

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: NEW IRELAND
STATION: NAMATANAI
VOLUME No: 5

ACCESSION No: 496.

1955 - 1956

ISBN: 9980 - 910 - 59 - 3

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).

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

PATROL REPORT OF: NAMATTAWAI NEW IRELAND

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 5 ASS/56 Number of Reports: 6

[illegible]

PATROL REPORTS NEW IRELAND DISTRICT 1955-56

NAMATANAI

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol.</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
1-55/56	J. Cochrane	Lak and Kunomala Census Divisions
2-55/56	G. D. Collins	Tanglemet, Susurunga, Rataman and part Patpatara Census Divisions
3-55/56	G. D. Collins	Anir Census Division
4-55/56	G. D. Collins	Patpatara Census Division
5-55/56	J. M. Wearne	Tanga and Anir Islands
6-55/56	G. D. Collins	Lak, Kinsal and Kandas Census Div

Namatanai
Hawthorn
Copy



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....NEW IRELAND..... Report No. ~~NAMATANAI~~ 1-55/56.....
Patrol Conducted by.....J. COCHRANE DISTRICT OFFICER.....
Area Patrolled.....LAKX AND LUMABAD CENSUS SUB. and East Coast N.I....
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....-- Namatanai -Kavieng -palm survey.
Natives.....3 R.F. & N.G.C.
Duration—From.....12/9/1955.....to.....6/12/1955.....
Number of Days.....81.....
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....No.....
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....Sept. 1954.....
Medical November 1952.....
Map Reference.....Map Enclosed. Scale 8 mile: 1 inch.....
Objects of Patrol.....(a) Census and Routine Administration of Lak and
Kunamala S.d. (b) Coconut palm survey -East Coast N.I.....
NAMATANAI -- KAVIENG.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

20/12/55

T. E. Antcher
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 £.....

[illegible]

xxx NA.30-12-8

3rd January, 1956.

The District Officer,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 55/56. NAMATAFAI
MR. J. COCHRANE - PATROL OFFICER.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report.

Mr. Cochrane is thorough and has a capacity to take pains. The report yields a good picture of the area.

It is understood that the Co-operative Registry intends taking steps to organize copra marketing in Namatanni early in the New Year.

It is also proposed to bring as much of the sub-district as possible under the Native local government system. This will be dealt with by separate memorandum.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

c.c. A.D.O., NAMATANAI.

c.c. Staff File - J. Cochrane.

opula

MIGRATI

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 30 - 3.

District of New Ireland,
Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

20th December, 1955.

~~Mr. J. Cochrane,~~
~~Patrol Officer,~~
~~KAVIENG.~~

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT No. 1-1955/1956

Receipt is acknowledged of your report on the Lak and Kunomala Census divisions and coconut palm survey along the east coast road.

It is most pleasing to note that the native situation has improved out of sight since Mr. O'Neill's patrol of last year, when it was found that native administration was almost non-existent in the area due to the long time between his and the previous patrol. Equally pleasing is the fact that the native people are accepting our recommendations about increasing their coconut holdings, and acting on them by planting up new areas.

The A.D.O. Namatanai will, no doubt, keep an eye on ownership of land at the southern end of the island - I refer to your comments on p.10.

A comprehensive report of a patrol evidently well carried out.

(T. G. Aitchison)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, NID

ADO NAMATANAI

Copy of the patrol report attached to this memo for your records and information please. Please take necessary action where indicated in the report.

(T. G. Aitchison)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, NID

DIRECTOR,
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded please. Mr. Cochrane has done a good

job.

(T. G. Aitchison)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, NID

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No. 1 of 1955-56 , Namatanai.

Patrol Conducted By:	J.Cochrane Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled:	LAK and KUNAMALA Census Divisions. Namatanai Sub District, and East Coast , New Ireland from Namatanai to Kavieng, coconut palm survey.
Objects of the Patrol:	Annual census check and general administration of LAK and Kunamala, and to investigate area and number of coconut palms along East Coast, Namatanai to Kavieng.
Duration of Patrol:	From 12-9-55 to 18.10.55 and from 24-10-55 to 6.12.55.
	No. of Days. 81 .
Patrol Accompanied by:	Three members of the R.P.& N.G.C.
Last Patrols to Area: For Census Purposes :	Native Affairs: September 1954. P.H.D.: November 1952.

DIARY.SEPTEMBER, 1955.

- Monday, 12. Departed NAMATANAI 0630 hrs., per jeep for SAMO -overnight.
- Tuesday, 13. Departed SAMO by vehicle to RUKALILIK, thence per foot to MULIAMA, arrived 1530 hrs.
- Wednesday, 14. Traversed area of land at MULIAMA for purchase by Administration and purchased same.
- Thursday, 15. Public Holiday.
- Friday, 16. Proceed to WEILO village, where census patrol commenced. Village inspected and census taken, and medical inspection of villagers by N.M.A. accompanying patrol.
- Saturday, 17. To DANFU, time 35 minutes, census taken, village inspected and medical inspection by N.M.A.
- Sunday, 18. Observed.
- Monday, 19. To PURINSA, time 1 hour 20 minutes, census taken, village inspected and N.M.A. inspected inhabitants.
- Tuesday, 20. To SUM SUM, 20 minutes, village lined, census taken and med. insp. by N.M.A.
- Wednesday, 21. To BUKUNKUM, time 50 minutes, village insp., census taken and med. insp. by N.M.A. Then to MARITZOAN Pltn., minor disputes settled with plantation labourers.
- Thursday, 22. To IASU time 1 hour 20 minutes, village inspected etc., census taken and med. insp. by N.M.A.
- Friday, 23. To KAPSIKAU, 1 hour, village inspected, census taken and med. insp. by N.M.A.
- Saturday, 24. To REI, time 25 minutes, village inspected etc., census taken and med. insp. by N.M.A.
- Sunday, 25. Observed.
- Monday, 26. To KAMIANG, time 35 minutes, village inspected etc., census taken and med. insp. by N.M.A.
- Tuesday, 27. Heavy rain all morning, then patrol proceeded to MIMIAS, time 1 hour, village inspected etc., census taken, and med. insp. by the N.M.A.

DIARY. Cont'd.SEPTEMBER 1955.

Wednesday, 28.

Dept. MIMIAS early p.m. for LENAI, time 40 min.
Morning spent thinning coconut groves MIMIAS.
Afternoon, at LENAI, village lined, inspected
and med. insp. by N.M.A.

Thursday, 29.

To MORUKON, time 1 hour 15 min., village inspected,
census done, and med. insp. by N.M.A.

Friday, 30.

To LAMORAN, time 25 minutes, village inspected,
census taken and med. insp. by N.M.A.

OCTOBER.

SATURDAY, 1.

To KIMPARAM, time $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, village inspected,
census taken and med. insp. by N.M.A.

Sunday, 2.

Observed.

Monday, 3.

To KABILAL, time $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, village inspected,
census taken and med. insp. by N.M.A.

Tuesday, 4.

To BAKUM, time 45 minutes, village insp. etc.,
census taken and med. insp. by N.M.A.

Wednesday, 5.

To SIAR, time 1 hour 30 min., village inspected
etc., census taken and med. insp. by N.M.A.

Thursday, 6.

To MALION, time 1 hour, village inspected etc.,
census taken and med. insp. by N.M.A.

Friday, 7.

To MATKOLLAGIR, time 2 hours, village area
inspected etc., census taken and med. insp.
by N.M.A. Traversed area land for T.A.L. in p.m.

Saturday, 8.

To BERIOTA, time $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours, village area insp.
etc., census taken and med. insp. by N.M.A.

Sunday, 9.

Day observed.

Monday, 10.

To BAKOR, time 1 hour by canoe, or over 3 hours
walk, village inspected, census taken and med.
insp. by N.M.A.

Tuesday, 11.

To LAMBOM, via METEIK Pltn., time $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, ~~12~~
inclusive of walking and canoe times, village
inspected etc., census taken.

Wednesday, 12.

At Lambom, med. insp. by N.M.A. and Aid Post
visited. Census patrol concluded here.

DIARY Cont.OCTOBER, 1955.

Thursday 13. Depart. 0800 hours from Lambom en route Namatanai, per native canoe, arrive KABERMAN 1530 hours, travelling time 6 hours. Called at Lamassa.

Friday, 14. Depart KABERMAN 0430 hours, per canoe, arrived WATPI 1430 hours, travelling time 7½ hours. Writer feeling ill.

Saturday, 15. Writer ill with fever.

Sunday, 16. Observed.

Monday, 17. Departed 0800 hours, by canoe and pinnace, arrived KALIL 1730 hours.

Tuesday 18. To Namatanai by jeep, arrived 1200 hours.

Wednesday 19. Till Sunday October 23rd at NAMATANAI.

Monday 24. Departed Namatanai 0730 hours per vehicle, for PIRE village on commencement of coconut survey.

Tuesday 25. To RAMAT and then BAKON on coconut palm survey.

Wednesday 26. To KANAPIT and KOLONOBI, palm survey.

Thursday 27. Minor complaints re marital troubles of several plantation labourers heard at BELIK PLTN., in morning, afternoon to BELIK village re palm survey.

Friday 28. To LOLOBA village re coconut palm survey.

Saturday 29. To KARU village, palm survey.

Sunday 30. Day Observed.

Monday 31. To KANOM and LOKON village re survey of palms.

NOVEMBER.

Tuesday 1. In morning still at LOKON and afternoon to BULU village re coconut survey.

Wednesday 2. To LANGAMUT and SILOM re coconut palms survey, arrived DABINOT at dusk.

DIARY. CONT.NOVEMBER, 1955.

Thursday	3.	At DABINOT in morning, in p.m. to PANATAIN re coconut palm survey.
Friday	4.	To KATINGAN and KANABU re palm survey.
Saturday	5.	To LEMERIS.
Sunday	6.	Observed.
Monday	7.	To BUNGEUWE, KANTEMBU and KANDAN re coconut survey work.
Tuesday	8.	To LEVINKO, KONOUGUSGUS and LASIGI re coconut palm investigation.
Wednesday	9.	To MALOM and LAMBUSO re coconut investigation.
Thursday	10.	To KATENDAN and TEKOROD on coconut investigation
Friday	11.	To PINIKINDU and SOMANIN re palm survey.
Saturday	12.	To KONOS and LAMUSONG re palm survey.
Sunday	13.	Day Observed.
Monday	14.	To KAMBIN and AMBA re coconut investigation.
Tuesday	15.	To LOSSU and LANGENIA re palm survey.
Wednesday	16.	To LIANDAN, LIBBA and TANDES re survey work.
Thursday	17.	To LAMALUA and BOL re coconut investigation.
Friday	18.	To FATMILAK and Kama and KUFKUF .
Saturday	19.	To FISSOA re coconut survey work.
Sunday	20.	Observed.
Monday	21.	LAVAUPUL and MEDINA ,palm survey.
Tuesday	22.	LOGAGON and LARASLABA re palm survey work.

Diary Cont.NOVEMBER 1955.

Wednesday 23. To MUNAWAI, PANAMURA and LAKURAMAU re coconut investigation.

Thursday 24. To Labura and FANGALAWA re survey work.

Friday 25. To LEMAKOT, NONOPAI and SALI re coconut palm investigation.

Saturday 26. To PARUAI and LAVONGARUM re coconut survey.

Sunday 27. Observed.

Monday 28. To LAUAN and LIVITUA re palm survey work.

Tuesday 29. To MONGAI and LOSSUK re palm survey work.

Wednesday 30. To LAVONGO, AVELUS and NONO re coconut investigation. Overnight PUTPUT.

DECEMBER.

Thursday 1. PUTPUT in morning and to KASILOK IN AFTERNOON.

Friday 2. To KABLEMAN, PANAPAI and MAIUM, overnight KAVIENG.

Saturday 3. In KAVIENG.

Sunday 4. Observed.

Monday 5. To PABLIANG, OMO and part KULANGIT, returned KAVIENG at night.

Tuesday 6. To finish KULANGIT and thence MONGUL. Finish of coconut palm investigation as to number and area of same.

End of Patrol.

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled covered the south eastern coast of New Ireland from MULIAMA to LAMBOM ISLAND, through the two census sub divisions of LAK and KUNAMALA. The patrol then returned to NAMATANAI via the west coast of NEW IRELAND, where the writer was notified of a transfer to KAVIENG and instructed to proceed to KAVIENG along the East Coast of NEW IRELAND, calling at each village en route to investigate the area under coconut cultivation and the number of palms in each village. This to be a continuation of the present patrol.

Though census was conducted in only two sub divisions, the patrol covered in all, approximately 400 miles of NEW Ireland coastline, that is from NAMATANAI down the east coast to LAMBOM IS., thence along the west coast back to NAMATANAI and thence along the East Coast of New Ireland to KAVIENG. The previous NATIVE AFFAIRS Patrol for LAK and KUNAMALA sub divisions was conducted by Mr. B. O'Neill just on 12 months previously, in September and October 1954. The last medical patrol was carried out in November 1952.

LAK and KUNAMALA sub divisions are named and marked out on a linguistic basis. The KUNAMALA s.d. has 7 villages, consisting of a population of 314, showing an increase of 11 since the last patrol and the LAK s.d. comprises 15 villages consisting of a population of 1056, there showing an increase of 39 since the last patrol.

Three members of the ROYAL PAPUAN and NEW GUINEA Constabulary accompanied the patrol on the first stage and then on the return to NAMATANAI, a change was made and another two members were obtained from the NAMATANAI contingent. The Blue Ensign was flown in all villages and at the appropriate times the members of the R.P. & N.G.C. accompanying the patrol, mounted guard and the flag was lowered with all due solemnity. The villagers were all assembled at these times to witness or participate in the ceremony.

The first half of the patrol was of a routine nature and there were no outstanding incidents - census was taken in all villages and an inspection of the villages and environs made. The patrol was unhurried to allow the villagers ample time to present any problems that they had to the patrol. In all villages visited in the LAK and KUNAMALA sub divisions there was a distinct and definite improvement, in comparison with the comments made by the previous patrol officer. The patrol was well received by the native people concerned and the villagers were very co-operative to the patrol.

The second half of the patrol was of a special nature as mentioned above, and although census was not taken the villagers were assembled at each village and an address concerning the natives, on general administration was given and the villagers were also reminded of the various instructions left by the previous patrol officer and any necessary new ones were given. However the native situation in this area was found to be satisfactory, as the majority of the area had only been recently patrolled. In a few cases instructions re

INTRODUCTION Cont.

repairs to housing and cleaning of groves had not been finished, but as work had been commenced on these jobs, the people were advised to concentrate on these tasks and finish them at an early date..

For figures obtained as a result of the investigation held re the area and number of coconut palms along the East Coast of New Ireland from NAMATANAI to KAVIENG, please see the attached Appendix "A". The figures obtained were divided into those bearing and those not bearing. In many cases the not bearing palms had not been planted out but were the dried coconuts which had fallen to the ground and had been allowed to germinate and grow over a period of years. As this is typical of native methods, it was thought best to count some of these palms, but the natives were also advised to thin ~~them~~ out these groves, if they desired better production. However there were also many groves of properly lined and planted palms, though in the majority of cases they had been planted closer together than would be desired by a person of experience, in this line of work.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The native people are now more aware of the Administration and pay more attention to it than a year or so ago. This is partly brought about by the fact that now the village officials are making regular three monthly visits to NAMATANAI often accompanied by a few village natives, who have perhaps never visited NAMATANAI before. Unfortunately NAMATANAI sub district Office is situated at one end of the sub district so that the natives from the southern end are confronted by a walk of anything lasting for two days to a week to reach NAMATANAI. This of course is viewed with distaste by the majority of the indigenous population and unless a passing ship happens to call in there is very little travelling done by the natives, except to RABAU, as most of the ships head that way and RABAU seems to hold more attraction to the natives than NAMATANAI.

There are only about 5% of the natives working outside the district and the majority of these are in RABAU. There are very few other natives working in the district as most of them make a few shillings from the sale of copra, which they sell to the visiting ships.

A half caste Chinese is now residing at NATKUMLAGIR, and providing a permanent market for the natives copra. He has the necessary trading and copra buying licences and his operations are very much appreciated by the natives. The village of NATKUMLAGIR is also relatively isolated from the other villages as at least 2 or 3 hours of fairly strenuous walking is involved to reach it from either of its neighbours. The natives in this area produce approximately 2 to 3 tons per month since the advent of this market.

NATIVE SITUATION Cont.

The natives had well learned their lesson during the previous D.N.A. patrol and no cases for the Court of Native Affairs were brought before the patrol with regard to neglecting to pull down old and insanitary houses after being ordered to do so.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK and NATIVE LAND.

The village gardens in the area are fairly good, no shortages of food were apparent, nor ~~was~~ were there any cases of malnutrition sighted. Kau kau, yams, taro and mami are the main food crops in the area. As well as the planted gardens there are many food trees, such as kapiak, galip, pawpaw as well as the coconut tree. Most villages there have exceptionally good garden land, the soil there being some of the best the writer has seen in NEW IRELAND.

Fish does not play a very important part in their diet, but I think that this is due to the fact the natives are not a true coastal native and also that the coral reefs etc., are non-existent for a long section of the coast in this area and that as there are no beaches, a slightly rough sea could be very discouraging to the natives. Also there are very few canoes in the sub divisions, though towards the LAMBOM end the people are more sea conscious and many more canoes were seen.

Domestic pigs are fairly common in the area, though wild pigs and possums are more plentiful and the natives often hunt them. Fowls too, are reasonably common but are of a poor variety, although some effort is being made by the natives to improve the strain. In a few villages, nearer MULIAMA, a few fowls were seen of obviously better strain. Enquiries were made re these and the natives said that the fowls had been purchased from the neighbouring plantations with a view to crossing and improving the local breeds.

Copra production is of course their main cash crop, supplemented to a very small degree by the sale of shell. However the market is not very reliable, as the majority of the natives have to rely on the irregular calls of passing ships to buy and carry their copra to market. In several villages, the village officials asked what could be done to encourage more Europeans to buy their copra. However the natives were told that first they must keep their groves clean to allow better production, secondly to increase their area under palms, and thirdly to produce a better standard of copra. They were also told that the poor quality copra and the irregularity with which it is produced was another factor which does not encourage the European trader to call in. However the markets have improved over the past year, as one village official, in conjunction with other natives of the west coast of New Ireland, has induced a work boat from Rabaul to call in more frequently to collect copra and also this same group of natives have plans to, when enough money has been collected, to buy a pinnace big enough to carry

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK and NATIVE LAND.

some of their copra to RABAUL and thus make themselves a little independent of the passing ships.

This village official, KIAMALER of BAKOM, is in my opinion a coming native of the area as he already has a fairly big area under coconut palms, which he is running profitably and he, in conjunction with the Tul tul of KAMBILAL, is also planting up an area of land with new palms, on a piece of ground called MIMILAU, near KAMBILAL.

There is a surprisingly large number of newly planted palms in the area, specially near WEILO DANFU and PURINSAR. These are mostly planted by a few ambitious individuals of a village. It was very pleasing to see these new plantings along the coast. An approximate count was taken from WEILO to LAMBOM and the figures were as follows:-

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PALMS.</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PALMS.</u>
WEILO	1300	MORUKON	3200
DANFU	850.	LAMORAN	1700
PURINSAR	600	KAMPARAM	850.
SUM SUM	1700	KAMBILAL	800
BURUNKUM	600	BAKUM	1600
IASU	1500	SIAR	3000
KAPSIKAU	2400	MALION	450
REI	500	MATKIMLAGIR	3100
KAMIANG	600	BERIOTA	1240
MIMIAS	3400	BAKOP	1950
EENAI =	1700	LAMBOM	19000.

These figures have not been divided into bearing and not bearing coconut palms, but the figures are encouraging and it is thought that with more effort and work the natives here can make for themselves a good cash business. Lambom, of course, is by far the best producer in the area, but as there is a good anchorage there, they have no shortage of calling ships and consequently copra production is a big business there.

The majority of the groves were clean, at the time of the patrol, though in a few of the villages, specially MIMIAS some necessary cleaning and thinning work was carried out. In all cases the natives were encouraged to plant out more palms, at least 20 to start, and more as time progressed. This was specially stressed in those villages where there were very few palms. In several areas, some coconut palms were planted out under supervision to give the natives an idea of the distance required between palms. In practically all cases seen new plantings were too close together. It was also stressed to the villagers that the existing coconut groves must be kept cleaned if the benefit of full production was to be gained, and that this was definitely preferable to the groves only being cleaned a few days prior to the patrol's arrival.

All the villages in the LAK and KUMAMALA sub divisions have adequate inland reserves of good agricultural land and practically all the villages have adequate reserves of coastal land for coconut plantings etc. There are very few plantations in the area, the only three being MARITZOAN, MUNGAI, and METLIK. The two first mentioned are both in the KUMAMALA s.d. and METLIK Pltn., is in the LAK sub division. All are copra plantations, but MUNGAI and METLIK

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK and NATIVE LAND, Cont.

are planting cocoa. MUNGAI Pltn., has about 6,000 cocoa trees, some of which are bearing and the number on METLIK Pltn., is not known, as the present manager has only recently arrived at the place and doesn't know the figures as yet. However it is planned to continue cocoa planting on METLIK Pltn.

A minor problem in the area at present, but one which could become more serious in the future is ownership of coastal land. This problem has mainly come about due to migrations up and down the coast over the years and also to the fact that in the past the bush and inland natives were encouraged to settle on the coast. As a result of this, many of the natives at present own no coastal land suitable for coconut plantings, all good land seems to be owned by a few big men in the village, sometimes these men are very generous and don't mind letting other natives plant on their land, but this in the end leads to trouble, generally with the children, who when they grow up sometimes lay claim to the particular piece of ground on which the palms have been planted. Of course it is mainly due to the high price being obtained for copra now that this problem has arisen, but while such high prices can be obtained for copra the old inland natives are going to be envious of their more fortunate coastal brothers, who have good land suitable for coconut palm trees. In many cases the problem has been settled quite amicably, but during the patrol a couple of cases were encountered where the inland natives could not obtain any coastal land suitable for coconut palm planting, consequently these natives had no cash business and the only cash income they could earn locally was by helping to work the coconut groves of their more fortunate fellow villagers. There are still some natives who own no palm trees at all and these natives are generally the inland natives, who over the years have not become related by marriage etc., to the coastal natives and consequently have no coastal land except at the pleasure and good will of his friends.

Land ownership in this area is hopelessly involved. For example the Luluai of KIMPARAM owns no land at KIMPARAM but owns, conjointly with his brother, land at KAMBILAL, which is planted with coconuts by natives from K KAMBILAL, although these natives have never bought or leased the ground from the Luluai of KIMPARAM, though they have obtained permission from the brother of the Luluai. This is typical of the land position at the moment. Though now it is not serious, only involved, it could become more so as the population of the area increases.

CEMETRIES.

In some cases these showed evidence of being looked after, but in many cases the surrounding bush had obviously been cut just prior to the patrol's arrival. The villagers were instructed to keep their cemeteries clean in the future. All cemeteries had at some time been decorated with stones and flowers and shrubs had also been planted.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

There is only one established aid post in the area and that is on LAMBOM Island, at the southern tip of the NAMATANAI sub district. The aid post was visited and found to be in excellent order. However in the opinion of the writer one aid post is not sufficient for this area, as although the population is not great, the distances involved are long and if an emergency arose, valuable time would be lost in travelling to the nearest aidpost. However there is also a Mission Aid Post at Aiar which provides treatment when necessary.

Just prior to the patrol's departure from NAMATANAI, several village officials from the LAK and KUNAMALA sub divisions arrived in with a request that an Administration Aid Post be opened up at a central point between MULIAMA and Lambom. As it was understood that it was the Administration's intention to open up an aid post in the area, as soon as a native medical assistant was available, inquiries were made to ascertain a suitable site for this post.

A conference was held with the village officials and other natives in the area, consideration being taken of distances and population, water supply and suitable garden land for the patients etc., and it was decided that the best site would be at the mouth of the TIMAI River about five minutes walk from KUMPARAM village. The river here assured a good water supply and there was adequate garden land around and besides that the site is practically in the centre between MULIAMA and LAMBOM with regards to population and distances. An alternative site was suggested about a hours walk further on at KUMPARAM'S old site, but this was not favoured by the majority of the natives as they reckoned that the mosquitoes were very bad around this area, that being one of the main reasons why the old site was abandoned. The proposed site of the new aid post was inspected and found to be satisfactory.

The native medical assistants in the area are doing a good job as the number of cases of sickness in most villages was very small. The main ailments in the area are tropical ulcers and grille. In every village when each family had lined for census purposes they went and lined in front of the NATIVE MEDICAL ASSISTANT accompanying the patrol, who superficially examined and inspected each person for any sickness or skin disease. Many cases were treated on the spot, but those suffering from skin diseases were instructed to go to the nearest aid post for medical treatment.

In the majority of cases the beach and sea was used for sanitation purposes and this was thought to be preferable to pit latrines as, in most areas, as soon as a hole was dug down over a depth of a few feet, water seepage soon filled it. However for those villages where practicable a bamboo pole of suitable depth was given to the village officials so that when new latrines were to be dug the depth would be adequate. As all villages were situated along the water's edge, refuse was thrown into the sea. An address on sanitation and hygiene was always given to the villagers by the N.M.A. or the writer.

Mosquitoes are not very plentiful in the area as in only a few villages was it necessary to sleep with a mosquito net. Flies though are fairly common. The medical statistics compiled during the patrol, in conjunction with the N.M.A., while the medical inspection took place are attached. See Appendix "B".

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

There are two missions in the area, the METHODIST OVERSEAS MISSION and the CATHOLIC MISSION. From WEILO to SIAR on the West Coast of New Ireland in this area is the Catholic Mission and from MATKULAGIR to Lambom is the Methodist Overseas Mission. A European Missionary is stationed at SILOR Mission station near Cape Siar. Unfortunately the Father was absent at the time of the patrol and the writer was not able to visit the school etc., as it was closed during the Father's absence. The Methodist Overseas Mission have their headquarters at the Duke of York Island, and visit the New Ireland Coast from there.

Both Missions maintain native mission teachers in the villages. Schooling is conducted at the village schools in the mornings, the afternoons generally being devoted to gardening etc., the education is of an elementary standard, being restricted to reading, writing, arithmetic and religious instruction. Those villages around the Mission station at SILOR send their children to school at the mission station, where the school is conducted under the supervision of the European Missionary.

There are also quite a number of children attending government and mission schools at RABAU. However as regards those attending the government school the majority of the lads are from LAMBOM Island, this also applies to those attending the M.O.M. school, the George Brown College at VUNAIRIMA near RABAU.

For statistics of the school children attending the village schools, please see the attached lists at the conclusion of the patrol report. Appendix "C".

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The only jeep roads in the area are those through plantations and perhaps extending to the village ~~sites~~ either side of that plantation. There is a jeep track from MULIAMA to Weilo through MAMMO and LOLO plantations etc., this track extends for about 5 or six miles. Also a tractor was once driven from MULIAMA to MARITZOAN Plantation though this was done with the assistance of many labourers from the plantations and many of the crossings had to be crossed at low tide at the mouth of the streams. There is also a jeep track through MUGAI Pltn., from KAPSIKAU to REI village. However none of the internal road systems link up with the main N.I. road network, though this would not be impossible, but would be most impractical.

One section of the road between SILOR Mission station and KAMBILAL can be best crossed at ~~low~~ low tide, as at high tide the waves break onto the cliff face, thus making it hazardous. However there is an alternative route which takes nearly four times as long. This alternative track

ROADS AND BRIDGES. Cont.

WAS followed by the writer but is not recommended as apart from the time involved, it would require a considerable amount of work by the natives to clean and maintain and I do not think that this would be actually warranted, as at no times would a delay of more than half a day be experienced to allow the tide to go down. The roads between villages were generally clean and of reasonable construction, in some parts being wide enough for a jeep.

Roads from SIAR down to LAMBOM are of a different nature to those from SIAR to wards NAMATANI. After the road leaves MALIOM village the track follows the beach for about an hours walking, this beach actually comprises the mouth of the WEITIN River, as immediately behind the beach the ground is very swampy, thus making it practically impossible to have a track anywhere but the beach. From the Weitin valley to METLIK Pltn., the track is very hilly and the villages some distance apart. Weather permitting the natives prefer to travel between villages by canoe or a type of surf boat called a "mon". The most popular means of transport in the southern end of N.I. is by sea. No nails are used in the construction of the "mon", as all the planks are bound together with a strong vine and a native putty, extracted from the sap of a certain tree, is used to seal the small holes and cracks between the planks. However lately nails have been used in the construction of the canoes. The mons are very sea worthy and can carry a big load, some can carry over a dozen men plus cargo.

Consequently as a result of this mode of transport, the paths are seldom used and maintenance of these tracks is something of a headache to the village officials concerned. This is partly due to the distances involved and the small population available, lack of use, frequent heavy rains and earth tremors. Though in the past these roads have come in for quite a bit of criticism by visiting patrol officers, they were found to be in reasonably good condition during this patrol, considering the factors mentioned above.

The nature of the land at this end of New Ireland is very mountainous, with the mountains coming right down to the water's edge and often ending in a precipitous cliff face. Naturally enough to build roads over these areas presents something of a problem. More often the track generally leads directly up a mountain besides the village, then follows ridges and spurs inland, till at such times, a descent is made to the village to be visited. However sea travel in this area is definitely preferable, due to the time factor, as for example MATKIMLAGIR to MALIOM is over two hours walk, but only seventy minutes by canoe.

There are various routes which can be followed from BAKOR to LAMBOM Island, but the best is to walk along the beach from BAKOR to METLIK Pltn., for 1½ hours, then by canoe or "mon" across Metlik Bay to the mouth of the cross country track at MATATAI, a hamlet of Lombom, another hour, thence over the mountain from MATATAI to the shore at LAMBOM Harbour, another hour, then by canoe to LAMBOM Is., another fifteen minutes. The route by sea around Cape St. George to LAMBOM is not recommended as unless the weather is perfect and likely to remain so, the trip could be risky in a native craft

ROADS AND BRIDGES, Cont.

AS there are few places which afford shelter and even fewer places where it is possible to land if the weather becomes too bad.

There are many streams which have to be crossed during the course of a patrol in the area. However none of them presents a serious obstacle to travel, except in the wet season, when a delay can be caused until the river subsided. There are no bridges of any note in the area, the only ones are small natives built bridges over small creeks only a few feet wide.

VILLAGES.

Villages were found to be much improved, compared with what they were like, judging from the previous patrol officer's remarks during the last patrol. Three villages had moved to new sites and these sites have been quite well chosen with view to water supplies and mosquito menace. In only one or two cases were the previous patrol officer's instructions not completely carried out, but with these some effort had been put into the work, and the village officials were advised to have them completed by the end of the year.

MORUKON village now completed, appears to be seldom lived in, as many small hamlets were noticed along the road and all show signs of being often used, in all cases these were inspected and latrines were dug in the four main hamlets between MORUKON and LENAI as well as in the village. KAMPARAM village, now at its new site, approximately a half an hour from the old site, towards LAMORAN, could do with a lot of improvements re spacing of housing and lining of same, but the actual housing and sanitation of the village is of a good standard. The old site has now been completely abandoned because of mosquito infestation from swampy water at the mouth of the TANDUNG River, where the village was previously situated.

CapeNARUM had been selected as the new site of BAKUM village, approximately a half an hour's walk from SILOR Mission. It is well exposed to the winds to keep the area relatively free from mosquitoes and flies. The village has a good water supply from a spring a hundred yards or so up a hill behind the village and as a result of the people's ingenuity, that is by the erection of a bamboo pipeline, running from the spring to the village they now have running water to the village. This was the only idea of this type seen in the area. There is also an excellent rest house in this village.

MIMIAS village which was in the throes of moving to a new site at the time of the previous census patrol.

VILLAGES. Cont.

ONE YEARago , was still no further advanced, these people were strongly advised to expedite the move and to have ~~same~~ same completed by the end of the year. It is intended that a police constable shall visit this village then and report on progress.

The village KAPSINAU, in the KUNAMALA sub division, is also on a new site and is quite satisfactory. In practically all cases , sanitation was satisfactory, even though it was of a very recent construction. As is generally found , word had preceded the patrol and a general cleanup had taken place. As a result of this all villages were found to be in a clean and tidy condition , though the lesson learnt by the natives during the previous patrol , contributed very much to the general cleanliness. Again, in all villages, the reasons for keeping the villages clean was explained to the inhabitants and the village officials were told to keep a strict check on the natives re this matter.

The best village by far in the area, was LAMBOM. The houses here were of a superior design, though still constructed in native materials. They were nearly all painted , generally with a white paint made locally in the area, and all windows and doors were outlined with some brightly coloured paints bought from the stores at RABAU. Paths were lined with white coral stones and here and there were small flower gardens. As one approached the village by canoe , one was immediately struck by the attractiveness of the village. Apart from the housing all canoes were painted with bright colours and as these were lined up in front of the village it all contributed to the colourful sight.

Many of the inhabitants of this village possessed fuel stoves and all the natives had large quantities of saucepans , cups and plates etc. This was the most progressive village I have seen to date in this sub district. The majority of the housing in the census sub divisions patrolled is built in the verandah style of house, though there are one or two houses built at ground level in every village. These are generally lived in by the older natives of the village, who are still clinging to the old ways. These houses at ground level are generally sleeping quarters and cooking houses , all in one, but the younger natives are now building homes of one or two rooms and a verandah, several feet above ground level, with a separate hut at the rear of the house for cooking purposes.

Most of the villages are fenced to keep out the pigs and those not fenced were advised to do so in the near future. The fences are generally built of bamboo.

Housing materials are typical of materials used through out New Ireland, though here and there are slight variations to patterns etc., to conform with materials which are more accessible in some areas than others. Materials generally used are bamboo, hewn planks, limbom and either kunai or kunda leaf or sac sac for the roof. House styles varied according to the personal ideas of the builder . The house of the Luluai of Lenai is worthy of note, as it had a unique type of double roof , though this roof was mainly ornamental, it showed that the builder had some pride in his village, also this village was about the second most colourful seen during the patrol. In very few cases was it necessary to condemn any houses and in

Villages Cont.

the few cases where it was necessary to condemn any houses it was generally the houses outside the actual village area.

As mentioned previously few of the villagers in the area live all the time in the main village. Generally they prefer to live in the hamlet settlements close to their gardens. This idea appears to be general throughout the sub district. Where possible these hamlets were inspected by either the writer or the N.M.A. accompanying the patrol and a police constable. I am sure that the patrol was kept in ignorance of the existence of many of these garden settlements and thus they escaped inspection during this patrol. However the centralized village settlement idea is becoming used much more than previously.

REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS.

Some excellent rest houses and some very poor rest houses were used and lived in during the patrol. The two best houses are at PURINSAR and BAKUM, closely followed by that at LAMBOM. All of these apart from being quite substantial structures, were painted with the locally made white paint, and colourful trimmings. They were generally built of the same materials as the better standard native house.

Generally the police barracks were of a reasonable standard, but in many cases on the spot improvements were effected during the patrol's stay in the village. Again LENAI village came to the fore, this time with its police barracks which had four or five individual beds built in it for the convenience of the police constables. The usual police barracks consisted of a house built at ground level, with one half built up with bamboo and limbo for the sleeping area. There were rest houses and police barracks in all villages.

Village Officials.

The majority of the village officials in the area have held office for some time, many since ANGAU and a few since before the war. Most of these officials are only average as far as the performance of their duties are concerned, though at the time of the patrol's visit the village officials and the villagers were found to be very co-operative and appeared very willing. There were a few village officials nominated and elected on probation, pending approval by the Director, but these will be made the subject of a separate letter. For list of village officials please see appendix "D".

WATER SUPPLIES.

Adequate water supplies are available at all villages on the East Coast of the Island, though at a couple the water is sometimes brakish depending on the season and tide. At Lambom Island drinking water is obtained from the mainland about five to ten minutes away by canoe. There is also a well on the island but this is not often used as the water is very brakish.

In all cases the water supply point was inspected by the N.M.A. accompanying the patrol or the writer to ensure that the area was kept clean and free from contamination by foreign matter. It was stressed to the natives that the source of a water supply must be kept clean as a dirty area could quickly cause sickness.

CENSUS.

The census figures continue to show a slight increase for the KUNAMALA and LAK sub divisions, since the last patrol in August and September 1954. The figures now read 1056 for the ~~KUN~~ LAK s.d. as compared with 1027 in the previous year, and 314 for the ~~KUNAMALA~~ sub division as compared with 303 for the previous year. The increase is only slight however as since 1951 KUNAMALA s.d. has increases by 30 and LAK by 89 for the same period.

J. Cochrane
J. COCHRANE
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX " A "

Investigation re number and area under coconut palms along
East Coast New Ireland from Namatanai to Kavieng.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Coconut palms bearing,</u>	<u>Not bearing.</u>	<u>Approx. Area.</u>
PIRE	2,600	1,500	55 acres.
RAMAT	2,500	1,100	50 acres.
BAKAN	2,800	3,000	90 "
KANAPIT	2,500	600	50 "
KOLONOBOI	3,200	800	55 "
BELIK	1,700	640	40 "
LOLOBA	4,100	5,800	165 "
KARU	3,600	3,200	113 "
KANAM	1,200	950	35 "
LOKON	4,000	1,300	85 "
BULU	1,100	700	30 "
LANGAMUT	700	250	15 "
SILOM	4,500	150	26 "
DABINOT	2,500	1,500	54 "
PANATGIN	8,400	500	130 "
KATINGAN	3,800	150	50 "
KANABU	3,650	360	50 "
LEMERIS	2,000	1,900	48 "
LELET PLATEAU	300	-	5 "
BUNGBUWE	1,500	1,400	45 "
KANTEMBU	1,200	2,000	48 "
KANDAN	800	1,100	30 "
(LEVINKO) LABRUBUT.	750	1,000	28 a "
KONOGUSGUS	890	15 00	30 "
LASIGI	7,800	2,050	160 "
MALOM	1,050	7,900	150 "
LAMBUSO	1,800	4,500	100 "
LAVATBURRA	780	850	25 "
KATENDAN	1,500	1,800	48 "
PINIKINDU	2,800	4,000	110 "
KONOBIN	400	700	18 "
KONOS	1,000	1,400	36 "
LAMUSONG	1,250	1,200	36 "
KABIL	2,000	5,000	100 "
AMBA	650	2,050	40 "
LOSSU	4,000	6,300	160 "
LANGANIA	2,200	4,800	110 "
LIANDAN	1,100	390	18 "
LIBBA	2,300	800	40 "
TANDES	2,000	2,100	55 "
LAMALMA	14 00	700	30 "
BOL	2,400	1,000	50 "
FATMILAK	4,000	600	70 "
KHEKHEF KAMA	1,000	260	20 "
KHEKHEF	1,800	2,300	55 "
FISSOR.	6,800	7,000	160 "
LAVANPUL	6,400	6,800	156 "
MEDINA	4,800	3,000	96 "
LOGAGON	4,500	1,200	70 "
LARASLABA	2,550	2,500	60 "
	<u>125 ,570</u>	<u>102,600</u>	<u>3,308 "</u>

See over.

APPENDIX " A ".

Page 2.

Coconut Investigation Cont.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Coconut palms bearing.</u>	<u>Not bearing.</u>	<u>Approx area.</u>
MUNAWAI	2,400	2,600	60 acres.
PANAMAREI	1,250	530	25 "
LAKURAMAU	6,600	8,500	185 "
LMBURUA	3,600	5,300	100 "
PANGALAWA	3,400	5,900	100 "
LEMAKOT	3,800	4,500	95 "
NONOPAI	5,050	5,300	125 "
SALI	2,600	1,080	42 "
PARUAI	2,300	600	38 "
LAVONGARUM	1,100	850	25 "
LAUAN	2,300	1,400	46 "
LIVITUA	3,000	3,500	80 "
MANGAI	2,800	3,700	80 "
LOSSUK	3,000	3,900	87 "
LAVONGAI	2,500	3,400	66 "
AVELUS	1,500	1,040	31 "
NONO	2,600	1,500	55 "
PUTPUT	6,600	6,500	163 "
KASELOK	5,800	2,000	97 "
KABLEMAN	3,900	6,400	128 "
PANAPAI	600	1,400	25 "
MAIUM	2,000	2,800	58 "
PABLIANG	3,000	3,400	80 "
OMO	2,000	7,400	115 "
KULANGIT	3,500	3,000	80 "
MONGUL	1,100	1,500	32 "
	<u>78,300</u>	<u>88,000</u>	<u>2018 acres.</u>

Total Coconut palms bearing. 203,870
 " " " not " 190,600

Total coconut palms . 394,470

Total area. 5326 acres

Plus coconut palms Namatanai
 bearing and not bearing

6,700

83 "

To best of my knowledge

401,170

and

5409 "

Final total is

APPENDIX " B ".

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>T.U.</u>	<u>GRILLE</u>	<u>CONJUNCT.</u>	<u>SCABIES.</u>	<u>YAWS.</u>	<u>FILARIA.</u>	<u>T.B.</u>	<u>APPROX.%. PER POP.</u>
			<u>EYE.</u>					
<u>KUNAMALA S.D.</u>								
WEILO	7	1	2	1	2	2		25%
DANFU	2				2			11%
PURINSAR	1			1			1	8%
SUMSUM	1			2	1	2		11%
BURUNKUM	1			2		1		11%
IASU	2	2	2			1		16%
KAPSIKAU	2	1						6%
<u>LAK S.D.</u>								
REI	3	3		1				10%
KAMIANQ	1	4			1			14%
MIMIAS		1		1				5%
LENAI	1	1		1				5%
MORUKON	1	5	1	1				10%
LAMORAN	1	5		1	1	1		22%
KAMPARAM	2	6		1	1	2		20%
KAMBILAL	2					1		7%
BAKUM	2 3	7		2				8%
SIAR	1	2						2%
MALION		1						3%
MATKIMLAGIR		4						10%
BERIOTA		9			1			20%
BAKBP	4	5	2	1	1			17%
LAMBOM	2	11	1	2 3				7%
	<u>34</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	

)))-----(((

APPENDIX c.

School Children attending village schools-- Roman Catholic Mission.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>SCHOOL AT.</u>
WEILO)	14	6	20	at WEILO
DANFU)				
SUMSUM)	4	3	7	
PURINSAR)	3		3	at SUMSUM
BURUNKUM	3	3	6	at BURUNKUM
IASU)	6	2	8	at IASU
KAPSIKAU)				
REI)	3*	3	6	
KAMIANC)	2	1	3	at KAMIANC
MIMIAS)	2	2	4	
LENAI)	5	x 2	7	
MORUKON)	6	4	10	
LAMORAN)	3	4	7	at SILOR
KUMTARAM)	6	4	10	MISSION SCHOOL.
KAMBILAL)	4	3	7	
BAKUM)	12	5	17	
PUGUMAL)	5	-	5	
SIAR)	6	6	12	at PUGUMAL
	<u>84</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>132</u>	

School Children Attending Village Schools - Methodist Overseas Mission.

MATKAMLAGIR	5	3	8	at MATKAMLAGIR.
BERIOTA	6	4	10	at BERIOTA
BAKOR	7	3	10	at BAKOR
LAMBOM	14	10	24	at LAMBOM.
	<u>32</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>52</u>	

Combined total

for LAK AND

KUNMALA S.D. 11668184

))-----((

APPENDIX "D".VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>NAME OF OFFICIAL.</u>	<u>RANK.</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>APPROX. REMARKS & LENGTH OF SERVICE</u>
<u>KUNAMALA Census Sub Division.</u>			
NORUNGAI	LL	WEILO	Fair, time unknown.
KIAPANDEK	TT	"	Average, not known.
TOANIL	MTT	"	Average.
TUONGU	LL	DANFU	New this patrol.
TOMELI	TT	"	New " " "
PINDEIDUNG	MTT	"	Promising, 9 mths.
TOMANI	LL	PURINSAR	Average, three years.
- - -	TT	"	None needed.
TOASIMEL	MTT	"	Good, recently shifted from Sumsum, time 2 years as MTT.
KIAPMARANGIS	LL	SUMSUM	New, this patrol, was TT before.
YALI	TT	"	New this patrol.
- - -	MTT	2	Moved to PURINSA.
BURUNKUM	LL	BURUNKUM	New, this patrol.
TOMOLIO			
KIAPPUTOF	TT	"	New, " " "
- - -	MTT	"	None.
TOMIO	LL	IASU	Fair, since ANGAI, about 9 yrs.
TOANDALI	TT	"	Fair, " " " "
TOMANGIS	MTT	"	Average, " " " "
KAPSIPAU	LL		
KIAPSURSUR		KAPSIRAU	Good, well before the war.
ULSAI	TT	"	Fair, several years, actual time not known.
TOANIKEL	MTT	"	Average, time not known.
<u>LAK Census Sub Division.</u>			
TOPIHUA	LL	REI	Quite good, one year.
TOANDOMI	TT	"	Fair, time not known, but several years.
TOARINAI	MTT	"	Absent in Rabaul, time not known.
TOALIM	LL	KAMIAN	Before the war- fair V/O.
GULAI	TT	"	Not good, since Angau.
TUASI	MTT	"	Poor, 2 years.
TOAKULA	LL	MIMIAS	Weak, since Angau. prewar.
MALKINU	TT	"	Just fair, since Angau.
TOLAKAI	MTT	"	Useless, since Angau.
LENATOMI	LL	LENAI	Not impressive, since Angau.
TOASITIR	TT	"	Fair, two years.
TIRINO	MTT	"	Reasonable -two years.
TAROPU	LL	MORUKON	Promising -one year.
BUNGIAN	TT	"	Fair- seven years.
TONGILUAI	MTT	"	Only fair- two years.
KAMBAIRU	LL	LAMORAN	Very good old, since before war.
HUMI	TT	"	Good worker, before war.
- - -	MTT	"	Vacant.
TOABILASI	LL	KUMPARAM	Satisfactory -one year.
TUMIKIL	TT	"	New appointment.
FANAR	MTT	"	Poor, before the war.
TODIAI	LL	KAMBILAL	New appointment.
TOLIPAI	TT	"	Weak, five years.
- - -	MTT	"	Vacant.
KIAPMALIR	LL	BAKUM	New appointment.
NUNGOI	TT	"	" " "
TOAB BUS	MTT	"	Fair, since Angau.

APPENDIX " D ".

Page 2.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>NAME OF OFFICIAL</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>REMARKS & Approx. Length of Service.</u>
PARANG	LL	SIAR	Good worker, one year.
LISUAK	TT	"	Fair, since Angau about 9 years.
TOPOT	TT	"	New appointment, on probation.
MARAN	MTT	"	Absent, believe since Angau.
HAMAMKIAP	LL	MALICOM	Very good worker, previous TT.
TATOPI	TT	"	New appointment, on probation.
BOSKI	LL	NATKEM	
---	TT	LAGIR	Good worker, one year.
TUAIR	MTT	"	None needed.
TOASINI	LL	BERIOTA	Fair only, pre war.
---	TT	"	Good worker, five years.
KOROI	MTT	"	Not needed.
TOMGIEL	LL	BAKOR	Not impressive, pre war.
TOPA	TT	"	Improving, since war.
TOMORIE	MTT	"	Fair, since war, exact time not known.
---	LL	LAMBOM	Satisfactory, one year.
TONAIM	TT	"	New official to be elected.
---	MTT	"	Doing very f good work, since war.
			None needed, as Aid post at Lambom.

Abbreviations Used.

LL - Luluai
TT - Tultul

MTT - Medical Tultul.

APPENDIX " E " .

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

A new type of sing sing is evolving in this area. This is performed by both males and females , but generally more men than women appear in them. The dancing is more or less similar to the European style of dancing, except that the natives do not dance with partners but singly. The step followed varied greatly according to the whims of the dancer, but resembles the "charleston" of the 1920 era. The hand movement resembles the hula dance of the Polynesian group. The music for accompaniment is provided by the guitar and ukulele, plus the voices of the native audience, who generally sing songs in pidgin and or native place talk. Occasionally a European tune is thrown in , though the English words are very hard to follow.

This sing-sing has only evolved since the war and in the opinion of the writer this fashion has caught on ~~sines~~ from natives visiting RABAU and other main centres. Many of the tunes the natives sing are very pretty and many of the songs are sung as part songs. They also do this dance to hymn tunes .

APPENDIX " F ".

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

Reg. No. 9126 Constable ERAMUS. Period 12-9-55 to 18-10-55.

An intelligent policeman, can read and write, performed duties well on patrol, though inclined to be over confident with himself.

Reg. No. 5137B Constable LUKUS. Period 12-9-55 to 18-10-55.

A reliable police constable, performs duties conscientiously.

Reg. No. 8781 Constable NIURI. Period 12-9-55 to 18-10-55.

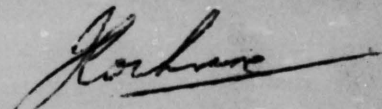
A young highlander, worked well during patrol, promises to be a good policeman.

Reg. No. 6961 Constable KELEHE. Period 24-10-55 to 6-12-55.

A good police constable, and reliable worker.

Reg. No. 5184B Constable KUI. Period 24-10-55 to 6-12-55.

A good worker, and performs duties well, but inclined to be moody at times.


J. Cochrane
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX " G " .

PATROL TRAVELLING TIMES.

For LAK and KUNAMALA S.D.

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>By canoe.</u>	<u>By walking.</u>
MULIAMA	WEILO		3 hrs. 20 min.
WEILO	DANFU		35 min.
DANFU	PURINSAR	1 hr.	20 min.
PURINSAR	SUMSUM		15 min.
SUMSUM	BURUNKUM		50 min.
BURUNKUM	IASU	1 hr.	25 min.
IASU	KAPSIKAU	1 hr.	
KAPSIKAU	REI		25 min.
REI	KAMIAN		30 min.
KAMIAN	MIMIAS	1 hr.	
MIMIAS	LENAI		40 min.
LENAI	MORUKON	1 hr.	15 min.
MORUKON	LAMORAN		25 min.
LAMORAN	KAMPARAM		30 min.
KAMPARAM	KAMBILAL	1 hrs	15 min.
KAMBILAL	BAKUM		45 min.
BAKUM	SIAR	1 hr.	30 min.
SIAR	MALIOM	1 hrs	
MALIOM	MATKUMLAGIR		2 hrs.
MATKUMLAGIR	BERIOTA	1 hr. 10 min.	or 2 hrs. 45 min.
BERIOTA	BAKOR	1 hr.	or 3 hrs.
BAKOR	METLIK	1 hr.	or 1 hr. 30 min.
METLIK	LAMBOM	1 hr. 15 min.	or 1 hr. -

The Metlik to LAMBOM time ^{is} the canoe and walking figures combined, as there is no direct walking route.

APPENDIX " H ".

LIST OF PLANTATIONS IN LAK AND KUNAMALA SUB DIVISIONS.
FROM MULIAMA TO LAMBOM.

<u>PLANTATION.</u>	<u>OWNED BY.</u>	<u>BEING WORKED BY.</u>
MULIAMA	KULON PLTNS. LTD.	MANAGER Mr. C. BELL.
MULUMPHI	J. COEHN	MANAGER MR. C. BELL.
MANMO	A. LANZAROTE	A. LANZAROTE.
MARON	KULON PLTNS. LTD.	MANAGER MR. C. BELL.
LOLO	TRUSTEE ENEMY PROP.	LEASEE MRS. J. MOSSMAN.
PULMALUN	A KUN	LESSEE MR. A. PRICE.
SINGIBINGI	KULON PLTNS. LTD.	MANAGER MR. C. BELL.
WEILO	A KUN	LESSEE MR. A. PRICE.
MARITZOAN	NEW HANOVER PLTN.	MANAGER
MUNGAI	A. LANZAROTE	MANAGER L. TUBUCHI.
METLIK	AUGUST CHAN	MANAGER MR. D. ARMSTRONG.
KABITORIS	- -	NIL.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

LAK census sub division,
NAMATANAI SUB DISTRICT.

YEAR.....1955-56.....

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M		F
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F				
LAMBOM	11.10.55	2				1		1						1			2	1	1	6	1	9	1	7	5		20	58	15	52	1	47	3	34	45	58	58	224		
BAKOP	10.Oct.	1												1			1		2	3	10	1				4	32	3	21	-	20	1.5	9	13	22	21	79			
BERIOTA	8 Oct.	1	1						1											2		1					5	17	4	11	-	10	1.8	8	10	19	15	55		
MATKAMLAGIR	7 Oct.	3															1		1	1	3	1				3	12	1	11	1	9	1.3	6	7	13	13	44			
MALIOM	6 Oct.	1	1											1			1	2		1	2						1	10	-	8	1	6	1	3	5	10	10	30		
SIAR	5 Oct.	3	5	2										1			1	4	1	5	1	2			3	2	5	39	4	24	2	21	2	17	12	42	36	120		
BAKUM	4 Oct.	3	2					1				1					1	1	1	4	2		5		6	1	6	29	4	23	1	21	2	12	12	33	26	97		
KAMBILAL	3 Oct.	2															2	3				3	1				1	14	3	10	-	8	2	6	5	14	13	42		
KAMPARAM	1 Oct.	3	1											1			2	1	1	1	1	1					7	21	5	13	1	11	1.5	11	12	22	15	62		
LAMORAN	30 Sept.	2						1									2	1	2	3					2		1	8	1	8	1	8	2	7	6	10	10	35		
MORUKON	29 Sep	3	1											1			1	2	3	2	4						2	29	3	17	3	14	1	12	9	32	20	77		
LENAI	28 Sep	1				1		1						1						2		3		1			5	23	1	16	3	12	1	8	8	22	19	63		
MIMIAS	27 Sep	1												1	2					2		1					2	13	2	9	-	8	1	6	5	14	10	38		
KAMIANG	26 Sep.	1	1																1		1	1					3	13	1	13	1	11	1	11	2	13	13	41		
REI	24 Sep	1	1											2			1			1	1						2	11	1	12	1	10	1	5	6	11	15	39		
Totals		24	21	2		1	1	1	3		1	1		8	4		12	12	13	16	32	2	40	3	8	17	3	67	329	48	218	16	26	-	155	157	35	294	1086	

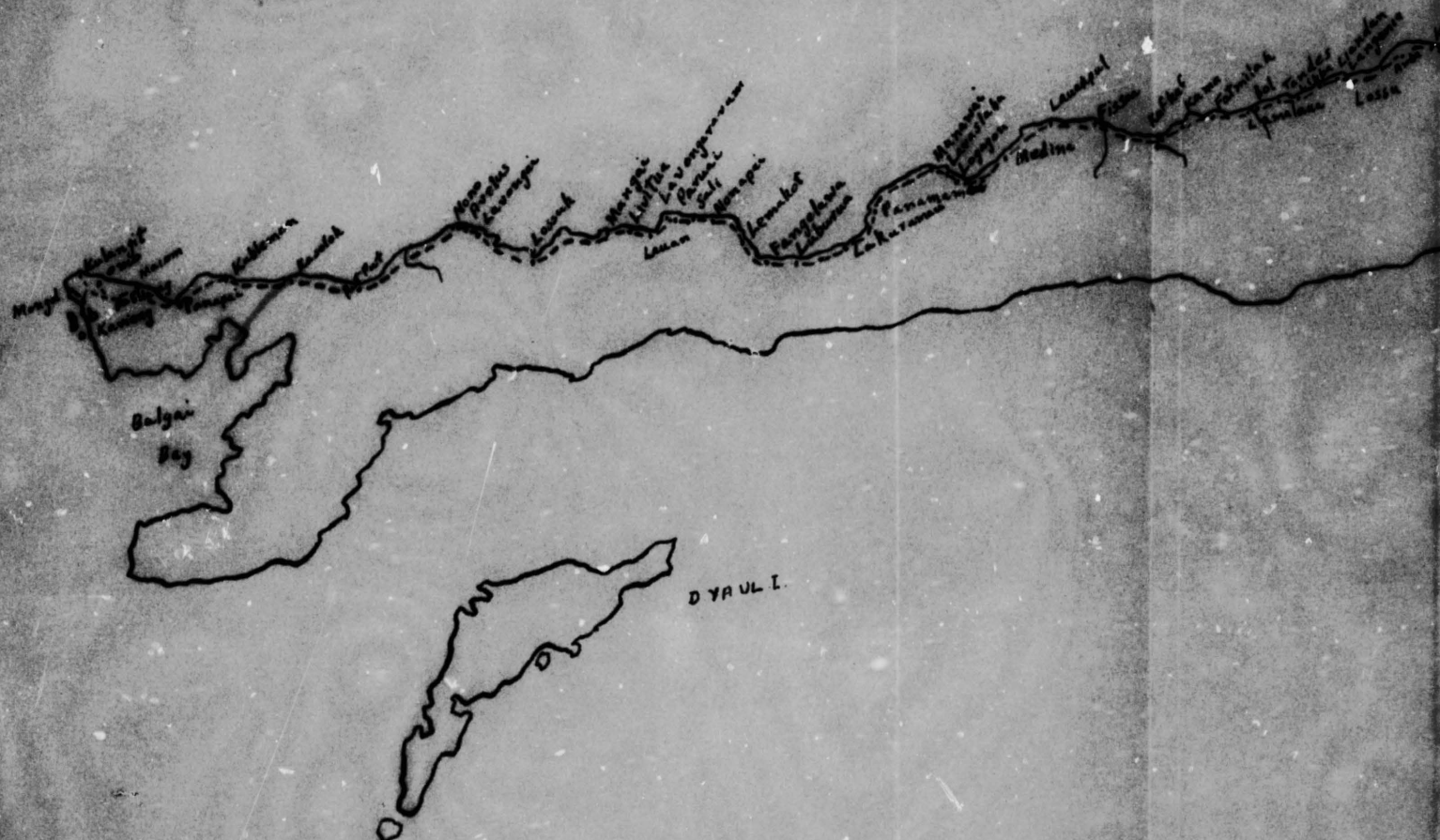
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

KUNAMALA S. diina

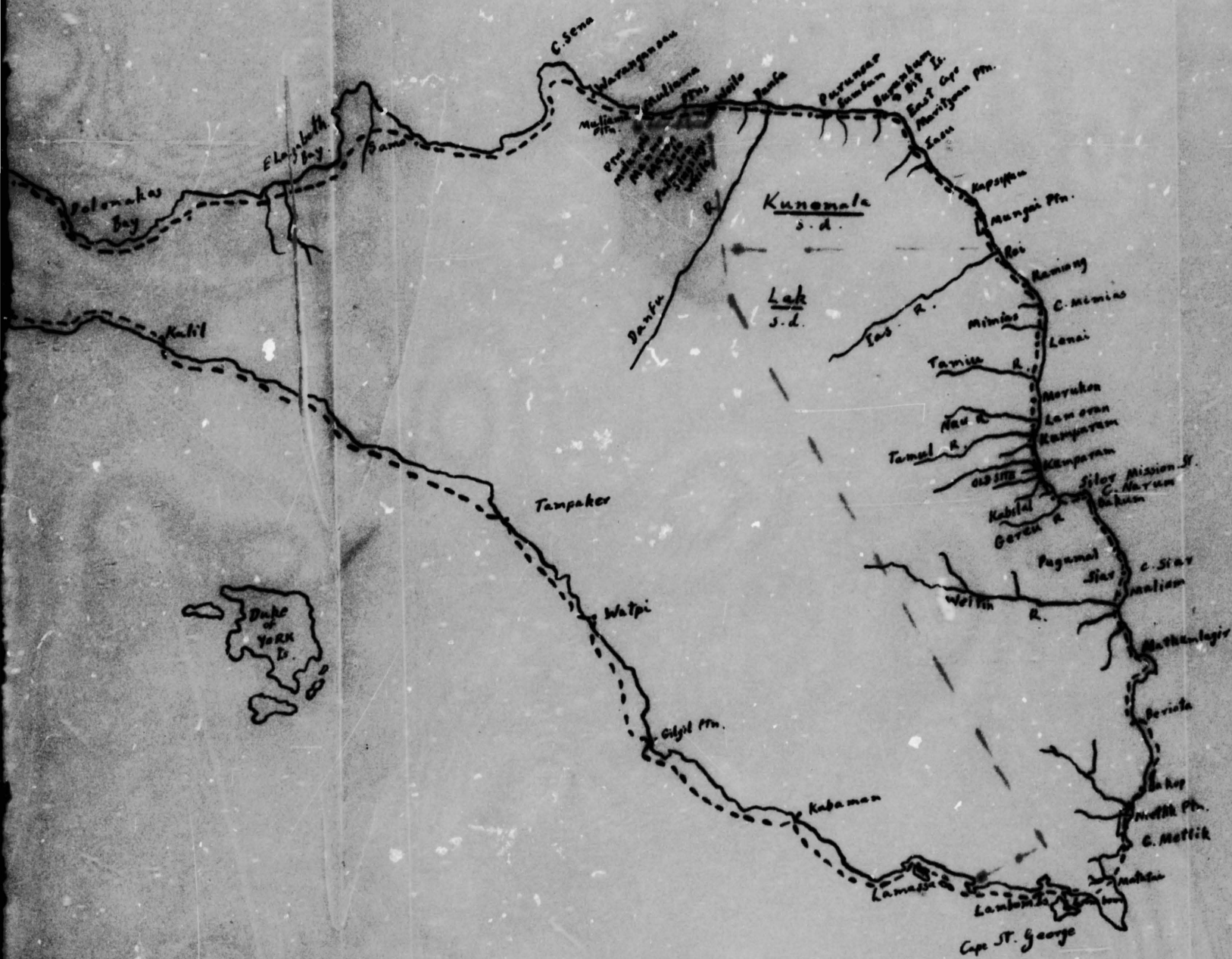
YEAR 1955-56

Namalanai S.D. Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M+F		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M+F						
Kapsipau	23.9.55	2														3	2			1								3	18	1	14	-	12	1	6	9	18	16	50	
Iasu	22.9.55	1	1					1						2		2	2											1	16	1	12	1	11	1	6	7	16	14	43	
Buraneun	21.9.55	2												2				1	1	2	1	1	1					2	17	1	13	1	11	1	6	4	17	15	47	
SumSam	20.9.55	1								1						2	2	4	2	4		1						1	17	2	12	2	11	1	10	5	19	13	52	
Putinsar	19.9.55													1		3	2	1	3	2								-	8	1	4	1	4	1	3	4	9	7	25	
Danfu	17.9.55	1	2	1										1		2	3			1								-	16	1	12	1	10	-8	3	5	14	12	35	
Weslo	16.9.55	2	1													3	1			5	1	1						4	23	-	16	-	16	1	11	4	23	17	62	
		6	7	1				1		1				6		12	13	8	10	14	2											23	6	75	-	45	38	116	94	314









TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... NEW IRELAND Report No..... NAM. 2/55-56
Patrol Conducted by..... G. D. Collins, a/ADO.
Area Patrolled..... TANGLAKET, SUSURUNGA, RATAMAN and part PATPATARA Census Divs
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... Nil
Natives..... 4
Duration—From..... 4 / 11 / 19 55 to..... 28 / 12 / 19 55
Number of Days..... 28
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... No
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... 20 / 5 / 19 55
Medical July / 19 55
Map Reference..... Army Strat Series 4 miles to inch
Objects of Patrol..... Routine Administrative patrol and census revision.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

6 / 2 / 19 56

[Signature]
.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

Year.....1955.....

Village Popul

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIC	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
TANGLAMET																				
MULIAMA	5.11.55	1	1																	
JARABANASALI	"	1	1		1															
SENA	7.11.55																			
LATAMAN		2	2		1															
KUDUKUDU	22.11.55		5		1		1			1						1				
KATIVIS	23.11.55	2	2			1	1					2	1	2	1					
PUNAM	"	3	2						1						1	1		1		
JUSORUNGA		5	9		1	1	2		1	1		2	1	2	3			1		
PUPULU	7.11.55															1		1		
PURABUNBUN	7.11.55	1	1													1		1		
BUKALIK	8.11.55		1												1	1				
KAMBIRARA	"		1												1			1		
KEMBENG	9.11.55	2																2		
KAPSEL	"															1				
SAMU	11.11.55									1						1				
HIPACAT	"																			
LIKAS	11.11.55																			
HURIS	"														1					
NOKAN	12.11.55		2							1								2		
HIRAU VI	14.11.55																	1		
TAKEDAN	15.11.55																			
HIMAU	16.11.55						1													
PORONBUS	17.11.55														1	1		1		
HITALON	18.11.55		1																	
HIGALING	19.11.55														1					
BALAI	20.11.55																	1		
HIPATARA		3	6				1									6		13		
MATANIDIK	24.11.55		3																	
NANNANA	26.12.55	2																1		
SOPAV	30.12.55																			
METANANGAS	31.12.55	1	1																	
SOHUN	"	3	4													1				
BISAPU	22.12.55	3	4						1							1		1	1	
NAMARODU		2													3	3		2	2	



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/12/56

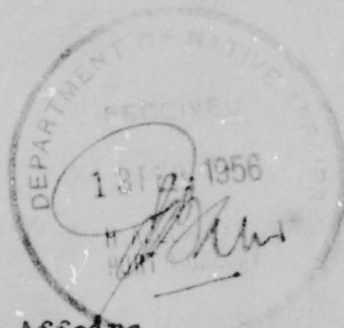
In Reply
Please Quote

No.

N.A. 30-1-1/151

District of New Ireland,
Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

6th February, 1956.



The Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NAM. 2/55-56 - G.D. COLLINS, A/A.D.O.

This was a follow-up Patrol and it appears that the work performed by early patrols is at least having its effect in these sections.

It is expected that with the introduction of local government and the development of Co-operatives in this area, it should prove fertile ground for the advancement of the inhabitants.

In the matter of Koil, it is expected he will take some part in the local government in the not distant future.

The coconut plantings are most satisfactory and in line with the policy carried out over the last two years in this District when an average of some 90,000 new plantings are made yearly.

The opening up of the Administration schools will certainly assist in the general administration of this area.

Aid Posts are carrying out their functions satisfactorily.

T.G. Aitchison

(T.G. Aitchison),

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

PA 400-29/3

PA 400-29/3

- D I A R Y -

Friday, 4th November, 1955:

0010 Deptd NAMATANAI for MULIAMA per MV MARR.
0700 Arrived MULIAMA.
Carried out plantation inspections at MULIAMA and
MANMO. Discussions with Village Officials.

Saturday, 5th November, 1955:

Village inspection and census revision.
1200 Departed for WARANGANSAU.
1400 Arrived WARANGANSAU. Village inspected and
census revision carried out.

Sunday, 6th November, 1955:

Moved party to PULPULU.

Monday, 7th November, 1955:

Plantation inspection of KOMBOM. Proceeded to
SENA Village and carried out routine census revision.
Returned to PULPULU and carried out census.
1400 To PORABUNBUN arriving at 1445.
Census check and village inspection.

Tuesday, 8th November, 1955:

Departed for nearby RUKALILIK and KUMBARARA and
carried out routine census revision and village
inspection. Minor matters settled during
evening.

Wednesday, 9th November, 1955:

Moved party by jeep to SAMO Village. Census
carried out at KAMBANG and KAPSEL. Inspected
new school site and checked progress of buildings.
Talks with village people on maintenance of
plantations.
Night spent at SAMO Village.

Thursday, 10th November, 1955:

Census and village inspection carried out at SAMO
and HIPOGAT.

Friday, 11th November, 1955:

Census and village inspection of LIKAS and HURIS.
Later in afternoon proceeded to NOKON.

Saturday, 12th November, 1955:

Census revision at NOKON. Late afternoon proceeded
to NAMATANAI with court witnesses.

Sunday, 13th November, 1955:

Observed.

Monday, 14th November, 1955:

Returned to NOKON. Land disputes heard until
late afternoon. Garden sites visited during
investigation.

Tuesday, 15th November, 1955:

Tuesday, 15th November, 1955:

Census revision and village inspection of
HIMAU'UL and TEKEDAN.
Talks with village officials.

Wednesday, 16th November, 1955:

Census revision and village inspection of HIMAU.
Numerous minor complaints settled.

Thursday, 17th November, 1955:

Plantation inspection at HIMAU. Later visited
PORUNBUS and carried out census revision and
settled minor complaints.

Friday, 18th November, 1955:

Plantation inspection of HILALON.
Census revision and village inspection of
HILALON.

Saturday, 19th November, 1955:

Proceeded to BALAI carrying out village inspection
and census revision of HIBALING en route.
Heavy rain throughout the afternoon.

Sunday, 20th November, 1955:

Observed at BALAI.

Monday, 21st November, 1955:

Plantation inspections of both MARR and MATANKUK.
Returned to KUDUKUDU.

Tuesday, 22nd November, 1955:

Census and village inspection of KUDUKUDU. Court
sittings.
Later proceeded to RATAVIS where village inspection
and census revision carried out. Talks with
Village Officials.

Wednesday, 23rd November, 1955:

Plantation inspection of MATANTEDUK and census
revision carried out at PUNAM. Proceeded late
in the afternoon to KISELA.

Thursday, 24th November, 1955:

Census revision and village inspection of KISELA.
Proceeded to MATANTIDUK and carried out census
and village inspection.
Late afternoon recalled to NAMATANAI for patrol
of ANIR Is.

Tuesday, 20th December, 1955:

Departed NAMATANAI for SOPAU. Census revision
carried out at SOPAU and WANWANA.

Wednesday, 21st December, 1955:

Plantation inspection of RABULUT. Census revision

Wednesday, 21st December, 1955: cont'd

at METANANGAS and SOHUN. Court hearing and minor complaints settled.

Thursday, 22nd December, 1955:

Census and village inspection of BISAPU. Proceeded to MAGEH Plantation and carried out and inspection. Later to NAMARODU where census and talks held with village officials.

Friday, 23rd December, 1955:

Census carried out at PASESE. Returned to NAMATANAI.

Saturday, 24th December, 1955:

Plantation inspection of HALIS and census revision carried out at SELIMUN.

Wednesday, 28th December, 1955:

Census and village inspection of NAMATANAI

END OF DIARY

1. INTRODUCTION:

This patrol of a general routine nature covered both the SUSURUNGA and TANGLEMET Census Divisions and also included part of the PATPATARA Census Division. Both the SUSURUNGA and the TANGLEMET Divisions had been patrolled extensively by Mr. J. Cochrane, Patrol Officer and Mr. G. Frost, Assistant Co-operative Officer during the months of May and June, 1955. The PATPATARA Census Division had not been visited by a patrol since July, 1954 when Mr. D. Permezel, CPO was the patrolling officer.

Unfortunately the PATPATARA section of the patrol could not be completed as there is urgent need of a prolonged Native Affairs patrol to TANGA and surrounding islands. It is hoped that PATPATARA will be completed upon return from TANGA.

The patrol commenced on 4th November, 1955 and was completed on 28th December, 1955. During this period the writer was recalled to NAMATANAI to undertake an urgent patrol to ANIR. Is. (see P/R. NAM. 3/55-56). This latter patrol covered the period 24th November, 1955-19th December, 1955.

The patrol was well received at all villages, more especially in those of the SUSURUNGA. At most villages in this area all the villagers assembled outside the Rest House after the completion of census and talks with them. Each carried some small gift of food which was presented after the singing of the Anthem or some local song. The people were praised for their thoughtfulness.

For detailed list of Europeans residing in the area see Appendix 'A'.

2. NATIVE SITUATION:

The SUSURUNGA Census Division has, in the past six months, shewn a vast improvement both in the villagers attitude towards the Administration together with a greater stability and interest in their own local affairs. It is a well known fact that since the last war this area has been regarded as a potential trouble spot, indeed it has been the scene of a number of outbreaks of cargo cult instigated and directed by KIOL of SAMO Village and his henchmen.

Patrol Officer B. O'Neill in P/R. No. 6/51-52 summed up the situation as it existed until recently, when he stated, inter alia:

'Apart from these outbreaks of cargo cult there is evidence of a general restlessness among the natives of the area. The younger natives are unstable and promiscuity is rife throughout the area. Even though the natives here are more sophisticated than the average NAMATANAI native, this general unrest makes it a potential danger spot'

I will not attempt to describe the reasons for this unrest in the area, it has already been set out fully in past special and patrol reports. My aim here is to show what has and is being done for these people.

2. NATIVE SITUATION: cont'd

The reasons for the improved native situation in the SUSURUNGA are:

- (1). The establishment and successful functioning of the SUSURUNGA Native Society.
- (2). Continued unhurried patrolling of the area coupled with numerous visits by Native Affairs officers on various tasks.

The establishment of the co-operative movement commenced with the initial collection of capital by Mr.D. Permezel CPO in March, 1954; however, nothing further was commenced until the arrival of Assistant Co-operative Officer Frost at NAMATANAI in May, 1955. Thus the first flush of interest shewn by these people had to be maintained for more than fourteen months and it is small wonder that the people considered that here again was another promise unfulfilled. Interest was once again revived by ACO Frost and with the society functioning this interest has increased rapidly.

I was particularly impressed with the clean coconut groves which but twelve months ago were reverting back to bush. The people, I feel sure, now realise that to obtain the best results it is necessary for them to expend considerable and sustained labour in the clearing and preparation of their product for sale. It has taught them in a small way that they must work to acquire the things they want. I believe that if the venture is supervised closely at this stage, which it is, that it will be a success. Not a great money spinner, but providing the people with an outlet for their energy and also in teaching them a new way of life. Lastly directing their thoughts away from the influence of KIOL.

The original hope that KIOL would take an active part in the management of the society has not been fulfilled. I have spoken with him at great length on the subject and although he maintains that it is a good thing for the people, he refuses to take an active part. He prefers to remain at TEKEDAN Village with his stalwarts and watch the results. It is therefore imperative that there be no slackening of effort on the part of all concerned to ensure the success of the society. I feel that should a failure take place KIOL will immediately use it to further his own ends. It would indeed be wishful thinking to assume that KIOL has mended his ways and I feel that he is merely waiting to see how the society fares. It is a pity that some position of importance could not have been found for him in the structure of the society, then use could have been made of his undoubted influence.

My second reason for the progress of the area was consistent patrolling of the area. In the past the people have received only one visit from the same officer, this has now changed and myself and the co-operative officer have both visited the area a number of times. With the result that advice given is being followed and progress made can be checked more easily.

In both the PATPATARA and TANGLEMET the native situation remains satisfactory. This is no doubt due to the close proximity and accessibility of the sub-district office. However I feel that the PATPATARA Census should be completed within three months.

3. LAW AND JUSTICE:

A total number of 5 cases in the Court of Native Affairs were heard during the patrol. Two cases being assault and the remainder adultery. Convictions were recorded in all cases and sentenced ranging from six months to one month were given.

The usual number of minor complaints were brought forward for settlement and all of these were amicably settled. One notable feature was the almost complete lack of litigation concerning land and coconuts.

Since the Proclamation by the Administrator in Gazette 43 of 1955, concerning foreign natives in the NAMATANAI Sub-District, very few wandering New Guinea natives can be seen. In the past these natives have caused considerable trouble and upset quite a number of families in many villages, but this would now appear to be a thing of the past. There does still remain a number of New Guinea natives living in villages where they have resided for varying periods of up to 20 years, these people are accepted in their respective communities and have grown up families in many cases. They are quite definite that they wish to remain. Cases investigated have been advised to apply for a permit under Regulation 128A(1) of the Native Administration Regulations.

In all the areas patrolled could be said to be most law abiding.

4. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

Although a slight improvement has taken place in the size and variety of gardens seen, they still fall short of the people's requirements. At short periods during the year there are food shortages, which although not serious, generally mean a tightening of belts all round. The majority of these villagers came down from the inland mountains and one would imagine that they would be more skilled in garden making than they are. The most important food crop to these people is name followed next in importance by yams, taro and lastly sweet potato. Other supplementary foods include spring onions, citrus fruits, breadfruit, tapioca and a very small quantity of sago. The necessity of planting larger gardens over a staggered period was pointed out to these people as a means of alleviating their periodical shortages and it is hoped that some notice will be taken of the advice offered. This will be checked on the next visit of a Native Affairs officer to the area.

New coconut plantings reported by the previous officer have been continued. One effort worthy of mention is that of the village of WARANGANSAU, where an area of virgin bush close to the coastline measuring approximately 300 yards by 200 yards has been cleared and the young coconuts have been gathered ready for planting. The usual routine with these people is to plant up old garden sites with coconuts after the various crops have been harvested. In most cases this is quite satisfactory as the villagers have more than ample garden land for their immediate and foreseeable needs. Clearing of the area known as KARINKOR near HILALON Plantation is now well under way, this area was inspected by Mr. J. Cochrane during his last patrol to the area and he encouraged them to make use of this fertile strip for the growing of cash crops. At PORABUNBUN much work has been expended on clearing a similar site some 30 minutes from the village. In all cases

4. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK: cont'd

however I stressed that their normal gardening programme must not be neglected in this pursuit for more cash crops.

The usual number of pigs were seen in the TANGLEMET Census Division and many of these especially at MULIAMA and WARANGANSAU were of a Berkshire strain. These animals are generally kept in a small fenced enclosure and the caretaker was usually an old man of the village. In a number of the SUSURUNGA Villages it was stated that pigs had been killed off and no further stockes would be kept until the young coconuts had been given a good start. Bush pigs are numerous in the interior and hunting does provide them with some protein.

Over 100 head of Zebu strain cattle are located at MANMO Plantation. These animals being used to haul copra carts and provide food as required. On the advice of the Stock Inspector who had been visiting MULIAMA Plantation, extensive dipping operations have been commenced.

With the majority of the villages located on the coast it is amazing that fishing does not play an important role in the lives of these people; however although most have been living on the coast since German times very little advance has been made in this direction. Seaworthy canoes are a rarity and fishing nets are most primitive. If encouragement could be channelled in this direction it would offer a valuable addition to their diet. Likewise although reef extends throughout the area very little shelling is carried out, the only exception I could find was at the village of MULIAMA, where shelling provides them with an appreciable amount of cash.

As mentioned earlier in this report adequate copra driers are now being built in the SUSURUNGA area and the quality of the product being produced is very good. No doubt much of the credit for this work must go to the Co-operative Officer. Coconut plantations owned by the natives are now kept in excellent order and the advantages of a clean plantation are being brought home to these people. It is pleasing to note that other areas are also following the lead of the SUSURUNGA and plantations located in the PATPATARA Census Divisions were shewing a vast improvement.

5. EDUCATION:

The statistics relating to the number of schools and pupils in the area patrolled have been included in Appendix 'B'.

In most villages small schools are conducted by the local mission representative. These vary considerably in standard depending upon the education of the teacher. They range from Standard 1 to 111 and all reported good attendances by the children. In all villages a short talk was given to both parents and children on the necessity of a good education and where possible illustrating the talk and including some educated person in the village as an example of the positions that could be obtained by well educated persons.

The Methodist Overseas Mission and the Roman Catholic Mission control schools in the PATPATARA area, whilst the M.O.M. has the monopoly in both the TANGLEMET and SUSURUNGA Census Divisions.

This is because these people were originally living in the hills & not near the coast etc

5. EDUCATION: cont'd

It was pleasing to note the good progress which has been made on the voluntary construction of the Administration native school at KAPSEL in the SUSURUNGA Census Division. This effort is most commendable for all villages within the vicinity have participated. At present a new school house has been completed together with students dormitory. The framework of the teachers house was in position and should have been completed by this. Another feature has been the construction of a new garden, area well fenced, for the use of the teacher when appointed. There is no doubt that the school will be ready for the opening of the scholastic year.

The progress made by the people in the vicinity of SOHUN is less commendable and I informed these people that unless a much more concerted effort they could lose the school. At the moment the school house has been completed and the area marked out for the teachers house and the childrens dormitories. I have since returned to SOHUN and the timbers have been gathered so there should not be any difficulty to have all buildings completed in the required time. Other villages in the area were informed that they would have to participate as was the case in SUSURUNGA.

A total of 15 males and 2 females are attending the Methodist Higher School in RABAU from the SUSURUNGA area. 3 only are attending the same institution from the TANGLEMET Census Division.

6. ROADS AND BRIDGES:

A good road exists throughout the area patrolled, it is possible to travel from NAMATANAI to RUKALILIK by jeep and if the two rivers namely the NIRUAN and the DAULUM could be bridged one could travel as far as WARANGANSAU by this means. The bridging of the NIRUAN river would not present any difficulty; however, the DAULUM.R. which is wide and swift flowing could only be bridged at great cost and with skilled labour. I do not consider such expense would be warranted.

On this occasion the patrol travelled over the inland route between WARANGANSAU and MULIAMA, this is more preferable to the beach track and is a shade shorter. The walking time here would be approximately two hours.

All bridges were in good order save those at HILALON and MANTANTEDUK, a recent report from that area indicates that immediate work will be necessary to save it from collapse. A small bridge recently completed at HIMAU Plantation has only been roughly constructed and more maintenance will be needed during the coming wet season. It is a pity that coconut logs were used instead of kwila which makes a more satisfactory job.

Roads through most of the plantations still left a lot to be desired, whilst those through native land were all kept in good order.

7. VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

The majority of the villages visited are located on the coast, the exception being BALAI situated on the HIMAU kunai plains and PUNAM, which is built about a mile inland on a ridge overlooking the coastal plain. All villages were neat and tidy and housing generally was satisfactory.

The people of RUKALILIK have decided to move from their present site to an old garden place some five minutes distant. The change will be most beneficial for the present village is situated on the beach and is backed by a particularly bad swamp at the rear. Mosquitos and sand flies are prevalent and the incidence of malaria according to past entries by Department of Public Health officials is high. Erosion was also threatening the old site. The new location is well drained and is screened from the beach by a number of pine trees. Already three houses of the usual type of construction for this area have been completed and during my visit I assisted with the lining of the remaining houses.

The village of HURIS was perhaps the worst seen during the patrol and orders were given for the replacement of two houses and the repair of two others. With the onset of the wet season such poor housing could result in much sickness in this village.

The housing style seen throughout the area is reasonably uniform with slight modifications to suit the whim of the householder. Generally speaking the houses are built on narrow wooden piles, generally mangrove raised some three feet off the ground. It has on the average two rooms and a narrow verandah. The materials used are bamboo for the walls and grass or leaf for the roof. The floor is of limbo. Kitchens are built on ground level close to the house and I should think most of living and sleeping is done here.

Rest houses were all maintained in excellent order and new structure had been erected at KAMBARARA and HIMAU, the latter being worthy of special mention for from appearances much hard work had been expended therein. Police barracks were far from satisfactory, they for the most part being built on ground level and accommodation therein was extremely limited.

Village officials on the whole were above average (For a list of village officials see Appendix 'C'). TOANGIS, Luluai of HURIS, a comparatively new appointee is still new to the task and lacks a certain amount of drive, no doubt this will come with experience. KUNAS of MATANTEDUK was appointed probationary Luluai as a replacement for IAKO, who wished to resign. He is an old man who has given good service and of late he has been suffering a great deal from various complaints. PATAN was appointed tul-tul of SOPAU, the previous office holder died some time ago. MALAWARA was appointed tul-tul of WANWANA in place of PATAN who asked to be relieved of his duties. He is suffering from some mental illness. Throughout the patrol the opportunity was taken of discussing the duties of a luluai and tul-tul with all officials, some appeared rather foggy as to what was expected of them especially in the PATATARA Census Division.

8. WATER SUPPLY:

The supply of water at all villages was more than adequate, those villages not blessed with having a stream near the village made good use of seepages and wells. All watering points were inspected and found to be well kept and tidy.

9. CEMETRIES:

Cemetries were well kept and the surroundings clean.

10. HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

Unfortunately no native medical assistant was available for the patrol, but use was made of the native medical assistant at each of the three Aid Posts maintained by the Department of Public Health in the area. Aid Posts are located at MULIAMA in the TANGLEMET Census Division, TEKEDAN in the SUSURUNGA Census Division and at KISELA in the PATPATARA Census Divisions. Opportunity was taken of inspecting the posts and ~~were~~ they were found to be maintained in excellent order.

Instructions given by the previous patrol re the construction of latrines had been faithfully carried out. The work of the hygiene assistants was apparent in many villages, especially in the SUSURUNGA area, pits had been excavated and all refuse placed therein. This was burnt periodically.

The health of natives seen during the patrol appeared satisfactory. This is no doubt due to the diligence of the Native Medical Assistants at the various Aid Post and the supervision carried out by PHD officers at NAMATANAI. There were no serious cases of illness seen or reported. Bad cases of tropical ulcers were sent to the nearest Aid Post and later transferred to NAMATANAI. Other minor illnesses were sent to the Aid Posts concerned for subsequent treatment.

During the visit of this patrol sand flies and occasionally mosquitoes made conditions unpleasant especially in the early morning and later afternoon. According to village natives conditions were much more pleasant during the dry season.

11. CENSUS:

The census revision carried out during the patrol revealed a total number of 3,397 people the break up of the Census Divisions being as follows:

SUSURUNGA	1506
TANGLAMET	313
RATAMAN	311
PATPATARA	1267 x Figure incomplete
Total:	<u>3397</u>

The census was carried out in an orderly manner and there were no prosecutions under sections 113-114 of the Native Administration Regulations 1924 as amended to date.

11. CENSUS:

The figures for the RATAMAN Census Division revealed a decrease in population of seven. Births numbered 14 as did the number of deaths. The decrease was due to the migration of this number (7) to the neighbouring Census Divisions of PATPATARA and SUSURUNGA.

The SUSURUNGA Census Division also showed a decrease of 10 persons within the last six months. Births totalled 9 whilst deaths numbered 14, most of deaths being recorded in the middle aged group. Migrations in numbered 35 whilst migrations outside the Census Divisions totalled 40.

The TANGLEMET Census Division showed an increase of 1. Births totalled 4 whilst deaths numbered 2. Migrations in exceeded those in by one.

The census of the PATPATARA is incomplete.

One of the most notable features of the census was the continued good work by those literate luluais and also mission teachers in recording the dates of birth and deaths as they occur in the village. In most cases where this system was not in force some difficulty was experienced in acquiring exact dates of births and deaths. This may also lead to embarrassment to both the patrolling officer and the native concerned.

12. MISSIONS:

The Methodist Mission with headquarters at HALIS is the only one located in the TANGLEMET, RATAMAN and SUSURUNGA Census Sub-Divisions whilst the PATPATARA Census Division is shared with the Roman Catholic Mission with headquarters at NAMATANAI.

There was no evidence of any friction whatsoever in those villages which are more or less evenly divided between the M.O.M. and the Mission of the Sacred Heart.

13. NATIVE LABOUR INSPECTIONS:

Native Labour inspections were carried out at the undermentioned plantations:

MANMO
MULIAMA
KOMBOM
HIMAU
HILALON
MATANTYU
MATANIBOUK
MAGEH
HALIS

Reports relative to the above have been forwarded under separate cover.

G.D. Collins
(G.D. Collins)

APPENDIX 'A'

EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN THE AREA PATROLLED

<u>NAME</u>	<u>STATION</u>
Mr.J.Dowling. Mrs.J.Dowling. Master.J.Dowling. Mrs.W.Mossman Snr. }	LOLO PLANTATION
Mr.A.B.Price	SAMO PLANTATION
Mr.S.Dando	HILALON PLANTATION
Mr.C.Siebel	MATANTEDUK PLANTATION
Mr.J.Petford	MAGEH PLANTATION
Mr.J.Sharpe Mrs.J.Sharpe }	M.O.M. HALIS

CHINESE RESIDENT IN THE AREA PATROLLED

Mr.LamLoy Mrs.Lam Loy Mr.Francis Lam Loy Mrs.F.Lam Loy Master.S.Lam Loy }	MATANKUK PLANTATION
Mr.Yau Ming Mrs.Yau Ming 3 children }	HIMAU PLANTATION
Mr.Yuen Ming Mrs.Yuen Ming 3 children resident }	MARR PLANTATION
Mr.Han Ting Gno Mrs.Han Ting Gno }	RABULUT PLANTATION
Mr.J.Seeto	KOMBOM PLANTATION

APPENDIX 'B'

LOCATION OF SCHOOLS AND NOS CHILDREN ATTENDING

TANGLEMET CENSUS DIVISION:

VILLAGE	DENOMINATION	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
MULIAMA	MOM	9	3	12
WARANGANSAU	MOM	12	14	26
SENA	MOM	8	8	16
<u>TOTAL:</u>		29	25	54

SUSURUNGA CENSUS DIVISION:

VILLAGE	DENOMINATION	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
PULPULU	MOM	1	1	2
PORABUNBUN	MOM	9	3	12
RUKALILIK	MOM	11	10	21
KAPSEL	MOM	7	16	23
SAMO	MOM	20	20	40
LIKAS	MOM	11	13	24
HURIS	MOM	12	4	16
NOKON	MOM	11	12	23
TEKEDAN	MOM	7	1	8
HIMAU	MOM	9	13	22
PORONBUS	MOM	10	5	15
HILALON	MOM	6	6	12
HIBALING	MOM	6	10	16
BAIAI	MOM	13	6	19
<u>TOTAL:</u>		133	120	253

RATAMAN CENSUS DIVISION:

VILLAGE	DENOMINATION	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
METANANGAS	MOM	5	4	9
RATAVIS	MOM	5	9	14
PUNAM	MOM	11	12	23
<u>TOTAL:</u>		21	25	46

PATPATARA CENSUS DIVISION:

VILLAGE	DENOMINATION	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
KISELA	MOM	7	6	13
MATANATEDUK	MOM	4	8	12
SOAPU	MOM	13	3	16
WANWANA	RC	12	5	17
SOHUN	MOM	14	9	23
SOHUN	RC	10	7	17
BISAPU	MOM	1	3	4
<u>NB: Not Complete</u>		61	41	102
<u>GRAND TOTAL:</u>		244	211	455

VILLAGE OFFICIALSTANGLEMET CENSUS DIVISION:

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TUL TUL	MED TUL TUL
MULIAMA	TAUR	TOMIO	-
WARANGANSAU	TONGEL	SEL	TOBOR
SENA	SIREI	TOMATET	TOINDEI

SUSURUNGA CENSUS DIVISION:

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TUL TUL	MED TUL TUL
BALAI	-	MALAGA	SAGAI
HILALON	KIAPLULU	KIAPGUL	-
HIBALING	RINGI	KIAPRING	TULASOI
HIMAU	KIAPLETA	TOPUWANG	MISIDONI
TAKEDAN	KONOM	TEMPKIBOS	-
HIMAU-UL	BARASAMAN	KIAPMAI	TUANIL
NOKON	TOMLET	KAPIRIA	AMBEN
HURIS	TOANGIS	-	BEGJA
LIKAS	MAIKIL	LUNAS	TOAGAS
HIPAGAT	TIOLAM	SIONI	BUMAN
SAMO	KIAPSALIM	KUNUNTANGIS	PURI
KAPSEL	KIAPLAIHI	SISURI	POMAT
KEMBENG	MISINGAS	TOMPAREK	MISIA
KAMBIRARA	BELBELU	KONGBUN	KAMRAL
RUKAILILIK	SORLU	-	MISIANOT
PORABUNBUN	LIAS	RAUSIR	TAPIDIK
PULPULU	PARIS	SIALETA	TOANET
PORONBUS	KIAPMURAE	TAMANPOMAN	-

RATAMAN CENSUS DIVISION:

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TUL TUL	MED TUL TUL
PUNAM	ERON	KIABANG	MOMOR
RATAVIS	SUBULANGU	SAKIAS	TAMPUI
KUDUKUDU	TAUPOR	TARA	SENI

PATPATARA CENSUS DIVISION:

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TUL TUL	MED TUL TUL
NAMATANAI	LITUS	MAIAN	MINAREN
SELIMUN	RAEMAN	RUASOI	WALOS
RASESE	BABUN	TIKAITUI	TAPALAU
NAMARODU	TIHI	SOI	-
BISAPU	TAGOR	IADI	LUKAS
SOHUN	HIRU	TAUDO	-
METANANGAS	MANTOHUN	HAMAU	EHAN
WANWANA	TAMANGAE	MALAWARA	MUSAL
SOPAU	SOKIP	TAGOR	BEKSI
MATANTIDUK	KUNAS	MINITAM	TULO
KISEJA	-	BOSKI	MAIANGAU

LIST OF PLANTATIONS IN AREA PATROLLED

<u>NAME</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>MANAGER OR LESSEE</u>
MULIAMA MARON SINGISINGI	KULON PLTNS LTD	MANAGER MR.C.BELL
MANMO	C.LANZAROTE	C.LANZAROTE
LOLO	CUSTODIAN EXPROP PROPERTY	LESSEE MRS.W.MOSSMAN SNR.
PULMALUM	ALOIS AKUN & CO	LESSEE MR.A.PRICE.
KOMBOM	CHIN PAK	MANAGER MR.J.SEETO
HIMAU	FRANCIS CHAN	MANAGER MR.YAU MING
MARR	TONG BROS CO	MANAGER MR.YEUN MING
HILALON	NEW HANOVER PLTNS LTD	MANAGER MR.J.BYRNE.
MATANTEDUK	NEW GUINEA CO. LTD.	MANAGER MR.C.SEIBEL.
HALIS NAMARODU	) SEETO KAU	SEETO KAU
MAGEH		LESSEE MR.J.PETFORD.
KISELA	CHEE FONG	CHEE FONG
MATANKUK	LAM LOY	LAM LOY

APPENDIX 'E':

P/R.NAM.2/55-56

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE RP&NGC
ACCOMPANYING PATROL NAM 2/55-56

<u>NAME</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
5082B	L/CPL	PANDIKMAR	This NCO throughout the patrol showed himself quite capable in all phases of patrol work. His knowledge of the RATAMAN, SUSURUNGA, PATPATARA and TANGLEMET Census Divisions of the NAMATANAI Sub-District is excellent.
7178	CONST	GAMAN	A comparative new comer to NAMATANAI. He was at all times attentive to duty and turned out in a neat and orderly manner. Has the makings of a good man both in the field and on the station.
5124B	CONST	ULALAU	An old hand in the Force with an excellent knowledge of the whole NAMATANAI Sub-District. Extremely good in investigations. A great pity that he is not interested in promotion.

G.D. Collins

(G.D. Collins)
a/Assistant District Officer.

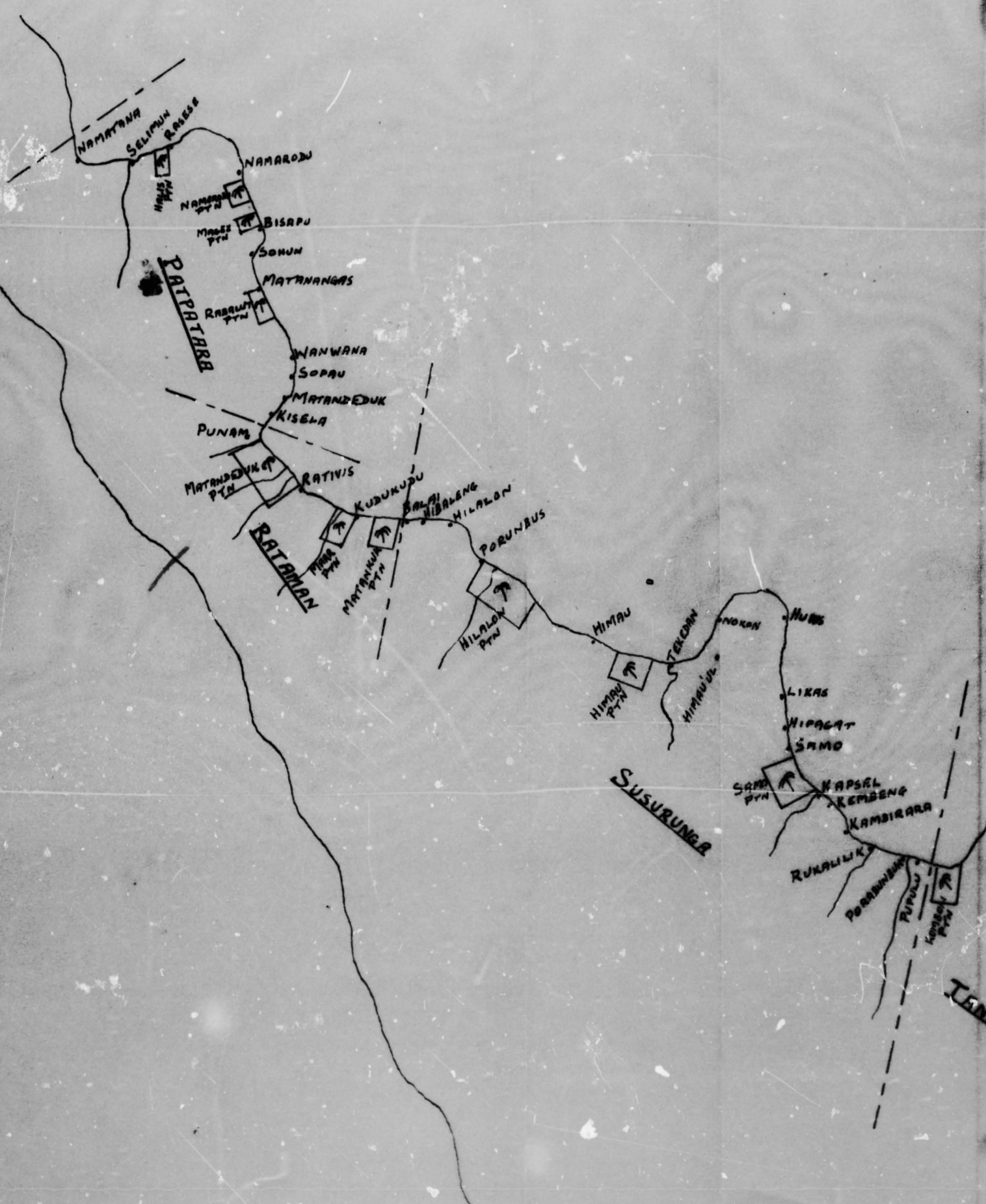
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

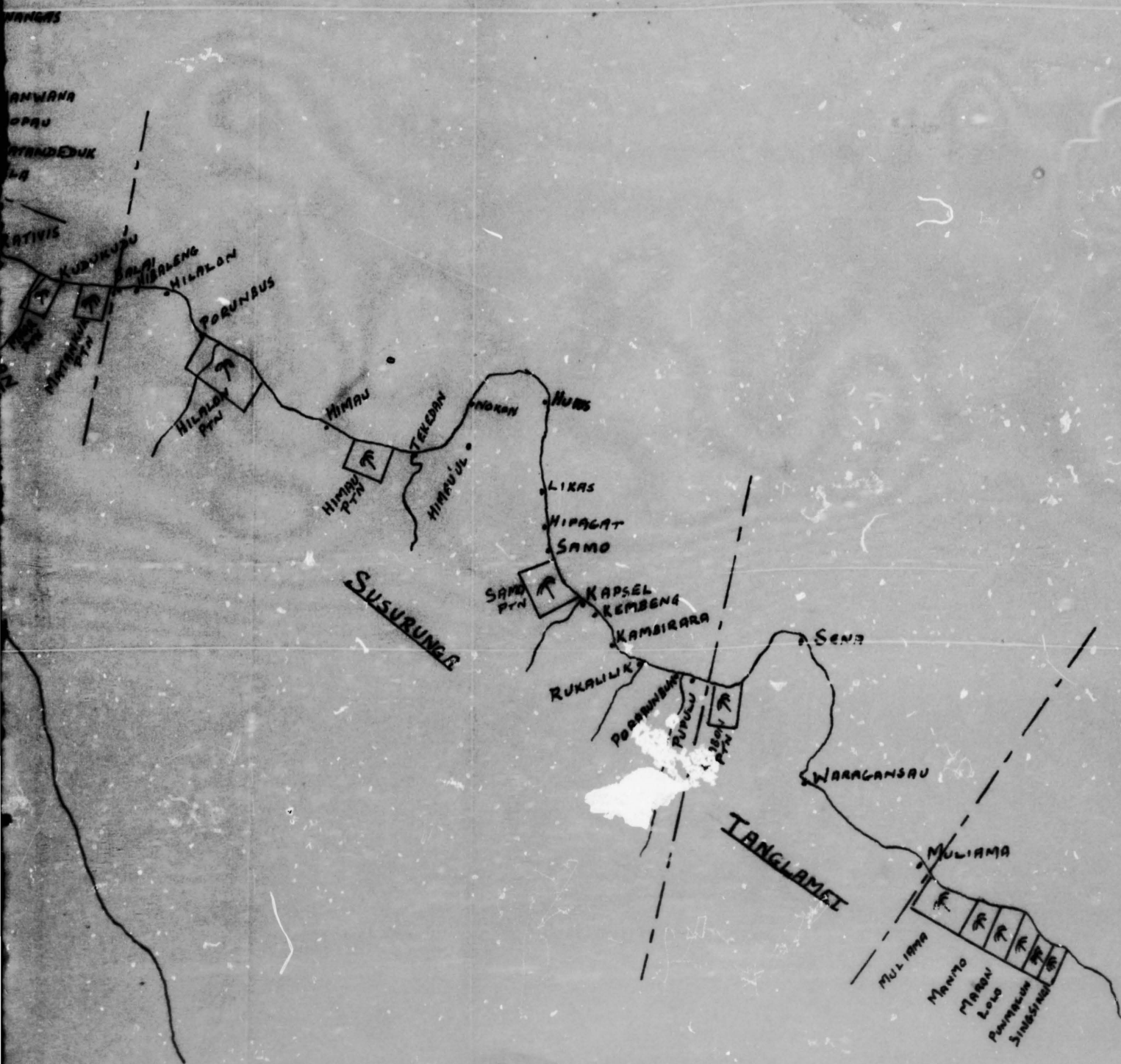
Year 1955

PATPATARA

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child	Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F			
RASESE	23-12-55	8	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	—	1	.	2	8	.	4	.	.	2	.	11	43	10	27	.	25	2.0	30	26	42	37	149
KAMATANAI	24-12-55	5	7	6	5	2	8	.	5	4	.	.	6	4	10	35	12	32	.	29	1.6	28	33	40	49	177
SELMUN	23-12-55	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	—	1	4	2	10	1	5	.	.	1	.	10	38	11	33	.	28	1.7	26	28	38	40	149
Not Completed																																							
KIGLIA	24-11-55	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	—	2	2	1	1	6	.	.	.	1	.	4	22	3	23	2	21	13	10	9	33	30	94
*		8	2	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	6	6	—	14	19	11	22	5	3	29	4	.	25	3	93	33	71	218	10	26	262	100	30	361	1267		

* CENSUS PATPATARA To Be Completed Later Date





ation Register

Area Patrolled.....SUSURUNGA
PATARA.....

RATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Child		Adults				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M		F	M	F	M	F
		11	5	1		1			1	14	32	9	24	1	23	2.2	23	17	32	27	118	
2		4	4	1				3		13	33	7	19	2	18	2	19	14	35	20	100	
1		1		1		1				8	22	7	19	3	19	2.4	18	20	31	23	95	
3		16	9	3		2		3	1	35	87	23	62	6	60		60	51	98	70	313	
2	5							2		10	20	3	17	1	16	2.0	16	11	21	20	75	
1	2	1		2	2			1		7	27	7	19	1	16	1.6	12	11	43	34	106	
1	1	3	2	8	1			3	1	6	41	10	22	2	20	1.3	18	17	47	30	130	
3	5	9	2	10	3			1	1	23	78	10	58	4	52		46	39	111	74	311	
2	1			2						4	11		5		5	1.9	3	2	12	15	24	
2	1	5		2				1		4	27	2	13	2	11	1.5	5	5	23	14	55	
		10	3	1						4	29	5	21	1	19	7	6	9	24	18	71	
1		2	1	2						3	25	2	20	1	18	1.1	4	8	28	23	67	
	1	4		8	2					6	32	3	23	2	20	1.2	6	10	21	23	79	
4	6	2	7							4	58	3	28	1	22	1.6	17	10	36	32	110	
3	3	7		10	2			5	1	15	57	14	42	3	36	2	30	27	44	45	171	
		1	1	1						6	20	9	15		15	2	9	19	22	16	69	
1		1	1	2	1			1	1	8	41	12	24		24	2	13	19	40	26	110	
	4	1	2							5	27	5	15	1	12	1.8	6	9	25	16	59	
	1	2	1	1	1			2		1	21	8	19	1	17	2	16	20	28	21	92	
2	2			5	2					5	21	4	10		8	1.5	6	5	19	13	50	
	1	1	1	5				1		6	22	1	17		15	1.2	5	4	14	16	52	
1	5			5	1			1		5	44	12	33	1	30	2	14	25	41	42	134	
2	3		1							7	24	3	14	1	12	2.0	9	5	30	19	67	
1	1	2	1	7				3		11	27	5	29	1	27	1.5	18	12	25	35	113	
2		1	1	3	1	1				8	18	6	16		15	1.5	15	16	18	16	72	
2	2	5		6	3	1		1		9	34	8	24	1	22	2	22	15	27	30	110	
17	24	66	14	68	13	2		15	2	121	537	102	368	16	328		204	220	492	410	1506	
1	4	3		2				3		3	26	6	18		15	1.5	14	14	27	27	90	
	2		1					2		12	19	3	14		12	1.6	16	9	27	21	72	
	2	4								3	13	5	11	2	11	1.3	2	5	15	15	41	
1	1	2	2					1		6	12	4	10		9	1.6	7	7	20	21	61	
1	5	4		5				3	1	9	44	9	32	1	28	1.9	21	34	50	46	162	
1	1	5		2				2		15	36	4	26	4	20	2.0	29	22	39	35	131	
1	4	3		3				6	1	10	35	4	22	1	17	2.0	19	12	48	40	132	



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. NAM. 5/55-56
Patrol Conducted by G. D. COMIN a/Assistant District Officer
Area Patrolled ANTR. CENSUS DIVISION
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil
Natives 4
Duration--From 27./11./1955 to 19./12./1955
Number of Days 23
Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No
Last Patrol to Area by--District Services 19./2./1955
Medical 19./2./1955
Map Reference Army Stat Series 4 miles to inch
Objects of Patrol (a) Special Investigation (b) Land Applications
(c) Payment War Damage Claims (d) Routine patrol with census revision.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

7/2/1956

J. E. Antich
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ 60-0-0
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £ -----
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £ -----

Village Popul

Year.....1955

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														MIG	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
	DECEMBER																		
KUMCOT	5 TH	.	.													1		1	2
GHILASO	6 TH	1	.													.	.	1	1
BULUMI	6 TH	.	2													.	1	.	1
BAIGNIT	7 TH	1	3													.	.	.	.
NALIU	7 TH	3	2	.	1											.	.	.	.
BANAKIN	8 TH	1	1													.	.	.	1
KARANTURAN	16 TH	1	1	.	1											.	1	2	4
BAIAN KOIEN	12 TH	1	.													1	.	.	1
KARABANNA	13 TH	3	.						1							2	.	.	1
NATONG	13 TH	.	1													2	2	.	.
TABULAM	14 TH	1	.													1	.	.	.
KARANGUSPIK	14 TH	1	.													.	.	.	1
BASAKALA	15 TH	1	.													1	.	.	1
FARANGOT	15 TH	1	1	.	1											1	.	.	1
		15	11	.	3	.			1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	4	14

XX NA.30-12-10

4th. April, 1956

The District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

Patrol Report NAMATANAI No.3. of 1955/56.

Your NA30-1-1/166 of 8th. February, 1956 refers.

It seems to me that the best way to bring the Anir people back to normal would be the channelling of their energies into economic effort and to this end the Assistant Co-operative officer should be most useful.

From the statement made by MUNDOAN of GALUSU it would appear that the Tanga people have been caught in this "every fourth trip for the carrier" racket and it would appear that co-operatives are needed there also.

At least you should try and arrange for some vessel to call to these islands in an attempt to get them a little better price for their copra.

Under separate file I would like further information on both Mr. Fletcher's and Mr. Farley's activities.

a a R
(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

5/11
5/11



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/12/10

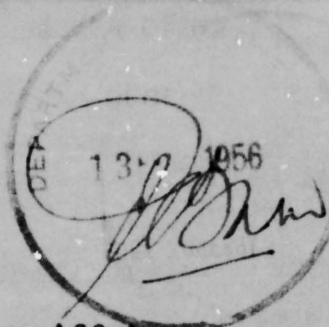
In Reply
Please Quote

No.

N.A. 30-1-1/166

District of New Ireland,
Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

8th February, 1956.



The Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3/55-56 - G.D. COLLINS, A/A.D.O.

Because of the native situation this particular Island has been receiving considerable attention over the last twelve months.

Mr. Collins' action in imprisoning the malcontents should have a salutary effect and it is hoped that there will be no repetition of the behaviour of these young compatriots. It is hoped their energies will be directed into Co-operatives and local government in the near future - for the present it is impracticable owing to lack of shipping.

The vital statistics appear to be improving.

The response to instructions given concerning subsistence crops and the replanting of coconuts as a cash crop is most satisfactory. No doubt when the Co-operatives commence they will have a good start insofar as copra is concerned.

The report on the activities of Mr. B. Fletcher is of interest. He is a typical "go getter" beach comber. It is unfortunate that it was impracticable to obtain satisfactory evidence to secure a conviction. This man will be watched closely.

A good solid Patrol with satisfactory results.

(T.G. Aitchison),

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



File No: 30-1/56.

Sub-District Office,
District of New Ireland,
NAMATANAI.

31 January, 1956.

The District Officer,
District of New Ireland,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO. NAM. 3/55-56

1. Attached please find in duplicate copies of the above mentioned report.
2. Unfortunately the Circular Instruction re reports on alienated land could not be forwarded to the officer whilst he was on patrol. Future reports will contain the requisite information.
3. Regarding the report in Appendix A I feel strongly regarding the necessity of a patrol to TANGA Group to investigate the activities of Mr. Farley. I do not consider that any further action be taken regarding Mr. Fletcher. The natives apparently are a little to wise to the ways of these itinerant Europeans.
4. For your information, please.


(G.F. Neilsen)
Assistant District Officer.

- DIARY -

Sunday, 27th November, 1955:

2200 Departed NAMATANAI for TANGA per MV MANMO.

Monday, 28th November, 1955:

0730 Arrived TANGA. Talks with village officials and payment of WEC Claims.
MV MANMO forced to return to MULIAMA.

Tuesday, 29th November, 1955:

Awaiting the arrival of MV GAWA.

Wednesday, 30th November, 1955:

0715 Departed PUT for ANIR per MV GAWA.
1800 Arrived WARRAMUNG.

Thursday, 1st December, 1955:

Special investigation commenced and court hearings also held.

Friday, 2nd December, 1955:

Investigations continued.
Land applications and availability of land in the area checked for Secretary of Lands.

Saturday, 3rd December, 1955:

0600 Departed WARRAMUNG checking land on western side of AMBITLE Is.
1900 Arrived BALANKOLEN in SALAT Passage.

Sunday, 4th December, 1955:

Observed.

Monday, 5th December, 1955:

Proceeded to BABASE Is and camped at KUMGOT.
Census and village inspection carried out. Late afternoon all village officials on BABASE reported and talks continued with them until late evening.

Tuesday, 6th December, 1955:

Census and village inspection of nearby BULAM and GALUSU. No Rest House maintained in the former so proceeded to BALGNIT.

Wednesday, 7th December, 1955:

Census of BALGNIT. Later proceed via foreshore to NALIU. Census and village inspection carried out. Minor complaints settled.
Late afternoon proceeded to BANAKIN.

Thursday, 8th December, 1955:

Census carried out and proceeded to NANSKU where plantation inspection carried out. Later continued on to KUMGOT.

Friday, 9th December, 1955:

Court hearings throughout day.

Friday, 9th December, 1955:

Late afternoon proceed to AMBITLE Is. to WARANTABAN.

Saturday, 10th December, 1955:

Census and village inspection. Visited Catholic Mission and had a long talk with Priest in charge.

Sunday, 11th Decemoer, 1955:

Observed.

Monday, 12th December, 1955:

Native labour inspection of MALENKOLEN. Census and village inspection of BALANKOLEN. Minor complaints settled.

Tuesday, 13th December, 1955:

Census and village inspection of WARANBANA and NATONG. Many complaints brought up for settlement.

Wednesday, 14th December, 1955:

Census and village inspection of TABULAM and WARANGUSPIK. Court sittings held. Arrangements made for the despatch of prisoners to NAMATANAI per Feed Islands pinnace.

Thursday, 15th December, 1955:

Census revision and village inspection carried out at BASAKALA and FARUNGOT. CNA cases heard during the afternoon. Returned to WARRAMUNG.

Friday, 16th December, 1955:

To MATOFF for investigation of land application. Returned to WARRAMUNG late afternoon.

Saturday, 15th December, 1955:

Sailing of pinnace for NAMATANAI now brought forward. Awaiting her arrival. Work on census figures. Also more court cases brought forward. Talks with many village officials.

Sunday, 16th December, 1955:

2130 Departed for NAMATANAI per pinnace.

Monday, 19th December, 1955:

1030 Arrived NAMATANAI.

END OF DIARY

1. INTRODUCTION:

A total of 24 days was spent on a patrol of the ANIR Census Division. The ANIR Group comprises the main islands of AMBITLE and BABASE together with one small adjoining islet, which is not inhabited. The population is more or less evenly divided between the two main islands.

The non-indigenous population has increased during the past two months with the re-establishment of the BALANKOLEN Plantation situated on southern side of AMBITLE. At the time of my visit the following list was recorded:

Father Richter, M.S.C.
Mr. R. Lacey, Manager of WARRAMUNG Plantation.
Mr. G. Carson, MANAGER of BALANKOLEN Plantation.
Mrs. I. Carson Snr.
Mr. G. Wilson, Overseer BALANKOLEN Plantation.
Mr. M. Asinuma and family, NABUNG Plantation.
Ah Ho. BALUM Plantation.

The main objects of the patrol were as follows:

- (a). Investigate reports of unrest and inter village fighting.
- (b). Conduct a short survey of land potential.
- (c). Payment of outstanding War Damage Claims.
- (d). Investigate the recent visit to the Group of a Mr. B. Fletcher from RABAUL.
- (e). Routine administration, including census.

All objects were carried out.

A more comprehensive description of the area was given in my P/R.NAM. /54-55 at page 13.

2. NATIVE SITUATION:

This was the writer's third visit to the Group and it is with regret that I am unable to describe the native situation here as normal. The position was found to be far from satisfactory with a number of fights or near fights occurring during the past six months. The main reason seemed to be a reawakening of the old enmity between the inhabitants of the small island BABASE and those natives living on the southern end of AMBITLE around SALAT Passage. Previously the Paramount Luluai LUKAS exercised considerable control over the Group as a whole although his influence on BABASE was never great. Now this influence has waned somewhat. It appeared to be the old story of a number of young men returning from employment after a long period of absence at work and of their subsequent reluctance to obey their elders in every day village affairs. Whereas in the past most inter village disputes were settled amicably by arbitration, these younger elements regarded the only way of settling a dispute satisfactorily was to fight or intimidate the opposition. Thus older and sounder men were pushed into the background and youth tended to dominate the position.

Any excuse to create trouble was grasped by these hot heads and sorcery and women appeared to form the basis of each argument. A number of separate investigations were carried out regarding a number of allegations heard but for the most part they were without foundation.

2. NATIVE SITUATION: cont'd

It was found necessary to Gaol 12 men for behaving in a riotous manner and they received sentences of two months each. In the past because of the comparative isolation of the area and infrequent visits by Government officers because of sea transport; officers have been prone to warn these people that if a re-occurrence of trouble arose they might find themselves imprisoned. Thus a number of the younger men who had heard about this benevolent attitude decided that the time was ripe for them to assume a large degree of control in all village matters.

The ringleader of the younger group was one SALANTAFF, a former member of the RP&NGC, who was apparently stationed in PORT MORESBY for his term and was employed as an orderly in some Administration office.

Throughout the patrol I stressed the importance of village officials and held a number of mass meetings with the important village people and pointed out to all that an even more serious view would be taken of any future outbreaks.

I feel that the period of correction will be sufficient to curb any further tendency on the part of the younger group to dominate all others.

For further information see Appendix 'A' re the activities of a European named B. Fletcher of M.V. MYRA in this area.

3. VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

For a complete list and comments on respective officeholders see Appendix 'B'.

The Paramount Luluai LUKAS appears to be doing a satisfactory job. He still maintains his book wherein is listed the more serious offences which may only be dealt with by the visiting Native Affairs Officers. He was not as impressive as before but no doubt his recent illness has had much to do with this.

All other Luluais and tul tuls were carrying out their functions to the best of their ability. The opportunity was taken during the patrol of addressing all village officials on two occasions and at these talks their minds were refreshed as to what is expected of them. From a number of questions asked at these gatherings it was apparent that some were a little hazy on what was expected of them. It is hoped that future patrols find an improvement in this direction.

4. CENSUS:

It is pleasing to report that the population of ANIR Group has shown its first substantial increase since the ANGAU period. The figures listed below shew the position at the time of the present census and compares the total for each village with figures obtained in 1947 and 1950:

<u>BABASE IS:</u>	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1955.</u>
NALIU.	39	40	71
BANAKIN.	57	54	47
BULAM.	92	60	52

4. CENSUS: cont'd

<u>BABASE IS.</u>	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1955.</u>
GALUSU	47	44	62
KUMGOT	63	64	62
BALGNIT	42	60	60
 <u>AMBITIE IS.</u>			
BASAKALA	53	50	48
TABULAM	50	51	49
NATONG	83	81	83
WARANBANA	57	60	61
BALANKOLEN	65	62	61
WARANTABAN	80	84	66
FARANGOT	41	41	41
WARANGUSPIK	60	55	59
 <u>TOTALS:</u>	 829	 806	 822

From past figures this is the first occasion when births have outnumbered deaths by any number. The total number of births recorded shew that of the 26 children born 15 were males and 11 were females; however of the 11 females born 3 died in the first month. It is as well to remember that the figures given above represent births in the last nine months only. In one period of two and one half years to 1950 only 38 births were recorded. It is hoped that this increase continues.

Of the 211 women in the child bearing age Group 8 were pregnant at the time of the patrol's visit. No doubt some were not observed by the patrol. This figure whilst comparing more than favourably with past statistics is still extremely low. From past medical reports and conversations with the Mission Father it would seem that the incidence of tuberculosis and malaria in the area is responsible for this low figure.

Children, at present in the village, excluding those absent at school number 182 whilst adults number 581 of whom quite an appreciable number are old aged. It is not a satisfactory picture.

5. VILLAGES:

All villages are located on the narrow coastal plain which almost encircles each island. The traditional house style has changed greatly from the Quonsett type of house built on the ground to a more or less European style house built on narrow mangrove piles. The people of this group are fortunate in having an abundance of adequate housing materials at their disposal. The change in housing style has only taken place in the last five years and no doubt was brought back by labourers returning to their village after work in other more advanced areas.

Villages and surrounding coconut groves were maintained in excellent order.

6. MISSIONS AND EDUCATION:

There is only one mission operating in the ANIK group and this is the Roman Catholic Mission which has its headquarters at WARANTABAN. The present missionary is the Rev. Fr. Richter, MSC.

According to reports small village schools are operated by either native teachers or Catechists; however, during the patrols visit the school were not functioning because of term holidays. No records appeared to be kept by the respective Catechists and the Father-in-Charge was unable to give me any figures. He stated that as far as he was concerned there were only three recognised schools in the area and I obtained figures regarding the attendances at these schools.

The three schools were as follows:

NATONG	20m	8f	Total	28
WARANABANA	15m	6f	Total	21
STATION	20m	10f	Total	30

I was informed that a fully qualified native teacher was arriving early in January to take charge of a new school to Standard. 111. The Father then expected a substantial increase in the numbers attending.

24 children were availing themselves of the higher mission schools of this number 7 were females.

7. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

The instructions given on the previous patrol re planting of larger garden areas had been heeded and at the time of the patrol no food shortages were observed. Previously these people experienced an acute food shortage during that period of planting of new gardens and some deaths in the past have been attributed to malnutrition. The gardens seen were extremely large and well fenced. The staple diet of these people is yam closely followed by mami both of which grow particularly well in the rich volcanic soil of both islands.

Re-planting of coconuts continues and during this period pigs have been banished from all villages to allow the new palms to obtain a good start. Another item of interest was the extensive planting of sago especially in the BABASE area. I was informed that this is of particular value as a supplementary food.

Domesticated pigs were not numerous even allowing for the reason given above. Pigs are obtained when necessary from the neighbouring island of TANGA, where they abound. Wild pigs are only found in the hilly interior and these are occasionally hunted.

It was estimated that at least 3-4 tons of copra per month is produced and sold by the people of BABASE to the local traders. The quality of their product has improved greatly since the introduction of inspection at RABAU. This area no doubt would be a possibility for the establishment of a co-operative society, although transport would be a difficulty; however with the re-opening of BALANKOLEN plantation it would not present as much a great a difficulty as before.

8. HEALTH:

The Government established aid Post at BALANKOLEN continues to do good work. It was not possible for the Native Medical Assistant to travel with the patrol owing to the large number of patients at his post; however very few serious cases were seen and the writer was impressed by the notable absence of any yaws. A campaign was carried out on this Group some twelve months or more previously and its success seems assured. New arrivals are given injections at the Aid Post thus preventing re-infection.

As yet the Native maternal welfare sister has not arrived to take up duties in the Group. She is at present undergoing a course at the Methodist Hospital at KIMIDAN and being a native of the area should be able to perform valuable work in the infant and maternal welfare field.

Plantations at MALENKOLEN, NABUNG and WARRAMUNG provide medical service to the nearby villages and this seems to be appreciated by the inhabitants. In those villages near the plantations the health appeared excellent.

9. ROADS AND BRIDGES:

For a detailed description see Patrol Report NAM.4 of 54/55.

The roads seen during the patrol were all in good condition; however since the re-opening of MALENKOLEN Plantation near SALAT PASSAGE the roads in that area have deteriorated badly, this being due to the introduction of a heavy wheeled vehicle by the manager at MALENKOLEN. I approached the manager regarding the state of the roads in the area and he promised assistance in the maintenance of roads in his area.

The new causeway on BABASE Is is well completed and is also spanned by a fifty foot timber bridge constructed by the local natives.

10. WATER SUPPLY:

All villages have adequate supplies within easy reach.

11. CEMETRIES:

All well kept and for the most part are fenced.

12. GENERAL INFORMATION:

Plantation inspections were carried out at the following plantations:

MALENKOLEN
NANGAU

Inspections have been forwarded.

G.D. Collins

(G.D. Collins)
a/Assistant District Officer.

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF MR. B. FLETCHER

One of the main reasons for this patrol to the ANIR Group was to investigate certain allegations made by a local plantation Manager Mr. R. Lacey of WARRAMUNG, regarding the visit to the Group by a Mr. B. Fletcher of RABAU in the M.V. Myra.

The allegations were namely:

- (a). Fletcher had stated that he was the brother of the 'King' who had been selected to straighten up the thoughts of the TANGA and ANIR People. Also assist in their commercial activities.
- (b). Made offers re the supply of alcohol to these people.

I investigated the allegations thoroughly and took statements from all persons interested and set out the facts hereunder which could be gleaned from the statements taken. Unfortunately I was unable to interview a TANGA native BONIANG.

Mr. B. Fletcher arrived at the ANIR Group on or about 23 October, 1955 on the M.V. Myra. The master of the ship was a (Joe) MARECA, who was formerly trawler master on the M.V. Arawe. He spent between 4-5 days in the area and in that time visited Messrs Lacey of WARRAMUNG and Carson of MALENKOLEN (Both of these gentlemen employed by the same Estate- Feed Islands Estate-) also a Japanese half-caste MICHAEL ASINUMA.

With the exception of MICHAEL ASINUMA, I interviewed those visited by Mr. B. Fletcher and from these interviews I was unable to glean any information concerning the allegations made. What they had heard was indeed hearsay and quite unreliable. It appears that in talks with Fletcher, the latter expressed his intention that he wished to trade in that area, mainly bying shell and a little copra and no doubt such an 'intrusion' would be viewed unfavourably by both Carson and Lacey, who are also interested in trade in ANIR.

I did however have an interview with a Luluai, MUNDOAN of GALUSU, who spent the evening on the ship talking with Mr. B. Fletcher and from him I obtained certain reliable information, which unfortunately could not be substantiated. I have appended a copy of this statement to the report.

The gist of the statement was as follows:

- (a). Fletcher promised to take native copra to RABAU without charge if they would sell all their shell to him. Every fourth load of copra would be a present to Fletcher for this good turn.
- (b). He also stated that he would make the people of ANIR like those of PAPUA where he had just returned from. They could eat the same food as the masters and live in the same houses. Things that were forbidden them now (possibly drink??) would be available to them.
- (c). BONIANG a TANGA Native accompanying the man FLETCHER then told the luluai that his master was the brother of the king.

The Luluai admitted that at times he could not follow the conversation of the master.

There does seem however some tie up between Mr. Fletcher and Mr. D. Farley who is at present on TANGA Island. Both of these gentlemen are interested in trading and the activities of the latter should, I feel, be the subject of a searching investigation. Unfortunately it has not been possible to visit the TANGA Group, but this should be given top priority in the interest of the natives of that particular group.

A meeting of village officials was held at KUMGOT Village on BABASE Is after the departure of the ship MYRA and at the meeting the stories told to NUNDOAN were related by him to the assembled people. From my conversations with the said officials I am positive that no harm had resulted and in fact that the natives, who are reasonably hard headed, did not believe him.

Again I say that it was unfortunate that the native BONIANG from TANGA could not be interviewed.

G.D. Collins

(G.D. Collins)

a/Assistant District Officer

STATEMENT OF MUNDOAN LULUAI OF GALUSU:

My name is MUNDOAN and I am the Luluai of GALUSU on BABASE Island. I remember that towards the end of October, 1955 when there was a saints day at the Mission I went to Church in the morning and when I came out I saw that a ship had anchored in SATAT Passage, close to the Mission. I later was told that the ship was the MYA. I crossed the Strait and went back to my village in the afternoon and it was there that I was told that a friend of mine, BONIANG of TEFA Island, TANGA Group was on board and that he wanted me to supply him with some betel nut and coconuts.

Just as the sun was sinking I went to the ship with the betel nut and coconuts and I called to the boat which was still anchored there and asked that my friend come ashore. He did not but a ships boat came ashore and took me out to the ship. The only people there were the boats crew and my friend BONIANG. I had been there some time when I heard someone call from the beach and the boat went away and picked up the master and the captain who I knew as Joe who was formerly on the trawler ARAWE which sometimes called at ANIR. The master asked who I was and BONIANG replied that I was a Luluai from BABASE and a good friend of his (BONIANGS). The master then sat down on the hatch cover he seemed unsteady and his speech was slurred.

He asked me if all my people would like to do business with him and that his business was shell and that he wasn't interested in copra. I then asked him what price he was giving for the shell and BONIANG explained that all the shell was bought singly and was graded before purchase. A good haul of shell of the right size would bring £5. I replied that we could get more at ANIR where we sold by the bag.

He next said that he would take all our copra to PCB for nothing but the proceeds from every fourth trip. I told him that I did not want this as this was the fashion at TANGA and the people there were short of money. Even with their great loads of copra.

He then said that he would like to help all people at ANIR, he was starting to take things over at TANGA and if they let him handle their business he would see that they had food like the masters, houses like the masters and other things which were tambu for them at the moment.

BONIANG then told MUNDOAN that the master was no ordinary master but he was the brother of the king who had died some time ago.

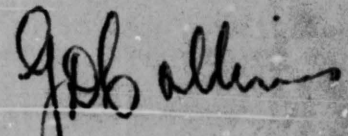
After asking the luluai to sleep on board the ship, this offer was objected, he placed the ships boat at MUNDOAN's disposal.

1-12-55

G.B. Collins
(G.B. Collins)
Assistant District Officer

APPENDIX BPATROL REPORT NAM. 3/55-56REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE RP&NGC
ACCOMPANYING PATROL NAM 3/55-56

<u>NAME</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
PANDIKMAR	5082B	L/CPL	This NCO throughout the patrol showed himself quite capable of any task assigned him. He has an excellent all round knowledge of the people of this area.
GAMAN	7178	CONST	A comparative new comer to NAMATANAI. He was at all times attentive to duty and smartly attired. He has the making of a good policeman both on station and in the field.
UIAIAU	5124B	CONST	An old hand in the Force with an excellent knowledge of the whole NAMATANAI Sub-District. A most capable and valuable man.

(G.D. Collins)
a/Assistant District Officer

APPENDIX C

PATROL REPORT NAM 3/55-56

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS
ANIR)- NAMATANAI S.D

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TULTUL	MTT
KUMGOT	FANSA Average only	FARON Fair but tries hard	SEPUNKEN
BULAM	TOLIAN Keen above average	----	SIANSIP
GALUSU	MUNDOAN Old Luluai quite good	HERUN Fair only	PERIBU
BALGNIT	SIANOT Good, tries hard	SUNSLA Fair only	
BASAKALAI	BWAIR Timid but none better	SUMBULON Average	
BALANKOLEN	ANTUKSIA Very good, anxious learn		TONGUSAN
WARANTABAN	NEGUAM Old but reliable	MANTELE Very Good	FAI'IT
NATONG	KEKEMANIA Very good.	BALAN Above average	TOKANAP
WARANBANA	KAI Efficient and reliable	FEN Average	SENELI
TABULAM	KIAPLONPAL Poor but best available	MELITA Fair worker	NETUAM
BANAKIN	KAMRURUAL Fair but not impressive enough		
NELIU	FANUNGSI A trier	TOGAN A new appointee keen	
FARUNGOT	KIAPTOGON Fair only	PAMBIMUKMUK Average	BANKAROT
PARAMOUNT LULUAI	LUKAS	Extremly good in his work although his influence not as strong as before. Still does an excellent job on the main island of AMBITLE.	

G.D. Collins

(G.D. Collins)
a/Assistant District Officer

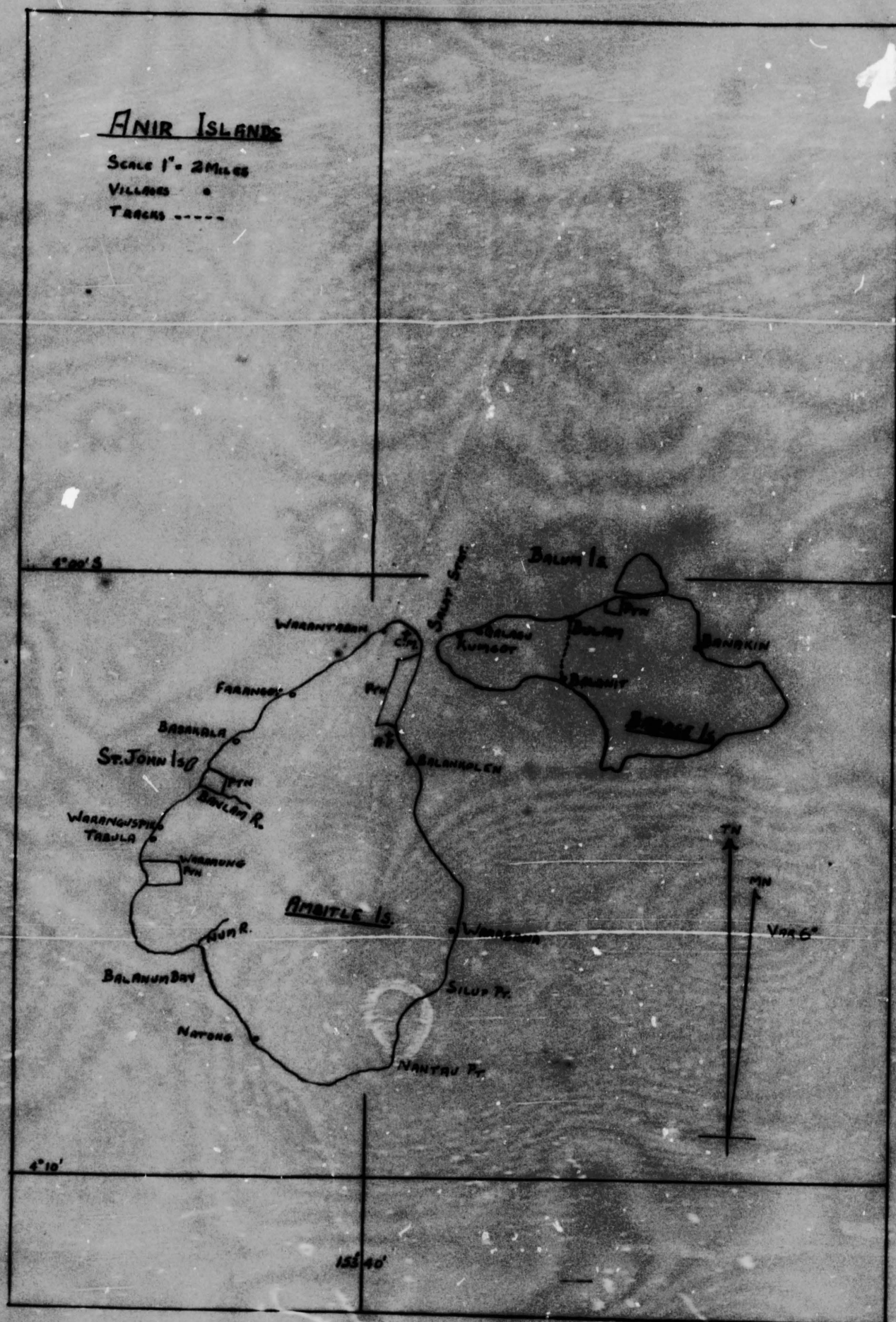
TION

M

Scale 1" = 2 Miles

VILLAGES •

TRACKS -----



ation Register

Area Patrolled..... *ANIR. 15.*

CTIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL						FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Child			Adults				
Out		Inside District	Outside District					Govt.	Mission												
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M + F
.	.	.	.	.	.			2	.	1	23	4	20	.	20	1.0	8	4	24	24	62
.	1	2	.	.	.			.	.	1	20	4	17	.	17	1.2	8	7	23	22	62
.	1	1	1	.	.			1	.	4	17	3	15	.	16	1.9	3	8	21	17	52
.	2	1	.	.	.			.	1	5	17	3	15	.	15	1.6	7	10	21	20	60
.	.	3	.	1	.			3	3	4	22	2	16	1	16	1.6	14	4	22	21	71
.	.	1	.	.	.			.	1	4	13	2	15	2	14	1.4	7	6	15	17	47
1	.	.	2	1	.			2	.	9	18	5	17	.	16	1.5	9	6	28	18	66
.	.	1	.	.	.			2	.	5	20	2	14	1	13	1.3	9	7	23	19	61
.	.	1	.	1	.			.	.	2	20	4	21	.	18	1.0	6	4	25	24	61
.	2	6	.	.	.			2	1	6	29	5	19	1	18	1.8	8	13	29	24	83
.	.	2	.	1	.			1	1	2	15	3	15	2	14	.9	4	5	18	17	49
.	.	2	.	1	.			3	.	4	27	6	16	.	16	1.3	4	4	20	25	59
.	1	1	.	2	.			1	.	2	15	3	11	.	11	.9	2	8	16	18	48
.	.	.	1	3	.			.	.	1	14	3	8	1	7	2.0	4	3	15	15	41
1	7	4	10	.	.			17	7	50	213	49	219	8	211		93	89	300	281	822

DNA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. NAM.4/55-56
Patrol Conducted by G.D. Collins a/Assistant District Officer
Area Patrolled PATPATARA CENSUS DIVISION
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -----
Natives 1
Duration—From 21/2/1956 to 2/3/1956
Number of Days 11
Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2/7/1954
Medical ---/---/19---
Map Reference Army Strat Series Four mile to the inch
Objects of Patrol (a) Routine Census patrol (b) Land Applications and
Investigations of same.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

2d/3/1956

T. E. Antchew
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 £.....

Village Popul

Year.....1956.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIG	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		In				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Pire	11-2-56	2	5												1			3		
Rapito	13-2-56	2	1					1	1						1			1		
BURAU	14-2-56	3	1										1					6		
Bom	14-2-56	1	1					1							1			6		
Rafaru	15-2-56	3	4		1										2	1		5		
HODABERE	17-2-56	2	5															3		
MATAKAN	17-2-56		2												1			3		
UMUDU	18-2-56	1	4												2	1		2		
PAKINOLA	17-2-56	3	4			1										1		4		
NABU	2-3-56	4	7												1			2		
NABANTA	3-3-56	3	3												2	1		4		
Bom	1-3-56	2	3												2	1				
TOTAL		21	40			1	1	1	2				1		13	5		31		
		22	27					2				1			6	6		28		
GRAND TOTAL		50	67			1	1	3	2			1	1		19	11		45		

30/11/12 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



***In Reply
Please Quote***

No.

N.A. 30/1-482

District of New Ireland,
Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

24th March, 1956.

The Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NAM 4/55-56.

NATIVE SITUATION:

I have no doubt that when the Co-operatives are operating fully, the standard of living will improve and funds accumulated by natives expended in capital goods rather than "bread and lolly water".

VILLAGES:

On a recent visit to this area I noticed that the palms were planted very thickly and the houses built in amongst them. As Mr. Collins found, the natives are loath to destroy the palms.

ROADS:

good condition. The road from Namatanai to Ulapatur is now in

VITAL STATISTICS:

An improvement in the trend is most heartening.

A very good Patrol Report.

Alienated land details
to Mr. Jones.
A.P.C. report to Commission
Edw. " " Daniel Ed.

1. *E. Aitchison*
(T.G. ~~Aitchison~~),
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No: 30-1/56.


Sub-District Office,
District of New Ireland,
NAMATANAI.

14 March, 1956.

The District Commissioner,
KAVIRING.

PATROL REPORT NAM 4/35-56 .

1. Attached please find in duplicate, copies of the above mentioned report.
2. It was of a routine nature and completes the Patapatara Census Division.



(G.P. Neilsen)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

D I A R Y

Tuesday, 21 February, 1956:

0900 Departed for PIRE Village.
Native labour inspection carried out at BOPIRE
en route.
1400 Arrived PIRE. Census revised and village
inspection.
Night spent at PIRE.

Wednesday, 22 February, 1956:

Discussions with Co-operative Officers, KAVIENG
and NAMATANAI.
Native Labour Inspection of RAMAT.
1400 Departed PIRE via bush track for LABUR
1700 Arrived LABUR. Minor complaints settled.
Night spent at LABUR.

Thursday, 23 February, 1956:

0700 Departed LABUR.
1200 Arrived RAPITO. Census revision and village
inspection. Visited garden areas.
Night spent at RAPITO.

Friday, 24 February, 1956:

0700 Departed RAPITO.
0730 Arrived BURAU. Census revision and village
inspection. CNK matter heard.
Plantation inspection of NAGOGO.
Census revision at BOM. Land matters
investigated.
Night spent at BOM.

Saturday, 25 February, 1956:

Proceeded to nearby RATABU Village. Carried out
Census revision and continued with land
investigation.
Night spent at RATABU.

Sunday, 26 February, 1956:

Observed.

Monday, 27 February, 1956:

Plantation inspection of RATABU. Census and
village inspection of HUNABORE.
Proceeded to MATAKAN. 30 minutes. Census and
village inspection. Minor complaints settled.
Night spent at MATAKAN.

Tuesday, 28 February, 1956:

Proceeded to MATAKAN Plantation and carried out
native labour inspection.
Census and village inspection of UMUDU and
PAKINSELA.
Night spent at PAKINSELA.

Wednesday, 29 February, 1956:

Investigation of T.A.L.'s. Census and
village inspection of KABUNUT.
Minor complaints investigated.
Night spent at KABUNUT.

Thursday, 1 March, 1956:

Returned by jeep to BO Village.
Census and village inspection.
Returned to NAMATANAI.

Friday, 2 March, 1956:

By jeep to nearby villages of NABUMAI and
NAPUNTA.
Census and village inspection carried out.
Returned late afternoon to station.

END OF DIARY

2. DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION:

The area covered by this patrol consisted of the West Coast villages of the PATPATARA Census Division and the remaining villages of this Division on the East Coast and inland. In all twelve villages were visited and a total of eleven days was spent on patrol.

The topography is typical of many parts of New Ireland with the mountains rising steeply from the West Coast and sloping gradually to the East Coast. As would be expected there are numerous streams which flow to many points on the West Coast and the villagers there are provided with a continuous water supply. Some of the East Coast villages are not thus blessed.

On both coasts the lack of reasonable anchorages is a great handicap; however, this does not prevent many small coastal ships from plying in the area. There are no wharves in the area and all cargo must be loaded or unloaded per medium of surfboats. This depends to a considerable extent on weather conditions and does cause some damage to copra and other perishable stores.

The main objects of this patrol were the completion of the census and general administration, including the investigation of a number of applications for Trading Allotment Licences. The last patrol to the area was conducted by Mr. D. Permezel, Cadet Patrol Officer in June, 1954. (See P/R.No.NAM.5/53-54).

3. NATIVE SITUATION:

Considering that it is some eighteen months since the last patrol to the area the native situation appeared most stable. Economically the villagers on the West Coast are in an extremely favourable position. Their whole economy is based on coconuts, either the sale of coconuts to the many Chinese traders in the area or through the production of copra upon their own account. A number of natives have in the past chartered small ships to ship their copra direct to RABAU and obtain the best available price. Many are content with the sale to either the 'Licence man', a village native generally found in each village or to the Chinese traders. Recently competition has become exceedingly keen on the West Coast and this has resulted in the price being paid for dries to be raised considerably. At the present prices offering I am unable to see where the traders are able to make a profit.

One would think that because of this satisfactory economic position, the standard of living would be higher than other areas in this Sub-District; however this is not the case. Individual efforts were seen and praised, some had purchased iron and POL drums and constructed very good driers and the product that they have turned out is very good. This was verified from way bills shown me from PCB, RABAU. Most are content with spending their money on food and a number of other articles- which can only be described as rubbish. Gardens are small in size and they live from day to day on food obtained from nearby trade stores.

I endeavoured to point out to them the folly of their actions and pointed to the industry of a few as an example of all to follow. I do consider that a co-operative society in this area would perform a most valuable function.

however a thorough survey would have to be conducted. It would be impossible for the co-operatives to compete at present with the high prices which are being paid by the respective traders.

The area patrolled was most law abiding and one case only was heard in the Court of Native Affairs. Numerous minor disputes were settled amicably these concerned loans of rather large sums of money which had never been repaid. I pointed out to the people that it was extremely easy to borrow money but the repayment was a different matter. I attempted to discourage them in this practice.

4. VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

All villages seen were well kept and the housing quite adequate. In some villages notably LABUR, RAPITO and RATABU the housing was not well spaced due to surrounding coconut palms, it should be realised that most of the coastal area is thickly planted and it would be necessary to cut out a great number of palms to provide spaciousness. Naturally enough the people are loath to do this. The village of UMUDU has shifted to a new site which is close to a small creek some two hundred yards from the old site. It is a considerable improvement as the site is well drained and the people should not be plagued with mosquitos as they have been in past. The area has been well lined and approximately eight houses were under construction.

A number of changes of village officials was necessary. KULAM, the present tul-tul of KABUNUT asked to be relieved of his duties and KONI, a young man with considerable intelligence was selected to replace him. KIAL, the Luluai of BOM was replaced, he is an old man who has found his duties far too onerous owing to ill health. MALUAL was appointed probationary Luluai in his stead.

Generally speaking all village officials were carrying out their tasks to the best of their limited ability. There were no outstanding officials seen in the area.

For a complete list of village officials in the area patrolled see Appendix A.

5. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

At the time of this patrol there was the periodic shortage of food. This is caused by the planting of small garden areas instead of providing enough to tide them over whilst awaiting the new crops to mature. At these times they rely on food purchased from the Chinese traders. Money is obtained from either the sale of coconuts or working as casual labourers on nearby plantations. New garden areas seen during this patrol but these were not extensive. The main crop grown was yam, then followed in importance mami, taro and the usual bananas, tapioca and pumpkins were seen.

Quite an appreciable number of European type pigs was seen together with the usual number of fowls.

I attempted to impress upon the people the need to plant larger gardens and if possible to stagger the period between planting so that they would have sufficient

food during this period. Likewise the planting of larger gardens could provide the people with additional means of adding to their income through the sale of such produce to neighbouring plantations. The demand for sweet potato and such is everpresent.

6. EDUCATION AND MISSIONS:

The Mission of the Sacred Heart with headquarters at Namatanai and the Methodist Overseas Mission located at Halis, a short distance from Namatanai operate throughout the area patrolled. Both of these Missions have been in operations for a considerable period and the Patpatara Census Division received many visits from their respective missionaries. In those villages where both Methodists and Catholics reside it was apparent that very little friction, if any, occurs.

Native education is in the hands of the two missions and schools are maintained in each village.

For full details see appendix 'B'.

7. ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS:

The main East Coast Road was traversed as far as PIRE village and the surface of the road due to heavy rain in the past week or two was in poor condition. Villagers still perform good work in maintaining their various sections of roads, but fight a losing battle during the wet season. The roads through the plantations were in poor order and shewed little sign of maintenance.

The West Coast road was in suprisingly good condition and it is possible to travel by four wheel drive vehicle from Namatanai through to Laba. (See map) A number of bad culverts exist and these would be a menace to night drivers, work was commenced during the visit of the patrol to bridge the larger culverts.

The patrol walked across to the West Coast from PIRE to LABUR. I would recommend that this track only be used in emergency. It is far better to proceed to the West Coast either via the main road or through BO Village.

Two bridges only in the area were considered to be in poor condition. A bridge at present spanning the KOKO creek in BOPIRE Plantation is at present in very poor condition. It is also used as a landing stage for the plantation and to my knowledge no maintenance has been carried out in the past six months or more. I do consider that plantation assistance should be made available to strengthen the present structure. It should be realised that this bridge is an important link in the main East Coast road from Namatanai to Kavieng. Another short bridge near PIRE Village will also need replacement in the near future. All other bridges are in good order.

8. REST HOUSES AND BARRACKS:

All were maintained in good order.

9. ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

Nothing of outstanding interest to report.

10. GENERAL:

Plantation inspections were carried out at the following plantations:

NAGOGO
BOPIRE
RAMAT
RATABU
MATAKAN

Inspection reports covering the above mentioned have been forwarded under separate cover.

11. HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

Unfortunately I was unable to have an NMO accompany this patrol; however, medical inspections were carried out in conjunction with the census in each village and the Medical Tul-tul carried out the inspection. At those villages near the Aid Post at Pakinsela the services of the NMO there were utilised.

Except for the usual incidence of skin diseases the health of the people seen appeared to be satisfactory. At each village talks were given on the necessity of transporting sick persons to hospital either to Pakinsela or Namatanai as quickly as possible.

The Aid Post at Pakinsela was inspected and all buildings were found to be in good order at the time of my visit there were approximately 36 patients. No doubt due to my visit to surrounding villages.

Medical Tul-tuls receive instruction at the Aid Post and at the hospital. They appear to carry out their duties satisfactorily.

12. CENSUS:

It was pleasing to note that since 1953 the Patpatara Census Division has shown an increase of 149. The population now totals 2,371. The number of births totalled 125 as against the number of deaths which numbered 39. The number of deaths in the over thirteen group accounted for thirty. It was extremely pleasing to note the substantial decrease in the child mortality rate, this no doubt being due to the good work being carried out at the Government Aid Posts at Punam and Pakinsela and the infant and maternal welfare clinic conducted at the Namatanai Native Hospital. Migrations in accounted for the remaining numbers.

For complete figures see Census sheets.

G.D. Collins

(G.D. Collins)
a/Assistant District Officer

APPENDIX A:

P/R.No.NAM.4/55-56

VILLAGE OFFICIALS - PATPATARA
CENSUS DIVISION - NAMATANAI

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>TULTUL</u>	<u>MED TULTUL</u>
PIRE	BAKU	KUNAS	TABUA
RAPITO	TAKSIR	KURO	DRONG
BURAU	TAURAMA	TUMKUM	-
BOM	KULAM	HARUM	KUMGOYE
RATABU	TABU	NATAKO	KABURU
HINABORE	MALAGAN	TAGOR	TAMAN
MATAKAN	BATAN	HARASUK	SALOT
UMUDU	TOPUAN	HIRUASOI	-
PAKINSELA	TAMAN	TIKISUA	-
KABUNUT	TATU	KONI	TOKINKIN
NABUMAI	TAGOR	ASOP	-
NAPUNTAH	SAPAU	HAMAU	HEDUA
BO	KIAPEN	KIAPRIN	-

APPENDIX B :

P/R.No.NAM.4/55-56

SCHOOL STATISTICS:

VILLAGE	DENOMINATION	STAND.	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
PIRE	METH.	1	1	2	6
		2	1		
		3	1		
		4	1		
RAPITO	R.C.	Infants	4	3	20
		1	2	4	
BURAU	R.C.	2	5	2	26
		1	7	4	
		2	4	3	
BOM	METH.	3	5	3	14
		1	5	5	
		2	2		
RATABU	METH.	3	1	1	17
		1	4	3	
		2	2	3	
MATAKAN	METH.	3	4	1	13
		1	6	7	
UMUDU	METH.	1	6	2	11
		3	2	1	
PAKINSELA	METH.	1	2	6	17
		2	3	2	
		3	4	-	
NABUMAI	RC.	1	8	7	31
		2	5	3	
		3	4	4	
NAPUNTAH	METH.	1	4	1	10
		2	1	1	
		3	2	1	
KABUNUT	METH.	1	2	1	21
		2	4	4	
		3	3	3	
		4	4	-	
TOTALS:		109	109	77	186

Director of Education,

For information please.

B. K. Roberts 16.4.56

APPENDIX 'E':

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE RP&NGC
ACCOMPANYING PATROL NAME 4/55-56

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
9126	ERAMUS	CONST	A young keen local policeman. At all times smartly dressed. His knowledge of this Sub-District is invaluable.

G.D. Collins

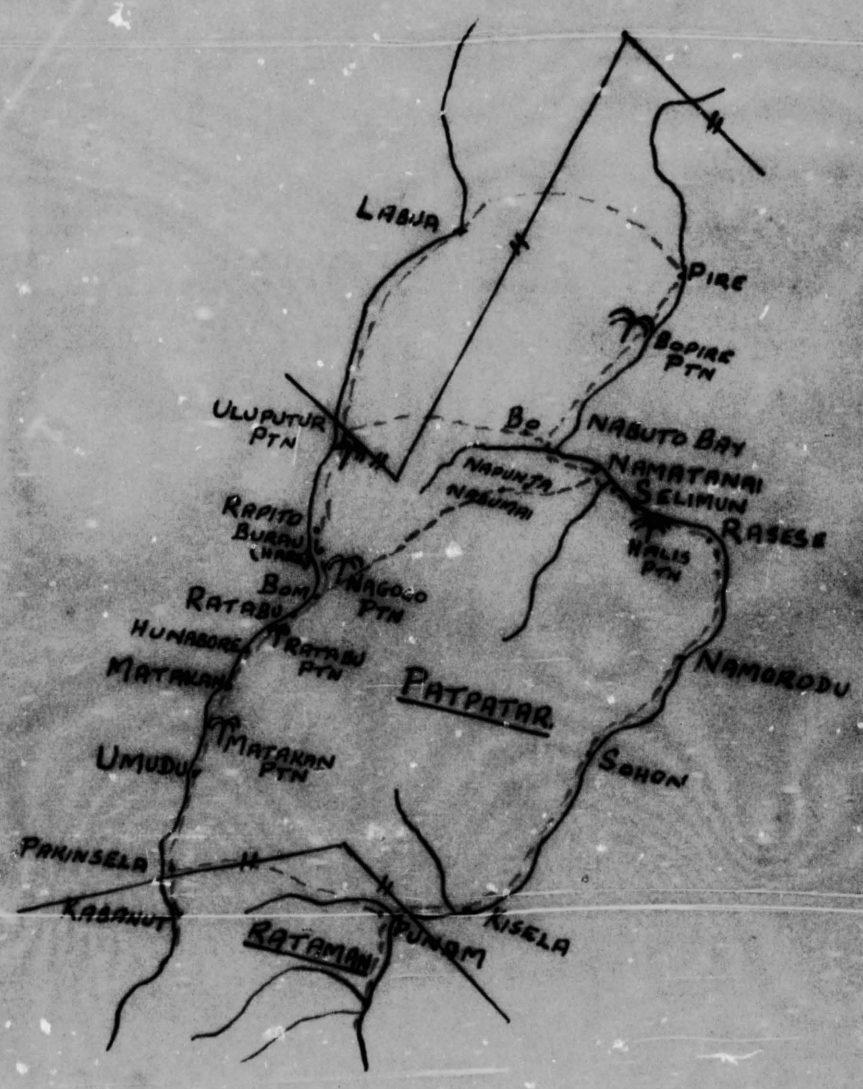
(G.D. Collins)

a/Assistant District Officer

Commissioner of Police

For information please

G.A. Pollock



ation Register

Area Patrolled.....

Patpatara

ATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE										LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		AT WORK						STUDENTS				Males		Females	Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Child		Adults				
		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16			16-45		M	F	M	F	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M	F	M	F	M + F	
3	3	2						2		5	25	2	18	2	17	1.2	14	11	40	31	100		
	1	6		1				3	1	4	24	7	20	2	19	2.6	16	18	22	23	90		
1	2	8		3						6	31	2	23	1	21	1.4	22	12	27	29	101		
5	6	3		6	4				1	5	28	6	20	2	19	1.5	17	13	25	22	91		
1	3			4				1	2	3	27	1	21	1	20	1.6	12	19	28	24	96		
1	5	5	2	4				1		5	27	3	18	1	16	2.0	21	14	23	22	92		
4	2	2						2		2	10	5	9	1	8	2.0	3	11	10	11	39		
2	1	2	1	2	1			1		9	10	1	15		11	1.7	15	9	11	14	56		
3	2	1		5	1			2	3	7	31	6	25	2	22	1.6	18	24	30	23	102		
8	7	3	2	6	1			5		13	25	3	24	3	22	1.8	27	19	18	26	107		
2	3	5	1	7				3	3	10	35	10	24	1	24	2.0	19	22	28	31	119		
2	2	1		3					2	1	35	4	21	1	20	1.7	19	10	41	30	106		
35	37	3	1	41	7			12		75	368	55	238	17	219		209	182	303	388	1104		
11	22	52	3	29	4			25	8	93	333	71	247	11	215		202	199	384	361	1267		
46	59	96	9	76	11			45	20	168	641	126	471	27	434		411	331	627	647	2371		

NATAFF



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of...NEW IRELAND..... Report No.....NAM 5/55-56.....

Patrol Conducted by.....J. M. WEARNE, PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....TANGA & ANIR ISLANDS.....

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

Natives.....THREE.....

Duration—From 14./...4./19.56 to 27./...6.19.56.

Number of Days.....75 DAYS.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....FEBRUARY 19.55.....

Medical FEBRUARY/19.55.

Map Reference.....3 degrees 30' S. Lat. 153 degrees 15' E. Long.....

Objects of Patrol.....1. Census Revision. 2. Investigation of
activities of Mr. D.P. Farley. 3. Routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/11/1956

Wearne
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £60/-/-.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/12/21 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

District of New Ireland
Headquarters,

KAVIENG.

27th March, 1957.



The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Namatanai Patrol Report 5/55-56.

Your 30-12-21 of 20/3/57 refers.

I quite agree that the affairs on Boang Island are far from satisfactory and with this in mind an extended patrol is being arranged to cover this area within the first week of April.

On receipt of this report I will be in a much better position to decide what further action I may take regarding the activities of Mr. D. Farley.

(M. J. Healy)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

PIA
Bow
7/4

pul

MIGR

In

M

F

N.A. 30-12-21

20th March, 1957.

The District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1955/56.

The abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged
with thanks.

Affairs on Boang Island are far from satisfactory.

Will you please advise what further action has
been taken regarding the activities of Mr. D. Farley.

(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

P/A
20/3

30/12/56 ✓
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 30 - 3

District of New Ireland,
Headquarters,
K A V I E N G.

14th August, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT No. 5/1956-1956.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned patrol report by Mr. J. Wearne, Patrol Officer.

Native Affairs: I am far from satisfied with the native situation on Boang Island, and in fact am much disappointed with the paucity of the information submitted by Mr. Wearne in his investigation into the activities of Mr. D. Farley; it seems very odd to me that Mr. Wearne should have little difficulty in getting from Malendok Is. to Boang Is., and yet he should spend three weeks on Put Plantation awaiting the arrival of a vessel to bring him back to Namatanai - that time could have been more profitably spent in enquiring further about Farley. I will require further and far more detailed examination of this matter by either Mr. Collins or you, view legal action.

It seems to be that this whole area is one ripe for Co-operative activities, and I would be pleased if you would require Mr. Frost to give me an appreciation of the situation with a view to the establishment of a society or societies there.

Malendok and adjacent islands are obviously well able to afford local development in the form of catchment-area-water supplies, and the efforts of your junior officers should be directed into propaganda to have the village people contribute to village funds for the purchase of corrugated iron and other materials for the construction and erection of tanks and catchment areas in each village, particularly as the report discloses that drinking water is sometimes scarce, and that plateau villagers have to collect water from tree trunks or walk down to the coast. What two natives can do, all villages are capable of.

It is pleasing to note that there has been an overall population increase.

The anthropological information is interesting and of much value, both to Mr. Wearne and officers following in his steps.

The alienated land information has been posted to the district register; thank Mr. Wearne for his efforts on this score.

In connection with the shipping of native produce from Malendok, Lif and Tefa islands, I have enquired of Rabaul the authority for the issue of the Trader's Licence and Permit to buy shell in the name of L. S. Clift, and will contact you further in the matter. If you refer to Section 9 of the Natives' Contracts Protection Ordinance you will note that Mr. Clift can be quite adequately dealt with for paying for copra with other commodities.

A report of satisfactory field work; the report on Mr. Farley's activities leaves much to be desired.

(M. J. Healy)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, N.I.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 30/2/20

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI.

8th. August 1956.

District Commissioner,
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT No. 5/55-56 - J. WEARNE.

- (1) Attached please find in duplicate above patrol report and claim for camping allowance.
- (2) Seventy-five days may be appear to be excessive for such a patrol but the patrolling officer was held up for transport for the best part of three weeks.
- (3) The patrol appears to have been well done revealing some interesting and at the same time alarming aspects which I shall comment upon under their respective headings.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

In my opinion any dispute over the ownership of land and coconuts should be referred to the Commissioner for Native Lands for settlement from now on. I realise that this is a tremendous job but all information available should be obtained by the patrolling officer and forwarded as a separate Appendix for future reference until such time as the said Native Lands Commissioner begins to function as a department in each District. The disputed ownership of land and coconuts is brought up on every patrol and I maintain that no officer, unless he spends weeks on the job, with no other divisions can successfully give a correct decision on land-owners or ownership of coconuts.

It would appear that Mr. D.P. Farley is acting as an agent for natives without authority to do so. If Farley registered the jeep in his name and the same was purchased with native money, I contend that he has misappropriated native money, unless of course they gave their express permission to do so which appears to be so from the information contained in the above report.

The vessel M.V. "VENUS" is also partly native property considering that they contributed about 1200 bags of copra towards the purchase.

Should Farley die or leave the Territory he will be deemed by law to be the sole owner of both the M.V. "VENUS" and the jeep and trailer referred to in the report. How then will these natives be able to lay claim for part ownership of the vessel and complete ownership of the vehicle.

I think that the contents of this report should be forwarded to the Crown Law Officer for advice as to what positive action can be taken to legitimise the natives' interest in the vessel and jeep.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

No doubt the Administration owns the land on MALENDOK IS. It would be appreciated if you would refer the matter to the Chief of the Animal Division of the Agricultural Department for his decision.

With reference to a Co-Operative Officer making a survey of the copra potential of BOANG IS. Mr. Frost is now out on patrol for this purpose.

contd.

2.

VILLAGES.

With so much copra available in this group I think it would not be a very difficult matter to persuade the peoples of the plateau area of BOANG, where water is scarce to contribute money towards the installation of a community water pump and storage tank. With this in view, perhaps a technical officer could visit the island to report on the suitability of such a scheme and if practicable make an estimate of the total costs of such a project. Your advice would be appreciated please.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

The patrolling officer has collected much valuable information for future reference. With the present population density of 180 people per square mile no more land should be alienated in this area.

APPENDIX "D".

It appears that Mr. Clift has taken delivery of 61 bags of native copra, the approx. value of which is at least £150-0-0. Actually the payment for this copra in kind only amounts to approximately £38-0-0.

New Britain District has no jurisdiction in New Ireland and it would be appreciated please if you would draw to the attention of the District Commissioner there that the Assistant District Officer here resents the fact that both a Traders Licence and a licence to buy shell were issued to Mr. Clift without prior reference to this Office.

APPENDIX "E".

As there definitely appears to be two distinct commercial groups amongst the natives on TANGA, the formation of two native societies would probably work well with a Co-operative Officer stationed there until they are well established to watch their interests. However, if there is any chance of the natives getting back their money from Farley for their interest in the vessel and his returning the jeep to them a Co-operative Officer would have a good footing on which to start.

G. F. Neilsen
.....
G. F. Neilsen A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No: 30-2/56.

Sub-District Office,
District of New Ireland,
NAMATANAI.

5 April, 1956.

Mr. J. M. Wearne,
Patrol Officer,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL - TANGA ISLAND

Please make arrangements to leave on a patrol of the TANGA Census Division by the next available vessel.

The objects of your patrol are:

- (1). A complete census revision of the Census Division; please refer to DDS & NA Circular Memoranda 7-1-1 of 3/9/48 and 7-1-1 of 1/2/50; Circular Instructions 12-48/49 of 12/1/49, 164 of 8/12/52, 142 of 25/12/52 and 138 of 11/10/52, all relating to the census of native peoples, before you leave;
- (2). Obtain full particulars of medical and educational work being carried out by the Missions and the Administration in the areas visited; inform the Medical Officer of medical matters before compiling that particular section of your report.
- (3). Observe and report on the availability of land in the area and also report on the alienation of land in relation to population densities. This is particularly important on the island of BOANG. I refer you to Circular Instruction No. 221 of 14/11/55.
- (4). War Damage claims are still to be settled at TANGA. Draw funds to cover complete payments.
- (5). Check the NMTA register and make any outstanding payments.
- (6). Advise the Department of Public Health of your projected patrol. I do not think that it is necessary to have an NMO accompany you for there are two Aid Posts at Tanga, including one conducted by the Mission at BOANG. Before compiling the medical section of your patrol report discuss all medical matters with the Officer-in-Charge, and indicate in your report that you have done so.
- (7). Some anthropological material has been collected in this area and I would ask that you continue this work and gather as much information as is possible, particularly on social structure, kinship, leadership, inheritance, marriage, divorce, and land tenure. See Circular Instruction 38-46/47 of 7/1/47.
- (8). I wish you to make a full investigation into the activities of Mr. Farley of BOANG. I have already discussed that fully with you.
- (9). Hear and determine all offences under the Native

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No: 30-2/56.

Sub-District Office,
District of New Ireland,
NAMATANAI.

5 April, 1956.

Mr. J. M. Wearne,
Patrol Officer,
NAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL - TANGA ISLAND

Please make arrangements to leave on a patrol of the TANGA Census Division by the next available vessel.

The objects of your patrol are:

- (1). A complete census revision of the Census Division; please refer to DDS & NA Circular Memoranda 7-1-1 of 3/9/48 and 7-1-1 of 1/2/50; Circular Instructions 12-48/49 of 12/1/49, 164 of 8/12/52, 142 of 25/12/52 and 138 of 11/10/52, all relating to the census of native peoples, before you leave;
- (2). Obtain full particulars of medical and educational work being carried out by the Missions and the Administration in the areas visited; inform the Medical Officer of medical matters before compiling that particular section of your report.
- (3). Observe and report on the availability of land in the area and also report on the alienation of land in relation to population densities. This is particularly important on the island of BOANG. I refer you to Circular Instruction No. 221 of 14/11/55.
- (4). War Damage claims are still to be settled at TANGA. Draw funds to cover complete payments.
- (5). Check the NMTA register and make any outstanding payments.
- (6). Advise the Department of Public Health of your projected patrol. I do not think that it is necessary to have an NMO accompany you for there are two Aid Posts at Tanga, including one conducted by the Mission at BOANG. Before compiling the medical section of your patrol report discuss all medical matters with the Officer-in-Charge, and indicate in your report that you have done so.
- (7). Some anthropological material has been collected in this area and I would ask that you continue this work and gather as much information as is possible, particularly on social structure, kinship, leadership, inheritance, marriage, divorce, and land tenure. See Circular Instruction 38-46/47 of 7/1/47.
- (8). I wish you to make a full investigation into the activities of Mr. Farley of BOANG. I have already discussed that fully with you.
- (9). Hear and determine all offences under the Native

Administration Regulations.

(10). Compile a map scaled 4 miles to the inch, drawn on tracing paper or linen in black indian ink, shewing river systems, mountains, villages, missions, plantations, trade stores, schools etc. It has been decided to bring the Sub-District map completely up to date.

(11). Check that the provisions of the Trading with Natives Ordinance are being carried out.

(12). Please report on:

- (i). Native Agriculture and Livestock. In this respect encourage the people to build better copra driers and maintain their groves in a neat and orderly manner. Also point out to them the advantages of producing other cash crops for sale to the plantations etc on the island.
- (ii). Travelling times with comments on the mode of travel.
- (iii). Roads and bridges.
- (iv). Efficiency and conduct of the police accompanying the patrol
- (v). Native situation as you found it during your visit.

Obtain a patrol advance suitable to cover the expenses of your party during your stay.

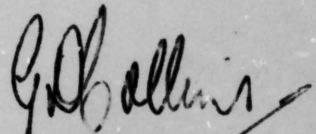
Take the Blue Ensign with you and have it flown at each of the centres visited and invite both officials and people to participate in the ceremony associated with it. Give a short explanatory talk when possible.

I suggest that you take three members of the RP&NGC with you.

Before writing your report please refer to Circular Instruction No.217 dated 14/10/55.

On no account hurry this patrol and if at any time you are in any doubt you may contact this office either direct or through Kavieng by radio at PUT NONU Plantation at TANGA.

Copies of this instruction must be attached to the DNA and office copies of your patrol report when compiled.



(G.D. Collins)
a/Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No. 51 of 1955-56, Namatanai.

Report of a Patrol to : - TANGA & ANIR ISLANDS.

Officer conducting patrol:- J.M.Wearne, Patrol Officer

Area patrolled :- Tanga Islands Census Subdivision.

Objects of patrol :- Census Revision
Investigation into activities of Mr. D.P.Farley.
Routine Administration.

Duration 75 days.

Personnel Accompanying :- 5259B L/Cpl GWANDEK
5246B Const. KIKISI
5184B Const. KUI

INTRODUCTION.

The Tanga Islands lie approximately 48 miles east of Namatanai. The main islands of the group are Boang, Malendok, Lif and Tefa.

Malendok, the largest, and Lif are steep and mountainous; Malendok attains 1200 feet. Boang, 9 miles long and approximately 1 mile wide, is a plateau-like island with steep sides to about 200 feet, flattening at the northern end. It is the most important island in the group containing three-quarters of the inhabitants.

There are coconut plantations at Put on Malendok and at Angfa on Boang. Work has now commenced on clearing and planting Nona Plantation on Malendok.

While at Tanga the opportunity arose to proceed to Anir Islands where the survey of two blocks of land was pending. This opportunity was taken. While at Anir several minor disputes were settled but as the group was last censused in December 1955, Patrol Report No 3/55-56, census was not revised during this visit.

DIARY.

Saturday 14th April From Namatanai to Matandeduk Plantation.
Awaiting departure of ship for Tanga.
Sunday 15th Left Matandeduk on M.V. Sorengana 1100 hours.
Arrived Put Plantation 1630.
Monday 16th Talks with village officials of Malendok, Lif and Tefa Islands.
Tuesday 17th To Put village on foot 20mins. Inspected village and hamlets.

DIARY (CONT)

Wednesday 18th April To FANGWEL village on foot 25 mins. Inspected village and hamlets. To SINAUDU by canoe 25 mins. Inspected village and hamlets.

Thursday 19th To Lif and Tefa Islands by canoe. Inspected villages and hamlets.

Friday 20th To Put village by tractor - 10 minutes. Census revised and one minor dispute settled. M.V. Gawa arrived Put Plantation from Anir Islands.

Thursday 19th At Put Plantation awaiting departure of M.V. Gawa for Anir. Engine trouble. Trip delayed.

Saturday 21st Observed.

Sunday 22nd To KIKITA village, by canoe, 30 minutes. Revised census. Slept KIKITA.

Monday 23rd To BELANWARASAU on foot 35 minutes. Census revised. By canoe to Tefa Island, 30 mins. Rain in afternoon. Slept Tefa Island.

Saturday 18th Census revised Tefa Island To Put Plantation by canoe 50 minutes. M.V. Marr arrived Put Plantation - unable to tow M.V. Gawa.

Tuesday 24th To FANGWEL village by canoe 25 minutes. Census revised during intermittent rain throughout afternoon. Slept FANGWEL.

Sunday 19th Two Courts for Native Affairs heard at FANGWEL.

Wednesday 25th To SINAUDU by canoe 25 minutes. Census revised. To Balanwarassau by canoe in afternoon, 80 mins.

Monday 14th Observed.

Thursday 26th Revised census BALANWARASAU. New book issued. Previous village book had been burnt. One dispute settled. Two Courts for Native Affairs heard.

Tuesday 15th Surveyed land applied for as T.A.L. by Mr. L. Clift. In afternoon walked round several gardens of BALANWARASAU. To Put Plantation by canoe at night to proceed Anir, 2 hours.

Friday 28th Tanga to Warramung Plantation, Anir, 11 hours. M.V. Batuna towing M.V. Gawa.

Saturday 29th Commenced survey of an additional 150 acres for an Agricultural Lease at NISNIS applied for by Mr. R.E. Lacey M.R., Manager of Warramung Plantation.

Monday 30th Plotting surveyed land in a.m. 70 acres. Further survey in afternoon.

Tuesday 31st MAY Further work on survey at NISNIS a.m. Afternoon surveyed land applied for as T.A.L. by Mr. Lacey at MATOFF, Anir.

Thursday 1st Commenced survey of an additional 150 acres for an Agricultural Lease at NISNIS applied for by Mr. R.E. Lacey M.R., Manager of Warramung Plantation.

Wednesday 2nd Plotting surveyed land in a.m. 70 acres. Further survey in afternoon.

Friday 3rd Further work on survey at NISNIS a.m. Afternoon surveyed land applied for as T.A.L. by Mr. Lacey at MATOFF, Anir.

Saturday 4th

Sunday 5th

DIARY (continued).

Sunday 6th May Observe Constable Bill by Bill, George to APA
Monday 7th Completed survey NISNIS.
Tuesday 8th Day spent in pinnace getting information
on village land boundaries in relation to
above mentioned land application.
Wednesday 9th Completed purchase 26 acres Warramung Extended.
Thursday 10th At Nabung Plantation. Re-established two side
boundaries of present lease. These were not
known to the manager but boundaries as
indicated by natives were traversed and found
to be at 90 degrees to each other and for
even distances and were therefore accepted as
being original.
Friday 11th Completed survey of additional 26 acres
adjoining Nabung Plantation.
Saturday 12th Plotted both NISNIS and Nabung areas. Purchased
26 acres Nabung Extended.
Sunday 13th Departed Warramung 8a.m. on Mr. M. Asinuma's
18 foot canoe. Arrived Put Plantation, Tanga,
1315 hours. With a strong following south-east
wind.
Monday 14th To Put Plantation to investigate reports of
intoxicating liquor. To BALANWARASAU by canoe
2½ hours.
Tuesday 15th Two cases of adultery heard in Court for
Native Affairs. To GARGARIS village on foot
40 minutes. Census revised. Inspected village,
hamlets and gardens. Talk with natives re
copra and shell production. Returned to
BALANWARASAU.
Wednesday 16th Strong south-east wind blowing preventing
crossing to Boang Island by canoe. Left for
old village site allegedly once inhabited by
pygmies. Many stone artefacts used in the
grinding of shell rings found but no real
evidence of the previous existence of pygmies
apart from ~~legendary~~ their legendary
doings.
Thursday 17th Talks with natives re copra production at
BALANWARASAU. South-east wind dropped.
To SUNKIN, Boang Island by canoe 2½ hours.
Slept SUNKIN.
Friday 18th Along coast of Boang to a place known as
BARBARIAU. Returned SUNKIN on foot inspecting
hamlets, gardens, coconut groves and copra
driers. M.V. Marr and M.V. Robert arrived 9a.m.
Marr departed 10p.m.
Saturday 19th Census revised SUNKIN village. Village
inspected.
Sunday 20th Observed. -
Monday 21st Revised census AMBISUMNE village. Inspected
village. Afternoon to gardens and coconut
groves on plateau behind SUNKIN, AMBISUMNE
and BIL villages.

DIARY. (continued)

- Tuesday 22nd May Writer and Constable KUI to BIL. Cargo to AFA rest house by jeep and trailer. Revised census BIL. Two minor disputes settled at BIL. Slept AFA rest house.
- Wednesday 23rd Revised census AFA. Inspected village and hamlets. Compass traverse to BARBARLAU.
- Thursday 24th Revised census at SASA. Two minor disputes settled. To SUNKIN by jeep to check on previous instructions given.
- Friday 25th Revised census AMBABA and ANSAWE. Inspected village AMBABA.
Mr. D.P. Farley arrived SUNKIN from Rabaul on M.V. Venus.
- Saturday 26th Visited by Mr. Farley. Thence to hamlets, gardens and coconut groves of AMBABA and ANSAWE.
- Sunday 27th Observed.
- Monday 28th To TAUNSLIP by jeep, 30 minutes. Heavy rain during morning. Census revised in afternoon.
- Tuesday 29th Revised census LUANKE and TIRIWAN. Inspected village and hamlets of LUANKE. Surveyed land at TIRIWAN applied for as T.A.L. by Mr. Clift. M.V. Venus departed approximately 5 p.m. for Rabaul.
- Wednesday 30th To TAUBIE by jeep 15 minutes. Revised census and inspected hamlets.
- Thursday 31st To a hamlet of TAUBIE. Inspected records of WASMAN of TAUBIE. To FONLI by jeep 15 minutes. Revised census FONLI. Inspected hamlets and coconut groves.
- Friday 1st June On foot to TIRIWAN by path through bush along the coast, thence by small paths to TAUBIE thence back through gardens and coconut groves to FONLI.
- Saturday 2nd To LUANKE to investigate a land dispute.
- Sunday 3rd Observed.
- Monday 4th Queen's Birthday - short address given.
- Tuesday 5th To AFA rest house by jeep and trailer 24 minutes. Gathering further information on M.V. Venus.
- Wednesday 6th More information received re activities Mr. Farley.
- Thursday 7th From AFA to Put Plantation, ~~Ruang~~ Malendok, to meet M.V. Batuna to endeavour negotiate with Master for passage back to Namatanai. Travel from AFA to Put Plantation by native built boat 3½ hours. M.V. Batuna going Fead Islands.
- Friday 8th Surveyed land applied for as T.A.L. by Mr. P.P. Bond near FANGWEL village.
- Saturday 9th To BALANWARASAU By canoe 2 hours. Visited Mr. Clift. Returned to Put Plantation.

DIARY (continued).

Sunday 10th June Observed.

Monday 11th Drafting patrol report while awaiting transport
to to return Namatanai.

Tuesday 26th

Wednesday 27th K From Malendok to Matandeduk Plantation on
M.V. Sorengana, 5½ hours, thence by road to
Namatanai.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation at Tanga is generally quite satisfactory. The patrol was welcomed in all villages with large supplies of food and particularly on Boang very well kept rest houses.

Seven convictions were made in the Court for Native Affairs. Five of these were on charges of adultery, one on sorcery and the other against Luluai NERONG of LUANKE, Boang, for wrongfully using his authority to get property for himself. As has been found by previous patrols there is no real permanency of marriage and strangely enough this is most noticeable in the 40 to 55 age group of both sexes, when children are becoming old enough to fend for themselves. What usually happens is that one party prefers a younger partner. These people could be described as immoral rather than immoral.

Coconut groves were not well kept. Some had obviously not been cleared for five or six years. All groves were cleaned while the patrol was in the area and talks were given to village officials and owners of groves to encourage these people to maintain the palms in a neat and orderly condition.

While the patrol was in the Malendok, Lif, Tefa area five different reports of the people's obtaining intoxicating liquor were received. All of these were within the last nine months. However at this stage identification of the fluid which the informants allege was intoxicating liquor is impossible.

As was found by the previous patrol there were a number of disputes on ownership of coconuts and land on Boang. Most of these had been settled by previous patrolling officers.

On Boang island there are two factions. The division is not clearcut but generally the villagers of SUNKIN, AMBISUMNE, BIL, AFA, SASA, AMBABA, ANSAWE, LUANKE, and some of the people of FONLI form one group led by SUNSUMA of ANSAWE and selling their copra through Mr. D.P. Farley, while the other group is from the villages of TAUBIE, TIRIWAN, TAUNSIP and the remainder of FONLI. This second group is led by WASMAN of TAUBIE and sell their copra to the manager of Angfa Plantation at £3 per bag.

The writer was told that even prewar there were two groups on the island. Now the difference is expressed commercially. While WASMAN's group has a jeep and trailer, SUNSUMA's group has a jeep and trailer and has contributed an estimated 1200 bags of copra to the purchase of a ship, the M.V. Venus, which they refer to as their own.

A short background of the purchase of the above jeeps and ship may be of interest to following patrols.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (continued)

In March 1952 WASMAN started collecting cash from the whole island in order to buy a ship. For many years apparently these people have wished to purchase a ship to enable them to take their copra direct to Copra Marketing Board, Rabaul, rather than sell it ~~ix~~ at what they consider an unfair price to local traders. In 1952 the only trader on the island was Chin Pak of Angra Plantation who was offering £1/15/- per bag.

Some time after the above collection of cash started SUNSUMA's group declared that a jeep and trailer was much more practical than a ship and broke away from WASMAN.

In August 1953 Mr D.P. Farley arrived at Boang and was approached by SUNSUMA and others re the purchase of a jeep and trailer. £565 cash had been collected and was given to Mr Farley that he might buy a jeep. SUNSUMA, DOKASERIS of SUNKIN, and PONGNOF of SASA accompanied Mr Farley to Rabaul and the cash was deposited in the account of D.P. Farley at the Bank of New South Wales Rabaul on the 22nd August 1953. A jeep was bought from Mr. R. Black of Rabaul for £300 and a trailer from an unknown person. The jeep was registered in the name of Denis Payne Farley as the owner on the 27th August 1953 and soon after taken to Boang on the M.V. Maimuna.

Almost a year later 16th July 1954, WASMAN's group, "keeping up with the Joneses" also purchased a jeep and trailer from Chin Pak of Rabaul for £450. This was done in compliance with the Natives' Contracts Protection Ordinance before Mr. Orken, A.D.O.

In November 1955 the M.V. Venus arrived at Boang. This vessel was bought from Frank Chow of Rabaul by D.P. Farley for £6500. As was mentioned above most of this cash was received from copra produced by SUNSUMA's group.

At the time of the patrol WASMAN and others of his group were saving money to buy a ship of their own.

Between the two groups there is no outward animosity ~~and there is no outward animosity~~ but there is a continual flow of small insults and rumors. Some of the older men approached the writer re getting SUNSUMA and WASMAN together ~~ix~~ for a talk. This was done but without any real success, however I do not believe that these groups will seriously come to blows.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The principal food crops are yams, manies, tapioca, and sweet potatoes. Because of thousands of small red parrots bananas and pawpaws must be covered before they ripen and are seldom grown.

Pigs and poultry are plentiful. On Malendok there are wild cattle, remnants of a pre-war herd of Put Plantation. Natives report that they are increasing in number.

It is estimated that the Boang people now produce about 350 bags of copra per month, and no doubt this could be improved with little extra effort. As is obvious from the purchase of jeeps and the ship these people are quite set on getting ahead and I agree with the previous patrolling officer, Mr G.D. Collins A.D.O., that a survey of these islands should be made by a Co-operative Officer.

On Boang all native copra is smoke-dried while the Ceylon method is used on Malendok, Lif and Taka.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK. (cont.)

Most native copra seen was quite well-dried. The manager of Ang's Plantation who is the biggest buyer usually inspects the copra in the village driers before purchase which no doubt induces the producers to take more care than they normally would.

Copra driers are generally totally of bush materials, bamboo being used for the drying platform about 8 feet above the fire-pit.

More details on garden procedure are given in the Anthropological section of this report.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

See Appendix "A" for submission to Director of Public Health.

VILLAGES.

All villages and hamlets were visited. Villages generally were very clean although some hamlets were not satisfactory.

Most natives on Boang live in small homesteads near their gardens outside their village.

At TAUNSIP on Boang Island a stout bamboo fence has been built from coast to coast across the southern point. Pigs are not allowed within the fence making a large saving in the fencing of small garden plots.

Rest houses are very good. On Boang there are four; at SUNKIN, APA, TIRIWAN and TAUNSIP, from which the remaining villages may be conveniently visited. The TAUNSIP rest house has a sawn timber floor and a galvanised iron roof.

Malendok has some small streams but on the other islands drinking water is sometimes scarce. The coastal villages dig shallow wells a little inside high water mark while the plateau villages during rainy periods collect water from tree trunks in large bamboos and other receptacles. In dry periods they must walk down to the coast to the wells and springs at sea level. Two natives on the plateau have purchased 800 gallon tanks and a few sheets of galvanised iron as a catchment. Also there are four large houses being built with new galvanised iron roofs. The natives concerned in these ventures were commended and encouraged.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Village officials on the whole are quite satisfactory. In many villages the Lulual is either the leader or next in line of the major clan in the village while the Tultul often holds the same position in one of the minor clans.

Lulual NERONG of LUANKE was convicted under Regulation 124 of the Native Administration Regulations and Lulual SIAMBET of BALANWARASAU under Regulation 84(2).

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Most travel on Malendok, Lif and Tefa is by canoe however there are at least 15 miles of easily jeepable road on Boang Island.

As mentioned previously there are two native-owned jeeps ~~xxxxxxx~~ as well as one at Angfa Plantation and a motor scooter belonging to the Catholic Mission at AFA.

The roads are well kept and there are no bridges to maintain. Bicycles are numerous. The only vehicular road on Malendok is within Put Plantation.

CENSUS

During the last 14-15 months the total population of the group has increased from 2085 to 2170 an increase of 4.1%.

It may be noted however that while the island of Boang has increased from 1589 to 1643 - 4.84%; the remainder of the group shows an increase of only 1.74% from 516 to 525.

No doubt this difference is partly due to the more vigorous spirit of the Boang people and also to the medical and infant welfare work done by the Sister-in-Charge at the Catholic Mission at AFA.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

As was described by the previous patrol there are two major clans in the group. See Patrol Report NAM4 of 54-55.

Whilst revising census of Boang a check of the relative numerical importance of each clan and sub-clan was made and the following figures resulted.

FUNTASIKPercentage of Population of BOANG.

Funfelofat

37%

Funtasik

15%

Others

2%

FUNGKOROFI

Fumfasambo

21%

Fungku

15%

Others

2%

This count was made village by village to establish whether there is any connection between distribution of subclans and the two commercial groups mentioned under the Native Affs rally heading. None was found, in fact the two leaders, WASHAN and UNSUMA are both of the subclan Funfelofat and most villages have more or less equal numbers of each of the major clans.

The clans are exogamous. Marriage is patrilocal. A man usually resides with his father in his father's homestead till the father is dead and then the man farms the land of his maternal uncles, but a few cases of matrilocal marriage were seen.

The following is a brief account of land tenure on the principal island of the group, Boang.

Boang is divided roughly into five districts:-

- Lufunfat - Sunkin, Ambisumne, and Bil villages
- Buel - Sasa and Afa villages
- Musinmalei - Ansawe and Ambaba villages
- Waranmalei - Tiriwan, Luanke and Taunsip villages.

Two to three matrilineal clans occupy a village, each clan having a headman, called a KALTUDOK, and a deputy headman known as a KALTUKIA or ANANUNEIKIA.

The island is essentially a crescent-shaped coral plateau with a thin covering of volcanic soil varying in depth from 1 to 6 feet. The plateau extends from coast to coast at the TAUNSIP end of the island narrowing down to a ridge near Sunkin village. However from Sunkin round to Ambaba there is a sandy coastal plain up to 250 yards wide, which has been cleared and is now planted with mature coconut palms.

Forested land providing timber and bamboo for houses, canoe making, etc., as well as wild game and edible fruits is becoming less and less, particularly in that part from Taubie to the southern end of the island.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL (cont.)

Within each district all persons have an equal right to products of the forest, both animal and vegetable.

All members of a pig hunt may claim a portion of the kill but a shoulder is usually reserved for the organiser of the party or the owner of the trap even if he takes no part in the hunt proper.

There is a shortage of roofing ~~xx~~ materials on the island. Kunai grass or the leaves of the sago palm are generally used and strapped down with flattened bamboo or coconut fronds.

Kunai and sago leaves must often be purchased for roofing and consequently are owned by the planter of same or the owner of the garden land from which the material is obtained.

With the exception of small belts of forested land and increasingly larger coconut groves all plateau land is used for cultivation. A system of fallow rotation is followed. However due to recent planting of coconuts in harvested gardens particularly by the smaller landowners who wish to participate in the present copra boom some plots now lie fallow for as little as two years. The consequent lack of forest and secondary growth at least 5 years old is most noticeable from Taubie village to the southern end of the island. Nearer Sunkin some large areas of secondary growth at least 8 years old were seen. Near Tarnsip village some gardens were seen planted under fully matured palms, and this must become more widespread in a few years. The present population of the island is 1645, approximately 180 people to the square mile, and the increase over the last 15 months has been 4.84%. Most of the present ~~xx~~ groves of fully matured coconuts, planted in the late 1930's, are not well tended and two large groves owned principally by Sunsuma of Ansawe had obviously not been brushed for 5 or 6 years. Consequently these palms are occupying ground ~~xxxxxx~~ without yielding anything like their true production. In many talks the people were encouraged to turn their efforts to caring for present groves rather than slowly plant with palms more garden land than they could afford.

Agricultural land is clearly divided amongst the subclans as blocks but the right to use plots within these boundaries is determined by most commonly matrilineal inheritance from the mother's brother. However in certain circumstances a daughter or son may be heir to the father's land.

The planting pattern is roughly as follows:-

1. Bamboo or log fence against pigs constructed. Owner is assisted by kinfolk who are provided with food at the end of each day of work. This is later reciprocated within the group.
2. Bush is cleared, primary brushing being done by women, any heavy clearing by men. This too is usually done by the group of kinfolk.
3. Felled bush is allowed to dry and then burnt.
4. The plot is tilled, usually but not always, by the group.

The above is done over 2 to 3 months.

5. Aerial yams, yams, memi, taro, tapioca, etc., are planted in that order, usually only by the owner and his immediate family.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL (continued)

6. After 5 to 7 months depending on the season aerial yams and yams are ready for harvest.
7. One month to six weeks later mamis and taro are harvested. Tapioca which is slower to mature is left for some time.
8. About six weeks later the cycle starts again.

Quite a few people are now tending 2 or even 3 gardens ~~sixxxxxxxxx~~ in different stages of development at the one time. Others who do not do this experience a lean period from November to March.

The people of Moeng. The Tang people fully appreciate the benefits available to them and it has become general practice in the group for pregnant women to go to the Mission Hospital for confinement.

Native Medical Assistant SIGIN stated at Pat Aid Post has been, industrious and effective and further he has no hesitation in sending more serious cases to the Mission Hospital where more experienced treatment is available.

J.M. Weir
(J.M. Weir)
Patrol Officer

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NUMBER 5 OF 1955-56.

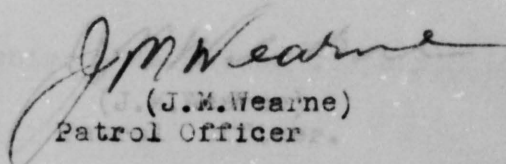
APPENDIX "A"

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Health of these people appears to be very good. Very few sick were seen. From Boang one youth with a broken leg was sent to Rabaul Native Hospital on M.V. Venus and four sick people were brought in to Namatanai Native Hospital at the completion of the patrol.

Education is entirely in the hands of the Mission. A Sister operates. There is an Aid Post at Put village on Malendok and the Catholic Mission at Afa gives very good service to the people of Boang. The Tanga people fully appreciate the benefits available to them and it has become general practice in the group for pregnant women to go to the Mission Hospital at Afa for confinement.

Native Medical Assistant SIGIN stationed at Put Aid Post is keen, industrious and effective and further he has no hesitation in sending more serious cases to the Mission Hospital where more experienced treatment is available.


(J.M. Wearne)
Patrol Officer

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 5/55-56.

APPENDIX "B"

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

The only mission in the group is the Roman Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart based at Afa on Boeng. The Reverend Father Maurer is in charge assisted by Sisters of the above Mission.

Education is entirely in the hands of the Mission. A Sister operates a school at Afa and there are Catechist-run schools at Taunsip, Fonli, Balanwarasau, Lif and Tefa. The following are average attendances for the month of May supplied by the Sister-in-Charge:-

<u>Afa</u>	<u>Taunsip</u>	<u>Fonli</u>	<u>Balanwarasau</u>	<u>Lif</u>	<u>Tefa</u>
125	82	48	27	16	11

A total of 13 males and 5 females are attending school at Vunapope, Rabaul.

PUT. PLANTATION

Present Owner.....J.R. Carpenter

Manager.....P.P. Ford

(J.M. Wearne)
Patrol Officer.

Area.....135 hectares.

Map Reference.....8 degrees 38 minutes South longitude 150 degrees 14 minutes Long.

General Description.....Narrow coastal plain and lower slopes of Narendok Island central coastal.

Improvements.....Usual plantation buildings.
16,000 bearing coconut palms.
10,000 coffee trees bearing for three years.

Use at present.....Copra production, export to Rabaul.

It is not known whether a survey or sketch plan exists.

Survey documents are in existence.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NUMBER 5/55-56.

APPENDIX "D".

SHIPPING OF NATIVE PRODUCE FROM MALENDOK, LIF AND TEFA ISLANDS.

While at Fangwel village, Malendok Island, it was found that native copra ~~and~~ ~~has~~ has been sent to Rabaul by Mr L.S. Clift without immediate payment being made to the natives concerned.

It was later found that the same thing had happened at other villages on Malendok, Lif and Tefa Islands.

For example from Fangwel village 26 bags of copra were

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 5/55-56.

APPENDIX "C" (1)

ALIENATED LAND - TANGA ISLANDS

PUT PLANTATION

Present Owner.....W.R. Carpenter (New Guinea Company)

Manager.....P. P. Bond.

Area.....169 hectares.

Map Reference.....3 degrees 32 minutes South ~~longitude~~ Lat.
153 degrees 14 minutes Long.

General Description.....Narrow coastal plain and lower spurs
of Malendok Islands central mountain.

Improvements..... Usual plantation buildings.
16,000 bearing coconut palms.
10,000 cocoa trees ranging nursery to
three years.

Use at present.....Copra production, approx 15 tons monthly.

It is not known whether a survey or sketch plan or title exist.

Survey cements are in existence.

J. M. Kearne

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 5/55-56.

APPENDIX "C" (1)

ALIENATED LAND - TANGA ISLANDS

PUT PLANTATION

Present Owner.....W.R.Carpenter (New Guinea Company)

Manager.....P.P.Bond.

Area.....169 hectares.

Map Reference.....3 degrees 32 minutes South ~~longitude~~ Lat.
153 degrees 14 minutes Long.

General Description.....Narrow coastal plain and lower spurs
of Malendok Islands central mountain.

Improvements..... Usual plantation buildings.
16,000 bearing coconut palms.
10,000 cocoa trees ranging nursery to
three years.

Use at present.....Copra production, approx 15 tons monthly.

It is not known whether a survey or sketch plan or title exist.

Survey cements are in existence.

J.M. Weir

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 5/55-56.

APPENDIX "C"(ii)

ALIENATED LAND - TANGA ISLANDS.

NONU PLANTATION.

Present Owner.....W.R.Carpenter (New Guinea Company)

Present Manager.....P.P.Bond.

Area.....189 hectares plus 99 hectares Agriculture/Lease.

General Description.....Narrow coastal plain and lower spurs of eastern side of Malendok Island's central mountain.

Map Reference.....3 degrees 32 minutes South Latitude
153 degrees 18 minutes East Longitude.

Improvements..... 1 native labour quaters building.
100 to 200 bearing palms.

Use at present.....A little copra production. Now being cleared and prepared for planting.

It is not known whether a survey or sketch plan or title exist.

Survey cements are in existence.

J.M. Kearns
P/O.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 5/55-56.

APPENDIX "C"(iii)

ALIENATED LAND - TANGA ISLANDS.

ANGFA PLANTATION.

Present Owner.....Chin Pak of Rabaul.

ManagerPeter Lee.

Area.....50 hectares.

Map Reference.....3 degrees 26 minutes South Latitude.
153 degrees 22 minutes East Longitude.

General Description.....Mostly sandy coastal plain with small
rise on the inland side.

Improvements.....Usual plantation buildings.

Use at present.....Copra production, 5-6 tons monthly.

It is not known whether a survey or sketch plan or title exist.

Survey cements are in existence.

G. M. Weir
P/O

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 5/55-56.

REPORT ON NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE CONSTABULARY
ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL.

5259B L/Cpl Gwadek Found to be irresponsible and easily
swayed by public opinion.
5184B Const. Kui A keen member with plenty of initiative.
5246B Const Kikisi Reliable but displays little initiative.

J.M. Wearne
(J.M. Wearne)
Patrol Officer

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NUMBER 5/55-56.

APPENDIX "D".

SHIPPING OF NATIVE PRODUCE FROM MALENDOK, LIF AND TEFA ISLANDS.

While at Fangwel village, Malendok Island, it was found that native copra ~~and shell~~ has been sent to Rabaul by Mr L.S. Clift without immediate payment being made to the natives concerned.

It was later found that the same thing had happened at other villages on Malendok, Lif and Tefa Islands.

For example from Fangwel village 26 bags of copra were shipped on the M.V. Myra shortly before Christmas 1955 and a further 35 bags shipped on the same vessel during some time in February 1956 only one payment was made and that about one week after the second shipment.

The payment was:- 1 bag rice, 1 case meat, 1 caddy of tobacco, 2 four gallon drums of kerosene and 1 bundle of newspaper.

The above information was received from Kiapmalum and Ensi of Fangwel.

Information received indicates that the M.V. Myra made only these two trips to the Tanga Group and that on both occasions copra and from some places shell as well was collected from Put, Fangwel, Kitkita, Belamfel, Tefa, Sinaudu and Balanwarasau villages.

Kiapmalum and Ensi also stated that on the first trip a Mr B. Fletcher was on board and on the second trip Mr Clift was on the ship. For further information re Mr B. Fletcher see Patrol Report NAM 3/55-56.

Kunmat, Tultul of Sinaudu stated that on Mr Clift's arrival at Balanwarasau he called out for the Luluais and Tultuls of Malendok, Lif and Tefa and told them that if they produced copra he would send it to Rabaul and pay them with meat rice and other goods.

Kunmat further stated that others present at the abovementioned meeting were the Luluais of Fangwel, Put, Tefa, Kitkita, Belamfel, Balanwarasau and Gargaris.

Mr Clift is at present dwelling on a block of land a little south-west of Balanwarasau for which a Trading Allotment Lease has been applied for but which has not yet been granted. At the time of the patrol he was in possession of a current licence to engage in buying or selling copra and a current permit to buy shell. Both were issued in Rabaul in October 1955.

J.M. Wearne
(J.M. Wearne)
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "E"

ACTIVITIES OF MR. DENIS PAYNE FARLEY - TANGA ISLANDS.

PURCHASE OF JEEP - T P & N G 233.

As mentioned under the Native Affairs heading \$565 cash was collected by Sunsuma of Ansawe, Dokaseris of Sunkin, and Beokain of Sasa. All natives questioned agreed that \$100 was collected from villagers of Sunkin, \$100 from Sasa villagers, \$100, from villagers of Ambisumne, \$100 from Ane-i and Kiaplai of Ansawe and Ambaba respectively and the remaining \$65 was collected at a meeting of people from the above mentioned villages. I was told that no list of subscribers was held. This money was collected before the arrival of Mr. Farley at Boang.

On his arrival at Boang Mr. Farley was approached by some of the abovementioned natives re the purchase of a jeep and trailer.

Mr. Farley brought the abovementioned Sunsuma, Dokaseris and Beokain and Pongnof of Sasa to Namatanai and these natives state that the Assistant District Officer referred them to the District Officer, Rabaul for purchase of a jeep as there were none for sale in the Namatanai area.

Consequently Mr. Farley took Sunsuma, Dokaseris and Pongnof to Rabaul.

The \$565 cash was lodged in the current account of Mr. D. P. Farley at the Bank of New South Wales, Rabaul. The butt of the deposit slip was received by this officer from Sunsuma. This deposit was made on 22nd August 1953. A jeep TP&NG 233 was bought of Mr. R. Black of Rabaul for \$300. A receipt for this amount was shown to the writer by Mr. Farley and is still held by him. Also shown me by Mr. Farley was a Certificate of Registration for the abovementioned vehicle with Denis Payne Farley entered as owner. This registration was current till 26th August 1954.

A jeep trailer was also bought at this time with part of the \$565. Mr. Farley told this officer that this trailer was bought from two men, whose names he no longer remembered, at that time working with the Commonwealth Department of Works. Mr. Farley claimed that he did not remember exactly how much was paid for the trailer but he stated that as well as the jeep and trailer, new tyres, springs, petrol, oil and various spare parts were purchased. Later the jeep, trailer, etc., were shipped to Boang by the M.V. Maimuna. Natives questioned on the amount of tyres, petrol, parts, etc., could not remember.

M.V. VENUS.

All accounts by natives indicate that the idea of purchasing a ship was originally theirs (see Native Affairs heading) and that Mr Farley was approached re the best way of going about making the purchase. On this occasion he was approached by Nerong of Luanke and Sunsuma of Ansawe. Nerong stated that Mr Farley did not know of any ships available at that time but that if everyone concerned was agreeable to the proposal those interested in a ship could start to assemble copra till there was sufficient cash from the sale of the collected copra for the purchase of a suitable vessel.

Reports from the native people, though some were contradictory, indicate that the first copra contributed to the ship was brought into the copra store at Sasa circa November 1953. From the same

APPENDIX "E"

Page 2.

source I was told that about April 1955 Mr Farley said that bags of copra sufficient for the purchase of a ship had been collected.

Shortly after Mr. Farley went to Rabaul accompanied by Sunsuma. Sunsuma returned alone from Rabaul and told the people concerned to prepare for a singsing on the occasion of the arrival of the ship.

The M.V.Venus arrived at Boang for the first time on 3/11/55.

During the patrol Mr Farley was at Boang for five days from 25th May 1955 to 29th May 1955 inclusive. On being asked a number of questions in regard to the vessel he stated:-

1. The M.V. Venus was bought of Frank Chow (Wai Kee) of Rabaul for £6500.
2. The ship has been fully paid for.
3. The ship is insured for approximately £5800 with Pacific Insurance Company, Rabaul.
4. The ship is registered and insured in the name of Denis Payne Farley.
5. There is no written agreement on disposal of profits or disposal of monies should the ship be sold or Mr. Farley die, etc.
6. Mr. J.Holloway of Rabaul, at present employed by Commonwealth Department of Works contributed £1600 towards the purchase of the ship.
7. Approximately 1200 bags of smoke-dried copra was contributed by natives.

After making these statements Mr. Farley declined to discuss the matter with me any further and said that he would go to Namatanai and speak with the Assistant District Officer.

As yet Mr. Farley has not come to this Office since the patrol.

With regard to paragraphs numbered 1 & 2 a document of sale stating that the M.V. Venus was fully paid for and sold to Denis Payne Farley signed by both the vendor Frank Chow and the purchaser Denis Payne Farley before Mr. H.F.James, Solicitor, of Rabaul has been seen.

Re paragraph 7 a list of native subscribers and the amount contributed by each made out in Mr. Farley's hand was seen and a copy made. On this list there are 44 natives with contributions ranging from 1 bag of copra to 32 bags of copra. Also at the foot of the list was the name Farley with 375 bags beside it.

Unfortunately none of the larger contributors kept a check on the number of bags they had supplied. Some when asked quoted a figure which could not be substantiated and due to the lengthy period over which the copra was brought in to the central store, the irregularity of shipping from Boang to Rabaul, and the general lack of education of the elder people who are the main producers from none of the contributors asked could a reliable figure be obtained. Similarly it is difficult to fix the date or even the month of some of the abovementioned events.

APPENDIX "E"

Page 3.

HANDLING OF COPRA.

As mentioned under the Native Affairs heading the Boang islanders have for many years wished to sell their produce direct to the Copra Marketing Board, Rabaul.

Mr. Farley was absent in Rabaul from 13th February 1956 to on or about 24th May 1956. Mr. D. Oxnam who arrived at Boang on 3rd November 1955 was in ~~partner~~ partnership with Mr. Farley and had agreed to manage the trade store and copra business during Mr. Farley's absence while running the M.V. Venus.

Mr. Oxnam was at Boang when the patrol arrived there and gave the following information. He declined to make a signed statement.

'The copra is taken into the store at Sasa village and the quantity brought in by each individual listed. The producer may choose between cash in hand at the rate of £3/-/- per bag of 170 lbs plus 4 pence per pound for any overweight, or leave whole or part of the cash to his credit with Mr. Farley.

Please find attached, statements of Sunsuma of Ansawe and Kiaplai of Ambaba.

Also attached are two memos, file numbers TCO 540 and KN 41/1. Unfortunately the scheme outlined in these memos never eventuated. There is no ~~list of contributions~~ record in this Office of Mr. Farley's forwarding a list of contributions, and the native Sioni named in KN41/1 did not complete the course at the Regional Co-operative School as his basic schooling was insufficient.

J.M. Wearne
(J.M. Wearne)
Patrol Officer

COPY.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

KN 41/1

SubDistrict Office,
Namatansai,
New Ireland District.

16th November 1953.

The Assistant Registrar,
Co-operative Section,
D.D.S.&N.A.,
RABAU.

COPRA MARKETING - TANGA ISLANDS.

Your TCO 540 of the 2nd September 1953 refers.

This subject was discussed at a meeting of Boang Island Natives during the course of a recent patrol to the Tanga Group. The Natives desire the formation of a Copra Marketing Society and and to this end have selected the Native SIONI of SASA village Boang Island to be trained at the Regional Co-operative School, Rabaul.

To aid in Copra marketing in the meantime the following suggestion was put forward and accepted by the people concerned. Copra is to be forwarded to a picking up point at SUNKIN village where Mr. Farley has agreed to supervise the recording of bags delivered by each individual to the bulk store. Shipping arrangements will also be handled by Mr. Farley. Until a regular Society has been formed and advance payments can be made the matter of individual distribution of payments presents the greatest difficulty. It was decided that payment should be made through the Assistant District Officer acting in conjunction with Mr. Farley. After each shipment of copra has been despatched to the Copra Marketing Board, Rabaul I have requested Mr. Farley to forward to this office a complete list of all contributions to the shipment.

Mr. Farley's interest in the concern appears to be the matter of obtaining regular shipping for his produce, shell. Whereas the amount of his product would not warrant a ship a month, combined with the natives he is assured of having a full load every six weeks. He informed me that he is not interested in buying trade copra and that when a Co-operative Society was formed would have no more interest in the native copra other than providing shipping.

The Native SIONI, mentioned above will be forwarded to Rabaul at the first opportunity. Could you please advise the approximate length of time his training will require.

Signed R. Aisbett

for

G. P. Hardy,
Officer in Charge

COPY.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

TCO 540

Co-operative Section,
D.D.S.&N.A.
District Office,
Rabaul.

2nd September, 1953.

Assistant District Officer,
NAMATANAI.

Re COPRA MARKETING - TANGA ISLAND.

Mr. Farley called on me today for the second time in connection with the proposal of he and Mr. Vet to act as carriers for copra produced by natives of Tanga Island. He said he had spoken with representatives of the Copra Marketing Board as regards payment for the copra, and that they had told him it would not be possible for them to allocate a number to an irregular group of natives. I then contacted the O.I.C. Rabaul of the Copra Marketing Board, and he said that the Board would also be loath to pay a large sum in cash to any single native who claimed he was collecting proceeds on behalf of a group. He then suggested that the board would be prepared to allot a "C" number if some Administration supervision was ensured. I then suggested payment through the Assistant District Officer, Namatanai, combined with possibly the formation of a Copra Marketing Society, operating in accordance with co-operative principles. This I discussed with Mr. Farley, who said that was in accordance with his own ideas.

I understand that you are accompanying Messrs. Farley and Vet to Tanga shortly, and suggest that you hold a meeting to discuss the formation of a Society and endeavour to select one man with some schooling, who could be trained at the Regional Co-operative School, Rabaul to be copra buyer for the Society.

For the time being I do not consider any steps should be taken re registration under the Native Economic Development Ordinance, nor that any capital should be collected nor advance payments made for copra. Thus for the present, records would merely be a record of bags of copra delivered to the Society's store by various individuals, kept by some reliable Tanga native. To regularise the matter of payments a Secretary and Directors should be elected.

By the time a man selected has gone through the Regional School the position should be clearer as to extent to which the Co-operative Section can supervise the activities of the Society. In the meantime for as long as Messrs. Farley and Vet are operating at Tanga the simpler arrangement should be adequate.

I am attaching a memorandum written to the Officer in Charge of the Copra Marketing Board, following my telephone conversation with him, so that you may be acquainted with the whole situation.

Signed R.H. Boyen

Assistant Registrar (N.O.)

Statement of Sunsuma of Ansawe, Tanga Islands.

"My name is Sunsuma. I live at Ansawe village, Boang Island. Before the M.V. Sorengana arrived I had 55 bags of copra in the store at Sasa. The Sorengana took 5 bags of my copra.

The 50 bags left went on M.V. Venus last Tuesday 29th May 1956.

On Monday 28th May 1956 I received £50 cash from Mr. Farley.

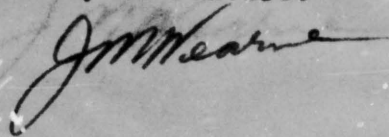
Mr. Farley said to us, 'Wait till I come back from Rabaul and I will pay you all.

I realise that 50 bags of copra at £3/-/- per bag should bring £150 . "

Taken by me at Afa village this
first day of June 1956

Sunsuma

His X Mark.



Statement of Kiaplai of Ambaba, Tanga Islands.

" My name is Kiaplai. I live at Ambaba village, Boang Island. I have not subscribed any copra to the purchase of the M.V. Venus.

I have sent firstly 6 bags and later 6½ bags on the M.V. Venus. The 6½ bags went on 29th May 1956. I have not yet received money for this copra.

When Mr. Farley came back to Boang the time that the Government Officer was here, I asked him for the pay for the first six bags. He said that he had not yet received it from Rabaul.

Taken by me at Afa village this
sixth day of June 1956.

Kiaplai

His *X* Mark.

J M Kearne

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56

TANGA ISLANDS

P.R. NAM 5/55-56

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-9		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Average	Child			Adults	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F		M	F
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
PUT		1	3															3										2	16	4	15	-	11	1.6	9	10	18	19	59		
KITKITA		1	1											2						2							1	1	16	2	16	3	15	1.3	6	14	21	21	65		
BELAMFAL		3	-											1						1								5	16	5	15	3	14	1.5	12	9	22	20	64		
TEFA IS.		1	-											1						1								6	22	2	18	2	15	1.5	14	6	25	20	66		
FANGNEL		1	1											1	1			4	1	1		4						9	24	6	15	2	16	1.7	14	13	30	19	81		
SINAUDU		2	-																	2		2						1	12	1	7	-	7	1.7	6	4	16	11	41		
BALANWARASAN		1	1																	1		1						3	22	10	18	-	18	1.9	9	14	29	28	82		
GARGARIS								1						2	1					1					1			4	24	7	15	3	14	2.2	10	12	26	17	67		
SUNKIN		3	2											1						1		4	1					1	17	5	16	-	15	2.1	12	15	21	25	79		
AMBISUMNE		2	2																	1		1						7	28	10	24	1	23	2.5	20	26	37	33	118		
BIL		1	1																			2						3	19	1	13	2	12	2.1	7	12	22	21	64		
AFA		7	4											1								2				1	4	7	26	7	25	3	23	2.6	25	23	28	25	108		
SASA		3	6																	2		6	1			1		6	47	6	31	3	30	2.1	23	22	51	43	149		
MBABA		-	3																	1		2						4	15	4	11	1	11	2.5	12	11	15	15	54		
ANSANE		4	3											1	1					2		2						8	31	10	21	3	22	3.1	36	26	41	34	142		
AUNSIPI		5	5											1	1					1		3	1			6		23	58	16	41	2	39	3.0	60	56	73	60	260		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

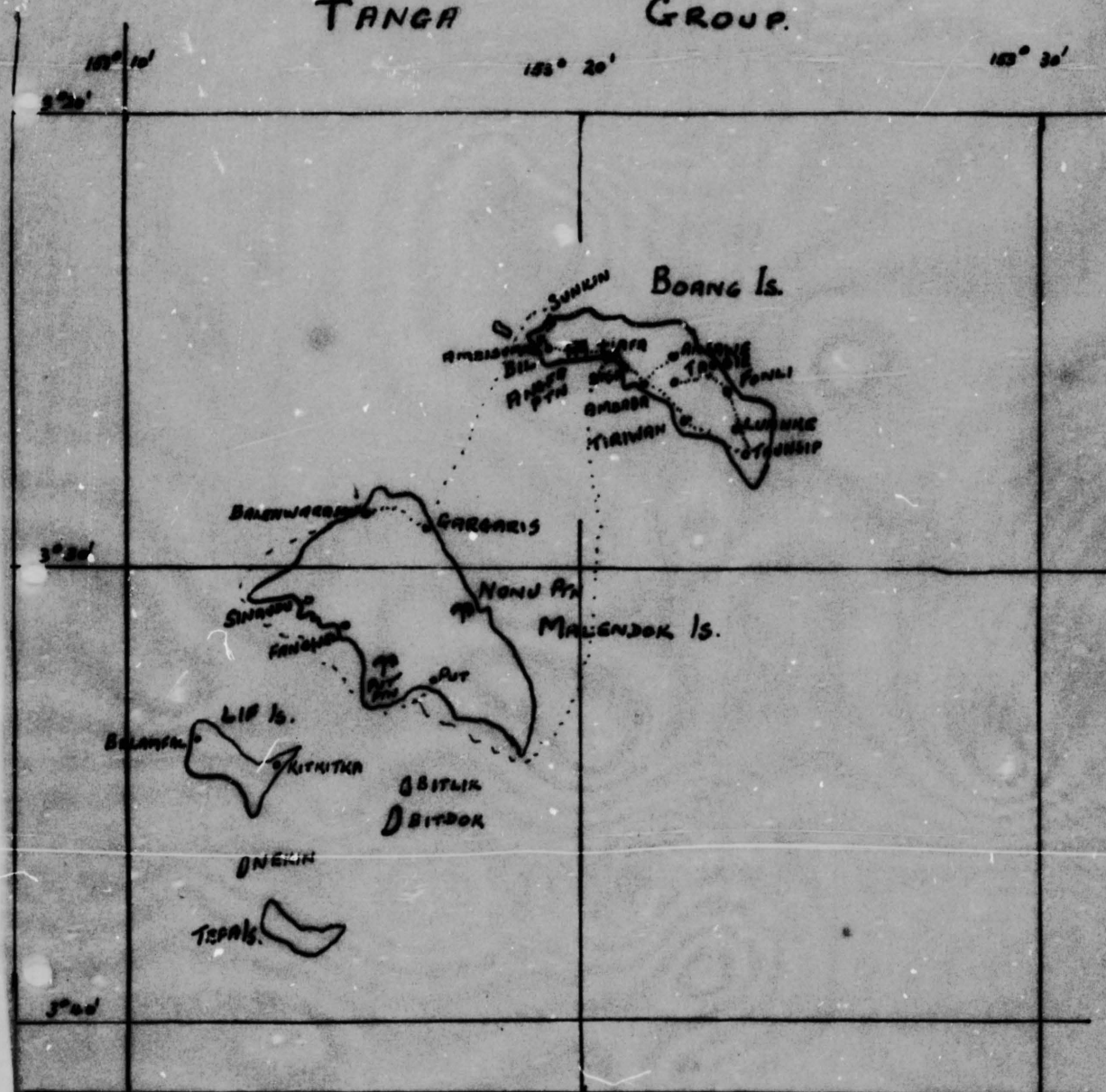
YEAR 1955-56 TANGA ISLANDS P.R. NAM 5/55-56

Govt. Print.-7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)			GRAND TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
				0-1 Mth.						0-1 Year		1-4		5-8																									9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
				M		F		M		F		M		F																									M		F																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																								M	F	M	F																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		LWANKE		3	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		

P.R. NAM 5/55-56

TANGA GROUP.



DNA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....NEW IRELAND..... Report No.....NAM.6/55-56.....

Patrol Conducted by.....G.D.Collins,Assistant District Officer.Gde.1.....

Area Patrolled.....LAK,KINSAL and KANDAS Census Divisions.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....nil.....

Natives.....4.....

Duration—From.....21/.....5...../1956.....to.....30/.....6...../1956.....

Number of Days.....34.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....June/July 54 KANDAS and KINSAL C.D.

Sept/1955 LAK C.D.

Medical May/1952.....

Map Reference.....Army Strat Series 4 miles to inch.....

Objects of Patrol.....(1).Routine administration and census revision.....

.....(2).Native Labour inspections.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

[Signature]

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

popul

MIC	In	M	F

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No: N.A. 30-1/56.

Sub-District Office,
District of New Ireland
MAHATAHA.

19 July, 1956.

The District Commissioner,
District of New Ireland,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO. N.A. 6/56

Attached please find in duplicate copies of the
above mentioned report.

2. This was a purely routine patrol and calls for no
comment.

G. F. Neilsen
(G. F. Neilsen)
Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 30 - 3

District of New Ireland,
Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

7th August, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
HAMATANAI.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT No. 6/1955-1956

Receipts acknowledged of Mr. Collins' written and most informative report of his patrol to the Lak, Kinsal and Kandas census divisions.

Native Situation:

You have been advised about the dismissal of village officials in connection with the affair at King.

I regret that I last disagree with Mr. Collins about the patrol posts, both from the points of view of necessity, difficulty of access, and particularly unavailability of necessary staff. As much good can be done by the posting of a patrol officer to that area for a period of say three to four months, during which he can be active from an advanced patrol base, e.g., Landom. I am finding that there is an increasing tendency on the part of patrol officers to settle into these patrol posts and burden themselves with rooms of paper work, and this will not be tolerated any further. I am now having the ABO Laylong apply this policy in his sub-district, which has resulted in the closing down of Kones and Tasiuni Patrol Posts, thus saving a high proportion of time which can now be spent in the field, where indeed it should have been spent in the past. I expect that the same policy will be adopted in the Namatanai sub-district.

I will take up the matter of Landom native reserve with the Director of Lands.

Agriculture and Livestock:

I will endeavour to have Mr. Carey visit your sub-district in the future to instruct field staff in methods of construction of hot-air driers (native materials), so that the field staff will be in the position to have them erected in centres of copra activity.

Native Labour Instructions:

The reports have gone forward to Port Moresby, and many queries have been referred back to you. I would appreciate it if more attention could be paid to the Circular on the subject, in order to avoid the many references necessary.

Education:

Mr. Collins' comments will be passed to the District Native Education Officer for information, and I hope, action.

Village Officials:

Have Mr. Collins forward his recommendations by separate memorandum, please.

Incident at Gilelli:

I have already contacted you about this matter.

Please convey to Mr. Collins my appreciation of his efforts to make this report interesting and most informative.

M.B. J. Healy)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District: NEW IRELAND.

Report Number: NAMATANAI.No.6 of 1955-56.

Area Patrolled: KANDAS,LAK and KINSAL Census Divisions.
West and East Coast,NAMATANAI Sub-District.

Members of Patrol: G.D.Collins,Assistant Dist. Officer.1/
Reg. No.5082B,L/Cpl PANDIKMAR.
Reg. No.8781,Const. NIURI.
Reg. No.6924,Const.NAREMA.
JOSEPH,Native Medical Assistant.

Duration of Patrol: 21st May,1956 - 30th.June,1956.

Number of Days: THIRTY FOUR.

Last Patrols to Area: KANDAS.C.D. (DNA).....July,1954.
LAK.C.D. (DNA).....Sept,1955.
Both areas (PHD).....May,1952.
" " (DASF).....Nov,1950.

Objects of Patrol: Census revision.
Routine administration.
Land investigation.
Native Labour Inspections.

Map Reference: 4 Miles Strategic New Guinea Series.

D I A R YMAY, 1956:

Monday, 21st. Patrol departed NAMATANAI per M.V. MARR.

Tuesday, 22nd. Proceeded to MARITSOAN via MATANKUK, KOMBOM and MULIAMA. Arrived MARITSOAN 1600 hrs. Camped the night.

Wednesday, 23rd. Plantation Inspection of MARITSOAN. Departed for REI Village at 1200 arriving at 1600. Census revision carried out. Camped the night.

Thursday, 24th. Plantation inspection of MUNGAI. Walked to KAMLANG approx. 30 minutes. Court sittings. Camped at KAMLANG.

Friday, 25th. Census and village inspection. Proceeded to MIMIAS and carried out census. Approx. one hour's walk. Deptd for LENAI and camped the night. Heavy rain.

Saturday, 26th. Census and village inspection. Departed for MORUKON approx. 75 mins walk. Inspected hamlets and census revision carried out. Camped at MORUKON.

Sunday, 27th. Observed.

Monday, 28th. To LAMORAN. Census and village inspection. Talks with village officials. To KAMPARAM. Inspected Aid Post buildings. Camped at KAMPARAM.

Tuesday, 29th. Census and village inspection of KAMPARAM and KAMBILAL. Visited R.C. Mission at SIAR. Camped at KAMBILAL.

Wednesday, 30th. To BAKUM. Census and village inspection. Camped at BAKUM.

Thursday, 31st. To SIAR and MALIOM. Census and routine inspection. Camped at MALIOM.

JUNE, 1956:

Friday, 1st. To MATKAMLAGIR. Census and routine inspection. Talks with village officials. Camped at MATKAMLAGIR.

Saturday, 2nd. To BERIOTA. Census and routine inspection. Gardens visited during afternoon. Camped at BERIOTA.

JUNE, 1956

Sunday, 3rd.	Observed.
Monday, 4th.	To BAKOK. Census and routine inspection. Camped at BAKOK.
Tuesday, 5th.	To METLIK Plantation. Native labour inspection. To LAMBOM village inspection and inspection of Administration Aid Post. Camped at LAMBOM.
Wednesday, 6th.	Census revision and routine matters attended to. Checked on T.A.L. matter on the mainland. Camped at LAMBOM.
Thursday, 7th.	To LAMASSA. Census and routine inspection. Camped at LAMASSA.
Friday, 8th.	To Undor Plantation. Native labour inspection carried out. To KABAMAN census revision and village inspection. Camped at KABAMAN.
Saturday, 9th.	To PANARAT Plantation. Census revision and routine inspection at NASKO. Rest house being replaced proceeded to KAIT.
Sunday, 10th.	Observed.
Monday, 11th.	Inspected nearby GIL GIL Plantation. Census and routine inspection of KAIT. To KING. Native Labour inspection of KARIAS en route. Camped at KING.
Tuesday, 12th.	Returned to NASKO on land matter. Later returned KING. Police investigation. Camped at KING.
Wednesday, 13th.	Small plantations of KING and PIPIRAK inspected en route to WATPI village. Census revision and court sittings. Camped at WATPI.
Thursday, 14th.	Court sittings. To ONOMARANG for native labour inspection and then to SEMALU. Camped at SEMALU
Friday, 15th.	Native labour inspection of MALA and TAMPAKA en route to SIAMAN. Camped at SIAMAN.

JUNE, 1956:

Saturday, 16th.	Census and routine inspection. To HITUNG and carried out census revision. Camped at HITUNG.
Sunday, 17th.	Observed at HITUNG.
Monday, 18th.	To PALABONG. Census and routine inspection. Native Labour inspection of MATOP. Camped at PALABONG.
Tuesday, 19th.	To REBEHEN. Census and routine inspection of REBEHEN and KALIZ carried out.
Wednesday, 19th.	Census and routine inspection at KABUNUT. Returned to NAMATANAI.
Thursday, 20th. to Wednesday, 27th.	Police investigation.
Thursday, 28th.	To KARIAS. Police investigation.
Friday, 29th.	Police Investigation.
Saturday, 30th.	Returned to NAMATANAI via West Coast.

INTRODUCTION:

The area patrolled during the first stage, covered the south eastern coast from the village of REI to the island of LAMBOM in the south. The second stage covered all villages from LAMASSA Island to KABUNUT Village on the West Coast. In all 34 days were spent on patrol and approximately 140 miles of coast line was covered.

Three census divisions were patrolled. The LAK census division was patrolled by Mr. J. Cochrane, Patrol Officer in September of last year (See P/R.No.NAM.2/55-56) in all there are 15 villages in the division having a total population of 1059 shewing an increase of 13. The KANDAS census division comprises 9 villages with a total population of 575, thus shewing an increase of 37. This census division was last patrolled by Mr. B. O'Neill in July, 1954 (See P/R.No.NAM.3/54-55). KINSAL comprises four villages only and has a total population of 392, an increase of 11 since the last patrol to the area conducted by Mr. D. Permezel, Cadet Patrol Officer in June, 1954 (See P/R.No.Nam.5/53-54).

The LAK census division continues to shew great improvement and the patrol was well received in all villages visited. This area now compares more than favourably with those villages closer to the NAMATANAI station. Shortly after the patrol's arrival men, women and children gathered at the rest house and sang songs of welcome and then small gifts were brought forward. The people were praised for their efforts and the practice was encouraged. This same practice was noted throughout all areas visited by the patrol.

The Blue Ensign was flown in all villages visited and the village people were encouraged to participate in the ceremony and the significance of same explained in simple terms to the gathering.

The East Coast from MARITSOAN plantation to Cape St. George has, with few exceptions, a number of common topographical features. A narrow coastal plain varying in width backed by the rugged mountains of the interior which form the backbone of southern New Ireland. Throughout this area there are few good anchorages and this is no doubt due to the lack of offshore reef. In those places where reef is found there are some safe seasonal anchorages, for instance at SIAR and SILUR, near the site of the Roman Catholic Mission; however even here the anchorages are only suitable for vessels of the work boat type. At METLIK Plantation situated near Cape St. George the peninsula offers all weather protection for shipping up to 300 tons. No doubt due to the absence of anchorages on this coast the development of plantations has been limited to two, namely MUNGAI and METLIK.

From LAMBOM island along the west coast are found numerous small ports and it is here that we find an extremely large group of plantations. The coastal plain throughout this area is extremely narrow and the area has numerous swift flowing streams, which make travel by foot extremely difficult during the North West Monsoon season. There are no wide river valleys of the WEITIN.R. type to be seen on this coast.

The patrol was of a routine nature during which

a complete census revision of the LAK, KANDAS and KINSAL census divisions was carried out. Native labour inspections were carried out at all plantations passed through during the patrol.

NATIVE SITUATION:

I have purposely divided this section into two parts, the one dealing with the people of the east coast, i.e. the LAK census division and the other dealing with the people of the KANDAS census division on the West Coast.

Mr. O'Neill (See P/R. No. NAM. 3/54-55) stated that the native situation in both of the above areas as being less than satisfactory. In the case of LAK it was possible to despatch a follow up patrol and thus the good work performed by Mr. O'Neill was not lost and the position of the Administration was re-established. I was most impressed by the worthwhile attempts made by the people here and the village officials also appear to be doing good work. With regular three monthly visits to the station at NAMATANAI and visits by Native Affairs officers to the area there should be further improvement noted. It was noticeable throughout this area that the people were anxious for a trader to move in and thus give them an outlet for their copra. At the present time there is a Chinese half-caste trading at MATKAMLAGIR and the people here are producing some three tons of copra per month; however the trader has no pinnace and thus cannot visit the other villages in the vicinity. There is little doubt that a trader of good repute would be an asset in the LAK census division. It is interesting to note that at MATKAMLAGIR the trader reports that the native people are not interested in powder, scents etc, but make purchases of tools, clothing etc.

Because of staff shortages and adverse weather conditions the patrol to the KANDAS Census Division was long delayed and the position as described by Mr. O'Neill remains very much the same. I have attached some notes from a police investigation carried out in and around KING village which shows the attitude of these people towards the Administration. Serious matters which should have been reported immediately they were known to village officials were not. The village officials and elders took it upon themselves to hear the matter and decide that the next Native Affairs officer would not be told about it. The fact that two such officers did visit the area in connection with other matters and were not told cannot be condoned. It is a fact that the most influential man in the community may commit offences with impunity. The area in which the position is most unsatisfactory is no more than 2-3 days walk from NAMATANAI. What then is the solution to this most undesirable state of affairs? The answer is the establishment of a permanent patrol post somewhere in the area.

Unfortunately NAMATANAI is located many days walk from the villages of KANDAS and also LAK and this does, I feel, discourage persons bringing their grievances to the Administrative officer. Efforts are made to settle same in the villages, but this has been found to be most unsatisfactory. Another point to bear in mind is the fact that in the last five years there have been two patrols to this area, thus the belief that the Administration does not care has I think been fostered.

thus the Administration is now faced with the task of firmly re-establishing itself in the eyes of the people.

Many suggestions have been put forward over the years as to the most suitable site for the establishment of a patrol post. The choices have included a site in or about KING village on the West Coast; another on the East Coast in the vicinity of SIAR village and lastly LAMBOM island near Cape St. George in the extreme south.

Firstly let us examine the proposed site at KING. Within this immediate vicinity there are ten plantations employing some 250 labourers and the native population totals 221. Shipping to this area is very good and it is not unusual for small ships of the work boat type to call thrice weekly ex RABAU. I do not think that the acquisition of land for a patrol post would present very much difficulty. Water is readily available throughout this area. Bush building materials with the exception of native roofing materials are readily available. It is in this area where the drinking of intoxicating liquor presents a grave problem. Supplies of same being brought in on the work boats plying out of RABAU and having crews of men from KING and KAIT or from the nearby Duke of Yorks, trips being made frequently from there to KING and KAIT.

The factors against the establishment of a post here are:

- (1). At the present time there are no inland tracks to the East Coast and if a post were built here it would be necessary to construct a good walking road through the interior.
- (2). Anchorages on this coast depend largely on weather conditions. During the north west many sailings are curtailed.
- (3). The post would not be central for it would have to serve an area on the East Coast to Maritsoan at least. A great deal of unnecessary travel would result.

Secondly the SIAR area has been named as a likely choice. It has many disadvantages and I have listed some of these hereunder:

- (1). Almost complete lack of suitable anchorages.
- (2). Water extremely scarce especially during the south east season.
- (3). A road would have to be constructed over the mountains to service the west coast. Extremely costly and difficult to maintain because of the poor population.
- (4). No plantations in the immediate vicinity and very little shipping.
- (5). Communication with NAMATANAI would be difficult. likewise the supply problem would be too great to overcome.

Perhaps the area which recommends itself is LAMBOM. It is not without its disadvantages, but I feel if a post were established here it would have the following

advantages:

- (1). It possesses one of the best harbour in New Ireland. It being a fine all weather anchorage for all types of shipping plying in the area. This being so it is a port of call for ship calling at both east and west coast ports. This factor alone would enable an officer stationed here to have transport to the extremities of his administrative area. The problem of supply would be overcome. Communication with both RABAUL and NAHATANAI would not be difficult.
- (2). Plantations on both the east coast and the west coast could be easily reached even in the wet season because of (1) above.
- (3). The small amount of land required for the establishment of a patrol post would not present a difficulty.
- (4). The area at present is one of the most populous and progressive in the sub-district. At the present time it has an efficient Administration Aid Post and I consider that an Administration school in the area would be invaluable. (See also remarks under Education)

Some disadvantages which should be borne in mind are:

- (1). Extremely poor water supply on LAMBOM Island. Most water is brought across to the island from the mainland.
- (2). The position as regards the alienated land on LAMBOM has still not been clarified. (See remarks under Native Lands)
- (3). Roofing materials are in short supply in the area.

Irrespective of where the post is to be established it behoves the Administration to take some positive and progressive action. The stationing of an experienced officer in the area would result in a consolidation of governmental influence in a neglected area. The main aim would be to raise native economic production and at a later stage to raise the standard of living throughout the area. LAMBOM being the most progressive village and situated on an island, easily accessible would I feel sure offer a lead to the less fortunate villages in this area. This whole area had for various reasons been neglected by both Missions and Administration alike especially is this so in the field of education and here is a definite opportunity for the Administration to perform a lasting service to the community and demonstrate its interest in these peoples. The patrol post would be of considerable assistance to both employers and employees in the area. Likewise it could provide a number of services usually associated with a patrol post i.e. banking, wireless etc.

Whatever does occur this patrol should be followed by another within three months and I feel sure that we shall then see some positive improvement in the native situation.

NATIVE LANDS:

Whilst the patrol was at LAMBOM Is. I was approached by a deputation of local natives who wished to ascertain the present position as regards the alienated land which forms some two thirds of their island. The history of this matter has been discussed at some length in both patrol reports (See P/R. No. NAM. 3/54-55) and also in confidential reports through the District Commissioner to the Lands Department. However nothing further has been heard of the suggestion to turn the island into a reserve and naturally enough the local people are afraid that one day they may have to remove their village to the mainland. Such a move would be against the continued prosperity of this village for not only would it mean breaking with a village site which has many sentimental attachments, it would also mean moving to an inhospitable mountainous area where it would be impossible to reshape their village. It would result in the disintegration of the village as a unit and reduce it to a series of hamlets scattered throughout their land. From statistics it shews that the island communities namely LAMASSA and LAMBOM have over the years continued with a rapid population increase whereas the mainland villages merely hold their own, this must be due in no small measure, to the part played by the village to prevent disintegration. Also one must realise that these people at their rate of expansion need all available agricultural ground, any loss no matter how small would be a serious blow to these people.

The degree of land alienation on the West Coast has been great although it has not as yet caused any great hardship to the villagers. During this patrol an investigation of one application for 1000 acres on the West Coast was carried out, but the native people of the area were quite definite that they did not wish to dispose of their land. Other applications for timber leases were also investigated, but again the people were against the applicants. I feel that the granting of a timber lease in this area would make available quite large areas for the extensive planting of coconuts and in time become a valuable asset for these people.

An example of the land alienation is that in a twenty mile stretch of coastline some 1076 hectares have been alienated and are worked as seven plantations. Of course where possible the coastal plain has thus been alienated, being far more suited to plantation produce. Even with this degree of alienation there still remain numerous valleys just a few miles back from the coast which are not used by the local people, except for pig hunting, which would no doubt make good garden lands.

From records held at this office, there are no records of patrols through the centre of the sub-district and very little evidence of the potential of same. From enquiries made I believe that a road existed commencing near MALIOM and following the WEITIN.R. valley and thence to the West Coast near PALABONG. I was informed that it is a three day walk. It would be interesting for some following patrol to view the country of the interior.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

For full details of ailments seen and noted by Native Medical Assistant accompanying the patrol see Appendix B.

This particular area has in the past been most neglected; however within the last twelve months two new Administration Aid Posts have been established in the southern section. Upon the West Coast KING was chosen as the site and a Native Medical Assistant MALAIBE was placed in charge. I inspected the post on two occasions and found that wards for both women and men had been constructed together with dispensary and house for the Native Medical Assistant. This Aid Post is situated a short distance, approximately ten minutes walk, from KING Village on the foreshore. During my first visit the NMA was absent obtaining medical supplies from the Native Hospital at NAMATANAI. For this purpose the people in the vicinity provide carriers and canoe.

The LAMBOM Aid Post was perhaps the best constructed and was extremely well kept. Native Medical Assistant JOSPEH has recently taken over and as he is from the island an even greater improvement may be expected. This post services the area from BERIOTA on the East Coast to the vicinity of KABAMAN on the west coast

A recently established post is now at TIMAI, near the village of KAMPARAM on the East Coast and a new graduate from NONGA is in charge. When the patrol visited the area new wards had been constructed for both males and females together with outpatients room, dispensary and house for the APO. From information I obtained it is evident that co-operation between villages in the construction of the post has been first class. Clearing for a hospital garden had finished during my visit.

There is little doubt that the apparent good health of the villagers examined by the Native Medical Assistant who accompanied the patrol is due in no small measure to the establishment of these posts, which now means that within a matter of two days at the most a sick person can reach attention. In most cases it is much less than this. Medical Tul Tul's seem to have taken a new interest in their work and no doubt that will be greatly assisted by the periodical visits of the APO during his visits to surrounding villages.

From information I received it would appear that two girls one from KING and the other from LAMBOM left their villages for training in midwifery and infant welfare at the KIMIDAN Methodist Mission Hospital some two years or more ago and as yet they have not returned. No doubt their return will be of great benefit to their respective villages and surrounding areas.

On the whole it may be said that village hygiene was most satisfactory.

The last patrol by an EMA to any of these areas was in May, 1952 and a visit of long overdue.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The main west coast road system now extends some thirty eight miles from NAKATANAI to DONUP plantation. It is only suitable for four wheel drive vehicles and the surface of the road is quite good and at all times well maintained by the local people in the area. The worst section to negotiate is the KALIL-DONUP area. I feel that if the plantations in the area concentrate on their own internal road system the aforementioned section will be vastly improved. A road from MALA plantation to ONOMARANG plantation has been constructed by local residents and it is suitable for jeeps and tractors and covers a distance of some six miles. In most plantations an internal road system exists but it rarely extends beyond the boundaries of the station.

This patrol was carried out in the south east season which is perhaps the most ideal period to negotiate this area with its many swift flowing rivers both on the east and west coast. A good track exists from MARITSOAN to MIMIAS and in many parts it would be an ideal jeep road. The internal road system of MUNGAI plantation links with the track and it is possible to travel some 8-10 miles by jeep. A good walking road then extends to MALIOM but after that point it deteriorates rapidly and because of the nature of the terrain great use is made of the beach as a road. Walking is difficult over the many round stones covering the beach and sand flies do not improve matters. The village people themselves make use of their canoes or mons for inter village travel and this is by far the most comfortable method. The terrain does not improve from MATKANLAGER to METLIK and here also it is much more preferable travelling by canoe. The roads that do exist in the area are merely narrow foot pads which follow the main mountain ridge and to reach a village it is necessary to clamber on all fours on the descent to the beach. This is particularly so at BERIOTA.

From METLIK plantation to the mainland opposite LAMASSA island the main mode of transport is canoe or mon. The safest route from METLIK to LAMASSA island is to travel by canoe across METLIK Bay and thence proceed cross country across a steep ridge to LAMBOM bay in all approximately 60 minutes walking. The alternative route is around Cape St. George which is extremely hazardous even in the best of weather and one that is not recommended for use by future patrols.

LAW AND JUSTICE:

Eighteen cases were heard and determined in the Court for Native Affairs during the patrol. The main offence was, without doubt, drinking intoxicating liquor, assault and adultery.

Police investigations were also carried out in the KING area re supplying liquor to natives and also assault.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

Although the people of the LAK and KANDAS census divisions have more fertile soil than most other natives on the mainland of New Ireland they do not take advantage of their good fortune. During the visit of the patrol numerous gardens were inspected and these were found to be too small for the needs of the people. The main crops in order of importance would be yams, taro and sweet potato. Other supplementary foods were sago (this confined to 2 villages on the West Coast) bananas, citrus fruits, spring onions, breadfruit and tapioca. From enquires made it would appear that these people also suffer food shortages at certain intervals throughout the year. I endeavoured to impress upon the people the importance of building larger gardens and also the need to stagger the planting of same to prevent these shortages. Many men questioned stated that one of the main reasons why they did not garden some of the more fertile valleys some distance from their village or hamlet, was the damage caused by the numerous wild pigs throughout the area. From the gardens inspected it was evident that the gardeners have an inherent dislike for hard work with the result that the fences constructed were useless.

Although all of the villages are located on the coast little use is made of the food to be obtained from the sea. During the patrol the police accompanying me caught sizeable hauls of fish which was greatly enjoyed by the local villagers. When questioned they stated openly that although they enjoyed eating fish they could not be bothered catching same. This does not apply to the island people of LAMBOM and LAMASSA who include fish regularly in their diet and from their physical appearance they have benefited greatly. Rivers in the areas are good fishing and prawning.

As mentioned earlier the area abounds with wild pig and this is hunted sporadically by the people. It no doubt supplies some protein to their diet. Domesticated pigs were noted in all villages and it was evident that imported stock had been introduced by some of the neighbouring plantations. Opossums are numerous and also provide these people with food.

The instructions given by the previous patrol re planting of coconuts is being carried out at a steady rate. I warned the people against overplanting and to ensure that they leave adequate land for the construction of gardens. I have found that these people are apt to plant up huge areas with little thought to their future gardening needs, which are more important.

By far the main interest of these people is the production of copra. Unfortunately on the east coast there is only one trader between MUNGAI and METLIK a distance of some 38 miles and he is at MATKAMLAGIR, which is virtually isolated from the other villages. Roads are bad and a boat is a necessity if he is to service the area. At the present time native copra at MATKAMLAGIR totals 3 tons per month and the price they receive is quite good. Other villagers would like to see small traders settle in order that they might also benefit. Unlike the West Coast shipping rarely calls at any of the villages due to poor anchorages.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

From LAMBOM to KABANUT on the west coast the village copra industry varies in intensity. In all three principal methods are used in the sale of copra and or coconuts. The first method which is used extensively at LAMBOM is where a person owns a large area of coconuts and he does the cutting and also the drying of his own produce. He then ships his copra direct to the Copra Marketing Board at RABAUL and receives an adequate price for his product. I checked through the weight notes in the possession of each producer and from the remarks contained therein it is evident that they are producing a good grade of copra and very little has been rejected. The second method and this is the most popular is where a person who owns an area of palms sells the green coconuts or dries to the nearest plantation or trader. He is content with the system which enables him to obtain sufficient money for his immediate wants with the least amount of effort. I endeavoured to point out to these people the advantages of producing their own copra and selling it direct to RABAUL but I do not think it had much effect. The third method is to sell copra to the traders this is a method not greatly favoured by traders throughout the area for with the strict inspections at C.M.B. RABAUL much has been rejected at a great loss to these persons.

I believe that the Agricultural Officer at KAVIENG has constructed a number of model driers along the east coast road, if it were possible for him to pay a visit especially to the LAMBOM area and advise on the matter of copra driers in that area it would be readily welcomed.

MISSIONS:

There are two active missions operating in the area patrolled namely the Methodist Overseas Mission with headquarters on the Duke of Yorks islands in the New Britain District and the Mission of the Sacred Heart with headquarters for the area at SILOR for the East Coast and the Duke of York islands for the West Coast. The Roman Catholic priest controls the area from MULIAMA to MALION and he visits these areas about once every six weeks. The M.O. Missionary makes but few visits to the east or the west coast from remarks made it appears that he visits certain centres annually for the WARTABA ceremony.

In most of the MOM villages small schools are operated by mainly graduates from the John Brown College on the Duke of Yorks.

Schools are also conducted by the MSC ~~by~~ with trained teachers from VUVU in charge. A main school has commenced with a properly qualified teacher at the Mission headquarters at SILOR and it is well attended.

A small Aid Post is conducted by the Roman Catholic Mission at SILOR, but with the frequent absence of the priest-in-charge on a circuit of his parish its usefulness is not so great.

CENSUS:

The census revision carried out during this patrol revealed a total number of 2026 people. The break up of the Census divisions being as set out hereunder:

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
LAK	1059	
KANDAS	575	
KINSAL	392	2026

The figures for the LAK census division revealed an increase of 13 since the last census check in September of last year. Births numbered 31 whilst the total number of deaths totalled 9. Five of the latter being in the middle aged group. The increase of population was due to increased births and migrations in. It is pleasing to note that a steady increase has been maintained in this division at each of the last three census checks. In a little under two years there has been an overall increase of 32.

Likewise we find that in the KANDAS Census division there has been an increase of 37 since the last census revision carried out in July, 1954. Births recorded during the period numbered 43 whilst deaths totalled 21. Of interest was the low number of deaths in the under age groups. The ratio of births to deaths was 43:21 and migrations into the division accounted for the remaining increase.

The last census revision of the KINSAL area noted a total population of 381, this revision shewed a total of 392 an increase of 11. The ratio of births to deaths was 13:5 and 4 of the deaths recorded were from the middle aged group.

The census was carried out in an orderly manner and there were no prosecutions for failure to attend. The habit of a literate native person recording births, deaths and marriages as they occur was of a great assistance to the patrol and the persons concerned were praised for their worthy efforts. There is little doubt that this practice leads to greater accuracy in the compilation of the report and it does save embarrassment to either the census officer or the person concerned in respect of deaths.

PLANTATION INSPECTIONS:

Inspections of native labour were carried out at all plantations in the area covered by the patrol. In all some 16 plantations were inspected and generally speaking there has been some improvement in general conditions. I feel however that follow up inspections will be necessary within the next two months to ensure that this standard is maintained.

Reports covering these inspections have already been forwarded under separate cover.

EDUCATION:

For complete statistics on school attendance see Appendix 'c' of this report.

At the present time one mission school only exists throughout this southern area. It is located at SILOR Catholic Mission near SIAR, but is conducted on a part time basis only due the absence of the priest in charge on circuit of his parish. A qualified teacher at present at VUVU will be stationed here later in the year when he gains his certificate from that institution. The Methodist Overseas Mission conducts a school on the Duke of York islands which is the headquarters of that mission. In all a total of 45 children are attending the mission schools at the Duke of Yorks (MOM) and VUVU (MSC) in the New Britain District. It is of interest to note that 13 children are attending Administration schools at RABAU and KOKOPO.

This whole area (LAK, KANDAS and KINSAL Census Divisions) has been neglected over the years by both the Missions and the Administration in the educational field. It is true that small part-time village schools are conducted by Catechists (MSC) and mission teachers (MOM) the latter being graduates of the George Brown College. These schools are well attended by the children, but provide a very primitive form of education, the main theme being religion. I spoke to many of the teachers and it was evident that their standard of education was not high.

Many times during the patrol I was approached and asked if an Administration school could be established in the area. These people well realise that they are lagging far behind others in New Ireland, especially those in the vicinity of KAVIENG. At LAMBOM the mere fact that some 13 pupils are attending schools outside the District is indicative of the people's keenness to obtain a good education for their children. The expense of keeping their children at these schools must be a considerable burden for parents and relatives.

I consider that if trained teachers are available and, I believe that this has been the limiting factor in the past, then an Administration school should be established. The most suitable site would be in the LAMBOM area and it was here that numerous enquiries were made in this direction. At LANASSA and LAMBOM there is a total population of 358, with some 100 children enrolled at the local part time mission schools and I feel sure that a minimum of 60 pupils would enrol should an Administration school commence here. The people expressed their willingness to build the school and outbuildings together with the necessary gardens for the provision of food for pupils who will have to board.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

With the exception of LAMBOM and LANASSA located on islands off the mainland, the remainder are situated on the narrow coastal plain. This construction of villages on or about the beach front is at times extremely risky. For example the village of MALION was completely washed away during a heavy south east blow and other villages are being threatened with erosion. The village people at MALION have now re-constructed their village approximately one hundred yards inland and the site chosen was perhaps the best seen on the mainland. Most villages on the west coast are well sited and fenced.

There is no standard housing design in this area, it is and dependant upon the availability of materials and the skill of the builder. Likewise the materials used differed greatly according to area and included for roofing either new or secondhand roofing iron, sago leaf, kunai or kunda leaf. Floors were of hewn planks, sawn timber or limbom, the latter being the most widely used. Walls were of adzed planks, plaited bamboo, galvanised iron or limbom. It was of interest to note that at LAMBOM the traditional style of architecture had been revived with the construction of a boy's house on the outskirts of the village. This building is made of kunda leaf and is shaped similar to a quonsett hut and has an earth floor and no window. A small door at the side is the only noticeable ventilation.

Both of the island people have creditable villages and they take great pains to maintain them in good order. Painting of the houses with a lime whitewash is a familiar sight in both villages. At LANASSA where the village is liable to flooding during king tides a project is under way of constructing a breakwater along the foreshore and this should greatly limit flooding in the area. At LAMBOM people were advised to build up paths throughout the village area for in the wet season the area would become a quagmire.

Remaining village with the exception of KABAMAN were in good order at the time of the patrol, but I very much doubt if this is the case at other times. KABAMAN was short of housing and three were under construction, but from the appearance of the timber they had been in this state for many months. Instructions were given for these houses to be completed within three months.

For a full list of village officials see Appendix 'd'.

Generally speaking village officials are doing their best and the improvement continues on the East coast, I feel sure that with more patrolling on the west coast the standard there will be raised considerably. PINAU, former tul tul at KING village was appointed probationary luluai to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the former luluai, EMOS whilst TOMAMIL was appointed probationary tul tul to take the place of PINAU. I feel that these appointments will do much to stabilise the unsatisfactory situation which prevails in this area. Tul tul SANGIH of NASKO wished to resign because of ill health and his position has been filled by OTO, a Manus man long resident in this village and a former Luluai of this village for many years.

The Luluai of KAIT still continues to exercise far too much authority in the area. (See also Appendix 'A')

REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS:

Most of the rest houses seen during the patrol were satisfactory. A new rest house is at present being constructed at KAIT and should be completed within the next two months.

The standard of police barracks provided in these villages has also improved.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

Nothing of interest to report.

WATER SUPPLIES:

With the exception of LAMBOM, water supplies are more than adequate throughout the area patrolled. A glance at the accompanying map will shew the reason for this happy position. At LAMBOM water must be carried by canoe from the mainland although the people state there is a small spring on the island, located on the opposite to the village, thus it is far easier to obtain supplies from the mainland. Some houses have galvanised iron roofs and use drums for their own water supply.

NMA continue to do good work in the cleaning of watering points near the villages.

G. D. Collins

(G. D. Collins)

Assistant District Officer

REPORT ON EDWARD THOMAS GLENNON AND INCIDENT AT GIL GIL PLANTATION:

During my patrol of the West Coast of the NAMATANAI Sub-District I carried out a native labour inspection at GIL GIL Plantation, which is managed by JOSEPH (OTO) SEETO, a Chinese. I noted that staying with SEETO was a European who was introduced to me as TED GLENNON (EDWARD THOMAS GLENNON) and he stated that he wished to obtain a timber lease in this area. I informed him that he would be required to make the application in the normal manner and could not enter upon native land until such application had been thoroughly investigated and granted. Both of these persons were, or they appeared to be very nervous during my interview. I proceeded to KING village after the inspection and here I received certain information regarding incidents which occurred at GIL GIL Plantation in November, 1955. As a result of this I called the following persons to KING village.

TOVIN KIAPSOLO, Luluai of NASKO Village (KANDAS.C.D.)
TINMARIAN, wife of TOVIN also of NASKO Village.
ANNA TATURA, female native of KABAMAN Village.
TINROAN LANGARI, female native of KABAMAN Village.
BOLOT KWIR, male native, of KAIT Village.

Statements were taken from each of the above and it was from these statements that the following information is compiled.

According to my informants a sing sing was held at GIL GIL Plantation and the manager of that station JOSEPH SEETO sent word to the surrounding villages of KAIT and NASKO to come to the station and participate and he would provide the food. The exact date of the sing sing is hard to establish. The native witnesses state about April, but from their statements it appears as though GLENNON instructed them to say this. When interviewing GLENNON about another matter it was obvious that the sing sing took place on a Saturday in November of last year. Present at the manager's house at this time were the undermentioned:

Joseph (Oto) Seeto, Chinese, manager of GIL GIL Pltn.
Edward Thomas Glennon, then manager of PIPIRAK Pltn.
Don Whitford, believed to be a half caste, employed at that time as a boat builder at Undor Pltn.
Ah Yung, elderly Chinese, manager of King Pltn.
Willie Hong, half caste, then manager of Karias Pltn.

The people assembled early in the afternoon and the men from KAIT performed their dance near the manager's house and later they and the native onlookers went to the labour quarters where the food was distributed. Late in the afternoon most of the village people commenced to return home. TOVIN, TINMARIAN, ANNA, TINROAN and some other men went to the beach where their canoe was beached. Here they received a message to go to the house and play their guitars. They did this and played for the 'masters'. During the performance it appears that GLENNON gave a drink to a native SIONI and WHITFORD gave a drink to TOVIN after calling him away from the main group. There is little evidence to support the fact that they were given alcohol, but it is more than a possibility. GLENNON also gave some small gifts to two of the women TINROAN and ANNA. The natives then returned to the beach. WHITFORD approached TOVIN and told him to get two women, but when asked by TOVIN they refused. When TOVIN informed GLENNON and SEETO of this there is little doubt that a plan was hatched. TOVIN told his party that they were going home and the canoe was

paddled around a point a short distance away with the three women, BLOET and TOVIN aboard. He ordered them to beach the canoe again and left the party. He later returned with WHITFORD, GLENNON, HONG and SEETO and he procured the three women TEMROAN, ANNA and TINHARIAN for SEETO, GLENNON and HONG respectively. TOVIN and his party returned to NASKO the next day via KAEUM. Full details and statements have been forwarded to the District Commissioner, Kavieng for subsequent advice.

The presence of GLENNON in this area is most disturbing considering his past record. Whilst in Rabaul he has had the following convictions recorded against him:

1. On the 23rd May, 1953, by Mr. J.R. Rigby on a charge of using indecent language in the Police Station at Rabaul and was sentenced to seven days imprisonment. Case.No.159.

2. On the 27th May, 1953 by Mr. J.R. Rigby on a charge of supplying a bottle of rum to a native and sentenced to three months imprisonment. Case.No.166.

He has been in the west coast area for approximately ten months during which time he has been manager of TAMPAKA Plantation for a period of six months and manager of PIPIRAK for a short period of two months only. Since December, 1955 from enquiries made he has been living off managers in the area, particularly at KARIAS and GIL GIL.

The increase of native drinking in the area cannot be overlooked and with his past record GLENNON must be suspect. My own inquiries however failed to indicate this.

I have recorded this matter in the form of an appendix to place the happenings and also the persons mentioned therein on record and to assist future patrols in the area.

The matter of the Luluai of NASKO will be taken up under separate correspondence.

Action file
6-1-12
EL

APPENDIX 'B'P.R.NO.NAM.6/55-56HEALTH STATISTICS:

VILLAGE	TU	SCABIES	YAWS	TB	FILARIA	%
REI	2	1				7.5
KAMIAN	3		1			10.0
MIMIAS	1	1	1			7.0
LENAI	2	1	1			6.5
MORUKON	3	2				6.0
LAMORAN	1	2	1			11.0
KUMPARAM	2	1			2	8.0
KAMBILAL	3		1		1	10.5
BAKUM	4	3	1			8.5
SIAR	2	1				2.
MALION	1		1			7.
MATKAMLAGIR	1	1				4.2
BERIOTA	3	2				9.
BAKOK	2	1	1			4.8
LAMBOM	1	3		1		2.

Total for LAK

31	19	0	1	3
----	----	---	---	---

KANDAS CENSUS DIVISION

LAMASSA	4	2	1		1	6.5
KABAMAN	4	4	2			21.
NASKO	1	1				6.
KAIT	2	1			1	8.3
KING	1	2				3.4
WATPI	1	1				3.9
SEMALU	2		1			6.
SIAMAN						0.
HITUNG	1	1				3.2

16	12	4		2
----	----	---	--	---

++ No Medical Assistant available for KINSAL Census Division.

+++ Percentages are approximate only.

APPENDIX 'C'

SCHOOL STATISTICS:

VILLAGE	C.D.	DENOM.	STAND	MALE	FEM	TOTAL
REI } KAMIANANG }	LAK	RC		7	2	9
MIMIAS } LENAI }	LAK	RC		7	6	13
MORUKON } LAMURAN }	LAK	RC		9	5	14
KAMPURAH } KAMILAL } BAKUM }	LAK	RC		20	20	40
SIAR } MALION }	LAK	RC		15	5	20
MATKAMLAGIR	LAK	MOM	1	6	3	9
BERIOTA	LAK	MOM	1	12	7	19
BAKOK	LAK	MOM	1	24	6	30
LAMBOM	LAK	MOM	3 2 1	8 3 30	- - 20	61
LAMASSA	KANDAS	MOM	3 2 1	4 3 18	- 3 12	40
KABAHAN	KANDAS	MOM	1 2	4 4	5	13
NASKO	KANDAS	MOM	1 2 3	2 6	4 2 -	14
KAIT	KANDAS	MOM	1 2 3	8 2 3	2 1 -	16
KING	KANDAS	RC		12	6	20
WATPI	KANDAS	MOM	1 2 3	5 3 4	2 - -	14
HITUNG } SIAMAN }	KANDAS	MOM	Teachers absent Duke of Yorks.			
SEMALU	KANDAS	MOM	1 2 3	8 2 3	4 - -	17
PALABONG	KANDAS	MOM	1 2 3	13 3 4	6 6 -	32
KALIL	KANDAS	MOM	1 2	10 2	5 -	17

APPENDIX 'D'VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

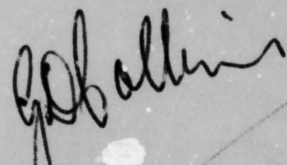
NAME	RANK	VILLAGE	C.D.	REMARKS
TPITUA	LL	REI	LAK	Good.
TOANDOMI	TT	"	"	Fair.
TOARINAI	MTT	"	"	Poor.
TOALIM	LL	KAMANG	"	Poor.
GULAI	TT	"	"	Poor.
TUASI	MTT	"	"	Poor.
TOAKULA	LL	MIMIAS	"	Fair.
MALKINU	TT	"	"	Fair.
TOLAKI	MTT	"	"	Good.
TOMI	LL	LENAI	"	Fair.
TOASITIR	TT	"	"	Fair.
TIRINO	MTT	"	"	Fair.
TAROPI	LL	MORUKON	"	Poor.
BUNGIAN	TT	"	"	Fair.
TONGILUAI	MTT	"	"	Poor.
KAMBAIRU	LL	LAMORAN	"	Good.
HUMI	TT	"	"	Good.
	MTT	"	"	Vacant.
TOABILASI	LL	KAMPARAN	"	Good.
TUMIKAIL	TT	"	"	Good.
FANAR	MTT	"	"	Poor.
TODIAI	LL	KAMBILAL	"	Good.
TOLIPAI	TT	"	"	Improving.
	MTT	"	"	Vacant.
KIAPMALIR	LL	BAKUM	"	Good.
NUNGOI	TT	"	"	Good.
TOAMBU	MTT	"	"	Fair.
PARANG	LL	SIAR	"	Fair.
LISUAK	TT	"	"	Good.
TOPOR	TT	"	"	Good.
MARAN	MTT	"	"	Poor.
HAMANKIAP	LL	MALION	"	Keen.
TATOPI	TT	"	"	Good.
MATKAMLAGIR	LL	MATKAMLAGIR		Good.
BOSKI				
TUAIR	MTT	"	"	Poor.
TOASINI	LL	BERIOTA	"	Good.
KOROI	MTT	"	"	Poor.
TOMGIEL	LL	BAKOK	"	Good.
TOPA	TT	"	"	Unimpressive.
TOMORIE	MTT	"	"	Fair.
TONDAVI	LL	LAMBON	"	Excellent.
TONAIM	TT	"	"	Good.

APPENDIX 'D'VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

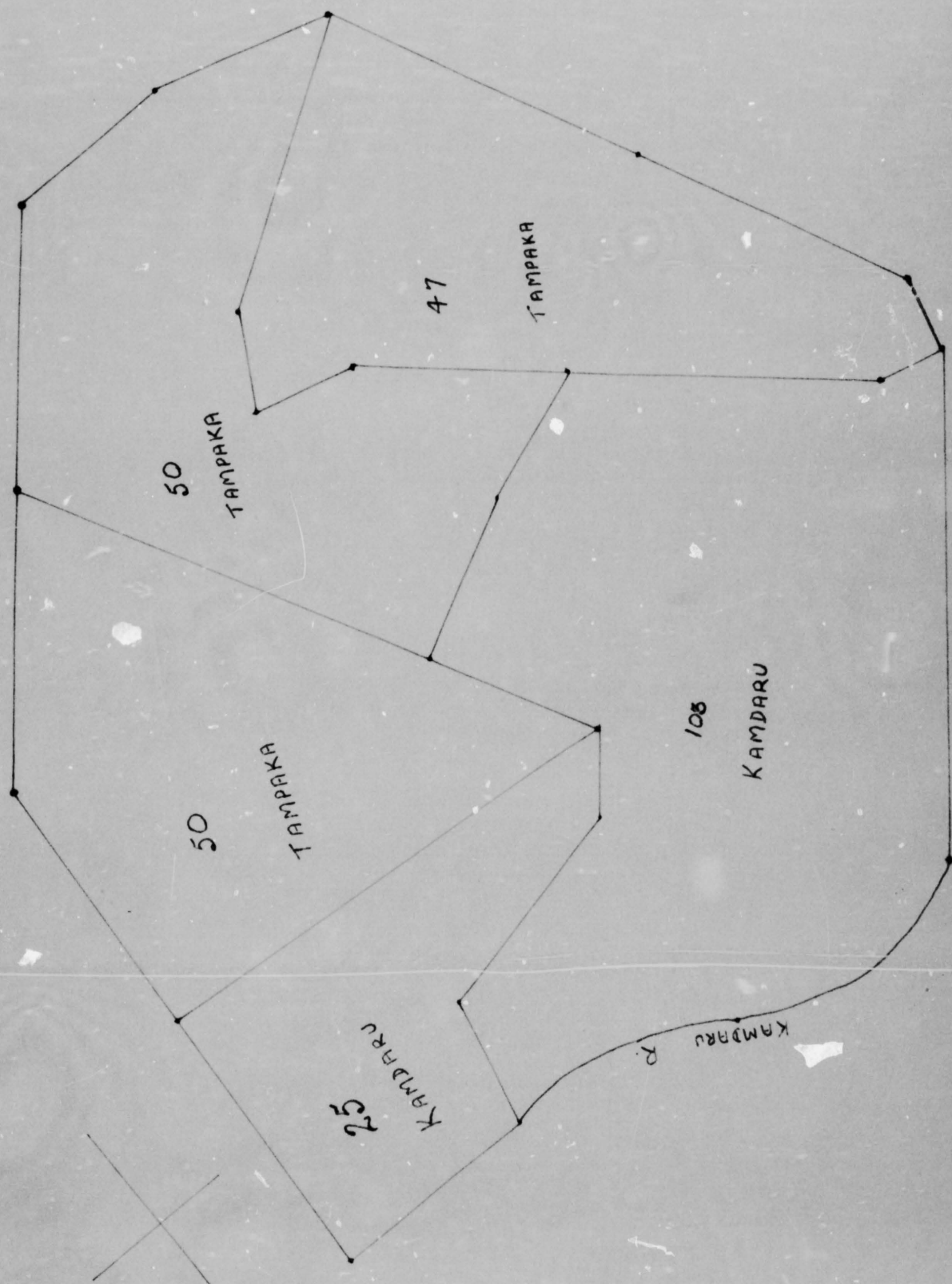
NAME	RANK	VILLAGE	C.D.	REMARKS
BCRUM	LL	LAMASSA	KANDAS	Average.
PARANDI	TT	"	"	Good.
	MTT	"	"	Vacant.
TOPARA	LL	KABAMAN	"	Poor.
TOALIPI	TT	"	"	Fair.
	MTT	"	"	Vacant.
TOVIN	LL	NASKO	"	Poor.
OTO	TT	"	"	Good.
	MTT	"	"	Vacant.
KARAMI	LL	KAIT	"	Powerful.
TOMALDI	TT	"	"	Fair.
PINAU (Prob)	LL	KING	"	Good.
TOMAMIL	TT	"	"	Good.
WASMAN	LL	WATPI	"	Poor.
ILUNG	TT	"	"	Fair.
SAII	TT	"	"	Good.
TOPULWIN	LL	SEMALU	"	Fair.
TOANGIN	TT	"	"	Fair.
NONTOMBAN	LL	SIAM	"	Good.
KOSTA	TT	"	"	Fair.
LIGURGAI	MTT	"	"	Good.
TOPINDA	LL	HITUNG	"	Fair.
KELGEN	TT	"	"	Good.
KOMANI	MTT	"	"	Poor.
SEIT	LL	PALABONG	KINSAL	Good.
KALUPE	TT	"	"	Good.
DARIUS	MTT	"	"	Fair.
FATAHIN	LL	KALIL	"	Fair.
SKALEI	TT	"	"	Fair.
SEMI	MTT	"	"	Good.
TAULAI	LL	REBEHEN	"	Good.
KIAPLAI	TT	"	"	Good.
WA	NHA	"	"	Keen.
	LL	KABUNUT	"	Vacant.
KONI	TT	"	"	Good.
	MTT	"	"	Not needed.

APPENDIX 'E'REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE RP&NGC ACCOMPANYING PATROL:

<u>NO.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
5082B	PANDIKMAR	L/CPL	An excellent man in all respects. Has a very thorough knowledge of all parts of this sub-district. At all times attentive to duty. Would recommend him for higher position.
8781	NIURI	CONST	Tries all the time, but fails to impress.
6924	NAREMA	CONST	An old hand in this area who is well and favourably known to most of the people. Very good in court work and police investigations. Would make a very good NCO.



(G.D. Collins)
Assistant District Officer



APPENDIX 'D'

P/R.NO.NAM.6/55-56

ALIENATED LAND: KARIAS.

- (a). Present Owner: Martin Chan care Box.34 RABAU.
 - (b). Approximately 65 hectares.
 - (c). Situated on the west coast of the Namatanai Sub-District between the villages of KAIT and KING. The property comprises the narrow coastal plain and run to the foothills behind the station. I have made an extra copy of the patrol map which shews the location of this property.
 - (d). Used for the production of copra. Some cocoa approximately 24000 have been planted and appear to be bearing well. Most of the area has been planted. The usual plantation buildings of European materials were seen.i.e. house,store, drier and native labour quarters.
 - (e). The manager did not know whether a map existed of the property,but he stated that the owner who may be contacted at the above address may be able to supply further information.
 - (f). Some cements are known to exist and the northern boundary of the plantation is the SOKOT creek. The natives have a good knowledge of the boundaries.
 - (g). A good south east season anchorage exists at this property.
-

APPENDIX 'D'

P/R.NO.NAM.6/55-56

ALIENATED LAND: WATPI (WETPIE)

- (a). Present owner: Mr.Martin Chan,Rabaul.
 - (b). Area: Approximately 60 hectares.
 - (c). Situated on the west coast of the Namatanai sub-district near WATPI Village. As with most other properties in this area it has a coastal frontage of flat land running to steep foothills at the rear of the property. For exact location see accompanying map.
 - (d). Used for the production of copra. All available ground has been planted and native labour quarters and drier exist there.
 - (e). Managed in conjunction with KARIAS Plantation and visited weekly by the manager.
 - (f). Not known if a survey plan of the property is in existence.
 - (g). Most cements are said to be in position and the local natives have a good knowledge of the boundaries.
 - (h). For any further information please contact Mr.Martin Chan. Box.34 RABAUL.
-

APPENDIX 'F'

P/R.NO.NAM. 6/55-56

ALIENATED LAND: GIL GIL

- (a). Present Owner: Alois Akun and Company. Manager of the property is OTO SEETO.
- (b). Area: 240 hectares.
- (c). General Description of the Property: Situated on the southern side of KAIT village (see accompanying map) It takes up a large portion of the coastal plain and the boundary stops at the foothills at the rear of the station.
- (d). Most of the area has been planted with coconuts and some success has been obtained with cocoa. Usual plantation buildings such as residence, copra driers, store and native labour quarters of European materials.
- (e). Copra production.
- (f). It is not known whether a survey plan is in existence.
- (g). Cements are said to be in existence and the local natives have a good knowledge of boundaries.
- (h). For further information contact

Alois Akun and Company
Box 95
RABAU.

APPENDIX 'F'

P/R.NO.NAM.6/55-56

ALIENATED LAND: PIPIRAK

- (a). Present Owner: Lam Young, RABAU.
 - (b). Area: approximately 18 hectares.
 - (c). Situated on the west coast of the Namatanai sub-district between KING and WATPI plantation approximately 40 minutes walk from KING village. See accompanying map for accurate location of same. Rather hilly area which was for some time neglected and only recently since the present manager took over (Peter Lam Hong) has clearing taken place. The soil does not appear to be as fertile as on other stations in this area.
 - (d). About 12 hectares have been planted and further re-planting of the remaining area is being undertaken. Buildings and outbuildings of a primitive nature exist.
 - (e). Trading station and copra producer.
 - (f). No survey plan known to exist.
 - (g). Survey cements are said to exist and natives have good knowledge of the boundaries.
 - (h). For further information contact the owner at that address. Extremely difficult to obtain information from semi-literate Chinese in this area and information obtained could not be regarded as extremely reliable. This applies to most of the properties on the West Coast. Thus the only means of eliciting information would be from the owners who are mostly domiciled in RABAU.
-

APPENDIX 'F'

P.R.NO.NAM.6/55-56

ALIENATED LAND: MATOP

- (a) Present Owner: Kim How, Rabaul. Manager of the property is Mr. J. McGinn.
- (b) Area: approximately 175 hectares.
- (c) Brief description of the area: Situated in a fertile river flat with the SARANG.R. forming the southern boundary. The property runs along the coast line and is hemmed in by surrounding foothills. It is some 30 minutes from the village of PALABONG. (See accompanying sketch map for exact location)
- (d) The land is planted out extensively with coconuts and recently some 3000 cocoa have been added although the ground is not thought good enough for this purpose. Usual plantation improvements noted.
- (e). Used exclusively for copra production.
- (f). It is not known whether a sketch plan is in existence.
- (g). Some cements were located during a traverse of the area and the local natives have a good idea of boundaries.
- (h). Further information may be obtained from the following source:

Mr. Kim How,
Yarra Avenue,
RABAU.

APPENDIX 'F'

P.R.NO.NAM.6/55-56

ALIENATED LAND: UNDOR

- (a). Present Owner: Believed to be SIMON CHOW of RABAU.
 - (b). Area: approximately 200 hectares.
 - (c). Brief description of the property:
This plantation is located on the west coast of the NAMATANAI Sub-District about 10 minuted walk from KABAMAN Village. For accurate location of same see accompanying map of this area. It occupies a considerable area of coastal plain and extends to the foothills which form roughly the eastern boundary of the plantation.
 - (d). Much of the area has been planted with coconuts and some cocoa planted pre-war continues to bear. Usual plantation buildings are in position.
 - (e). The plantation is used as a copra and cocoa producer. Also for trading with natives.
 - (f). It is not known whether or not a survey plan or sketch map exist.
 - (g). Large number of survey cements are said to exist. The local natives have a good idea of boundaries.
 - (h). For further information it is suggested that the owner be contacted. The property at present is managed by an illiterate Chinese who was unable to assist in obtaining further information.
-

ALIENATED LAND : PANARAT

(a). Present Owner: A.Y.Chan, RABAU.

(b). Area: approximately 120 hectares.

(c). Brief description of the property:

The usual description applies to this plantation. The rather narrow coastal plain with the foothills at the rear boundary of the station. This plantation is situated on the west coast of the Namatanai sub-district some ten minutes walk from KABAMAN village, for a clear picture as to exact location see the accompanying map.

(d). Most of the area has been planted with coconuts and extensive planting of cocoa has also taken place, by the appearance of the young cocoa the land would be fertile. Usual plantation buildings of european materials seen.

(e). Plantation used in the production of copra and also cocoa.

(f). It is not known whether survey plans or a sketch map are in existence.

(g). Cements are known to exist. The natives also have good knowledge of the area and boundaries of the plantation.

(h). For further information contact the owner at the above address.

ALIENATED LAND: KING

- (a). Present Owner: Un Chung. This name is thought to be correct however the present manager who is illiterate could not assist very much in the investigation.
 - (b). Area: Believed to be 52 hectares.
 - (c). Brief description of the property: Situated approx. 20 minutes from KING village. The plantation is located chiefly on the coastal plain. For more information see the accompanying map, pinpointing the area in question.
 - (d). The area is planted fully with coconuts and has the usual plantation improvements i.e. residence, store, drier and native labour quarters.
 - (e). Used as a trading station and for the production of copra.
 - (f). No plan or sketch of this area is known to exist.
 - (g). Cements were seen during the course of the patrol through the area and the local natives have a good knowledge of the boundaries of same.
 - (h). For further information contact Un Ching, Rabaul.
-

APPENDIX 'F'

P.R.NO.NAM.6/55-56

ALIENATED LAND: ONOMARANG

- (a). Present owner: Gabriel Chow Sing Yip, Rabaul.
- (b). Area: Believed to be 140 hectares.
- (c). General Description of the land: Situated on the west coast of the NAMATANAI Sub-District some 10 minutes walk in a northerly direction from WATPI Village. It is on the narrow coastal plain and runs into the foothills which form the eastern boundary of the station. For more information see accompanying map.
- (d). The area has been extensively planted with coconuts and efforts at planting cocoa have not been rewarding. The soil apparently being unsuitable nearer the beach. The usual plantation improvements have been carried out in the way of buildings.
- (e). Used for the production of copra.
- (f). Not known if survey plan or sketch map in existence.
- (g). None sighted.
- (h). For further information contact:

Mr. Gabriel Chow Sing Yip,
Box 146,
RABUL.

APPENDIX 'F'

P.R.NO.NAM.6/55-56

ALIENATED LAND: ULUTE and OLOBO

- (a). Present Owner: Believed to be Gabriel Chow Sing Yip.
- (b). Area: Each 35 hectares.
- (c). Brief Description of Properties: ULUTE is situated near the small hamlet of BALINGOT on the northerly side of the village. OLOBO is situated approximately 15 minutes walk from BALINGOT. Both small properties are controlled by the manager of ONOMARANG. See accompanying map for location.
- (d). Both areas have been planted out with coconuts and are very small producers of copra.
- (e). Nothing known of existence of survey plan and sketch map.
- (f). Cements are believed to be in position, and the natives also have a good knowledge of the boundaries of the two small properties.
- (g). For further information see:

Gabriel Chow Sing Yip,
Box 146,
RABAU.

ALIENATED LAND: TAMPAKA

(a). Present Owner: Lam Young, Rabaul.

(b). Area: approximately 147 hectares.

(c). General Description of Property:

Attached please find location map. This property is on the west coast of the Namatanai Sub-District near MALA Plantation. It is on a flat coastal plain on the sea front and adjoining KAMDARU plantation.

(d). Most of the land is planted out with coconuts and the usual plantation improvements, i.e. buildings etc were in evidence.

(e). Trading and copra production.

(f). Attached please find rough sketch plan which was obtained from the manager of KAMDARU.

(g). Cements are believed to be in existence except where erosion has occurred near the beach front.

(h). Further information may be obtained from Lam Young, Rabaul. The manager of the plantation was unable to give me a postal address.

APPENDIX 'F'

P.R.NO.NAM.6/55-56

ALIENATED LAND: KAMDARU

- (a) Present Owner: Chee Fong of Kisela via Namatanai.
Present manager working on share basis. His address is Seeto Yeun Fong of Kamdaru Pltn via RABAU.
 - (b) Area: approximately 128 hectares.
 - (c) General description of the Property: Situated on the west coast of the Namatanai Sub-District and is adjacent to TAMPAKA Plantation. The plantation is located on the relatively flat ~~maxima~~ coastal plain and has as its northern boundary the KAMDARU.R.
 - (d) Most of the arable area has been planted out with coconuts. Usual plantation buildings.
 - (e) Copra production.
 - (f) Attached please find copy of sketch map which was in the possession of the manager.
 - (g) Cements are in existence except those of the banks of the KAMDARU.R. which has changed its course in the last few years.
 - (h) For further information please write to the above quoted addresses.
-

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956

KANDAS + KINSAL CENSUS DIVISIONS

Govt. Print.—7402/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
				C-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth.	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M + F																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M + F																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
KANDAS (C)	JUNE																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956

LAK CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child bearing age	Average of Family	Child			Adults																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F		M + F																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M + F																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
REI	23	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

Govt. Print.—6967/6.65.