labourers (there were none in which the manager was himself directly involved) on plantations. The frequency of such incidents may be a reflection on the quality of the management but many similar incidents will always occur when labourers from different areas are employed on the same station.

The land dispute which is mentioned on page 4 will be made subject to Section 15 of Lands Titles Ordinance application and will be heard in due course.

The report does not follow the set out pro-forma but due to its special nature it would have been difficult to have followed it. I have found the report to written interestingly and it reveals that Mr Abernethy in his first patrol shows promise of becoming a valuable officer.

For your information, further comments and onforwarding, please.

  
J.B. Battersby  
Assistant District Commissioner

cc: Patrol Post, KONOS.



(12)

KONOS PATROL REPORT No 4 OF 1968.

SUB DISTRICT : KAVIENG

DISTRICT : NEW IRELAND

COUNCIL : CENTRAL NEW IRELAND

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : J.I. ABERNETHY

DESIGNATION : CADET PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED : KONOS ADMINISTRATIVE  
AREA.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : NIL

DURATION OF PATROL : 16th DECEMBER, 1968 TO  
6th FEBRUARY, 1969 : 49 DAYS

DATE AND DURATION OF  
LAST D.D.A. PATROL : 23/SEPTEMBER, 1968.  
16 DAYS.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : LAND AND FAMILIARIZATION .

MAB REFERENCE : MAP OF AREA PATROLLED  
IS ATTACHED.

*J. I. Abernethy*  
J.I. ABERNETHY  
CADET PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,  
Kavieng,  
New Ireland.

10th February, 1969.

Assist. District Commissioner,  
Kavieng Sub District.

KONOS PATROL REPORT No 4 - 1968.

J.I. ABERNETHY - CADET PATROL OFFICER

In accordance with your verbal instructions I embarked on a patrol within the Konos Patrol Post Administrative area. The patrol covered forty nine days commencing on the 16th December 1968 and culminating on the 5th February, 1969. The patrol was initiated with the view of completing outstanding land jobs in the area. As this was my first patrol I endeavoured not to approach it solely as a Special Purpose Patrol relating to land matters but also as a Familiarization Patrol. For simplicity sake I have divided my observations into various sub headings - Introduction, Land, Local Government Council, Agriculture, Reception in Villages, Miscellaneous, and Conclusion.

With the exception of the Lelet Plateau and Tabar Islands group I visited most villages on the East Coast between Tandes and Ramat, and on the West Coast I visited Messi No 1, Danu, and Dampit. Quite a number of my visits to villages on the East Coast did not relate to land matters. The majority of patrolling was done by Administration vehicle, and indeed only twice did I manage to walk between villages. Occasionally the Police at Konos shared the vehicle with myself, and I had to be content to assist them in their duties on some occasions. Even though I would have liked to walk between villages and gain a greater understanding of the people living in the Konos Administrative area I realise this would have hampered me in carrying out my primary function, land duties. On many occasions I found it necessary to "back track" over and over again, and without a vehicle this would have been undesirable. In some cases my patrol was delayed due to the lack of a vehicle. Mr. Donovan, acting O.I.C. Konos, suggested that I use Konos as my base so a check could be carried out on the work I was completing. At the time I regarded this as unnecessary, but I now realise this had beneficial consequences as I was able to be guided by a more senior and experienced officer, and I was able to note the numerous duties of a Patrol Post.

On two days of my patrol I was concerned with Council activities and this not only gave me a rest from land work but also gave me an insight into Council matters which I find both interesting and stimulating. Indeed I made it a point nearly every night when the Council Clerk or Local Government Assistant were working to discuss and assist them with their work.

Regularly I held discussions with the Assistant Agricultural Officer at Konos on the problems associated with Agriculture within his area; such subjects discussed were - Copra, Cocoa, Rubber, Fertilization, and even Livestock. I managed to visit a number of Plantations on both business and social capacities. A more detailed and perhaps critical summary of my observations is included later on in my report.

On a number of occasions I was fortunate in Observing Mr. Batterham holding the Local Court at Konos, and I was duly impressed on the manner the Officer in Charge carried out his investigations.



The knowlege gained from such court cases will, I am sure, greatly benefit me in the future. I do feel that an unnecessary burden was placed on the O.I.C. in virtually forced to both investigate and mediate in minor and criminal offences. This is purely a personal view but one must realise the amount of work thorough investigation needs, and this I feel can only be exercised by a fully trained Police Officer.

Under my Miscellaneous sub heading I have included observations on women's clubs, works on the East Coast Road, West Coast Road, East - West Coast Roads, Religion, Housing, Health, Councillors, Attitudes, and I have included a relevant map showing the villages visited.

LAND MATTERS :

A tabulated list of land matters attended is as follows =

| <u>FILE</u> | <u>TITLE</u>                                   | <u>VILLAGES</u>                           |
|-------------|--|---|
| 34-5-143    | Final Order - Pupumet                          | Katengan, Lambuso.                        |
| 34-5-214    | Final Order - Kamiraba                         | Lasigi, Malom.                            |
| 34-5-377    | Final Order - Sumaus                           | Messi No 1.                               |
| 34-5-343    | Final Order - Lumambom                         | Messi no 1.                               |
| 34-5-149    | Provisional Ord.-Kandan                        | Kandan                                    |
| 34-5-320/76 | Prov. Order Lamerika Plan.                     | Lasigi, Konongogo, Lawatkana.             |
| 34-5-320/76 | Prov. Order Lawatkana                          | Lasigi, Lawatkana.                        |
| 34-5-370    | Prvc. Order Kusau<br>Correction of Survey      | Karu.                                     |
| 34-5-388    | Prov. Order Karu Extended                      | Kanam, Belik, Loloba.                     |
| 35-11-5     | Agency Agreement Lossu<br>Aid Post             | Lossu, Libba.                             |
| 35-11-4     | Agency Agreement Kapidan<br>Aid Post           | Pinikindu.                                |
| 35-11-6     | Agency Agreement Katingan<br>Aid Post          | Katingan, Panatgin,<br>Kantembu, Kanembu. |
| 35-11-6     | Investigation (Purchase)<br>Katingan Aid Post  | Katingan, Panatgin,<br>Kantembu, Kanembu. |
| 35-11-4     | Check Investigation (pch.)<br>Kapidan Aid Post | Pinikindu.                                |
| 34-5-149    | Survey Map Kandan                              | Kandan.                                   |
| 34-5-378    | Information For Counsel<br>Land Dispute Danu   | Danu, Dampit.                             |



During the course of my patrol I notified five (5) Provisional Orders, two of which were contested. The Provisional Order notified at Lawatkana was contested by the Merinau Clan of Lelet. The Provisional Order was issued in favour of the Administration but in the light of information arising from the notification I am quite confident that the Administration will withdraw its claim. The other contested notification in favour of the Methodist Overseas Mission was at Kusau (Karu). The Gogor Clan of Karu are claiming the ground, and here also I think they have a legitimate case. The only hindering factors I was confronted with was the location of cements. Locating cements caused a great deal of delay and at Kandan one cement is still defying any effort to locate it. A full report and relevant maps were forwarded to the Assistant District Commissioner for his advise on this matter.

Four Final Orders were notified at Pupumet, Kamiraba Foreshore Reserve, and two at Messi No 1. There were no claimants against the issuing of any of the four Final Orders. The Final Order at Pupumet was issued in favour of the Sacred Heart Property Trust; at Kamiraba Foreshore Reserve in favour of the Administration; Sumaus Messi in favour of the Methodist Overseas Mission; at Lumembom (Messi) in favour of the Village people.

Arising out of two former land investigations and one carried out by myself, three Agency Agreements had to be completed before a complete transfer to the Administration could be effected. In all cases I was confronted with quite a bit of unforeseen delay. In many cases the interested parties were not always available, and at Pinikindu Village whilst investigating the site of Kapidan Aid Post there appeared to be a definite move to avoid the patrol. In four days I had only succeeded in obtaining five signatures at Pinikindu. When I questioned the Committee man at Pinikindu on this apparent lack of interest he informed me the interested parties were reluctant to sign the Agency Agreement because there was still a dispute over the ownership of the ground. I arranged a meeting of the two factions for the next day but even then a satisfactory solution was not attained. Apparently they were unwilling to sign until Galin/Lumai, the head of their clan, arrives back from Rabaul latter this month.

A Land Purchase Investigation was completed at Katingan Aid Post, and a check on an investigation was carried out at Kapidan Aid Post. The compiling of such Investigation Reports is one of the most interesting facets of Land Work as the investigating officer comes in contact with a greater number of villagers than he possible would if, for example, he was simply notifying a Provisional or Final Order. No problems arose from such an exercise, and I was able to contact most of the interested Clan without any difficulties. In both cases the interested Clan appeared to enjoy the Investigation as it not only placed them in contact with an Administration officer but also suggested an excuse for their Clan to get together.

Survey maps were drawn of Kandan, and Katingan Aid Post. Information for Counsel resulting from a land dispute was compiled at Danu and Dampit on the West Coast. At Kanembu I assisted the Demarcation officer in mediating in a land dispute. The boundaries were walked and relevant information collected. I reached what I thought a satisfactory solution but my work was undone when the losing side informed me that I was working from "maia fide" information. From what



I have been able to ascertain this is typical of the situation all over the District. The village people from Kanambu and Katingan who are involved in this dispute appear to blame both the Demarcation Committee and the Administration for their troubles. The Demarcation Committee because on the length of time they are taking to solve this matter and the Administration for encouraging them to grow coconuts on ground that does not belong to them. The last statement is of course not valid as it suggests that the problem is not basically land but who owns the coconuts on the land, i.e. the planter or the original owner of the ground? As I have only dealt with this one land dispute and am lacking the necessary experience to submit a constructive criticism I will not attempt to ~~xxx~~present a possible solution.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL :

ON two days of my patrol I was concerned with Council activities. This entailed assisting the C.I.C. in obtaining a Monthly Balance and tabulating Revised Estimates for the Central New Ireland Local Govt. Council. I attempted when ever possible to discuss Council work with the Clerk and Local Government Assistant and was surprised to learn that their basic knowledge of elementary book keeping left somewhat to be desired. I was confidentially informed that both would have the greatest of difficulty (even though they appeared to work about twelve hours a day) in merely extracting a Monthly Balance. During my stay at Konos I was given no reason to ~~think otherwise~~. believe otherwise. Generally speaking the Council books were quite satisfactory but I am sure this is solely due to the "watchful eye" of the Council Adviser.

From discussions with the Councillors themselves and reading of the Council minutes I came to the conclusion that the Central New Ireland Councillors are very immature in their reasoning. On reading the minutes of one particular meeting I noted that the Council had passed a resolution preventing future patrols from using the Council House for sleeping purposes. No particular reason was submitted but I suggest it was introduced as a show of authority. Three Councillors however did impress me - The President Ladi, The Vice - President Lakman, and Councillor Puis. During discussions with the President he appeared to be an adventurous type of man and I think, he also was not too happy about the policies of the other Councillors. Vice President Lakman is a dedicated man and extremely popular throughout his Ward. He spends a great deal of his time travelling between villages within his ward and is an apt symbol of an energetic Councillor. Councillor Puis compares very favourable with the Vice President. In summarizing I would state that the Council exists solely by the grace of the Adviser, President, and Vice President. Without these men the Council would, I am sure, degenerate very quickly.

#### AGRICULTURE :

My comments on Agriculture will be rather brief. I was unable to carry out a full investigation but from various observations I was able to arrive at a number of conclusions.

Whilst at Pantgin Panatgin I met the Agriculture officer and he showed me the Central New Ireland Council Experimental Station. Apparently twelve months ago the coconuts on the Station were barren of any nuts. Today the coconut trees are thriving solely due to Potash impregnation. Quite a large number of coconut trees within the Konos Area are devoid of nuts and if the owners of these nuts were willing



AGRICULTURE (cont) :

..... TO outlay a few dollars their yields of copra would increase. It was pleasing to note that one enterprising villager near Konos recently purchased twelve bags of Potash dust from the Council and his assured success will serve as an example to his fellow villagers.

I noted with some surprise six hundred acres of rubber near Lemeris owned by Mr. J. Grose. This man is without doubt a most progressive planter/businessman and with such ventures as these he is greatly contributing to the economy of New Ireland. I humbly suggest that in years to come rubber will become increasingly important in this District. Other plantation owners with whom I came in contact are not as energetic as Mr. Grose but this is understandable as cocoa and copra prices are seldom as high as they are at the moment.

A number of plantation managers within the Konos Area lack any idea on how to handle their labourers, and during my patrol at Konos no less than seven outbreaks of violence ~~eratem~~ Or attempted violence were brought to the notice of the Officer in Charge. This is an unbecoming situation and this wide spread animosity that certainly exists between many managers and plantation labourers (contract) would reduce the amount of annual profit the plantation is capable of earning.

Livestock except for pigs is unimportant on New Ireland but it is interesting to consider that the typical Brahmin bred cattle thrive on New Ireland as witnessed on many plantations. Perhaps in the future when road and ship communications improve this could provide a diversity in industry that would be advantageous to the small plantation or villager.

RECEPTION IN VILLAGES :

In all villages on both the East and West Coasts the patrol was well received. The village people were very co-operative and information required by the patrol was handed out liberally. The only real problem occurred when attempting to locate certain villagers and in a number of cases it took from three to four days just to obtain one signature for an Agency Agreement.

No problem or loss of time was incurred in finding volunteers to cut boundaries and the cutting of boundaries was accomplished very efficiently.

THE village houses are typically New Ireland and I was pleased to note their Cleanliness and simplicity of design. The houses generally are neatly laid out and the majority are constructed from bamboo and sago bush materials. A disturbing factor about these houses is the way in which the villagers close themselves in at night. All doors and windows are normally shut and this I feel would have a detrimental effect on the persons HEALTH, especially certain lung infections and Tuberculosis. Although most of the villages were well looked after I was dismayed at the number of pigs that roam freely around their living quarters. This would ~~definitely~~-definitely foster hook worm and kindred infections.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ 0

CONCLUSION : Miscellaneous

During my patrol along the East Coast Road I had a very good opportunity in observing Public Works in action. At the moment P.W.D. are concerned with general road and bridge maintenance. The East Coast Road is in fair state but there are quite a few pot holes and rough patches near Karu, and the condition of the road is made worse after every down pour. AS a P.W.D. grader is operating



MISCELLANEOUS (cont) :

near Dabinot this situation should be alleviated in the near future. The Karu - Konogogo Road is in a shocking state and after heavy rain it is impassable. Village people are working on the road but the situation is far from improving. The West Coast Road between Konogogo and Messi Noi requires a large amount of maintenance, and in many parts the road descends into small tidal creeks.

The C.N.I. Council has constructed four Aid Posts along the East Coast Road at Lossu, Kapidan, DALUM, and Katingan. At Kimidan there is a Aid Post which has been constructed by the United Church Mission. At Katingan I questioned a number of village people about the effectiveness of their local Aid Post and they stated that they were quite pleased ~~pleased~~ with it, but they added they regarded the Aid Post at Kimidan as being far superior. I inspected the Aid Post at Kapidan and found it quite satisfactory.

Womens Clubs are wide spread in the Konos area and appear to be quite active. On a number of occasions I was fortunate in seeing them in action and the activities ranged from preparing sing sings and feasts to the selling of different odds and ends.

CONCLUSION :

The patrol was successful not only because all the outstanding land matters were brought up to date but because a very important aspect of my training was completed. For obvious reasons my patrol was not hurried, but I do feel that with adequate transport the length of the patrol could have been cut considerable.

*J. Abernethy*  
J.I. ABERNETHY  
Cadet Patrol Officer

(5)

PATROL REPORT

- la
- MONDAY 16/12/1968 : Departed Kavieng at 11.30 a.m. Arrived Konos Patrol Post At 2.30 p.m. O.I.C. instructed me on the type of land work I would be required to complete in the following weeks. Overnight Council Chambers Konos.
- TUESDAY 17/12/1968: Issued with Land Notes By O.I.C. and instructed on the method of notifying Final Orders. Issued Final Order at Pupumet near Lambuso. Overnight Konos.
- WEDNESDAY 18/12/68: Issued Provisional Order at Kadam. Typed up notifications on Final Order at Pupumet and Provisional Order at Kadam. Overnight Konos.
- THURSDAY 19/12/68 : Checked Land Investigation at Lossu Primary T school and also Lossu Aid Post. Typed Agency Agreements for both grounds. Overnight Konos.
- FRIDAY 20/12/68 : Heavy rain all Day made it impossible to carry out field duties. Examined land files and assisted the O.I.C. in his office duties.
- SATURDAY 21/12/68 : Observed.
- SUNDAY 22/12/68 ; Observed.
- MONDAY 23/12/68 : ~~Observed~~ Completed Agency Agreement at Lossu Aid Post. Checked Land Investigation at Kapidan Aid Post also map. Overnight Konos.
- ~~TUESDAY~~
- TUESDAY 24/12/68 : To Pinikindu to establish agents for Agency Agreement at Kapidan Aid Post. 1.00 p.m. Left for Kavieng. Overnight Kavieng.
- WEDNESDAY 25/12/68: Christmas Day - Observed.
- THURSDAY 26/12/68: Boxing Day - Observed.
- FRIDAY 27/12/68; Public Service Holiday - Observed.
- SATURDAY 28/12/68: Observed.
- SUNDAY 29/12/68: Observed.
- MONDAY 30/12/68: Departed Kavieng at 9.30 a.m. Arrived Konos at 11.45 a.m. To Lossu with O.I.C. to obtain signatures for Agency Agreement. To Pinikindu to obtain signatures for Agency Agreement without success. Overnight Konos.
- TUESDAY 31/12/68 To Pinikindu with O.I.C. to obtain signatures. Unsuccessful on two occasions as all interested parties were absent. Office Duties. Overnight at Konos.
- WEDNESDAY 1/1/1969 : Observed.
- THURSDAY 2/1/69 : To Pinikindu to obtain signatures for Agency Agreement but still unsuccessful. It is quite apparent that the village people are trying to avoid the patrol. I told the Committee man to arrange for all the interested parties to be present tomorrow so their problem could be discussed. Made my own way back to Konos. Office ~~DUTIES~~ duties in afternoon. Overnight Konos.
- FRIDAY 3/1/69 : Arrived at ~~Pinikindu~~ Pinikindu in morning and



1a

(cont).

0

- FRIDAY 3/1/69 : (Arrived Pinikindu) most of the people required were present. They told me that they were unwilling to sign because two factions were contesting ownership of the land. Discussed problem with the owners and the contesting faction dissolved its claim on the ground. Obtained most of the necessary signatures and made arrangements for the rest of the owners to be present tomorrow. Overnight at Konos.
- SATURDAY 4/1/69: Observed.
- SUNDAY 5/1/69: Observed.
- MONDAY 6/1/69; Arrived at Pinikindu next morning. The people told me that they were still not pleased about signing the Agreement until the head of their Clan arrived back from Rebaul early next month. As his signature is also necessary for the Agreement I Agreed to their wishes. Went to Kamiraba to issue Provisional Order on the Kamiraba Foreshore Reserve near Malom. Located all but two cements. Accompanied by O.I.C. Konos. Overnight Konos.
- TUESDAY 7/1/69: Without vehicle today and made my own way to Kamiraba. Located only one of the missing cements and was unable to issue Provisional Order as the three interested parties were absent in other villages. Returned to Konos. Office duties in afternoon. Slept Konos.
- WEDNESDAY 8/1/69: Notified Provisional Order at Kamiraba and there were no claimants. Completed survey of Mission grounds known as Kandan, but one cement was unable to be located. Overnight at Konos.
- THURSDAY 9/1/69: Drew three maps of Kandan showing where the previous survey showed the missing cement, and also where the adjoining landowners say the missing cement should be located. Overnight Konos.
- FRIDAY 10/1/69 ; Heavy rain all day; confined to office duties all day. Overnight at Konos.
- SATURDAY 11/1/69: Observed in morning. Accompanied O.I.C. to Dalum where he inspected the new Aid Post.
- SUNDAY 12/1/69: Observed.
- MONDAY 13/1/69: Office duties all day. General typing and drawing of maps. Overnight at Konos.
- TUESDAY 14/1/69: Arrived at Katingan Aid Post to complete Land Investigation. Found my own way back to Konos and I am to return tomorrow to survey the Aid Post site. Overnight Konos.
- WEDNESDAY 15/1/69: Returned to Katingan Aid Post and completed survey. Typed portion of Investigation in afternoon. Overnight at Konos.
- THURSDAY 16/1/69: Drew maps of Katingan Aid Post. Typed portion of Investigation report and also Agency Agreement for Katingan Aid POST.
- FRIDAY 17/1/69: Arrived at Katingan Aid Post. Obtained most of signatures for Agency Agreement and was without the use of a vehicle. Made my way to Karu Mission



(cont)

- FRIDAY 17/1/69 : to administer two Provisional Orders but the interested parties were not available. Made arrangements for them to be present when I return next week. Returned to Konos at 6.00p.m. Investigated a disturbance on Pinikindu Plantation. Overnight Konos.
- SATURDAY 18/1/69 : Observed.
- SUNDAY 19/1/69 : Completed typing Land Investigation Report.
- MONDAY 29/1/69 : Arrived at Panatgin and obtained signatures for Agency Agreement For Katingan Aid Post. Walked to Kanembu where I investigated a land dispute. Went to Belik with the Police Corporal and assisted him in locating several persons.
- TUESDAY 21/1/69 : Issued notification of Provisional Order at Karu Mission. Surveyed mission ground. Observed O.I.C. in questioning villagers on their willingness to sell a small piece of foreshore to the Administration. Overnight Konos.
- WEDNESDAY 22/1/69 : Drew maps of Mission ground at Karu. Flaved ~~XXXXXXXX~~ cements at Katingan Aid Post. Overnight Konos.
- THURSDAY 23/1/69 : Went to Karu to see whether village people were considering changing their minds about selling a piece of foreshore to the Administration; not successful. Paid labourers working on the Karu/Konogogo Road. Overnight Konos.
- FRIDAY 24/1/69 : GENERAL office duties all day. Amended maps I drew of Karu Mission.
- SATURDAY 25/1/69 : Observed.
- SUNDAY 26/1/69 : Observed.
- MONDAY 27/1/69 : Australia Day.
- TUESDAY 28/1/69 : Went to Danu on the West Coast to gather information for Counsel. Overnight Konos.
- WEDNESDAY 29/1/69 : Went to Dalum Plantation to obtain witness to motor vehicle accident. Typing of Information for Counsel. Overnight Konos.
- THURSDAY 30/1/69 : Issued Provisional Order on Lamerika Plantation near Lasigi Village. No claimants. Typed notification of Provisional Order in afternoon. Overnight Konos.
- FRIDAY 30/1/69 : Vehicle to Kavieng for service. Assisted O.I.C. in obtaining monthly balance on Local Council Books. Overnight Konos.
- SATURDAY 1/2/69 : Observed.
- SUNDAY 2/2/69 : Observed.
- MONDAY 3/2/69 : Issued Provisional Order on Lawatkana near Lasigi in favour of the Administration. Took statements from claimants. Issued Provisional Order at Karu Extended near Belik Village. Assisted Police Sergeant in locating four Plantation labourers Required at the Local Court at Konos. Overnight Konos.
- TUESDAY 4/2/69 : Went to Messi on the West Coast and issued two Final Orders. One on an unlocated piece of GROUND



2

la

(cont)

TUESDAY 4/2/69 : And on Sumaus Messi. Went to Kantembu and made initial investigations into land dispute. Overnight Konos.

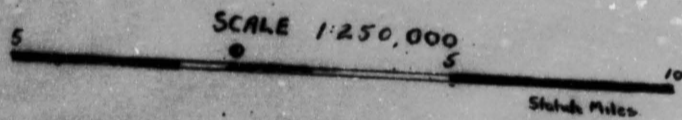
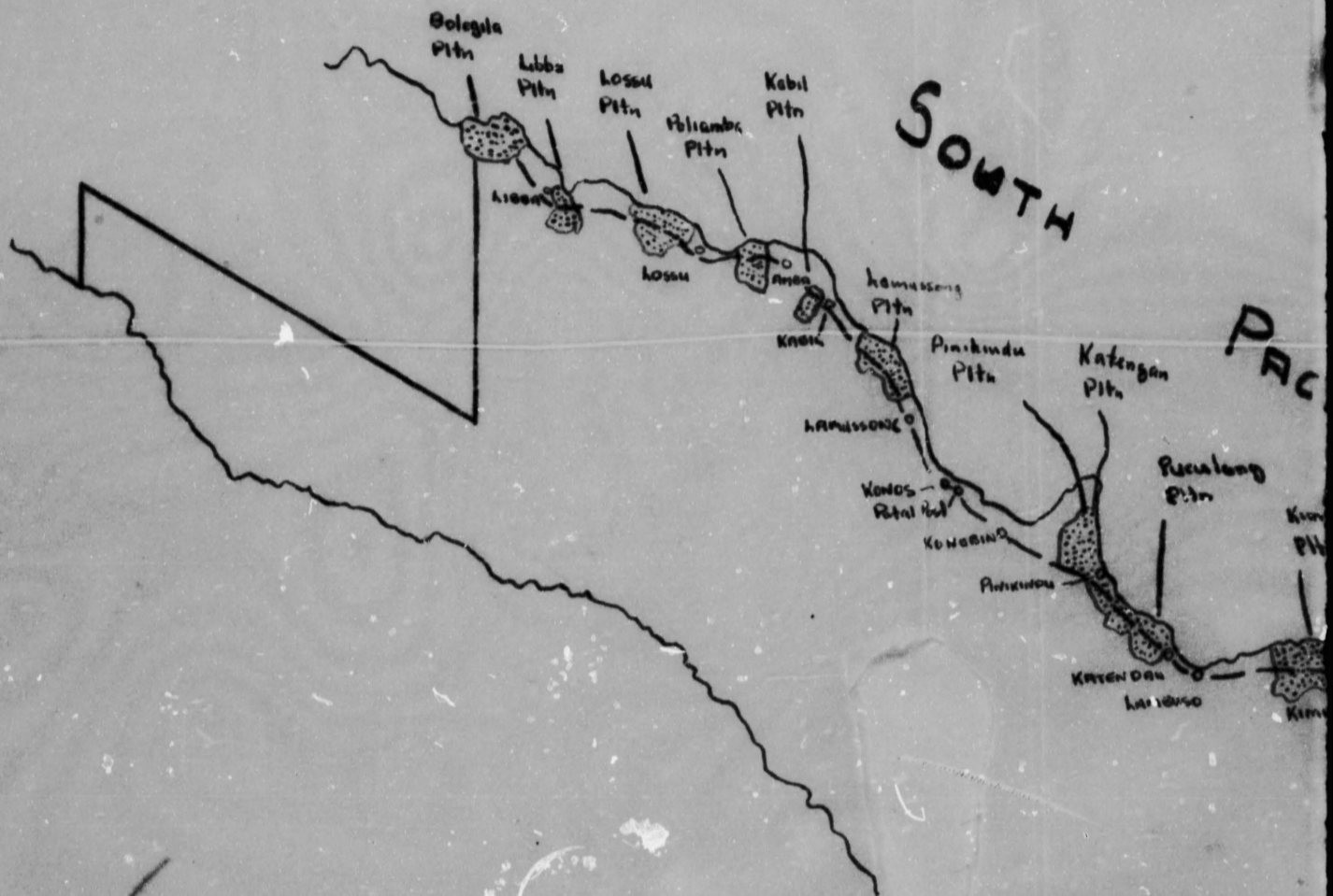
WEDNESDAY 5/1/69 : Typed up notification of one Provisional Order(Lawatkana) and two Final Orders (Messi) Typed up statements I took at Lawatkana and obtained signatures. Overnight Konos



THURSDAY 5/2/69 : Assisted O.I.C. in listing revised estimates for Council meeting. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Returned to Kavieng. Overnight Kavieng.

END OF PATROL

LATIO

M

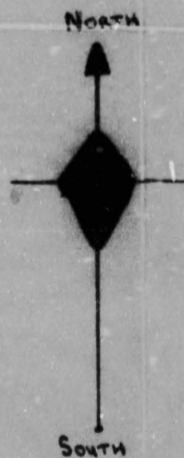


 PATROL ROUTE  
 PLANTATIONS

Drawn by J.J. FLORENTHIN (Cadet Patrol Officer)  
 12/21/1969

NEW IRELAND DISTRICT  
 LOCATION DIAGRAM.

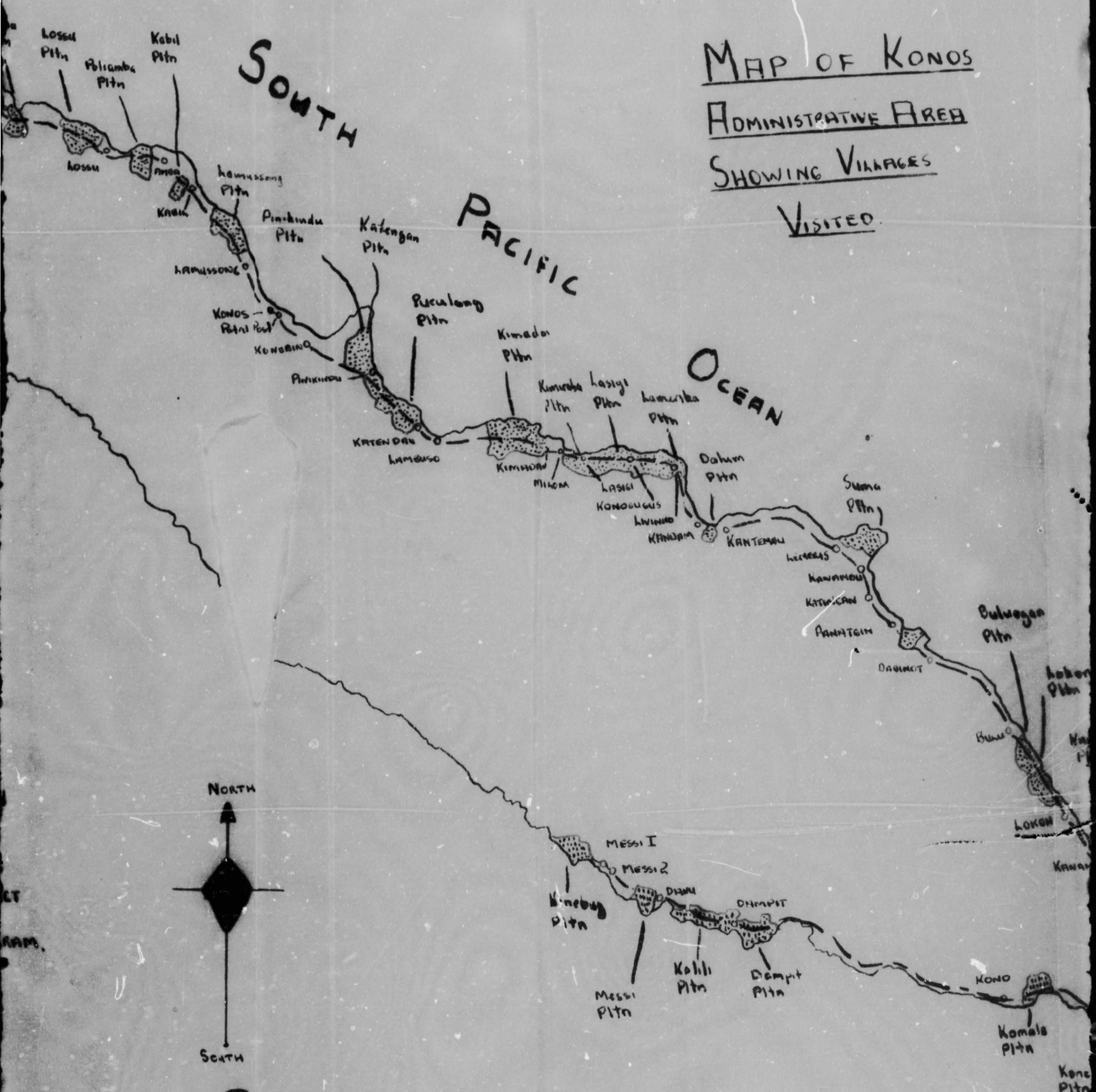
1" = 40 miles



BISMARCK 5



MAP OF KONOS  
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA  
SHOWING VILLAGES  
VISITED.



BISMARCK SEA.





Director



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

dem 296 69

# PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. KONOS NO. 5 OF 1968/69

Patrol Conducted by DAVID C. EKINS C.P.O.

Area Patrolled MANDAK CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives 1379 CONST. WAKEN R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 28/1/1969 to 21/2/1969

Number of Days 25

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2/1/1968 to 19/1/68

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

Map Reference FOURMIL : NAMATANAI MILINCH : LELET AND KARU

Objects of Patrol REVISION OF CENSUS AREA STUDY LAND INVESTIGATION

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 .....

Mia Sney

2/1/69

29/6/01

67-9-27

16th April, 1969.

District Commissioner,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

PATROL NO. KONOS 5/68-69.

Your reference 67-5-1 of 9th April, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual  
Census Report by Mr. D.C. Ekins, Cadet Patrol Officer,  
to MANDAK Census Division.

Quite a reasonable report and well complimented  
by the covering documents.

I am pleased to note that the Council is taking  
steps to improve the road communications to the West Coast  
area. No doubt its formulation will be determined by the  
Council, yourself and your officers, at Sub-District level  
to obtain the best possible solution to the existing pro-  
blem.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director.

c.c.  
Mr. D.C. Ekins,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
KAVIENG.  
New Ireland District.

Please note that political education must be a con-  
tinuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the ad-  
vantages of national unity.



67-5-1

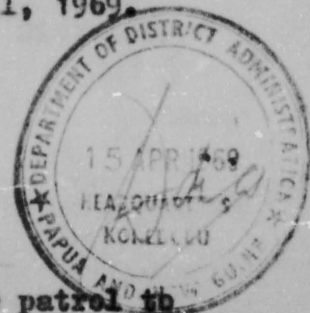
BAMc/ni

District Headquarters,  
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

9th April, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
KAVIENG.

KONOS PATROL NO. 5 OF 1968/69



Thank you for the report of a routine patrol to the MANDAK Census Division and an Area Study conducted by Mr. D.G. Ekins, C.P.O., together with your covering comments, and those of the Officer-in-Charge KONCS also. Taken together, the documents constitute an interesting and valuable appraisal of the area.


2. The discontent of the West Coast people is noted, and their present negative frame of mind, too. As you have said, action is being taken to upgrade the existing poor roads in the area, and it is expected that the importance of the West Coast road, both for present needs and for future development will be recognized by central administration. It is expected of the people that they will lend some community assistance to road development, as is the case in other areas where development is not at an advanced stage. I am confident that as this developmental work proceeds, in association with the local people, their attitudes will correspondingly improve.

3. Mr. Ekins has criticized some Aid Post Orderlies in attempting treatments beyond their capabilities, instead of sending the patients to hospital. Some factual notes of actual cases would be useful to enable the Public Health Department to take any necessary remedial action.

4. The vigorous Women's advancement programme being pursued by Welfare staff in this District will eventually have its effect in all reaches, especially with the younger, educated women.

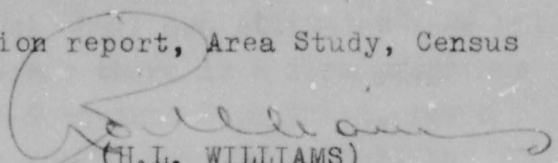
5. Provision of a few "H" frame packs for mountain portage is being requested.

6. I concur with your comment that Mr. Ekins has carried out a successful patrol and has reported well. He should realize, however, that instructions given by yourself, such as to walk between villages, have a real purpose, and as such are not to be disregarded. This is to be brought to his attention at the first opportunity after his current recreation leave.

1674  
→  
  
(H.L. WILLIAMS)  
District Commissioner

cc: Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Two copies of Situation report, Area Study, Census Statistics and map enclosed.

  
(H.L. WILLIAMS)  
District Commissioner

67-1-2

Sub District Office,  
KAVIENG.  
New Ireland District.

24.3.69

District Commissioner,  
KAVIENG.

REPORT ON PATROL - KONOS - No.5 of 1968/69.

Attached please find the original and two (2) copies of the above Report, as submitted by Mr D.C.EKINS, C.P.O. Two copies of a covering memo by Officer in Charge, KONOS are also attached.

I offer the following brief additional comments on the Report.

1. Mr EKINS, in the East Coast section of his patrol, appears to have ignored implicit written ( and verbal on numerous occasions) instructions to walk between all villages. His Diary shows at least 8 days when he travelled by " local car". I again stress the necessity for all officers on this type of patrol to walk between villages. This provides conditions for officers to make more detailed observations of all phases of village life. Roads do not pass, in most instances, through the villages themselves, and this fact, plus the speed of travel, does not allow for any depth of observation. Travel by vehicle between villages only gives impressions which could be misleading. Naturally the patrol equipment could be moved by vehicle.

2. It is highly improbable that road transport of produce will take over from sea transport on the West Coast. However, I forecast that road transport will be used to concentrate the produce at two or more suitable all weather shipping points which could then be serviced by vessel from Rabaul on a regular basis. It is doubtful if ~~it~~ it would be economical to bring such produce by road to Kavieng. Whether co-operatives or private enterprise organise the above remains to be seen.

3. The West Coast people may feel neglected both by the Administration and by the Council, but their own attitudes have not been conducive to development. However there is a firm programme initiated by the Council and supported by this Department, for a major effort to improve the roads in the area. The Council has



26

ordered for May delivery a tractor and trailer. A sum of \$5,400 has been estimated in the draft Estimates for these roads in 1969/70. A request has been forwarded for funds under the Rural Development Programme for the same purpose. This programme should, by the end of the next financial year, have significantly improved the KARU/KONOOGOGG access and West Coast roads. I anticipate that the attitude of the people will become more favourable.

4. The establishment of fermentaries by the Council may be a good move, but it should not be undertaken without D.A.S.F. advice and supervision.

5. Perhaps the use of "H" frame packs for mountain travel could be recommended to our Headquarters for investigation and trial.

6. The West Coast road does not run unbroken down the whole of the West Coast MANDAK area. There is a break of less than a mile at LALAMBUT Point, between KONTU village and KOLJBU Plantation. This obstacle is beyond the capabilities of the resources of the Council and should become a P.W.D. responsibility.

7. The per capita income stated in the Report seems high, and I would be inclined to believe that he has quoted either adult male or adult only per capita income. The figures given seem to indicate the former, although the figures would be \$150 for the whole area, and not \$200 for the East Coast and \$100-150 for the West Coast. There is much room for immediate expansion of income from now mature crops if all produce was harvested and if adequate care of existing groves was undertaken. The income of the area will improve as the now immature plantings come into production. There is also much suitable unused land available for expansion in the future. Any improvement in the West Coast road system will lead to an expansion of economic cropping, especially of cocoa. Overall then, the economic situation is sound and is likely to improve in the future.

The patrol appears to have been successful and has been well documented. The quality of Mr EKINS' Reports has improved with each patrol, which would indicate that he is making good use of the opportunities he has had to improve his ability as an officer of the Department.

Submitted for your further comments and information, please.



J.B. Batterby,

Assistant District Officer.

c.c. Mr D.C. Ekins

67-2-4

Patrol Post,  
KONOS.

20th March, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
KAVIENG.

SUBJECT: Kones Patrol Report No. 5 of 68/69.

My comments on the report are as follows:

Political:

It is true that the west coast has not received as much attention, in the past, as has the east coast. This has been due mainly to poor communications and perhaps, more importantly, to the comparatively small population on the west coast. The claim that the council has given them up is not borne out in fact. They have fair representation on the council and in the past the council has built two permanent aid posts in the area: one at Loman village and the other at Messi village. This is a fair return when the area that the council administers is taken into account and balanced against the council's effort elsewhere. For the year 69/70 the council has allocated \$5,400 to be spent on the west coast road construction and a proportional amount of this will be spent in the subject area of this report.

All west coast councillors have voted for a tax increase for 69/70. I disagree with the report as I feel sure that the people will pay their tax without protest. For your information Pidgin English copies of the council's Draft Estimates ~~xxx~~ for 69/70 are being prepared for distribution to all villages. In the past I feel that the people have not been fully informed as to what the council money has been spent on and this may have given rise to some discontent and suspicion.

Economic:

Economic activity, on the east coast more noticeably than the west coast, is hampered by numerous land disputes. It would appear that a great deal of time is taken up arguing over ownership of communally-planted coconuts of thirty or more years age. The work of Demarcation Committees has sparked off a land registration drive. Unfortunately very little land in this area is undisputed. Demarcation Chairmen have exceeded their purpose and have given what they believe to be binding legal decisions. Again hearings take place without all parties being present which result in cement markers being placed on parcels of land only to be replaced or removed at a later date. In the whole of the Kones area I have requested chairmen to recheck their files and all land that has been finalised and to have cement markers placed in areas that ~~xx~~ were marked with sticks in the first instant. I firmly believe that the Administration must have another long look at land registration. The present scheme ~~ix~~ to my mind is not working and is causing more problems rather than finding solutions to existing ones. The key is perhaps more supervision but I assure you that the supervision that is required, at least in this area, is beyond the resources of this dept.

Another alarming habit in this area is for people to wait for someone to plant an economic crop such as coconuts or cocoa on an area of land and then when it is bearing make an ownership claim. No claim is ever made when the bush is being cleared or before the area is in production.



(27)

On the west coast there is ample shipping to Rabaul for the people to ship their produce in when they want to. Some do send copra to Rabaul at the present time while the majority are content to sell coconuts to a local Chinese trader. Workboats will call at villages for as few as ten bags of copra. The present position of the road indicates that the sending of produce to Kavieng will not eventuate for many years to come.

The position with trucks is that they often have as many as thirty part owners and the vehicles have to run at the whim of each shareholder when required irrespective of the economy of same. All trucks have, to the best of my knowledge, run at a loss to date. Both myself and the Public Works Dept. have tried unsuccessfully to hire village trucks from time to time. The trucks are never available being engaged, in the main, on joy riding up and down the east coast. One truck in a nearby village did 45,000 miles in five months before the engine blew up from lack of maintenance. The vehicle has now been repossessed by a Finance company. The economy of running transport ventures is, I am afraid, going to be realized the hardest and most expensive way; which, I suppose, may prove in the long run to be the most effective method.

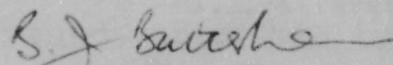
Social:

The possibility of cargo cult is an ever-present one and the west coast could possibly break out - it is difficult to say. The villagers themselves are inactive: coconut groves are not maintained, villages are dirty and the tendency to feel sorry for themselves without attempting to do anything about it is ever present. With the proposed upgrading of the west coast road and the large amounts of money that will be spent in the project - both Administration and Council - should offset any neglect claim.

General:

The report has been thoughtfully prepared and well documented, though perhaps a little cynical in places. In general I would say that the area is progressing slowly in all fields and should continue to do so. There is a tendency for the people to cry poor mouth and to be ever on the lookout for a handout. They will in time realize that they control their own progress and there are no breaks in their development if they have the initiative. As stated earlier herein I have strong reservations over the present system of land registration and unless it is put on a more workable foundation confusion and possibly strife could follow.

For your information, please.

  
E. J. Batterham  
Officer-in-Charge.



23

Telephone  
Telegrams  
Our Reference 67-1-3  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

Department of District Administration.

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

23rd January, 1969.

Mr. D.C. Ekins,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

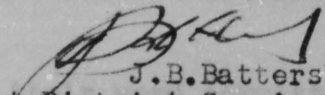
PATROL TO MANDAK CENSUS DIVISION

As discussed verbally with you, please arrange to depart on a routine census patrol to the Mandak Census Division in the KONOS Patrol Post area. You are to arrange for a vehicle to take you to KONOS on Tuesday, 28th January, 1969. On arrival at that centre you will report to the Officer in Charge and he will issue you with more detailed instructions. You may keep the vehicle until it has taken you to the West Coast to commence the patrol proper.

I draw your attention to the following two circulars and require that you follow them. These are Headquarter circulars 14-1-0 of 18th March, 1968 and 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968. Also make yourself familiar with the relevant sections of Volume 1 of the Departmental Standing Instructions. I would, in addition advise you to read all patrol reports available on the area.

Please arrange to draw an advance of \$200. As is now normal you will be expected to walk between villages and to sleep overnight in as many as is possible. Many villages, especially on the East Coast, are without rest houses. Please try to encourage these villages to construct such buildings and hire a building to sleep in while you are in such villages.

As you are due to depart on leave in Mid-March you will be required to have the patrol and the resulting report completed prior to your departure. I wish you a successful and enjoyable patrol.

  
J.B. Battersby  
Assistant District Commissioner

cc. Officer in Charge, KONOS.

cc: Assistant District Commissioner  
KAVIENG  
N.I.D.





## TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

22

Telephone

Telegrams

Our Reference 67-1-1

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of District Administration.

Patrol Post,  
KONOS.

28th Jan. '69.

Mr. D. Ekins,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
KONOS.

**SUBJECT:** Patrol Instructions Mandak Census Patrol.

Further to your instructions from the A.D.C. Kavieng I would appreciate you attending to the following matters.

- (a) Land. Conduct an investigation, with a view to purchase, into that parcel of land on which the Co-operative store at Lemeris is situated. Please note any land on which mission schools, hospitals, aid posts, trade stores etc. are located which have not yet been purchased. Where applicable submit Application forms. Notification of Final Orders etc. will be dealt with by Mr. C.P.O. Abernethy.
- (b) Please inspect gardens, coconut and cocoa plantings. Encourage new plantings where possible. Inform all villages of the Local Government Council's plantation management rule which require residents to keep coconut groves and cocoa blocks clean. Advise them of the possibility of legal action under this rule. Also make it known that the following are for sale at the council chambers.
- |   |   |                         |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| plastic cocoa nursery bags                | - | 60 cents per hundred    |
| fertilizer(potash) for coconuts and cocoa | - | \$5.00 per 112lbs. bag. |
| D.D.T. DUST for insect control in gardens | - | 22 cents per lb.        |
- ~~XXI~~ The D.D.T. has been requested by the people of Lelet. Also inform the Lelet people that the council has ordered a coffee processing machine for them.
- (c) In conjunction with local councillors and their ward committees conduct tax-payers meetings in each village. The council tax rule for the coming financial year will be brought down on the 5th March. The present tax rate is eight dollars and a slight rise will be needed if the council is to continue with its present policy of road development and economic stimulation.

I will attempt to spend some time with you during the patrol to discuss progress and any matters that may arise.

B.J. Batterham  
Officer-in-Charge

cc: Assistant District Commissioner  
KAVIENG.

(21)

Sub-District Office,  
KAVIENG.

3rd March, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT KONOS KO. 5 OF 1968/69

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| SUB-DISTRICT                  | : KAVIENG                                       |
| DISTRICT                      | : NEW IRELAND                                   |
| COUNCIL                       | : CENTRAL NEW IRELAND                           |
| PATROL CONDUCTED BY           | : DAVID C. EKINS                                |
| DESIGNATION                   | : CADET PATROL OFFICER                          |
| AREA PATROLLED                | : MANDAK CENSUS DIVISION                        |
| PERSONELL ACCOMPANYING PATROL | : 1379 CONST. WAKEN                             |
| DURATION OF PATROL            | : 28/1/69 to 21/2/69<br>NO. OF DAYS : 25        |
| OBJECTS OF PATROL             | : REVISION OF CENSUS<br>AREA STUDY              |
| TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA      | : 2893  |
| MAP REFERENCE                 | : FOURMIL -NAMATANAI<br>MILINCK -LELET<br>#KARU |
| VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER   | : ATTACHED                                      |



(10)

PATROL DIARY

TUESDAY 28/1/69 Travelled to Konos. Received further patrol instructions. Collected patrol equipment. Overnight at Konos.

WEDNESDAY 29/1/69 Travelled to Lemau via Fangalawa 0800-1400. Advised people of census next day. Inspected village. Overnight at Lemau.

THURSDAY 30/1/69 Revised census at Lemau. Inspected plantings and gardens, spoke on C.N.I.L.G.C. Rule re cleaning of plantations. Walked to Tembin-Kontu 1000-1100. Revised census for both villages. Inspected villages and gardens. Held tax payers meetings. Overnight at Kontu-Tembin.

FRIDAY 31/1/69 Walked to Lambu via Koka Plantation. Revised census and compiled village population registers. Inspected gardens and plantings. Held tax payers meeting. Overnight at Lambu

SATURDAY 1/2/69 Walked to Ugana 0900-1030. Revised census. Held tax payers meetings. Inspected gardens and plantations. Compiled village population register. Overnight at Ugana.

SUNDAY 2/2/69 Walked to Mambo 0900-1030. Revised census and held tax payers meeting. Inspected gardens and plantings. Compiled V.P.R. and rewrote census book. Overnight at Mambo.

MONDAY 3/2/69 Walked to Kanamarandan via Kolube Plantation. Revised census and held tax payers meetings. Inspected village. Walked on to Mesi 1300-1400. Revised census and held tax payers meetings. Inspected village, gardens and plantings. Compiled V.P.R. Overnight at Mesi.

TUESDAY 4/2/69 Walked to Danu 0800-0900. Revised census and held tax payers meetings. Inspected gardens and plantings. Walked to Dampit via Kalali Plantation. 1200-1400. Revised census and held tax payers meetings. Inspected gardens and plantings. Overnight at Dampit.

WEDNESDAY 5/2/69 Walked to Kanamarandan via Mesi 0900-1300. Investigated and made arrest re charge of stealing dries. Prepared carriers for Lelet. Compiled village population register. Overnight at Kanamarandan.

THURSDAY 6/2/69 Walked to Kaluan 0900-1400, carriers 0900-1600. Road in poor condition. Overnight at Kaluan.

FRIDAY 7/2/69 Revised census at Kaluan. Held tax payers meeting. Inspected plantings and gardens. Walked to Lenkamen 1100-1130. Revised census, held tax payers meeting. Inspected village and gardens. Walked to Lavatkana 1500-1600. Overnight at Lavatkana.

15

SATURDAY 8/2/69 Revised census at Lavatkana, held tax payers meeting. Inspected gardens and plantings. Heard complaints. Walked to Limbin 1400-1535. Overnight at Limbin.

SUNDAY 9/2/69 Revised census at Limbin, held tax payers meeting inspected gardens and plantings. heard complaints. Walked to Dalum 1100-1430. Overnight at Konos.

MONDAY 10/2/69 Travelled to Panatgin and advised people of forth-coming census. Revised census at Malom, held tax payers meetings Inspected plantings. Overnight at Malom.

TUESDAY 11/2/69 To Lasigi by local car. Revised census, inspected village, plantings and gardens. Held tax payers meeting. Heard complaints. Overnight at Konogusgus.

WEDNESDAY 12/2/69 Revised census for Konogusgus and Livinko. Held tax payers meeting. Heard and arbitrated minor complaints. Inspected gardens and plantings. Overnight at Konogusgus.

THURSDAY 13/2/69 To Dalum by local car. Revised census for Kandan and Kantembu. Held tax payers meeting. Heard complaints. Inspected gardens and plantings. Overnight at Dalum.

FRIDAY 14/3/69 Travelled to Bugbuwe by local car. Revised census and held tax payers meeting. Travelled to Lemeris, revised census, inspected gardens and plantings. Returned to Bungbuwe. Investigated and surveyed 'Patlas' for purchase. Overnight at Bungbuwe.

SATURDAY 15/2/69 Inspected Bungbuwe village, plantings and gardens. Heard complaints. Overnight at Bungbuwe.

SUNDAY 16/2/69 Travelled to Kanambu by local car. Revised census, held tax payers meeting for Kanambu and Lemeris. Talked on L.G. Rules. Compiled village population registers. Inspected gardens and plantings. Overnight at Kanambu.

MONDAY 17/2/69 Travelled to Katingan by local car. Revised census and held tax payers meeting. Inspected plantings and gardens. Compiled VPR. Overnight at Katingan.

TUESDAY 18/2/69 Travelled to Panatgin by local car. Revised census and held tax payers meeting. Talk on Council rules and general discussion. Heard complaints. Compiled VPR. Overnight at Panatgin.

WEDNESDAY 19/2/69 Travelled to Dabinot by local car. Revised census for Dabinot, Silom, and Langamut. Held tax payers meeting and general discussion of problems and inquiries. Inspected gardens and plantings. Travelled to Konos, informed Sominim and Pinikindu villagers of land hearing next day. Overnight at Konos.

THURSDAY 20/2/69 Travelled to Bulu. Revised census and held tax payers meeting. Inspected gardens and plantings. Overnight at Konos.



(A)

FRIDAY 21/2/69

Investigated land query at Dalum. Discussion of patrol with O.I.C. Konos. Returned to Kavieng. End of patrol.

(17)

SITUATION REPORT

INTRODUCTION:

The Mandak Census Division may be divided into three areas- East Coast, West Coast and Lelet Plateau. The Lelet Plateau has four villages which have small hamlets on both the East and West Coasts. There are marked differences in attitudes of the two main areas- East Coast and West Coast- as well as similarities, and in the following comments Lelet is included with the West Coast for purposes of comparison with the East Coast.

POLITICAL

The main difference in attitudes between the two areas is their attitude to the Central New Ireland Local Government Council. This is primarily due to the fact that there is more development on the East Coast and very little on the West. The reason for this is that there is a first class road on the East Coast but the West Coast Road and the East-West crossings are not suitable for the carrying of heavy vehicles and machinery as well as materials. As will be mentioned under 'Economic' the West Coast people are not inclined to do any work themselves to improve the road. They expressed the view that seeing as the Central Government and the Council had "given them up" then they themselves were also going to give up working on the road. It was explained to them that lack of money was the main reason however, as with all New Irelanders, these people refuse to do anything unless there is a liberal handout. As a result there is an undercurrent of anti-Council feeling due to the above reason and also to the fact that they have paid tax for so many years but have not received substantial returns for it within the area or villages.

The possibility of the Council raising ~~xxxxxx~~ the Tax rate during 1969/70 was discussed and it appears that if it is raised then the West Coast people will not pay it. They all voted for it to remain at the present level. Their attitude is that they will not pay extra tax if the Council continues to neglect the area and they will not pay extra to develop the East Coast.

On the East Coast there is quite a pro-Council feeling and here there were mixed reactions to the proposed tax rise, however it appears that if it is raised then there is little real objection as they all realize that it will mean increased expansion of the Council as well as increased development in their area.

The Councillors on the West Coast are ineffectual persons and are not very inspiring at Council meetings. On the East Coast the Councillors are of a much higher calibre and include the Vice President, Esau Lakman, who is one of the most astute and capable persons in the area and District.

On the East Coast political education of the people has been promoted primarily through the Council and Councillors, especially Lakman, and as a result at least 50% of the people have a fair indication of the machinery of government and the relationship between Central and Local Government. The opposite situation occurs on the West Coast due both to the ineffectiveness of the Councillors and to the fact that they do not travel frequently throughout their wards.



The Regional M.H.A., W.Lussick has visited the Central New Ireland Local Government Council meetings on numerous occasions and although visits on a village by village basis are restricted to passing through on the East Coast and nil on the West Coast he has the full support of the people in this area. The local Open member, J.Chan-Sungmen does not attend Council meetings regularly and certainly not the villages and hence he is not very popular in this area.

ECONOMIC:

The people in the Mandak Census Division suffer from the same affliction which affects all New Irelanders called indolence. It is both amazing and disheartening to observe the extent of this throughout the area. Its symptoms can be observed in the peoples attitudes to economic and social development and to self help in both respects. During this patrol the importance of increased plantings and better care of present plantings was constantly emphasised but to little effect. There are thousands of acres of fertile ground lying idle which could be utilised for copra and cocoa and even livestock production and the only limiting factor is the slow rate of land demarcation. Typical of the attitude is the comment that "our fathers did not plant enough coconuts for us and thus we are poor and cannot pay Council tax etc." On being asked what they themselves had been doing for the last 20 years and what they were going to do for their own childrens future, they gave no response.

It has to be considered of coursethat this peoples economy is geared only to personal needs and not to that of the development of the Territory. If one were to compare the average Australian's needs and his constant competitive and commercial urge to attain them with the New Irelanders relative lack of needs and resultant lack of capitalistic drive to attain them, then it might be argued that we are expecting too much of these people and should not push them according to our own standards. It may also be noted that ~~we~~ they have from birth what we strive for 40 years to obtain- a house on the beach, ample food and a moderate income to obtain necessary luxuries.

On the West Coast the people have to contend with poor communications as well as laziness in their lack of economic development. It is clear that they would like to have a good road as several persons said that shipping of copra to Rabaul is erratic however if they could get it to Kavieng quickly then it would help New Ireland rather than New Britain in respect of profit for the sale of the copra. It was explained to them that the Central Government and the Council did not have enough money to build and maintain all the road and that it was up to them to do the work and all that was needed was loads of gravel and stones from the beach to be put on it. The manager of Koka Plantation even offered the free use of his tractor, pneumatic trailer and driver on Sundays but the people refused to work. It seems that the only way to get them to work on the road is for an officer of this Department to stay with them and supervise the work for six months.

At present all cocoa is sold either to local plantations or in Kavieng as wet beans and thus the return is very low. It was suggested that the C.N.I.L.G.C. build a fermentary and although this would increase the returns the amount produced would not warrant the expense of the construction and maintenance of a fermentary. The people were advised however that the Council would certainly consider constructing a fermentary if there were ten times as many trees planted. It may be assumed that these people would rather go without the fermentary than do any hard work to attain it.

Lelet Plateau is ideal for the growing of vegetables and there is a ready market for them in Kavieng, however the lack of a road to this area limits expansion of this type of venture. The same situation applies to the growing of coffee.

Also observed in this area were the number of privately owned trucks and utilities which are barely covering costs of running and maintenance. This is because of the number of free-loaders and the fact that an owner will charge \$2 per head to go to Kavieng if there is a full load, thus making a slight profit, but also \$2 per head if there is only one passenger, thus running at a huge loss. The latter is more common than the former. The advice of the Business Advisory Officer could be employed better by these people who often buy their vehicles as status symbols rather than as a business venture. Typical of the situation is the syndicate from Malom who have purchased a 2 ton truck but have no qualified driver and thus the truck is idle in the village while the owners are deciding who should go and get a licence to drive.

There is a great deal of potential for expanding the economy of the Mandak area and it should be the richest agricultural region in the District however the greatest hurdle to be overcome is their attitude of getting something for nothing and which involves as little work as possible. It can be summed up in the light of a request made in many villages during the tax payers meetings- that the Council put aside half its revenue to construct houses for the village people who would pay it back at a few dollars per week.

SOCIAL:

Fortunately for this area, especially the West Coast, where the ideal cult situation is fermenting, there is no cultist activity and the influence of the T.K.A. has not extended to here. It only needs a little spark to set it off on the West Coast and further alienation from the Council as well as a lack of confidence in the Administration could be that spark.

The general health of the Mandak people is very good and the only ailment visible externally were cases of grille and an unusual number of physical deformities, mainly feet, in people of the 30 to 40 age group. Several of the Aid Post Orderlies have a DR. Kildare complex and consider themselves capable of curing any illness they may have to confront. In many cases they waste P.H.P. time and money by requesting a car to come and pick up people with something minor whereas the more serious cases they evaluate and try to cure themselves. On the West Coast there have been several young people as well as the old and infirm who have died at the Aid Posts and although there is often a reluctance by many people to want to go to hospital in Kavieng, some may have been cured had they sought treatment there.



All parents are very keen for their children to be educated and all children of school age in the area attend either government or mission schools. All the schools are neat and well kept. The majority of children go on to Mission or Government ~~xxxxxx~~ high schools after completing Standard 6.

Throughout the Mandak Census Division the status of women is extremely low. This is illustrated primarily by the attitude of the men to the women and to the reticence of the women themselves. What is needed is a strong internal force of women to lead the others to emancipation. This could be the key to development of this area as the women are very shrewd and often more intelligent than the men, and therefore would be more strong willed and could 'shame' the men into economically bettering themselves. It is through the womens clubs that the first signs of this can be observed but the effect is lessened if the men try to dominate the clubs.

The Womens Clubs in the area comprise both the United Church Womens Fellowship Clubs and the standard type of Womens Club as promoted by the Administration, and all are incorporated into the New Ireland Womens Association. All the clubs are financial but several are quite inactive and the people say this is because the men have no interest in them. However, as the Kavieng Welfare Officer has said to them, they are Womens clubs and should only be run by women and is trying to get the men out of them.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Carriers were readily available throughout this patrol but there have been reports that persons other than D.D.A. staff have had difficulty in getting people to carry cargo, especially up the steep mountain to Lelet. A medical assistant waited for two ~~xxx~~ days recently to no avail and had to return to Kavieng. This may be due to two reasons. The first is that these people are too lazy, and the second is that it may be time now to change the old system. The tin two-man boxes and bulky items such as tables etc. are rather archaic and are especially difficult to carry on wet and slippery slopes. They could be exchanged for light-weight gear such as smaller folding tables, light-weight bedsleeves and primuses, compact fluid containers etc, all of which can be carried on "H" frames with square rucksacks. This was illustrated during this patrol when I obtained six reluctant carriers for a geologist wanting to survey Lelet Plateau and who had light-weight equipment in ruck-sacks. He was able to take sufficient food in six packs together with bedding primus, fluids, etc. The carriers at first attempted to tie the ruck-sacks on to bamboo poles, however after being told the proper procedure they expressed their amazement at the compact lightness and comfort of a 40lb load on the "H" frames and they walked up to the Plateau in 3 hours instead of the usual 4½ to 5 hours on the wet slippery track.

The conversion to this equipment seems sound to me and its use could be suggested to those in a position to implement changes in this respect.

*David Clarke*  
CPO

1. See Patrol Report Kavieng No. 11 of 1968/69

15

AREA STUDY

A. INTRODUCTION

(a) The Mandak Census Division occupies the central portion of New Ireland from Lemau to Dampit on the West Coast, a distance of approximately 55 miles, and from Malom to Bulu on the East Coast, a distance of approximately 34 miles, and includes the centrally situated Lelet Plateau. It is 15 and 7 miles wide at its widest and narrowest points respectively.

It consists of a narrow coastal plain  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile wide on the West Coast, a central plateau which rises to 3300 feet and another coastal plain  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 mile wide on the East Coast. The climate is tropical and the average annual rainfall is in the vicinity of 150 inches, being slightly higher on Lelet and the West Coast.

The vegetation consists of tropical rain-forest on the coastal areas which gives way to different horizons of vegetation to the top of Lelet where there are areas of kunai grass, ferns and typical highland vegetation.

(b) The East Coast is accessible from Kavieng Sub-District Office and Konos Patrol Post by the East Coast Road, and the West Coast by the West Coast Road via either the Karu Crossing or the Fangalawa Crossing. Lelet has walking tracks from either coast.

(c) Administration and Mission contact has been established in the area for over 50 years and the present day attitudes are discussed in the Situation Report. There are no cultist movements.

POPULATION- DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS:

(a) Attached is a copy of the revised Village Population Registers. A neo-natal mortality rate is difficult to ascertain as deaths are often not reported however verbal inquiries indicated that the rate was very low.

(b) All the villages in the coastal areas are linked by roads and tracks link Lelet villages with each other and with both coasts.

(c) There is no marked outward flow of labour. The absentees from the villages were mainly students or workers inside the area or District. It is noticeable that a considerable number of the absentees from Lelet were absent outside the District, the majority in Rabaul.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS:

(a) The two distinct groups are known as 'Tarangau' and 'Maningulae'. These are the bird totems under which there are numerous clans.

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

(c) The language is Mandak. This can be heard by the adjacent Barokk, Kulets and Noatsis and vice-versa.

(d) The Maningulae or big 'Pisin' has a higher social rating than the Tarangau or small 'Pisin' and thus it is a rise in status to marry into the big Pisin although this gradation is not carried in a personal sense by either group. Maningulae cannot marry Maningulae and Tarangau cannot marry Tarangau, thus the alliances formed between the groups are mainly through marriage.



(e) The relationship between these two groups and adjacent groups is very good and inter-marriage is frequent. It is possible that the traditional system of group identification will soon cease to exist due to this.

D. LEADERSHIP:

(a) In this area the leaders are the Councillors together with two former Paramount luluais who are still respected. All these persons have acquired their leadership. The Councillors are: Keri Mukondas of Malom, Willia Pokomu of Lemau, Emos Simi of Mesi, Lampulu Tongise of Dampit, Ontakala Pase of Bungbuwe and Esau Lakman of Panatgin; the two former luluais are Darius Inasa of Dampit and Bukbuk Lagana of Panatgin.

(b) Keri Mukondas: Aged 50, educated to Standard 3 at a Mission school. Has been a C.M. Catechist for over 30 years. He is widely respected in his ward and is very pro-Council and active at meetings. Also has a progressive attitude re his ward and New Ireland in general.

Willia Pokumu: Aged 24, educated at M.O.M. school to Standard 3. Has been a farmer and planter all his life and has no convictions. He is pro-Council but is rather ineffective in his ward, and is also pro-Administration.

Emos Simi: Aged 48, educated to Standard 2 at M.O.M. school. Former luluai and Councillor between 1962-5. Is now a farmer and planter and has had no convictions. He is also rather ineffective and uninspiring at Council meetings but appears pro-Council and Administration. Is not very progressive due to his inability to make his people develop their area. He has no convictions.

Lampulu Tongise: Aged 36, educated to Standard 3 at M.O.M. school. Member of P.I.R. for two years after leaving school and has been a farmer and planter since. He is ineffective and does not take part in discussions at Council meetings. He appears pro-Council but is not really a fervent admirer of the Administration. He has no convictions.

Ontakala Pase: Aged 35, educated to Standard 4 at C.M. school. Has been a Councillor for 4 years and farmer and planter in his village. He is widely respected in his ward and is very pro-Council and Administration. Is progressive and works hard to develop his area. Very active at Council meetings. He has no convictions.

Esau Lakman: Aged 48, educated to Standard 4 at Methodist school. Has been a Councillor since C.N.I.L.G.C. began in 1962 and was President up to 1968, is now Vice-President. He is very highly respected in his ward and in the District. Very progressive and has done a lot to politically educate the people in his ward, Has attended L.G. conferences in Manua and Bougainville. Is a farmer and planter in his village and has had no convictions.

Darius Inasa: Aged 65, no formal education, former paramount luluai. Has a great deal of respect in his area and is very keen for the development of New Ireland. He has no convictions.

Bukbuk Lagana: Aged 79, no formal education. Also a former luluai (Paramount) and very pro-Administration and Council. He has no convictions.

(c) The traditional pattern of leadership was based on clan leaders with an area chief who was the fight leader. This system has long since been changed to the present system of elected Councillors who have taken over as leaders and have the same authority as the former traditional leaders. Three of the Councillors are older men and three are young men. It appears that in the near future the younger more educated persons will become the leaders as these persons are now the chief spokesmen in the villages. Some, of course, can be very outspoken but there are many who have community interests at heart and not personal or self-aggrandizement notions.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE:

(a) The traditional system of land tenure is intra-clan usufructory rights over clan owned ground. It is matrilineally inherited and in most cases the fathers ground reverted back to the clan which could then give portions of it to the childrens clan. Ground could be bought and this involved exchange of gifts and much feasting.

(b) There are no X lessees of Administration land. The people showed no interest or knowledge in this system as nearly all of them have ample ground of their own. It is possible that in the future, when land becomes quite short in some parts of the area, this system will be adopted.

(c) Most plantings of copra and cocoa are on an individual basis. There are some communal plantings which are worked for the mission and on the East Coast many of the cocoa plantings are worked on a "company" basis. Vegetable gardens are individually owned although they are in clearly defined clan areas and the food is often shared within the clan. This is probably because there are so many clans with only a few members.

F. LITERACY:

(a) See appendix "D" for a breakdown of the schools in the area. All teach English. There is a Catholic Mission school on Lelet and a Catholic Mission school on the West Coast at Ugana but as these are only starting this year there are no figures available.

(b) Except for the very old people, 85% of the adults are literate in pidgin and in each village there are from one to five persons who are literate in English.

(c) There are no residents who have received higher education; those who have are absent either from the village or the District.

(d) See Appendix "D".

(e) There are only two to three radios in each village and these are listened to all the time because most people are aware of announcement or broadcast put over for their benefit, and also of some minor news items of local interest. Newspapers are rare- these people would learn more by hearing than reading.



G. STANDARD OF LIVING:

(a) Housing on the coasts consists of sleeping houses on legs or on the ground with a semi detached or detached house cook on the ground. On Lelet the houses are all on the ground due to the much lower temperature at night. European cooking utensils cannot be done without and such things as pressure lamps and tin roofs are becoming increasingly popular. The sea is used for the removal of material and personal wastes on the coasts while on Lelet they use the bush. The people were ordered to construct latrines in each village for visitors and this was complied with.

(b) Taro is the staple food crop and is supplemented by yam, kaukau, sago and tapioca together with rice and some tinned meat or fish. On Lelet there are excellent potatoes, tomatoes, French beans, onions and leeks but taro is still the staple there. There is more rice and tinned food, sugar and biscuits bought on the East Coast and these are consumed with each meal, whereas on Lelet and the West Coast a meal may consist of only taro and occasional rice.

(c) There are Womens Clubs in the area organised by Welfare and United Church Womens Fellowship Clubs. Both these are incorporated in the New Ireland Womens Association and interest in this is quite keen. There are no sporting bodies although the people are very keen on basketball and football.

H. MISSIONS:

(a) Three missions are operating in the area- United Church, Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist. On the West Coast Tembin, Lambu, Ujana and Mambo are all Catholic while Lemau, Kontu, Kanamarandan, Danu and Dampit are all United Church, and Mesi is a mixture of both. On Lelet they are nearly all United Church. On the East Coast all the villages have a mixture of Catholic and United Church and Kantembu has about 12 Seventh Day Adventists as well. All the missions exist in a state of ecumenical bliss and there is no rivalry although some persons had spoken out against the S.D.A.'s.

(b) There are churches of the respective denominations in all West Coast villages and Lelet with two churches at Mesi. On the East Coast it is the same except at Lasigi, Kantembu and Lemeris where there are two churches- Catholic and United Church- with a S.D.A. church at Pum which is a hamlet of Kantembu.

United Church mission schools are at Mesi, Lasigi and Panatgin and Catholic at Tembin and Ujana. Staff includes mission boys for each church in each village and 9 U/C teachers and 4 Catholic teachers.

(c) Every person attends church and on the surface appear to be ardent followers, however old beliefs and tambus still exist to a great degree and if it came to a choice between God and the masalais then the latter would have more believers. Both the United Church and Catholic are evenly matched in the area but I feel that the United Church is the more influential.

I. NON-INDIGENES:

(a) See Appendix "C".

(b) The East Coast Plantations have over 20 locals working on a part-time basis and they often alternate between each station. On the West Coast there are about ten casuals. In the future when Highland labour is no longer available these plantations may be able to take more locals but at a fairly high rate of pay. At present most of the managers are loath to take locals as they tend to be lazier and more lightfingered than outside labour.

(c) Kamiriba buys some local cocoa at 8¢ per lb. and this would total about 10 to 20 bags a month. Vegetables from Lelet are also sold to plantations. With the present local attitude to hard work it appears as if the plantations will be the main source or outlet for cocoa and vegetables for some time to come as the amount already produced does not warrant the construction of a fermentary for them.

J. COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) Roads: The East Coast Road links all the villages on the East Coast with Kavieng and is an all-weather road capable of carrying any type of transport. All of the local copra is carried on this road direct to shipping points in Kavieng which is only 3½ hours away from the area.

The West Coast has a four-wheel drive road during the dry season and a bog during the wet season. From the Karu Crossing it extends as far as Koka Plantation and to Kontu from the Fangalawa Crossing. Through the large plantations of Kalili and Kolube the road is very good as it maintained by the managers. Further comments on this road are in the Situation Report.

Lelet is without road access and as the terrain is all limestone and rises so steeply to the plateau it appears that a road will not be attempted for many years, if at all.

Sea: On the West Coast there are wharves at Koka, Kolube and Kalili Plantations and good anchorages adjacent to the three plantations. A weekly to fortnightly service from Rabaul calls at these places. There are no wharves on the East Coast nor is there a need for them as the East Coast Road can transport most cargo to and from Kavieng.

Air: No aerodromes exist in the area but Mr. J. Grose is considering the construction of one near his Kamiriba Plantation for a personal light plane. Apart from this the terrain and lack of need limits the construction of a commercial aerodrome in the area.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS:

In the area there are 5 carpenters, 2 clerks, 5 boatscrew and 1 driver/mechanic, who are either "retired" or who have now taken up rural interests and are resident in the villages. There are also people trained in technical skills who are working in other areas.



L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

The Central New Ireland Local Government Council has been quite successful in increasing political education and development in this area mainly through the Vice President Lakman. He has attended Local Government conferences at Manus and Bougainville and is "au fait" with the machinery of government and has passed this on to people in the area and particularly in his ward.

The Council is always used as an outlet for the peoples discontent and as a stepping stone to getting demands to the House of Assembly through the Regional member who frequently attends meetings.

On the West Coast there is not as much development as on the East Coast and as mentioned earlier there is a possibility that in future there will be much anti Administration and Council feeling over taxation and the West Coast Road.

The community is not fragmented in any way although there is still quite a difference between the West Coast villagers and the East Coast villagers.

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA:

(a) See Appendix "B".

(b) This information was difficult to ascertain as many sell their copra direct to the C.M.B. who do not keep village by village records and others sell it through their Cooperatives. On the West Coast it is sold to Rabaul. From Society records the average monthly production on the East Coast is 20 tons per month for which the value is \$2800 to \$3000 and the West Coast has 5 tons per month valued at \$700 to \$900.

Cocoa is sold at 8¢ per lb. to Kamiriba Plantation and about 25/30 bags per month are sold.

Coffee has a very limited market and the small amounts produced are usually bought by the Agricultural Department who sell it in Lae. The amounts are very erratic and it is impossible to estimate a monthly average. The price paid for a bag (ricebag) is \$6.

(c) According to the District Agricultural Officer the copra production should be 8 cwt. per acre if the trees were planted in the normal 27 foot triangle and the nuts used solely for copra. However the majority of local trees are planted much closer together and instead of averaging 69/acre there would be close to 100/acre and many trees are not producing at all. Under ideal conditions the East Coast could produce 48 tons per month and the West Coast 10 tons per month.

Cocoa production should be 5lbs per year per mature tree. This would raise the production to about 1 ton per month.

Coffee under ideal conditions should produce 1 lb. per month per tree therefore the local production should be 2476 lb. per year. However these people do not pick all the beans and the likelihood of them doing it is remote.

(c) A small amount of very good quality vegetables from Lelet are sold in Kavieng but production is erratic and the value would only be \$20-30 per month.

(e) The total cash earnings by wage labour would be in the vicinity of \$400 per week for the whole census division. This includes casual plantation workers, P.W.D. employees and drivers.

7

(f) Cooperatives have been established for several years now and the following is a breakdown of the relevant societies with share capital, copra and store sales over a six month period.

| <u>Society</u> | <u>Share Capital</u> | <u>Copra Sales</u> | <u>Store Sales</u> |
|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| S.E. Mandak    | \$15555.71           | \$4838             | \$960              |
| N.E. Mandak    | \$ 2624.00           | \$2875             | \$930              |
| Dori Society   | \$ 4694.00           | \$1740             | \$1500             |
| Lesok Society  | \$ 1270.20           | \$ 350             | -                  |
| West Mandak    | \$ 3980.00           | \$ 521             | \$1267             |
| Kulet Society  | \$ 985.10            | \$4533             | \$2102             |
|                | <hr/>                | <hr/>              | <hr/>              |
|                | \$29109.01           | \$14867            | \$6759             |

Lemau, Kontu and Tembin are members of the Kulet Society and the share capital is their actual contribution but the copra and store sales relate to the whole Society which includes most villages in the Kulet Census Division.

On the East Coast there is a good response to Cooperatives although many persons sell their copra direct to the C.M.B. in Kavieng rather than through the Society due to the fact that there is easily available transport and a quicker return of money. On the West Coast the Societies handle the sale of all the copra.

(g) There are no outstanding entrepreneurs in this area. Several individuals and groups have motor vehicles but these do not run at a great profit.

(h) The average bank deposits for an East Coast village is \$100 to \$150 and \$25 to \$50 for the West Coast.

(i) Only on the West Coast and Lelet is there any difficulty in paying Council tax.

(j) The average per capita income for the East Coast is about \$200 and on Lelet and the West Coast \$100 to \$150 per annum.

(k) Marketing facilities on the East Coast are very good as there is the East Coast Road to bring goods to Kavieng where there is a local market and shipping facilities. The West Coast is more restricted as they have to rely on a weekly shipping service from Rabaul to the Plantations and often this can be delayed and there is sometimes not enough space for their own copra together with that of the Plantations. The West Coast Road is a poor means of communication and it is expensive and trying when anything is brought from the East Coast via the Karu Crossing. Lelet people have a walk of three to four hours down to the East Coast but once there then it is no trouble to send their goods to Kavieng.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY:

(a) There are about 20,000 acres of good arable land together with many more acres of mountainous bush.



(b) With the purchase of locally owned trucks there is and will be an increase in market gardening on the East Coast. If communications with Lelet were improved then the abundance of fertile ground and the favourable climate would make this the best vegetable growing area in the District

(c) In the future there may be shortages of land in some areas such as Dabinot, Silomand Langanut due to larger tracts of land being used for individual plantations and thus the people will be forced to work for wages. At present the areas cash earnings would not be increased by much as plantation managers are leath to employ local people because of their laziness. Additional demands would not deplete the village of man-power re crop extension etc.

(d) There are always possibilities of introducing new crops in this area however the main problem is getting the people to produce enough to make establishment costs worthwhile, and to establish a market. There is a lot of timber in the Bulu area and a timber company is believed to be negotiating the purchase of timber rights here.

(e) This has been mentioned in the Situation Report, however it can be noted here that my personal appreciation of the reaction to change involving hardwork would be completely negative and that the present indolent rate of work will continue for many years.

**0. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT:**

This area has been under Local Government for 7 years thus any comments relevant to this heading are mentioned in Section L of this Area Study and in the Situation Report.

5

APPENDIX "B"

COCONUTS

| <u>Village</u> | <u>Mature</u> | <u>Immature</u> |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Kontu          | 5347          | 3721            |
| Tembin         | 1396          | 6227            |
| Lambu          | 90            | 3806            |
| Ugana+         | 549           | 6110            |
| Mambo          | 461           | 269             |
| Kaluan         | 264           | 1127            |
| Kanamarandan   | 844           | 844             |
| Mesi           | 1962          | 3546            |
| Danu           | 2908          | 896             |
| Dampit         | 1088          | 663             |
| Lemau          | 3855          | 1317            |
| Bulu           | 2139          | 4583            |
| Bungbuwe       | 1249          | 3334            |
| Dabinot        | 3780          | 4750            |
| Kanambu        | 4820          | 8924            |
| Kandan         | 722           | 1797            |
| Kantambu       | 1681          | 3593            |
| Katingan       | 6598          | 2652            |
| Konogusgus     | 1419          | 4580            |
| Lasigi         | 6820          | 9925            |
| Lemeris        | 3354          | 6204            |
| Livinko        | 821           | 4513            |
| Malom          | 9807          | 17327           |
| Silon          | 3231          | 2740            |
|                | <hr/>         | <hr/>           |
|                | 65205         | 103441          |

COFFEE

|           |       |       |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| Limbin    | 1769  | 4095  |
| Lenkamen  | 207   | 1932  |
| Lavatkaan | -     | 3246  |
| Kaluan    | 500   | 718   |
|           | <hr/> | <hr/> |
|           | 2476  | 10281 |

COCOA

|          |      |
|----------|------|
| Malom    | 510  |
| Dabinot  | 386  |
| Livinko  | 1000 |
| Kandan   | 1115 |
| Panatgin | 500  |
| Bungbuwe | 500  |
| Kantambu | 500  |
| Others   | 500  |

All arbitrary figures as trees not counted- scattered groves with small numbers of trees.

5011



④

<sup>C</sup>  
APPENDIX "B"

| <u>Plantation</u>   | <u>Manager</u> | <u>Labour Source &amp; numbers</u> |            |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| Koka (C.P.L.)       | J. Breheny     | Kagua                              | 15         |
|                     |                | Wabag                              | 25         |
|                     |                | Jimi                               | 10         |
|                     |                | Hagen                              | 8          |
|                     |                | Tari                               | 7          |
|                     |                |                                    | 65         |
| Kelube (C.P.L.)     | B. Lexton      | Ialibu                             | 14         |
|                     |                | Koroba                             | 18         |
|                     |                | Kagua                              | 24         |
|                     |                | Tari                               | 19         |
|                     |                | Kunoga                             | 10         |
|                     |                | Laingan                            | 12         |
|                     |                | Wabag                              | 8          |
| Locals              | 6              |                                    |            |
|                     |                |                                    | 111        |
| Kalili (B.P.)       | S. Tane        | Chuave                             | 38         |
|                     |                | Kainantu                           | 15         |
|                     |                | Henganofi                          | 18         |
|                     |                | Gumine                             | 15         |
|                     |                | Goroka                             | 35         |
|                     |                | Karimui                            | 13         |
|                     |                | Menyanya                           | 10         |
|                     |                | Locals                             | 13         |
|                     |                |                                    | 157        |
| Kamiraba (J.Grose)  | B. Munday      | Gumine                             | 20         |
|                     |                | Chuave                             | 10         |
|                     |                | Tari                               | 9          |
|                     |                | Locals                             | 16         |
|                     |                |                                    | 55         |
| Lamerika (J. Grose) | G. Mann        | Lufa                               | 35         |
|                     |                | Okapa                              | 15         |
|                     |                | Nipa                               | 4          |
|                     |                | Locals                             | 7          |
|                     |                |                                    | 61         |
| Dalum (J.Grose)     | G. Mann        | Kerowagi                           | 4          |
|                     |                | Kainantu                           | 6          |
|                     |                |                                    | 10         |
| Sunna (J. Grose)    | B. Libke       | Gumine                             | 12         |
|                     |                | Chuave                             | 12         |
|                     |                | Okapa                              | 6          |
|                     |                | Locals                             | 30         |
|                     |                |                                    | 60         |
|                     |                |                                    | <u>519</u> |

*Faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.*

APPENDIX "D"

3

UNITED CHURCH

|              |      |    |    |    |
|--------------|------|----|----|----|
|              |      | M  | F  |    |
| MESI Primary | Prep | 12 | 17 | 29 |
|              | St 1 | 18 | 19 | 37 |
|              | St 2 | 12 | 15 | 27 |
|              | St 3 | 17 | 15 | 32 |

4 teachers

---

58 66 124

---

|              |      |    |    |    |
|--------------|------|----|----|----|
| Lasigi Prim. | Prep | 18 | 14 | 32 |
|              | St 2 | 13 | 23 | 36 |

2 teachers

---

31 37 68

---

|               |      |    |    |    |
|---------------|------|----|----|----|
| Pantgin Prim. | Prep | 11 | 7  | 18 |
|               | St 2 | 15 | 2  | 17 |
|               | St 3 | 9  | 13 | 22 |
|               | St 4 | 9  | 14 | 23 |

3 teachers

---

44 36 80

---

CATHOLIC

|              |      |   |   |    |
|--------------|------|---|---|----|
| Tembin Prim. | St 1 | 5 | 3 | 8  |
|              | St 2 | 7 | 5 | 12 |
|              | St 3 | 5 | 4 | 9  |

2 teachers

---

17 12 29

---

GOVERNMENT

|                |      |    |   |    |
|----------------|------|----|---|----|
| Lemeris Prim T | St 1 | 10 | 6 | 16 |
|                | St 2 | 10 | 4 | 14 |
|                | St 3 | 6  | - | 6  |
|                | St 4 | 7  | 4 | 11 |
|                | St 5 | 6  | 8 | 14 |
|                | St 6 | 3  | 1 | 4  |

---

42 23 65

---

TOTALS.

192 174 366

|                      |               |        |           |
|----------------------|---------------|--------|-----------|
| Leano/Laganipen      | of Danu       | Form 2 | Vunairema |
| Delin/Lagamo         | of Danu       | Form 3 | Vunairema |
| Kisagongan/Kumlis    | of Danu       | Form 3 | Vunairema |
| Saringbinet/Dori     | of Lasigi     | Form 2 | Medina    |
| Teivinei/Kaymarai    | of Konogusgus | Form 2 | Utu       |
| Mainei/Pam           | of Livinko    | Form 1 | Mangai    |
| Kandan/Rongkais      | of Livinko    | Form 2 | Mangai    |
| Lavandint/Lekul      | of Lenkamen   | Form 1 | Mangai    |
| Tioti/Gawa           | of Lenkamen   | Form 2 | Mangai    |
| Munkaliga/Lagurun    | of Kanambu    | Form 2 | Mangai    |
| Suembe/Lumoso        | of Katingan   | Form 1 | Mangai    |
| Teterei/ Kutenbangof | of Katingan   | Form 1 | Mangai    |
| Buborong/Bilas       | of Panatgin   | Form 1 | Mangai    |
| Munep/Seilam         | of Panatgin   | Form 4 | Utu       |
| Sokbulo/Lakman       | of Panatgin   | Form 2 | Medina    |
| Seili/Sakbua         | of Panatgin   | Form 5 | Mabaul    |
| Berti/Maraserina     | of Panatgin   | Form 1 | Mangai    |



APPENDIX E (2)

Sub-District Office,  
Police Station,  
KAVIENG.

3rd MARCH 69. (date)

District Inspector,  
Police Station,  
KAVIENG.

Subject: Patrol Report No. ~~Zone~~ No. 5 of 1968/69

The under-mentioned patrol has been undertaken from this  
Police Station office.

(i) Patrol commanded by: ~~David C. Hines C.P.O.~~  
(ii) Personnel accompanying patrol: ~~1379 Constable 1/c WARR~~

(iii) Duration of patrol: From: ~~26/1/69~~ To: ~~21/2/69~~

(iv) Area patrolled - From Police Station to ~~Manth's Cactus Division~~  
(Place or village name)

then to \_\_\_\_\_ then to \_\_\_\_\_  
(Place or village name) (Place or village name)

then to etc. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(v) Complaints received and action taken:

~~Native of Norobe District arrested at Kammerandan for  
stealing dries from Kallil Plantation, on the information of  
Mrs. S. S. S. Manager, tried at local court, fines by Mr.  
Justice Ratterham L.C.M. and fined \$5.00~~

(vi) Information which should be brought to notice of this  
Department or other Departments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(vii) Any additional information:

(viii) Patrol Commander's Recommendations: \_\_\_\_\_

Constable Waken is to be commended for his neat  
appearance at all times and his efficiency and attitude  
in carrying out his duties.

*David Orline*  
Signature of Patrol  
Commander.

Divisional Superintendent,  
Islands Division,  
RABAU.

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Forwarded, please.

District Inspector.

The Commissioner of Police,  
Police Headquarters,  
KONEDOBU.

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Forwarded, please.

Divisional Superintendent.



