

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: NEW IRELAND
STATION: KONOS
VOLUME No: 3

ACCESSION No: 496.

1957 - 1958

ISBN: 9980 - 910 - 58 - 5

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

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



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

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

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

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

NEW IRELAND DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS 1957-58

KONOS

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer</u> <u>Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Konos. 1-57/58	J.B.Moyle	Barok Census Division
2-57/58	J.B.Moyle	Noatsi Census Division
4-57/58	J.B.Moyle	Barok Census Division
5-57/58	J.B.Moyle	Noatsi Census Division



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND. Report No. KONOS 1 of 1957/58

Patrol Conducted by J.B. Moyle Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled BAR K Tax Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans N/A

Natives 3 members R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 15/1/1958 to 1/2/1958

Number of Days 15 (excluding time at Namatanai)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8/1957

Medical 9/1957

Map Reference Four mile series. Enclosed

Objects of Patrol Compilation of Tax Census Sheets, and General Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

281 2/1958

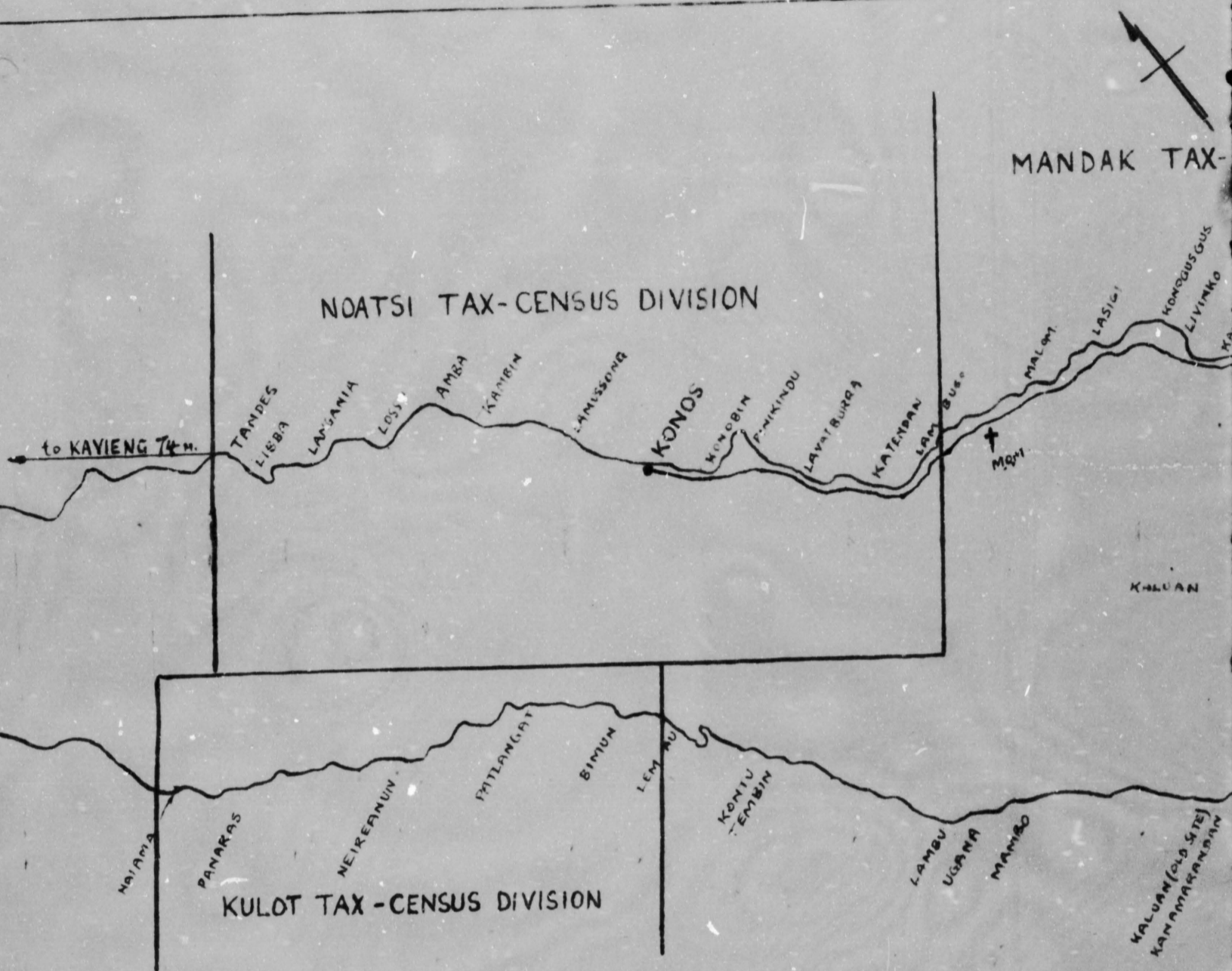
[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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



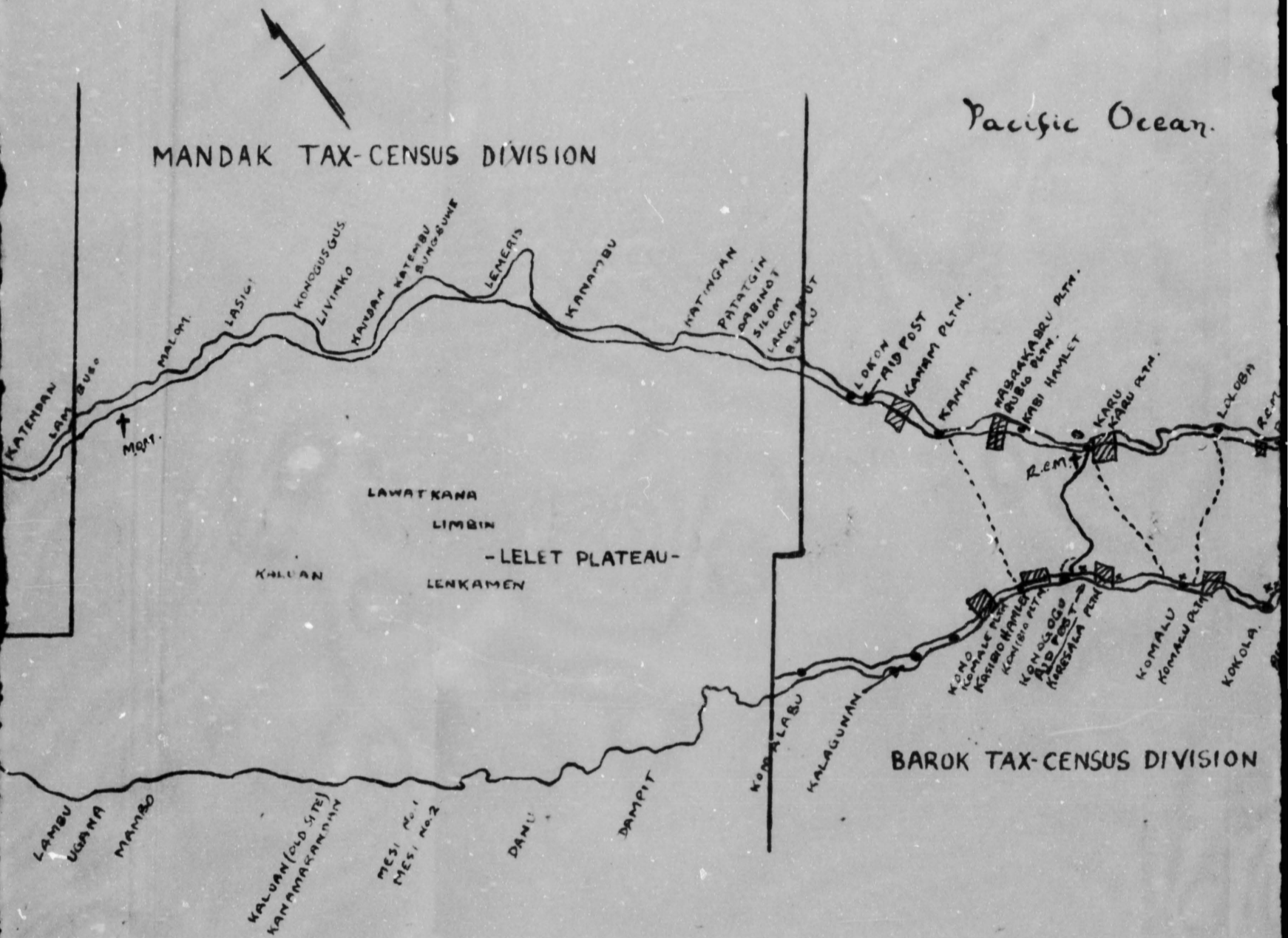
NEW IRELAND DISTRICT, SHOWING AREA
PATROLLED FROM KONOS PATROL POST.

SCALE: 4 miles = 1 INCH.

J. B. MOYLE. C. P. C. (JAN. 1958)

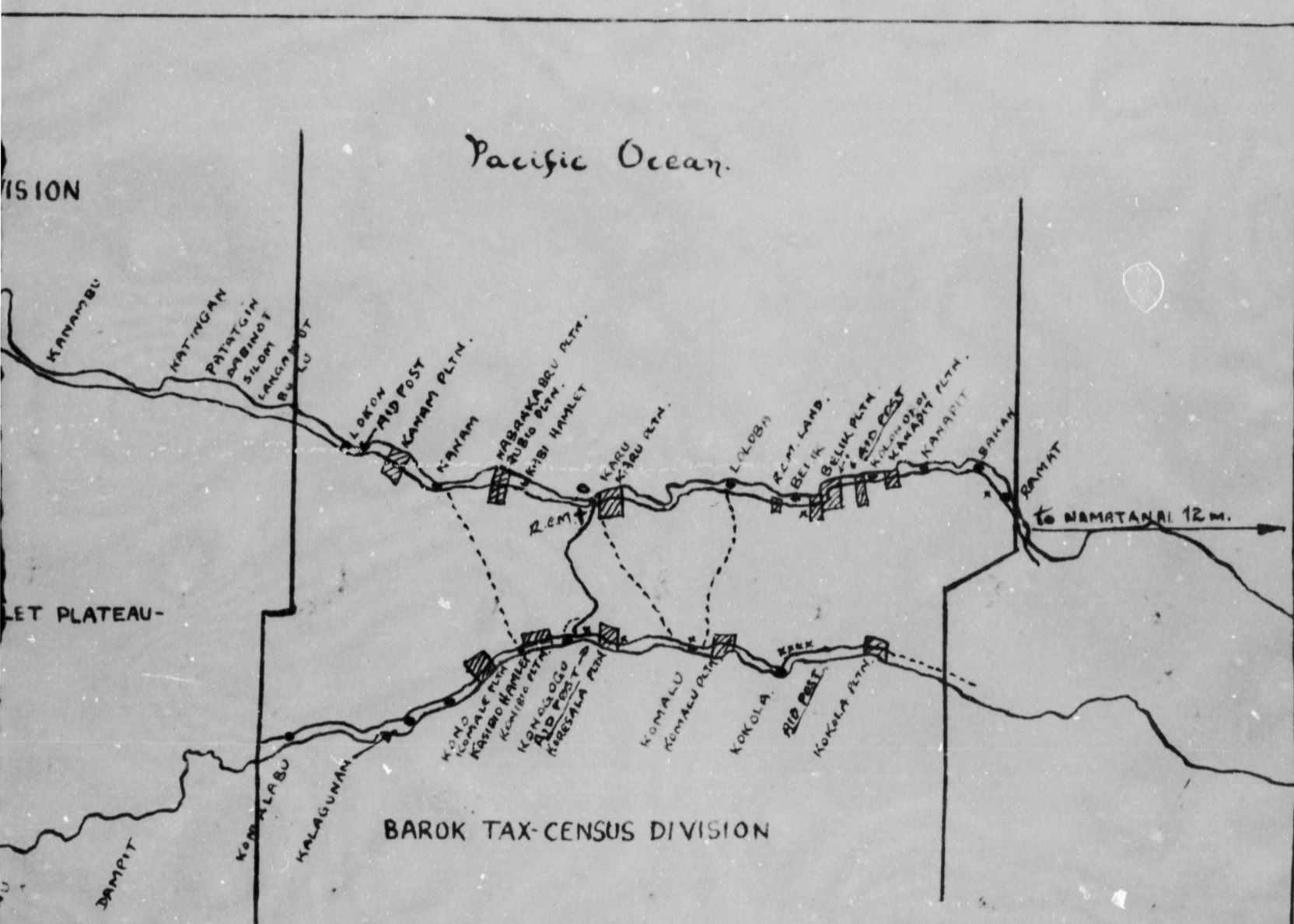
MANDAK TAX-CENSUS DIVISION

Pacific Ocean.



BAROK TAX-CENSUS DIVISION

Bismarck Sea.



Pacific Ocean.

DIVISION

LET PLATEAU-

BAROK TAX-CENSUS DIVISION

Bismarck Sea.

- LEGEND.**
- x - TRADE STORES.
 - + MISSION H.Q.
 - TRACKS.
 - ~~~~~ ROADS.
 - ▣ PLANTATIONS.
 - VILLAGES.

NA.30-12-50

4th March, 1958.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO.1 - 57/58 : KONGS.

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

I concur in that local leaders imbued with some ambition for economic and political development are quite our surest means of developing the people generally but ensure they are given adequate guidance.

The contents of the patrol report are adequately covered in attached memoranda.

A note concerning Mr. Moyle's field work has been placed on his personal file.

J.K.M.
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

Minute to:

Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

28/2/58

Forwarded for your information, please. Claim for camping allowance covering the period of this patrol is also attached.

A. F. Gow
(A. F. Gow)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



District of New Ireland
Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

28th February, 1958.

The Assistant District Officer,
KAVIENG.

Patrol Report KONOS 1/57-58, C.P.O. Moyle.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above-mentioned patrol report to the BAROK Census Division.

Native Situation: Although the civic-mindedness of the people of LOLOBA and KOKOLA is commendable it is indeed discouraging to hear of the lethargy and disinterest exhibited in other parts of the division; undoubtedly more frequent patrolling would remedy this.

I am not in favour of the various money collection schemes mentioned in the report and regard them as being potentially dangerous. Mr. Moyle should be informed that such collections must be discouraged as from past experience I have found that such community funds eventually cause discontent amongst the people. This has already been illustrated in other parts of this District, (i.e. Lihir Fund).

The scheme to 'voluntarily' contribute 2/- to a village fund in lieu of performing work on the roads should be stopped immediately. This could easily be interpreted as being a fine for the non-performance of work. If there is insufficient road maintenance work for all the people then the work should be performed on a roster system.

I have spoken to Rev. Chancweth of the Methodist Overseas Mission who agrees that unauthorised collection of money in church services is undesirable and he will communicate with the local Minister, Rev. Atkinson, on this matter.

You should proceed to KOKOLA at an early date and make an inspection there with a view to diverting the people's activities and energy to a more desirable channel.

It is obvious that C.P.O. Moyle has carried out this patrol conscientiously and well, and that considerable thought has been given to the compilation of his patrol report. However, this has in part been negated by the careless presentation of the report. It is quite apparent that after typing it he has not gone to the trouble of reading it through and correcting the numerous typographical and grammatical errors.

A. F. Gow
(A. F. Gow)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

30/2/58 ✓
NA. 30/2/1-700

NA 30-2-1/58

Sub-District Office,
District of New Ireland
K A V I E N G.

17th February, 1958.

The District Commissioner,
K A V I E N G.

Patrol Report Konos 1/57-58, C.P.O. Moyle.

1. Attached please find, in duplicate, copies of the above quoted patrol report, together with contingencies for camping allowance.

2. Native Situation: This patrol which covered the BAROK Census Division gave the writer the opportunity of revisiting an area previously patrolled by him in August of last year. It also gave him the opportunity of re-assessing the native situation in the light of greater experience gained in the field. The area presents a number of contrasts ranging from the "go-ahead" spirit and civic-mindedness of the KOKOLA people on the West Coast through to the rather depressing picture of KARU Village. I consider that in those cases where some endeavour was shown to improve their existing living conditions it was in part due to the impressive personality and drive of an individual who, in turn, was able to inculcate a sense of responsibility into his fellow men. For example, we have two different types; JOSEPH of LOLOBA, the ex-policeman, who has over the year developed into somewhat of an "entrepreneur" through his own initiative and in spite of lack of formal schooling. He does a great deal of good for his people although it is what he regards as good for them, rather than their own wishes. LADI of KOKOLA on the other hand is the scholastic type and an ex-graduate of the George Brown College, a man who has been able to transmit his ideas to the people per media of discussion groups, and has achieved some considerable success in gaining the confidence of the younger men of the village - something that is lacking in many other villages.

Although the idea of payment instead of work in the village and the subsequent donation of the proceeds to help elderly people of the village appears a worthy one I am thoroughly opposed to the idea and have asked that the patrolling officer do all in his power to dissuade the people against the continuance of the practice. If there is no work to be performed on the roads and the village then the people should be able to engage in their own pursuits without the "voluntary payment".

I would like to know if the collection scheme is being sponsored by the M.O.M. before commenting any further on this matter.

I feel that a letter of commendation could be sent by you to the village officials of KOKOLA on their work.

It is evident from the remarks made by Mr. Moyle that the form of administration given these people has been far from adequate. The constant changes of staff have not improved the situation but have created greater instability in the everyday life of the people, and they have adopted the policy of "wait and see" (see Page 2). How then to overcome this problem? The solution is not an easy one, nor can quick

results be obtained, but I do feel that use should be made of area administration of the type at present existing in New Ireland. Greater stress could be laid on raising of living standards and increasing productivity generally. These outstanding men, although they are few in number, could be used profitably if some form of area administration were implemented. We have seen the change which has been shown in the TIGAK, KARA and NALIK areas, and we could quite readily expect an improvement here if such an introduction was made. Granted the problems are great but the effort must be made. It is obvious that the present system of administration, aimed at the maintenance of law and order, is insufficient.

I feel sure that if specific area policies were laid down within this District we could overcome to a large extent the ever-changing ideas of each of the patrolling officers, and it would lead to greater uniformity in native administration. Perhaps if it is impossible to implement area machinery for administration at the moment, then serious consideration should be given this subject of policy.

3. Roads & Bridges: Recommendations will be made for the declaration of further minor roads and tracks in this area; apparently in the original gazetteal the Kalili-Konogogo sections were overlooked, likewise other areas of the Kavieng Sub-District.

4. Plantations & Alienated Land: Information obtained is quite informative and brings our records up to date.

The figures given by the patrolling officer show conclusively that land alienation in the BAROK is not excessive and that in the foreseeable future land will not be a problem there.

5. Census: A start has been made on the compilation of the new Tax Register Sheets, and the population appears to be static.

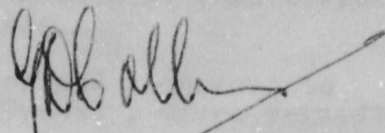
6. Agriculture: The information has been passed to the District Agricultural Officer.

7. Medical & Health: The District Medical Officer has requested that the Medical Officer at Namatanai provide full information regarding the deaths reported by Mr. Moyle on this patrol. This area is under the control of Namatanai.

From all accounts the epidemic is similar to that which swept through the Kavieng Sub-District last year when many children and adults were affected by 'flu, and this was later followed by an outbreak of dysentery.

8. Anthropology: The comments on divorce, bride price and marriage customs are of interest. The study of kinship terminology in the BAROK area will be of use to future officers in this District.

9. General: A very "meaty" report showing that the officer concerned has carried out this patrol in a thorough manner. The presentation is marred somewhat by the spelling and typing errors.



(G. D. Collins)
Assistant District Officer.

STANDARD PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

The objects of the patrol are:-

1. A complete census revision of the area using the new format as outlined in Circular Instruction No. TC I/57-58. With this in mind ensure that you have adequate supply of the following forms:-

(a) Tax-Census sheets sufficient to cover the area to be patrolled.

(b) Loose leaf ledger covers.

(c) Personal Tax Exemptions.

(d) A copy of Circular Instruction TC I/57-58

2. Obtain particulars of educational and medical work of the Missions in the area patrolled and include all relevant information in your report, after discussing it with the District Education Officer and the District Medical Officer. Ensure that you mention in the body of the report that the matters have been discussed with the aforementioned officers. Your attention is also drawn to Circular Memorandum 8-I-4 of 27/II/50 and CM of 27/2/53 which refers to the format to be used in compilation of educational statistics and also the attendance of children at schools.

Your attention is drawn to Circular Instruction IO9 of 3/5/50 concerning the attitude of Administration officers to Missions. Please endeavour to establish and maintain amicable relationships with the two Missions in your area and endeavour to assist them where possible; this does not mean that infringement of the laws of the Territory are to be overlooked - in such cases you should tactfully investigate and furnish this office with full details as soon as possible. Remember there are times when the Missions can be of great assistance to the Administration.

3. Observe and report on the availability of land, also conduct a complete investigation into the alienation of land in relation to population requirements of the present, and also the future. Please bear in mind at all times that some differentiation between agricultural land, and non agricultural land should be observed.

Regarding native land disputes you are reminded that the Native Lands Commissioner is the only tribunal which can decide on the ownership of land and with this in mind you should obtain a copy of the Native Land Registration Ordinance and peruse the contents of same. Your attention is also drawn to the attachment to Circular Memorandum No. I6I dated 3/2/57, regarding the hearing of land disputes as to the questions of user and occupancy

4. In relation to all plantations in the area please endeavour to obtain particulars as follows:; owner, lessee, manager, type of lease, whether freehold or leasehold, area, crops grown and monthly production, amount of total area planted up.

5. Reference waste and vacant land see Circular Memorandum 54 of I6/IO/54.

6. Please check through war medals held at this office and endeavour to distribute where necessary.

7. Check through N.M.T.A. Register and endeavour to effect payment where necessary. See the Treasury Clerk regarding this matter.

8. Contact the Medical Officer and inform him of your projected patrol and ascertain if he wishes a member of his staff to accompany you. Remember, if accompanied by a member of his staff please extend all assistance where possible.

9. The District Agricultural Officer requires any information on new cocoa plantings throughout any of the area you patrol. You should view the new plantings and make a report to the D.A.O. indicating the area planted, amount under shade, the number of cacao growing, the age or estimated age of the plantings.

Your attention is also drawn to the provisions of the Cocoa Ordinance 1951. Also see C.I. 165 of 16/12/52.

10. Consider it one of your main tasks to obtain as much anthropological information as you can, with particular emphasis on kinship, marriage, bride price, divorce, inheritance, land tenure and rights thereto. Consider the effect of modern living on these people.

11. Endeavour to settle all petty disputes by arbitration. Of course you realise that any District Court or Court for Native Affairs hearings should be sent either to Kavieng for settlement or arrangements made for the hearing of same at some suitable point along the East Coast road. Bear in mind that when patrolling on the mainland much use can be made of this latter system.

12. The Inspector of Police has been requested to supply you with three members of the R.P. & N.G.C. Please ensure that their conduct is above reproach at all times.

13. Bring to the notice of the people the provisions of Regs 106 to 108 regarding the careless use of fire.

14. Compile a map scaled four miles to the inch, and drawn in black Indian Ink showing the locations of all schools, missions, plantations, villages, trade stores, anchorages, roads, foot-tracks and co-operative stores throughout the area traversed by your patrol. Ensure that two copies are completed, one to accompany your report to Headquarters and the other for office information.

15. Please observe and report on the following:-

- (a) Native agriculture and livestock; it is not sufficient to obtain information from the natives, each garden must be visited and inspected by you. At all times stress the importance of their subsistence crops and ensure that copra production has not resulted in a decrease in subsistence cropping. Make notes as to the average size of gardens, whether cultivated by an individual family group or by a clan group, type of crops grown - which are more important to them sociologically than economically.
- (b) Medical, health and sanitation.
- (c) Native Situation; this section should be quite comprehensive and give the reader a clear picture of the situation as it existed during the time of the patrol.
- (d) Village officials; please see Reg. 120-124 of the Native Administration Regulations 1924 as amended to date relevant to the appointment, dismissal and suspension of native officials. Ensure that the correct procedure is followed should changes be considered necessary, and make your recommendations by separate memorandum. A list is required of all village officials and you will give full details of each, i.e. length of service, previous occupation, war service, convictions, etc..

- (e) Roads and Bridges.
- (f) Villages and housing.
- (g) Location of police barracks and rest houses. Condition of same.
- (h) Travelling time between villages.

16. Take with you the Blue Ensign and ensure that it is flown at all places visited by the patrol. Officials and villagers should be invited to participate in the ceremonies associated with it at sundown. Opportunity should be taken to give a short talk on the flag and its associations to the assembled people.

17. Throughout your patrolling ensure that ample warning is given to the people of your impending visit. Ensure that you do not patrol on Sundays or Holidays.

18. When compiling your report endeavour to make it interesting and factual and keep the padding down to a minimum. I will expect your patrol report to be forwarded to me within the first week after the completion of the patrol.

19. On no account hurry your patrol.

signed,

D.D. Collins.
Assistant District Officer.

INTRODUCTION:

This report covers the first patrol since the Cross Roads Patrol Post since it was re-opened in 1952. It is the southernmost post under the control of Koroa, and extends for 30 miles on the East and West Coast of New Ireland.

Many views expressed in this patrol vary from those made by the writer on his last patrol report concerning this area (Report No. KAV 2 of 1952/53) and although some may be caused by a change in the area, many are probably caused by the additional experience the writer has gained since last year, and to the new instructions given re patrolling and the gaining of information. A copy of present standing patrol instructions is attached to this report.

The report has the following sub-headings:

- 1. Native situation.
- 2. Roads and bridges.
- 3. Island Waterways.
- 4. Signals.
- 5. Rest houses.
- 6. Cultivations and alienated land.
- 7. Land use and availability.
- 8. Sources and direction of goods.

APPENDICES:

- 1. Photographs and sketches.
- 2. Medical and health.
- 3. Weather report.
- 4. Patrol diary.
- 5. V.I. report.
- 6. Other notes.
- 7. Unrecorded items.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

DISTRICT OF NEW IRELAND.

PATROL REPORT No. Konos I of 1957/58.

Patrol Conducted By;

J.B.Moyle. Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled;

BAROK Tax-Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by;

Three members of the R.P. & N.G.C.

Purposes of the Patrol;

1. compilation of Tax-census register for the area, involving a complete census revision.

2. General Administration, details as set out in Patrol Instructions

Last Patrols to the Area:

NATARR; August 1957. (J.B.Moyle)

P.H.D.; September 1957. (J.Pindale c.m.s)

INTRODUCTION:

This report covers the first patrol conducted from Konos Patrol Post since it was re-opened in early January. The area patrolled is the southernmost portion under the control of Konos, and extends for 20 miles on the East and West Coast of New Ireland.

Many views expressed in this patrol vary from those made by the writer on his last patrol report concerning this area (Report No. KAV 2 of 1957/58) and although some may be caused by a change in the area, many are probably caused by the additional experience the writer has gained since last year, and to the more comprehensive Instructions given re patrolling and the gaining of information. A copy of present standing patrol instructions is attached to this Report.

The report has the following sub-headings:-

1. Native Situation.
2. Roads and Bridges.
3. Inland Waterways.
4. Missions.
5. Rest houses.
6. Plantations and alienated land.
7. Land use and availability.
8. Summary and dissection of census.

APPENDICES:

1. Agriculture and Livestock.
2. Medical and Health.
3. Education facilities.
4. Census details.
5. Village Officials.
6. Anthropology.
7. Police report.
8. Travelling times.

Patrol Report No. Konos I of 1957/58.

DIARY OF PATROL.

Wednesday 15th January.	Departed Konos 0830, arrived Ramat village 1400. Overnight.
Thursday 16th January.	At Bakan and Kanapit villages.
Friday 17th January.	At Kanapit and later at Kolonoboi village.
Saturday 18th January.	To Belik village. 1300 departed for Namatanai for Court of Native Affairs hearing, repairs to car, and petrol.
Sunday 19th January.	At Namatanai.
Monday 20th January.	To Loloba village.
Tuesday 21st January.	Continued at Loloba village.
Wednesday 22nd January.	Proceeded from loloba via foot-track to Komelu village, West Coast.
Thursday 23rd January.	To Kokola village.
Friday 24th January.	Continued work at Kokola.
Saturday 25th January.	Proceeded to Konogogo village.
Sunday 26th January.	Observed.
Monday 27th January.	Australia Day Holiday observed.
Tuesday 28th January.	To Kono and Kalagunan villages. Overnight at Kono.
Wednesday 29th January.	To Komalabu village.
Thursday 30th January.	Returned to East Coast via Karu - Konogogo road. 5 hours walking. At Karu.
Friday 31st January.	To Kanam and Lokon villages.
Saturday 1st February.	Patrol Completed. Returned to Konos 1200.

No. of days on patrol, excluding time spent at Namatanai 15

Report No. Konos I of 1957/58.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The native situation in this area varies greatly from village to village and with no apparent reason.

Despite the presence and activities of the Catholic Mission in the area, those villages under direct and constant control from Mission Headquarters at Karu, seem to be the worst in the area, with the possible exception of Loloba village.

Undoubtedly the worst and most depressing group of people in this area are those at Karu village, where little interest appears to be taken in anything at all, and where in the last 30 years the population has decreased by more than half (see; Census, p8-) Kanam is also much the same, although Loloba, the same distance from Karu on the other side, is one of the more progressive villages in the division. This is probably due to the leadership and example of JOSEPH, the Lulusi. He is an ex-Police Boy, and in a slang phrase, "knows all the answers". He has a large area of coconuts, and a good income as a result.

The other villages which are in a poor state are Kokogogo, Kono and Komalabu. The main mission school on the West Coast is at Kono. Each of these villages again appear to have no interest in anything at all, and are quite content to sit around the village all day, sleeping or talking. A slight food shortage appears to be nothing more than a direct result of this apathy, although alternate excuses were given. (see Appendix A)

Each of the abovenamed villages produce little copra being quite content to sell their nuts to the local Chinese traders, or just leave them on the ground to rot. Hot-air copra driers, which were half completed in August last have progressed no further.

Housing and village cleanliness throughout the area continues to be just satisfactory, and no change is foreseen. So long as the houses are not classified by the P.O. visiting the area as insanitary the people are content to let them be. If, occasionally a house is ordered to be demolished, the owner goes to live with relatives, and only when he hears that a patrol is coming, does he put a few posts in the ground, and thus 'start' to build his house. The one hope of most of these people is that the same officer does not visit the village twice.

The other villages in the area, Ramar, Bakan, Kanapit, Kolonoboi, Belik, Lokon and Komalu appear to have a little more interest in what is happening around them, although here again, the enthusiasm keeps itself within the limits of the requirements of visiting Administration officials.

During the two days the writer spent at Loloba village collecting Anthropological information, the people talked freely on such matters, and when at the end of the second day the people were asked to state their views on any matter concerning them, one of the young men in the village spoke at great length. He outlined the decay in the local customs, the significant fall in population, the number of people dying in the village (see Appendix B), and said that in his opinion this was wholly due to the upset in life caused by interfering Europeans - Administrative and others - and the Missions. No person backed up the speaker up, but neither were disquisitions heard, except from the Lulusi JOSEPH who is well trained in European ways and would not hesitate to deny such things to a 'Kiap' even if they did exist.

This matter then is perhaps the whole underlying cause of lethargy and disinterestedness in the area. Missionaries and Patrol Officers come and go, one Mission has different ideas from another, and with the change of officers, so changes in ideas are made.

Patrol Report No. I of Konos 1957/58.

Native Situation continued.

New ideas come into force, and all these things, in a community where customs have existed non-changing for decades, confuse the native mind, and lead to the attitude of resignation to his fate and the thought - "Let us just sit back and wait to see what comes next. Why do anything now, when in a few months changes and new ideas are sure to come?" And so it goes on.

The solution to this problem is unknown to the writer, but it seems apparent that some solution must be discovered, or these people will literally die out, or if not literally, at least in their minds. Several population decreases are discussed under the heading Census, p.8..

One remarkable thing is again noted however, and that is the great contrast between all other villages in the Konos area, and that at Kokola village.

Here is almost the exact opposite of what has just been discussed. The people are outwardly at least, contented. They are progressive and always after an extra £, and with it the things that can be purchased to make life more comfortable and interesting.

The most remarkable thing about Kokola however is its interest in its village and people, what we would perhaps call 'civic mindedness'

The following are examples, which were brought to the notice, of the writer, at the weekly village discussion group, in which everyone takes part. (It is lead by LADI, an ex-M.O.M. teacher who was educated at George Brown College, Rabaul, in pre-war days.)

I. On the writers last visit to this area he was so struck by the excellence of this village that he gave out about 25 sticks of trade tobacco to the men of the village. The people decided however that this gift should not be wasted, but devoted to some useful purpose. They therefore each gave 12 coconuts for each stick of tobacco received, made copra, sold it, and with the resultant money bought rice, exchanged each lb. for coconuts, thus continuing to increase the capital sum. (A similarity is seen between this and the Parable of the Talents in the New Testament) The sum is now £10 and is still being increased, and will quite likely eventually reach hundreds of £s. The people wish to devote this money to some useful village development project.

Three ideas were suggested by the people, and approval for one or the other, or a new suggestion, is requested from the District Commissioner before action is taken. The ideas suggested were (1) Building a European materials house for each family, probably the most costly idea, (2) Installing an electric light plant for the village. The necessity of constant supply of fuel, and someone with technical knowledge is appreciated by the people, and they would probably easily overcome these obstacles, and (3) a water reticulation scheme for the village, necessitating perhaps a small dam, supply of pipes, etc.. The present source of water is from a stream in the hills, and with some imagination and effort this scheme could, no doubt, be brought into operation.

It cannot be too strongly recommended that Administration action on this matter should be taken immediately, and not let slip by, and thus discourage the people. Letters commending their action from the District Commissioner would be greatly appreciated. A visit from a senior officer would also encourage these people, and perhaps most encouraging of all would be financial assistance, from either District, Departmental or Native Loans Funds.

Patrol Report No. Kono I of 1957/58

Native Situation continued.

2. As is usual throughout this District, Monday each week is set aside as Government Day for the cleaning of roads, etc.. In this village the road is always in a good condition however due to the negligible traffic over it, and the people therefore do not always have to work. A scheme has been started in the village however, whereby, any person wishing to pursue his own way on a Monday, voluntarily donates 2/- to the village Council. This small fund now stands at £2.

The people requested approval that this money should be devoted to the purchase of luxuries for the aged and invalid in the village. There are two blind men and one cripple. The items to be bought are rice, clothes, tobacco, etc..

This idea was commended and approved by this writer on his own initiative, although could probably be varied on the advice of the District Officer.

3. The people of this village, most of whom are Methodist, wish to start taking up a collection at Church each Sunday, similar to European custom, and whatever money is received be kept, and whenever a young man from the village or area wishes to further his education in Australia, or elsewhere overseas, this money shall be used to help him in his schooling. The people have a likely candidate in mind at the moment, one BUSTAMAN from Kokola, who is at present a trainee teacher at the Administration training centre at Unalago (?), Rabaul.

This scheme was again commended, and the people told to go ahead, and that the matter would be referred to the District Commissioner, and by him to the interested authorities. A sum of up to £100 per year might quite easily become available from this project, if some young men approved by the Mission, village and Administration was sent overseas for schooling.

A final matter of interest from this village was an absolute denial by all the young people of any disheartedness which, as discussed in other parts of this section, is present in most other villages in the area.

(The writer would like to state that all the above ideas came direct from the people without any encouragement or coaxing whatsoever.)

MISMISSIONS

.....

Two missions operate in the area. The Methodist or Wesleyan mission with headquarters at Kilauea, and the Roman Catholic mission (U.S.A. branch) with headquarters at Kary under the patronage of St. Reid, U.S.A.

Details of mission work in the administrative and cultural fields are given in the appropriate Appendices.

The U.S.A. is the most predominant in the area.

Patrol Report No. Konos I of 1957/58.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The main East Coast road which runs through this area, although quite passable for all types of vehicles, is not in as good a condition as the rest of the road to the north. The maintenance work by the local people is quite satisfactory, and without picks, shovels and wheelbarrows, little more can be expected.

The West coast road is also, on the whole, in reasonable condition, although only passable to four-wheel drive vehicles, due to the many hilly parts running right down to the sea. Picks, shovels, etc., were again requested by the people in this area, but as this request was also made to the last patrol and the note of such in the report made was ignored, no undertaking was given that tools would or could be supplied.

The Kara-Konogogo road is now in good condition due to a period of dry weather, although the hills off this road make it open to four-wheel only, as with the West Coast road.

The roads through Konibio and Komale Plantations area are now in a fair condition, although the road through Komalu Plantation is worse now than when criticised last August. The manager advised me however that steps are now being taken to remedy the matter.

All bridges in the area are good, except for the two in Koresala plantation which have long since decayed and fallen down. One very deep- and steep-banked stream has to be forded here.

MISSIONS.

Two missions operate in the area. The Methodist overseas Mission with Headquarters at Kimidan, and The Roman Catholic Mission (U.S.A. branch) with headquarters at Karu under the guidance of Fr. Reid, M.S.C.

Details of mission work in the educational and medical fields are given in the appropriate Appendices.

The R.C.M. is the most predominate in the area.

Patrol Report No. Konos I of 1957/58.

PLANTATIONS AND ALIENATED LAND.

As is usual throughout the whole of New Ireland District, there are many coconuts plantations in this Tax-Census Division. There is also one small all-cocoa plantation (Konibio), and many large copra producing plantations have planted cocoa on virging areas of their land, or in amongst the coconuts.

Details of all plantations follows. The implications of this alienation is discussed in the following sub-heading of this Report.

KANAPIT Plantation.

Owner.....	Mr. M. Jones.
Lessee.....	Mr. A. Hopper, Rabaul.
Manager.....	Mr. M. Needham, Belik Pltn.
Type of holding.....	Leasehold (?)
Area.....	489 acres.
Area Planted coconuts.....	90 acres.
Cocos.....	NIL.
Copra Production.....	2½ tons per month.

BELIK Plantation (incl. Kolonoboi and Tersue Sections)

Owner.....	Mr. A. Hopper.
Lessee (8 years) and Manager.....	Mr. M. Needham. (varies)
Type of holding.....	Leasehold.
Area.....	1600 acres.
Area planted in coconuts.....	1240 acres.
Cocoa interplanted.....	17,000 trees.
Copra Production.....	27 tons per month.

RUBIO Plantation.

Owners.....	Mr. Hopper and Mr. Needham.
Manager.....	Mr. M. Needham.
Type of holding.....	Leasehold. (?)
Area.....	172 acres (approx)

Recently cleared. 1800 palms planted, No production.

NABRAKABRU Plantation.

Owner.....	Mrs. Gordon, Sydney.
Type of holding.....	Leasehold (?)
Area.....	150-200 aerea. Approx.

Virging land. None cleared, none planted.

KARU Plantation.

Owner.....	Burns Philp Ltd..
Manager.....	Mr. N. Marsh.
Type of holding.....	Unknown to manager.
Area.....	1000 acres approx.
Area planted.....	900 acres approx.
Cocoa trees planted.....	10,000.
Copra production.....	30-40 tons per month (varies)

Patrol Report No. Konos I of 1957/58.

Plantations and Alienated Land, continued.

KANAM Plantation.

Owner..... Mr. P.B.Hills, Kavieng.
 Manager..... Mr. R. Vesper.
 Type of holding..... Freehold.
 Area..... 825 acres.
 Area planted..... 400 acres approx..
 Cocoa trees interplanted..... 80,000.
 Copra production..... 1 1/2 tons per month.

This is a newly plantation, with no cocoa being produced, and very few coconuts are yet mature.

KOKOLA Plantation.

Owner..... New Guinea Co. Ltd.
 Manager..... Mr. W.E.Hussy.
 Type of holding..... Freehold.
 Area..... 1500 acres approx.
 Area planted..... 1150 acres approx.
 Cocoa trees planted..... 12,000.
 Copra production..... 25 tons per month.

KOMALU Plantation.

Owner..... Coconut Products Ltd.
 Manager..... MR. P.R.Williams.
 Type of holding..... Freehold.
 Area..... Unknown to manager (approx 900ac)
 Area planted..... Total.
 Cocoa planted..... NIL.
 Production..... 20 tons per month (varies)

KORESALA Plantation.

Owner..... Kok Chong, Rabaul.

Details not known. Only a very small area planted. This plantation is being used by one LEE CHIN as a trading station. Area may be in vicinity of 500-800 acres.

Koniboo Plantation.

Details unknown, Believed to be owned, leased or managed by Mr. J. Petford of Namatansi. Small area, maybe 40 acres, planted with cocos, half of which are producing. The total area of this plantation would probably not exceed 300 acres.

KOMALE Plantation.

Thought by natives to be owned by New Guinea Co. Ltd.. Total area probably 1000-1500 acres. The whole area was apparently cleared immediately pre-war, but planting had not commenced when the Japanese arrived. The area is now covered with light bush, and is apparently abandoned by the owner. The local natives use the land for gardens, etc..

Other Alienated Land:

R.C.M. land, 5 acres at Komalu, leased by Seeto Ah Pui as a trading station.

T.A.L. at Bakan village leased by Yat Sun of Namatansi.

R.C.M. land at Karu, Belik and Kono villages.

M.O.M. land at Kolonoboi village.

Report No. Konos I of 1957/58.

LAND USE AND AVAILABILITY.

Perhaps the best way to approach this subject is by the use of figures, and as such are really only a comment on the situation they have been included in the bulk of the report, and not as an Appendix.

All figures have been carefully calculated, and while they will not be perfectly accurate, they should be sufficient to give an idea of the land details in the area.

Land use throughout the area is limited to gardens, coconut groves and village sites. Waste land is very small, mainly consisting of rocky patches, and an occasional cliff-like hill. Vacant land is extremely large in area.

All figures below are given in ACRES.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>Area of Land.</u>	<u>Alienated.</u>	<u>Balance.</u>
Ramat.	6700	800	5900
Bakan.	2200	NIL	2200
Kanapit.	2200	NIL	2200
Kolonoboi.	5600	700	4900.
Belik.	6700	1500	5200
Loloba.	6700	NIL	6700
Karu.	6700	1100	5600
Kanam.	5600	900	4700
Lokon.	6000	NIL	6000
Kokola.	5600	NIL	5600
Komelu.	9000	1200	7800
Konogogo.	7800	800	7000
Kono.	7800	1000	6800
Kalagunan.	4500	NIL	4500
Komelabu.	9000	NIL	9000
Total area available to natives;			84,100 acres.
Area used as village sites - average 5 acres ea.			75.
Gardens - average area per annum does not exceed 2 acres per head of population.			2465.
Coconut groves - not exceeding 100 acres per village.			1500
Total land thus used per annum.			4040 acres.
Land used subtracted for land available = VACANT LAND.			100000 80,060 acres.
Less waste land, say 2%			1600 acres.
Total land free use, other than hunting (negligible) and fire wood collecting.			78,460 acres.

Continued over.

Patrol Report No. Konos I of 1957/58.

Land use and availability, continued.

Present land use per head of population, per annum.	3.25 acres.
Land free from use " " " " " "	63.9 acres

Number of people who could be supported from the land available on present day usages, would be not less than 20,000.

The present population is 1232, and only increasing fractionally. If however the population increased at the rate of even 5% per annum the number of people in 50 years time (2008), would still not exceed 4000, and something in the vicinity of 50,00 acres would still be Vacant. This is a large area of land which is virtually wasting away in a land-hungry community and world, and which could easily be leased out on 50 years leases without causing any hardship to the actual owners.

.....

Patrol Report No. Konos I of 1957/58

REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS.

Every village in the area has a good rest house for visiting Administration officials, all such rest-houses being situated in the main village area.

Police barracks are available in most villages, and although these are not of as high a standard as the rest houses, they are quite adequate for their purpose. Where police barracks do not exist, a village house is voluntarily vacated for the accommodation of constables accompanying the patrol.

II. Percent shortage of families in 3, and 10, 75%.

CENSUS. The great lack of marriageable females in this area.

As the old system of census taking has now been superseded by the Tax-Census Registers, no analysed details are available. The population of each village is set out in the appropriate Appendix however for the information of the reader.

Of some note throughout the area, is the very slow increase or the actual decrease in village populations. There has been no significant change in the total population of this area since the war, and several villages appear to be gradually dying out. Two of such are Karu and Komalabu villages. The population of Karu village in 1928, according to Mr. Chinnery's report, was 134. Today, 30 years later, the population of this village is 76, a decline of just over half the 1928 figure.

At Komalabu village the population in 1948 was 79 people. Today it is 59, a decline of approximately 25% in ten years. No doubt, if full figures were available to the writer many similar comparisons could also be made.

The actual cause of this decrease is probably due to many factors, including, (a) poor medical services (see Appendix B), and (b) a decay in the traditional society of these people, a note on which is made under the Heading of Native Situation. This field is undoubtedly one for an expert to study, but a few significant figures have been extracted from the census details. (see over).

Patrol Report No. Konos I of 1957/58.

CEBEB continued.

1. Total population of the area.....	1232.
2. No of aged people over 55 years of age.....	91. (7% minimum)
3. No. of married couples.....	310.
4. Number of Children from above.....	512.
5. Average number of children per family.....	1.65
7. No. of families with more than 3 children....	45 (14% of 3.)
8. No. of infertile marriages, w/no children....	57 (18% of 3.)
9. No. of single males of marriageable age.....	104.
10. No of single females of marriageable age.....	27.
11. Percent shortage of females in 9. and 10.....	75%.

N.B. The great lack of marriageable females in this area.

.....

APPENDIX A.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

Gardens:

Throughout this area there is in most villages a slight shortage of native foods. This is due mainly to the lethargy of the people. They can much more easily sell coconuts to a Chinese trader and buy rice, tinned meat, etc..

Among the excuses put forward however, the people on the West Coast particularly complained about poor returns from their gardens, due either to bad weather, or diseases. This matter was previously brought to the notice of the District Agricultural Officer, but no action has been taken.

Although perhaps diseases do exist in some crops (the writer is no expert but noticed some ill looking plants) it is interesting to note that both Kokola and Komalabu villages have no shortage of food.

All gardens throughout the area, except at Komalabu village, are run on an individual family basis. These vary in size between about $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre for a single man or an aged man with no dependant children, and a maximum of 2 acres for larger family groups. Nearly all men have gardens, and the work in these is shared by all members of the family. As a rule only the woman gathers the food from the garden.

In Komalabu village, two large community gardens of about 6-7 acres each exist. (population 59) and this combined effort is probably the reason why this village is not short of food.

The main crops on the East Coast are yam, mami, taro, tapioca, bananas and sweet potatoes. On the West Coast sweet potato and taro predominate. The crops of sociological importance are the yam, mami, and taro, although in several villages the "ceremony of planting" is either totally forgotten, or only known to a few of the older men. The use of these pre-planting ceremonies seems to be dying out.

Cash Crops.

Copra is the sole cash crop in the area at the present moment, although some interest is being shown by Kokola village in coconuts, and they request full information and particulars from the Department of Agriculture.

Loloba, Lokon and Kokola villages are the only ones producing copra of any amount. All other villages are selling most or all of their coconuts to Chinese or European traders at 16 nuts for 1/-, or cutting the copra and receiving 8/- for it, per bag, green. Occasionally some enthusiastic native makes some copra himself, but this is usually sold to the Chinese or Europeans too.

The writer would imagine that the Co-operative Society does little business here except at Loloba village. Kokola natives sell their copra direct to the P.C.B. in Rabaul.

Livestock.

Livestock in the area is limited to large numbers of pigs, and a few fowls. The main meat consumed in the area comes out of tine, and only on one occasion was pork seen.

.....

District Office,
District of New Ireland,
KAVIENG.

27th February, 1958.

The District Commissioner,
District of New Ireland,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT KONOS 2/1957-58.

1. Attached please find in duplicate copies of the above-mentioned report, together with contingencies covering claim for camping allowance for the period of the patrol.

2. Native Situation: It is pleasing to note the native situation in the NOATSI which offers a marked contrast to that of certain villages on the West Coast of both the MANDAK and BAROK Census Divisions. One of the main reasons for this satisfactory situation is the more energetic approach of the people towards self-betterment both socially and economically. It is no doubt due to the excellent communications which exist in the area and the greater avenues open to them to increase their earning potential, viz. copra and now cocoa production.

Regarding the land problems, very shortly claims from this area should be made under Sections 10 and 22 of the Native Lands Registration Ordinance 1952, and these will be forwarded to the Chief Native Lands Commissioner as soon as they are received. I have stressed to the patrolling officer that the Native Lands Commission is the only tribunal which can decide ownership of native land.

As you are aware Court is held regularly by myself at Konos Patrol Post, or at other convenient points along the East Coast Road depending upon the locality of the cases.

3. Land Alienation: The figures given by Mr. Moyle show conclusively that the degree of alienation has not been great in this area and the needs of the people should be satisfied in the foreseeable future. I did not agree with Mr. Moyle when he stated that a further 20,000 acres could be alienated without harm to these people. It should be realised that land suitable for the growing of cocoa is limited and no doubt all available land suitable for cocoa will be used by these people who have shown in the past that they are extremely keen on increasing their cash crop holdings.

4. Agriculture & Livestock: The work by the District Agricultural Officer in the NOATSI has been concentrated on both copra and cocoa and in the latter crop he has met with considerable success; however with copra the people take the easy way out, that is by selling the nuts to pedlars or selling green coconut to the nearby plantations. Continual propaganda may have some affect in this matter.

APPENDIX B.

MEDICAL, Health and Sanitation.

Although general health overall throughout the seems to be quite good, many children who looked ill were seen in the area, and cases of skin sores (scabies?) seem quite common, especially in Karu Village.

This area has not had a medical patrol through it since September last year, and could, in the writers opinion, well do with another one in the near future.

The most startling thing in this area is the number of children deaths which have occurred over the last six months. The priest at Karu states the figure to be 18, SEVEN of whom came from one village - Loloba. The people of Loloba are naturally very concerned about this state of affairs.

It appears that most of the deaths were caused by complications to 'flu or colds, which are still prevalent in the area. It is worthy of note that most of these deaths have occurred at Namatani Native Hospital. Fr. Reid of Karu, who has transported most of the children to hospital states that only two have come back alive. He was very critical of the medical services, capable of dealing with serious illnesses, in the area, and in the face of the number of deaths his criticism is very valid.

Sanitation throughout the area remains satisfactory, although mosquitoes seemed to be more numerous than when the writer was last in the region.

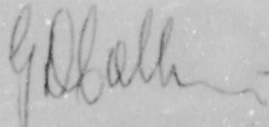
A Detailed discussion of population changes, and the low rate of increase has already been disposed of in the bulk of this report.

There are four Administration Aid Posts in the area - at Kolonoboi, Lokon, Kokola and Konogogo (womens) villages. The Catholic Mission has an Aid Post at Karu.

The above matters have all been discussed with the District Medical Officer, Dr. Soucyk.

.....

5. General: The report shows some improvement in typing and spelling. It calls for no further comment but to add that the field work appears to have been well carried out.



(G. D. Collins)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

APPENDIX C.

EDUCATION.

The main source of education in this area is from the Roman Catholic Mission schools at Karu and Kono villages. There is no Administration school in the area, although the new school recently opened at BO in the Namatanai Sub District is within east reach of the children near the Sub District boundary.

Details of education in the area, which are as follows, have been discussed with the District Education Officer.

Village.	Type of school.	Pupils attending.	
		Boys.	Girls.
Baken	M.O.M.	10	4
Kanapit	R.C.M.	5	4
Kolonoboi	M.O.M.	10	9
Belik	M.O.M.	7	3
Karu	R.C.M.	55	30
Kokola	M.O.M.	6	5
Kono.	M.O.M.	5	8
	R.C.M.	23	18
Kanam	M.O.M.	3	2
TOTALS:		123	83.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DISTRICT OF NEW IRELAND.

PATROL REPORT No. Konos 2 of 1957/58.

Patrol Conducted by:

J.B. Moyle, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled.

NOATSI Tax-Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by:

Three members R.P. & N.G.C.

Purposes of patrol:

Compilation of Tax Census register for the area, involving a complete census check, as per C.I. TC 1 of 57/58.

Last patrols to the area:

NATAFF, September 1957 (R.S. Bell A.D.O)

P.H.D.: September 1957 (T.B. survey)

II PRODUCTION:

This report covers the first patrol conducted by the writer to the NOATSI area. Information gained is therefore limited as much time was spent in merely getting acquainted with the people and estimating future methods to obtain information.

The Noatsi area consists of thirteen villages extending for about 22 miles of the East Coast of New Ireland. The area adjoins the TIKANA Council area to the north, and the Mandak census and tax Division to the South. Although the area is classed as one group for Administrative purposes, it is in fact divided into two language groups. They are the Noatsi group, including all villages from TANDES to KAMBIN, inclusive, and the Noatsi-Mandak language group, which takes up the rest of the villages - LAMMUSSONG to KATENDAN.

The following are the sub-headings of this report:-

1. Native Situation.
2. Roads and bridges.
3. Missions.
4. Rest houses.
5. Land use and availability.
6. Summary of census.

APPENDICES:

- Agriculture and Livestock.
- Medical and Health.
- Education figures.
- Census details.
- Village Officials.
- Anthropology.
- Police report.
- Travelling times.

APPENDIX D.

Census Details, Population of each Village.

Ramat Village.....	62
Bakan Village.....	73
Kanapit Village.....	46
Kolonoboi Village.....	111
Belik Village.....	59
Loloba Village.....	93
Karu Village.....	76
Kanam Village.....	65
Lokon Village.....	127
Kokola Village.....	99
Komalu Village.....	68
Konogogo Village.....	100
Kono Village.....	142
Kalagunan Village.....	54
Komalsbu Village.....	57
	<hr/>
TOTAL; BAROK DIVISION.....	1232.
	<hr/>

DIARY OF PATROL.

- Monday 10th February. Departed Konos Patrol Post 0830, arrived TANDES Village 0900. Census, inspection etc.. Overnight.
- Tuesday 11th February. To LIBBA and LIANDAN Villages. Work. Patrol joined by Mr. D. Carey, DAO. Overnight at Libba.
- Wednesday 12th February. Proceeded to LANGENIA and LOSSU Villages. Work. Overnight at Lossu.
- Thursday 13th. February. To AMBA and KAMBIN (Kabil) Villages. Worked. Overnight at Amba.
- Friday 14th. February. To Konos. Work at Konos Village and paper work at Patrol Post.
- Saturday 15th February. Rain, worked at Konos.
- Sunday 16th February. Proceeded to Kavieng.
- Monday 17th February. Office work at Kavieng. Discussions with and receiving instructions from ADO.
- Tuesday 18th February. Returned to Konos. Police enquiries at Medina School, Kimidan Plantation and Kimidan MO.M.. Work at LAMUSONG Village.
- Wednesday 19th February. Visited KONOBIN (Sonomin) Village and PINIKINDU Village. Returned to Konos.
- Thursday 20th February. Rain. Paper work at Patrol Post. Visited Konos and Lamusong Schools.
- Friday 21st February. Court of Native Affairs at Konos, presided over by MR. Collins, A.D.O. Kavieng.
- Saturday 22nd. February. Visited KATENDAN? LAVUTBURA and LAMBUSO Villages. Patrol completed.

No. of days.....13.

No. of days for which Camping Allowance is claimed...4.

Other complaints mainly concerned debts, pigs and
 women, and the majority of these were settled by arbitration. The
 number of illegal marriages in the area is the source of
 complaints - see ruling words.
 Villages and houses throughout the area were
 in a satisfactory condition, and any necessary instructions were
 given concerning improvements etc.
 All copies of this report have been referred
 to the A.D.O. for his signature and for his
 approval to deal with any matters in the area.

Patrol Report No. Konos 2 of 1957/58.

NATIVE SITUATION.

As stated in the introduction to this report, little time was taken to gain detailed information and knowledge of the people in the area. It is apparent however that the people seen are somewhat different from those in most other parts of the Konos patrol area, and that those in the Noatsi-talking villages are definitely of a more progressive type.

Overall the situation appears to be quite good, very little of the apathy seen in other areas. The people are energetic, have good sources of income which they take advantage of, e.g. copra, cocos plantings, and casual work on plantations, and what is more, they also have good subsistence crops.

Besides economic development, the people of the area seem to have a growing political interest, and a great interest in and enthusiasm for education. A considerable number of young men in the area are in local schools, and many are at schools of higher standards - Utu, Keravat, George Brown College, and Catholic Mission schools.

Complaints received in the area mainly concerned land disputes, and where possible help was given to resolve these by mutual consent, although no binding instructions were given by the writer. This matter has been dealt with at great length by Mr. J. Jordan, P.O. in his last report in 1956/57, and will no doubt need the attentions of the Native Lands Commissioner in the not too distant future.

Other complaints mainly concerned debts, pigs and women, and the majority of these were settled by arbitration. The number of illegitimate children in the area is the source of complaints concerning women.

Villages and housing throughout the area are all in a satisfactory condition, and any necessary instructions were given concerning improvements etc..

All serious breaches of the law have been referred to the A.D.O., Kavieng as the writer is of little use without magisterial powers to deal with situations in the area.

APPENDIX E.

Return of VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Official.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Time Appointed.</u>	<u>Comments.</u>
RAMAT.	Lulusi	TOGAI.	1946.	A good official
	Tultul.	PRAM.	1946.	A fair Official.
BAKAN.	Lulusi.	TANGA.	1946.	Satisfactory.
	Tultul.	KIAL.	1930.	Fair, but aging.
KANAPIT.	Lulusi.	KIAPIONG.	1941.	Fair.
	Tultul.	UNGIN.	1938.	Fair.
KOLONOBOI.	Lulusi.	BUNGIAN.	1946.	Fair. A pre-war
	Tultul.	TABAGASAI.	1952.	Police boy. Very keen.
BELIK.	Lulusi.	PAIYAMAN.	1943.	A Jap official, retained by ANGAU.
	Tultul.	SARANGIN.	1957.	Absent during patrol. Very keen.
LOLOBA.	Lulusi.	JOSEPH.	1940.	In police force for 9 years pre-war. A very good leader.
	Tultul.	KILI.	1946.	Fair.
KARU.	Lulusi.	SEMELEI.	1940.	Satisfactory, though aging.
	Tultul.	LO.	1953.	Satisfactory. Has served ONE month in gaol for neglecting to take child to hospital
KANAM.	Lulusi.	BILU.	1933.	Satisfactory, aging.
	Tultul.	TAUS.	1946.	Previously an Aid Post Orderly and TT for Japs Satisfactory.
LOKON.	Lulusi.	KUTU.	1930.	Old and wishes to retire, but still fair Successor to be named to next patrol.
	Tultul.			
KOKOLA.	Lulusi.	KETMELE.	1953.	Satisfactory.
	Tultul.	MANI.	1953.	Fair.
KOMALU.	Lulusi.	ROKIN.	1947.	TT for Japs. Made LL by ANGANU. Fair.
	Tultul.	KIAPRANUT.	1950.	Satisfactory, but to face an adultery charge
O KONGOGO	Lulusi.	TARUT.	1955.	Police boy for 9 years post war, but a very poor official. All efforts to replace failed.
	Tultul.	LAKNAITO.	1947.	Fair only.
	Tultul.	HAIS. (Kasibio)	1947.	Better than above.
KOKO.	Lulusi.	ARI.	1945 1957.	Satisfactory.
	Tultul.	OGAN.	1942.	TT for Japs. Has TB and is in hospital.
Kalsgunan.	Lulusi	SABU.	1935.	(Both good, but very old (Retired. See separate memo re successors.
	Tultul.	GEIBO.	1947.	

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Under the provisions of the Roads Maintenance Ordinance 1953, now in force, the road through the area patrolled is a 'trunk' road. The provisions of Section 9 (3) of this new ordinance were explained to the people, and the necessary warning given. At present the road is in a good condition and bridges also. Some stretches of village road is not cleaned back to the required 30 feet, but this will be attended to within two weeks. Plantation portions of the road are only cleared as wide as the grading.

All bridges in the area are maintained by the Department of Works. A new steel bridge is now in the course of construction at Labbe village.

MISSIONS.

Similar to the rest of the Konos area, two missions operate here - the Methodist Overseas Mission with headquarters at Kimidan on the southern end of this area, and the Roman Catholic Mission (U.S.A.) with its headquarters for the area at Lamusong. The R.C.M. is at present under the leadership of Father Kopernek, and the M.O.M. under Sister M. Taylor and Rev. Chencwith of Kavieng. The permanent Methodist minister, Rev. Geddes is now on leave.

Both missions in the area are fairly active in the area. The R.C.M. has a higher school at Lamusong, and the M.O.M. has one at Kimidan. There are also junior schools in several villages (see Appendix C, Education).

The M.O.M. has a hospital at Kimidan under the care of Sister Taylor, and the aforementioned also does Infant and Maternal Welfare patrols through the area.

Antagonism and strife between the two sects is negligible, although in most cases the two missions are either totally divided in a village which has two camps, or else only one mission exists in the village.

APPENDIX E. cont.

Village Officials.

Komalabu.	Luluai.	3EGIP.	1954.	Police boy for three years pre-war. A reasonable official. Fair, but very old. See separate memo re retirement and replacement.
	Tultul.	KOMALAP.	1952	

Several other matters were noted by however, and which are as follows:

PARAMOUNT LULUAI DARIUS of Dampit Village (Mandak Tax Census Division) visited the area. He is barely satisfactory in the performance of his duties, and always has petty complaints to make.

when a couple wish to become be approved in such manner the family are stronger in of the man. Previously their marriages, (1) the female chose her husband from whom she pleased and the male had to obey her wishes and come, (2) the marriage was arranged by the parents of the children when they were very young, and follow their parents' wishes.

In older times the choice of the wife depended on the usefulness and strength of the man, therefore under the European system of physical attraction, etc. is in vogue now.

Bride price:

In older times the bride price was more or less fixed at 2 brass (4 yards) of the local currency - mis. Today however the price has risen a little and may be as high as 6 yards of mis, or \$5 in cash, or a mixture of both.

When the bride is bought, it is usual for her and her family to give back a foot or more of mis and thus repay the husband's family for their loss. The husband always leaves his family and goes to live with his wife's parents.

Divorce:

If both parties agreed to a divorce then, by native custom that divorce is valid on the repayment of the bride price. Theoretically all the children go with their father in the case of a divorce, although it more correct for the male children to stay with the father, and the female children to go with the mother. Even if a divorce has taken place, both parents still have to care for all the children until they are old enough to tend for themselves.

By native custom, without mutual consent a divorce cannot take place.

The chances of a man obtaining a divorce are very slim, although in some cases the wife may come to the husband and agree to divorcing him. The man can only force his wife to a divorce in the case of constant adultery. The wife, on the other hand can obtain the same agreement, by force of her own will, on almost any grounds whatsoever. The concept of a divorce without mutual consent is very strong however, and if a man or woman is strongly opposed to the divorce, he or she usually wins.

REST HOUSES.

Rest houses throughout the area are all in good condition, similarly with police barracks. There is no rest houses at either Konos, Konobin or Lamusong Villages as these are all in close proximity of the Patrol Post.

Land USE AND AVAILABILITY:

Details of alienated land in this area

are as follows:

BOLEGILA Plantation:

Owner..... E.A.F. Stanfield.
 Manager..... J. Stanfield.
 Area..... 625 acres.
 Area planted coconuts..... Total.
 Cocoa trees..... Unknown, several thousand.
 Type of holding..... Freehold.
 Production..... Not available.

LIBBA-LOSSU Plantation.

Owner..... Mrs. M.C. Grose and the
 Custodian of Expropriated
 Properties, jointly.
 Manger..... Mr. J. Arbothnot.
 Area..... 1500 acres.
 Area planted coconuts..... 1000 acres.
 Cocos..... Nil.
 Type of holding..... Freehold.
 Production..... Not available.

POLIAMBA Plantation.

Owner and Manager..... As above with Libba-Lossu.
 Area..... 500 acres.
 Area planted coconuts..... 275 acres.
 Cocoa trees..... 28,000.
 Type of holding..... Leasehold.
 Production..... Not available.

LAMUSONG Plantation.

Owner..... Burns Philp Ltd.
 Manager..... Mr. R. Irvine.
 Area..... 490 acres.
 Area planted coconuts..... Total.
 Cocos..... Nil.
 Type of holding..... Leasehold.
 Production..... 25 tons copra per month.

Pinikindu Plantation.

Owner..... Dahill's Pltns. Ltd.
 Manger (Part-time)..... Mr. C. Austin (of Soubu Pltn)
 Area, production, type of holding.. Unknown. Mgr not seen.
 This plantation has a considerable number of cocoa trees on it.

Kimidan Plantation.

Owner..... Burns Philp Ltd.
 Manager..... Mr. J. Caulfield.
 Area..... Approx. 1000 acres.
 Area planted coconuts..... Total.
 Cocos..... Nil.
 Production..... approx 30 tons per month.

APPENDIX F.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

The major item of Anthropological information gained during this patrol was a study a kinship terminology etc., such information being primarily obtained for the second Anthropology assignment required by A.S.O.P.A.. This essay has not yet been prepared, but at a latter date a copy of it will be appended to a patrol report by this officer.

Several others matters were learnt by this officer however, and such are as follows:†

Marriage customs today.

Contrary to the pre European days when a couple wish to become married today both parties have to be agreeable to such marriage, although as a rule the wishes of the female are stronger in deciding her partner, than the desires of the man. Previously there had been two systems of arranging marriages. (i) the female chose her husband from wherever she pleased and the male had to obey her wishes and come. (ii) the marriage was arranged by the parents of two children when they were very young, and the children had to follow their parents wishes.

In olden times the choice of the girl depended on the usefulness and strength of the man, whereas today the European system of physical attraction, etc. is in common use.

Bride price:

In olden days the bride price was more or less fixed at 2 prams (4 yards) of the local currency - mis. Today however the price has risen a little and may be as high as 6 prams of mis, or £5 in cash, or a mixture of both.

When the bride is bought, it is usual for her and her family to give back a foot or more of mis and thus repay the husbands family for their loss. The husband always leaves his family and goes to live with his wife's parents.

Divorce:

If both parties agree to a divorce then, by native custom that divorce is valid on the repayment of the bride price. Theoretically all the children go with their father in the case of a divorce, although it more common for the male children to stop with the father, and the female children to go with the mother. Even if a divorce has taken place, both parents still have to care from all the children until they are old enough to tend for themselves.

By native custom, without mutual consent a divorce cannot take place.

The chances of a man obtaining a divorce is very slim, although in many cases the wife can make the husband agree to divorcing her. The man can only force his wife to agree to a divorce in the case of constant adultery. The wife, on the other hand can obtain the mans agreement, by force of native custom, on almost any grounds whatsoever. The custom of no divorce without mutual consent is very strong however, and if a man or woman is strongly enough opposed to the divorce, he or she usually wins.

APPENDIX G.

Report on Members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary Accompanying the Patrol.

Report	Baker	3 mins.	40 mins.
<u>Constable No. 9200 PUIS.</u>			
			30 mins.
			45 mins.
<u>Constable No. 9030 KEAGA.</u>			
			30 mins.
			45 mins.
<u>Constable No. 8516 IAGRI.</u>			
			45 mins.
			1 hour.

Satisfactory in his duties.

Also satisfactory, although lethargic at times.

A very keen policeman at all times.

WEST COAST

.....

Kosole	Kosole	-	1 hour.
Kosole	Kosogogo	-	1 hr. 30 mins.
Kosogogo	Koro	-	2 hrs. 15 mins.
Koro	Kaligunan	-	30 mins.
Kaligunan	Konalebu	-	1 hr. 45 mins.

TRANS ISLAND

Uru	Ychogobu	(Road)	3 hrs. 30 mins.
Lolona	Konak	(Track only)	2 hours.
Uru	Konak	(Track only)	3 hrs. 15 mins.

.....

Patrol Report No. Konos 2 of 1957/58.

Land use and availability continued.

Other alienated land in the area is as follows.

Methodist Mission, Kimidan.....	approx. 10 acres
Catholic Mission.....	approx. 2 acres.
Catholic School, Lamuaong.....	approx. 2 acres.
Administration schools, 2	approx. 2 acres.
Konos Patrol Post.....	approx. 3 acres.
Total.....	approx. 20 acres.

The following is a summary of land in the area, and the number of acres available to the native people. All figures have been carefully calculated but will be by no means accurate. They should however give a clear picture of the situation.

Land use in the area is limited to gardens, plantations of coconuts and cocoa, and village sites. Vacant land is very large in area and waste land, consisting mainly of mangrove swamps, is of some note, although it does not exceed more than 5% of the area.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Area of land.</u>	<u>Alienated.</u>	<u>Balance.</u>
Tandes.	3200	say 630	2570
Libba.	3200	1200	2000
Liendan.	1600	300	1300
Lengenis.	4800	-	4800
Lossu.	6400	500	5900
Anba.	4800	-	4800
Kambin.	6400	-	6400
Lamuaong.	6400	500	5900
Konos.	6400	say 10	6390
Konobin.	3200	-	3200
Pinikindu.	6400	approx 800	5600
Iavathurra.	6400	-	6400
Katendan.	6400	6	6400
Lambuso.	6400	1000	5400

Total area available to natives. 67,060 acres.

Area used as village sites - average 5 acres. 70.

Gardens - average does not exceed 2 acres per head of population. 3520.

Coconut and cocoa plantations not exceeding 120 acres per village. 1680.

Total land used per annum. 5270 acres.

VACANT LAND. 61,790 acres.

Less waste land, say 5% 3,100 acres.

Total land free of use, other than hunting animal raising and fire-wood collecting. 58,690 acres.

Present land use per head of population, per annum 3 acres.

Land free from use per head of population, per annum. 33.4 acres

(continues over.)

1707
5121
7480
6828

Provision
to land
follow
period?

Register

APPENDIX H.

TRAVELLING TIMES.		TOTALS	
From.	to.	By vehicle.	Walking.
Ramat	Bakan	5 mins.	40 mins
Bakan	Kanapit	2 mins	30 mins
Kanapit	Kolonoboi	5 mins	45 mins
Kolonoboi	Belik	10 mins	1 hr.
Belik	Loloba	5 mins	30 mins
Loloba KXXXXXX	Karu	5 mins	45 mins
Karu	Kanam	15 mins	1 hr. 45 mins.
Kanam	Lokon	8mins	1 hour.
<u>WEST COAST</u>			
Kokole	Komalu	-	1 hour.
Komalu	Konogogo	-	1 hr. 30 mins
Konogogo	Kono	-	2 hrs. 15 mins
Kono	Kalagunan	-	30 mins
Kalagunan	Komalabu	-	1 hr. 45 mins
<u>TRANS ISLAND</u>			
Karu	Konogogo	(Road) -	2 hrs. 30 mins.
Loloba	Komalu	(Track only)	2 hours.
Karu	Komalu	(Track only)	2 hrs. 15 mins.

.....

Patrol Report No. Konoa 2 of 1957/58.

Land use and availability, continued.

From the above figures it would appear that at the present degree of use of land available, and the present agricultural practices, that approximately 20,000 people could be supported off this area.

The present population is 1760, and could not be expected to increase faster than 5% per annum. If the population did increase at that rate, the population in 50 years time would still not exceed 5000 people, which is far short of the number of people that could be supported of the land.

Alienation of a further 20,000 acres would not harm these people.

These figures are obviously wrong, can be based on simple arithmetic. Population will be about 2000 in 50 years or less. Current population 1760.

CENSUS.

The census was revised into the new Tax-Census register as per instructions in Circular Instruction TC91 -57/58. A summary of the figures is shown in Appendix D of this report.

[Signature]

C.P.O.

Gardens throughout the area are very small. A notable shortage of food exists. The main pattern of gardening in the area operates on a family basis, although in several villages extra communal gardens also exist. The family gardens vary between 1/2 an acre and 2 acres each, averaging about 1 acre. Communal gardens vary between 3 and 5 acres in size.

The main foods in the area are sweet potato, taro and topkops. Other minor foods are bananas, beans, cabbage, tomatoes, etc. Communal groves are taro and yams.

3. Livestock

Livestock in the area is limited to pigs and fowls, many of which exist in every village. Numerous dogs, many of very poor health, also exist in the area.

4. Other foods

Besides native crops, large amounts of fish and rice are consumed in the area. The garden crops are not, however, replanted.

APPENDIX A.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

1. Cash Crops.

The main cash crop in the area is copra. All villages have a good number of coconut palms, and in most, a reasonable amount of copra is being made and sold to the Co-operative Society. All groves in the area are fairly clean.

A second cash crop, cocoa, now has the people of this area very engrossed, and although little is being produced as yet, the future income from this source should be of some notable importance to the people. The main centre for cocoa growing in the area extends from Tandes village to Lamusong village. The other villages are starting to be interested in the crop, although as yet the plantings are very limited and mainly have only reached the stage of preparing the plot and planting the shade trees.

The District Agricultural Officer was in the area at the time of this patrol and he has reviewed the situation and collected all the relevant information. Details are therefore not included in this report.

Although as stated above, the copra production of this area is fair, it must be noted that quite a considerable amount of green copra and nuts are being sold to Poliamba Plantation. This is beneficial to the natives to a certain degree as it prevents the difficult process of drying, and the discouragement of having copra refused by the Copra Marketing Board because it is sub-standard. The price received for green copra sold to Poliamba Plantation is very good - 1½d per Lb, or 5/- - £1.0.0. per bag.

2. Gardens.

Gardens throughout the area are very good, and no notable shortage of food exists. The main pattern of gardening in the area operates on a family basis, although in several villages extra communal gardens also exist. The family gardens vary between ½ an acre and 2 acres each, averaging about 1 acre. Communal gardens vary between 2 and 8 acres in size.

The main foods in the area are sweet potato, taro and tapioca. Other minor foods are bananas, beans, cabbage, tomatoes, etc.. Ceremonial crops are taro and yam.

3. Livestock.

Livestock in the area is limited to pigs and fowls, many of which exist in every villages. Numerous dogs, many in very poor health, also exist in the area.

(4. Other foods.

Besides native crops, large amounts of fish and rice are consumed in the area. The garden crops are not, however, neglected.)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND, Report No. KONOS 2 of 1957/B

Patrol Conducted by J. B. Moyle, Cadet Patrol Officer 1

Area Patrolled NOATSI Tax Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. J. Pindae, E.M.A.

Mr. D. Carey, D.A.O.

Natives 3 members R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 10/2/1953 to 25/2/1953

Number of Days 13

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes (Part-time)

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Sept./1957

Medical Sept./1957

Map Reference Fourmil series, Enclosed

Objects of Patrol Compilation of Tax Census Register, and General

Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

4/3/1958

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 £.....

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

APPENDIX B.

MEDICAL, HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Health throughout this area is very good, and no cases of illness were seen by the writer. During the patrol the area was visited by Mr. J. Pindale, Medical Assistant, who did not have to treat or send to hospital any native.

The area is well served with Aidposts, although the two at Kambin and Konos are very close together, while to the north of Kambin, where the greatest density of population occurs there is no hospital. The nearest hospital to the north is at Kafkaf in the TIKANA council area.

The Methodist Mission has a hospital at Kimidsn staffed by a trained European sister, and several trainee native nurses.

The Catholic Mission has no medical centre in the area.

Sanitation throughout the area is good. The sea is used for the disposal of all refuse.

Total children at school.... 125. 121.

.....

APPENDIX C.

Education Facilities.

The most important schools in the area are the Administration schools at LOSSU and KONOS, both of which however have appingly low attendances, and the R.C.M. School at Lamusong which supplies higher education for most of the Catholic children in the area. The M.O.M. School at Kimidan always takes pupils from the area, but figures were not collected as this school is in the Mandak census Division.

There are also a few village schools in the area. Figures are as follows.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Type of School.</u>	<u>Teachers.</u>	<u>Boys.</u>	<u>Girls.</u>
Tandes.	Junior M.O.M.	I	10	9
Langenia.	Junior R.C.M.	6	29	35
Lossu.	Admin. V.H.S.	IX	11	7
Amba.	Junior M.O.M.	I	12	16
Konos.	Admin. V.H.S.	2	8	4
Levatburra.	Junior M.O.M.	I	1	4
LAMUSONG.	R.C.M. Stand'd 1	I	12	6
	Stand'd 2	I	16	4
	Stand'd 3	I	13	5
	Class 2.	I	11	11

Total children at School.... 123. 101.

opul

3/18/58 ✓

MIGF
n
F

NA 30/2/1-707

District of New Ireland
Headquarters,

KAVIENG.

4th March, 1958.

The Assistant District Officer,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT - KONOS 2/1957-58.

Receipt of the above-mentioned report of a patrol to the NCATSU Census Division, conducted by C.P.O. Moyle, is acknowledged.

Native Situation:

This appears to be most satisfactory and as you state the more progressive attitude of the people is greatly assisted by the economic benefits of facile communication, and a ready market for their commercial crops.

Land Alienation:

The statistics given by Mr. Moyle are informative and show that to date the degree of land alienation has had no detrimental effect on the population. However I must join you in disagreeing with the C.P.O.'s sweeping statement that "alienation of a further 20,000 acres would not harm these people".

The presentation of this report is a big improvement on the previous one submitted by this officer.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
A. F. Gow
10 MAR 1958
(A. F. Gow)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Minute to:

4th March, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded for your information, please. Claim for camping allowance covering the period of this patrol is also attached for your approval.

A. F. Gow
(A. F. Gow)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

APPENDIX D.

Census;

Total population figures for the area are as follows:

Tandes	Tandes.....	123	Satisfactory.
Libba	Libba.....	133	do.
Libba	Lisandar.....	81	X hospital - T.S. do.
Liandan	Langenia.....	131	Poor, bath, but no alternatives.
Lossu	Lossu.....	297	do.
Lossu	Amba.....	89	Fair, Satisfactory.
Lossu	Kambin (Kabil).....	125	Good, Satisfactory.
Lossu	Lamusong.....	163	Good.
Lossu	Konos.....	109	Satisfactory.
Lossu	Konobin.....	62	Satisfactory.
Kabil	Pinikindu.....	176	Retired due to illness, poor at home.
Lossu	XXXXXX Levotburra.....	41	New to post.
Lossu	Ketendan.....	81	Satisfactory.
Konos	Lambuco.....	124	Fair.
Lossu	TOTAL.....	<u>1707.</u>	Satisfactory.
Pinikindu	Laluel	1933	Satisfactory. P. S. pro-veg.
	Taltul	1935	Satisfactory.
Levotburra	Laluel	1940 (Jap)	Satisfactory.
Ketendra	Laluel	1933	SETBACK.
	Taltul	1943 (Jap)	Fair.
Lossu	Laluel	1950	Very good. P.S. at Nduru is. for several years.
	Taltul	1947	Good.

APPENDIX. E.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Official.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Time Appointed.</u>	<u>Comments.</u>
Tandee.	Lulusai	LEKI.	1948.	Satisfactory.
	Tultul.	LENGAI.	1942, (Japs)	do.
Libba.	Lulusai	LANGIRI.	1918.	In hospital - T.B.
	Tultul.	LAMASU.	1942 (Japs)	
Liandan.	Lulusai.	LAKAMAN.	1955.	Poor, both, but no alternative.
	Tultul.	ANDAM.	1956.	
Lengenia.	Lulusai.	BIKA.	1955.	Fair.
	Tultul.	LESSAMBAK.	1930.	Satisfactory.
Lossu.	Lulusai.	URENG.	1918 (?)	Good.
	Tultul 1.	LUMBEN.	1948.	Satisfactory.
	Tultul 2.	PULAKU.	1948.	Good.
Amba.	Lulusai.	BOTA.	1942 (Jap)	Satisfactory.
	Tultul.	KUTERI.	1934.	Satisfactory.
Kambin.	Lulusai.	LOWATI.	Retired due to illness. See separate memo.	
	Tultul.	MURUWA.	1958.	New to post.
Lamusong.	Lulusai.	BOISIP.	1946.	Satisfactory.
	Tultul.	MARIT.	1935.	do.
Konos.	Lulusai.	BUSASO.	1946.	Fair.
Konobin.	Lulusai.	TAUGAGON.	1945.	Satisfactory.
Pinikindu.	Lulusai.	MOKOLOMEN.	1946.	Satisfactory. P. B. pre-war.
	Tultul.	RENGSU.	1935.	Satisfactory.
Lavatburra.	Lulusai.	SIASU.	1942. (Jap)	Satisfactory.
Katendan	Lulusai.	MOSOK.	1925.	RETIRED.
	Tultul.	LANGIN.	1942 (Jap)	Fair.
Lambuso.	Lulusai.	PALINGOT.	1950.	Very good. P.B. at Neuru Is. for several years.
	Tultul.	ORANGE.	1946.	

.....

APPENDIX. F.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

No anthropological information was collected during this patrol, in accordance with the writers aim of getting to know the people first. The following note in the LOSSU village book may be of some value however:-

Constable No. 3039 KRAM. Fair, but rather lazy

"This area is divided into two main matrilineal exogamous clans, as is the rest of New Ireland:

Constable No. 3515 LAKEL. Good.

TALANGAR, or Small hawk, clan. and
KANGKANG, or eagle, Clan.

For Administrative purposes the main Duel Clan system which extends throughout the Neatsi Language group is the only practical one. The use of sub-clans, moieties, and titem is neither practical nor reliable.

Clan membership is traced through the mother".

(..... I.F.G.Downs. Act.D.O. 1946)

APPENDIX G.

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

From	To	Remarks	Distance
Konos.	Tandee.	30 mins.	
Tandee	<u>Constable No. 9239 PUIS.</u>	Satisfactory.	3 mins.
Libbe.	Lindden.	1 min.	
Lindden	<u>Constable No. 9030 KEAGA.</u>	Fair, but rather lazy	8 mins.
Lengena.	Lonsu.	3 mins.	
Lonsu.	<u>Constable No. 8516 IAGRI.</u>	Good.	4 mins.
Anbe.	Kambin.	4 mins.	
Kambin.	Lambong.	6 mins.	
Lambong.	Konos.	8 mins.	
Konos.	Konobin.		4 mins.
Konobin.	Pinikinda.		6 mins.
Pinikinda.	Lavetburra.		8 mins.
Lavetburra.	Katenden.		10 mins.
Katenden.	Lambuco.		12 mins.

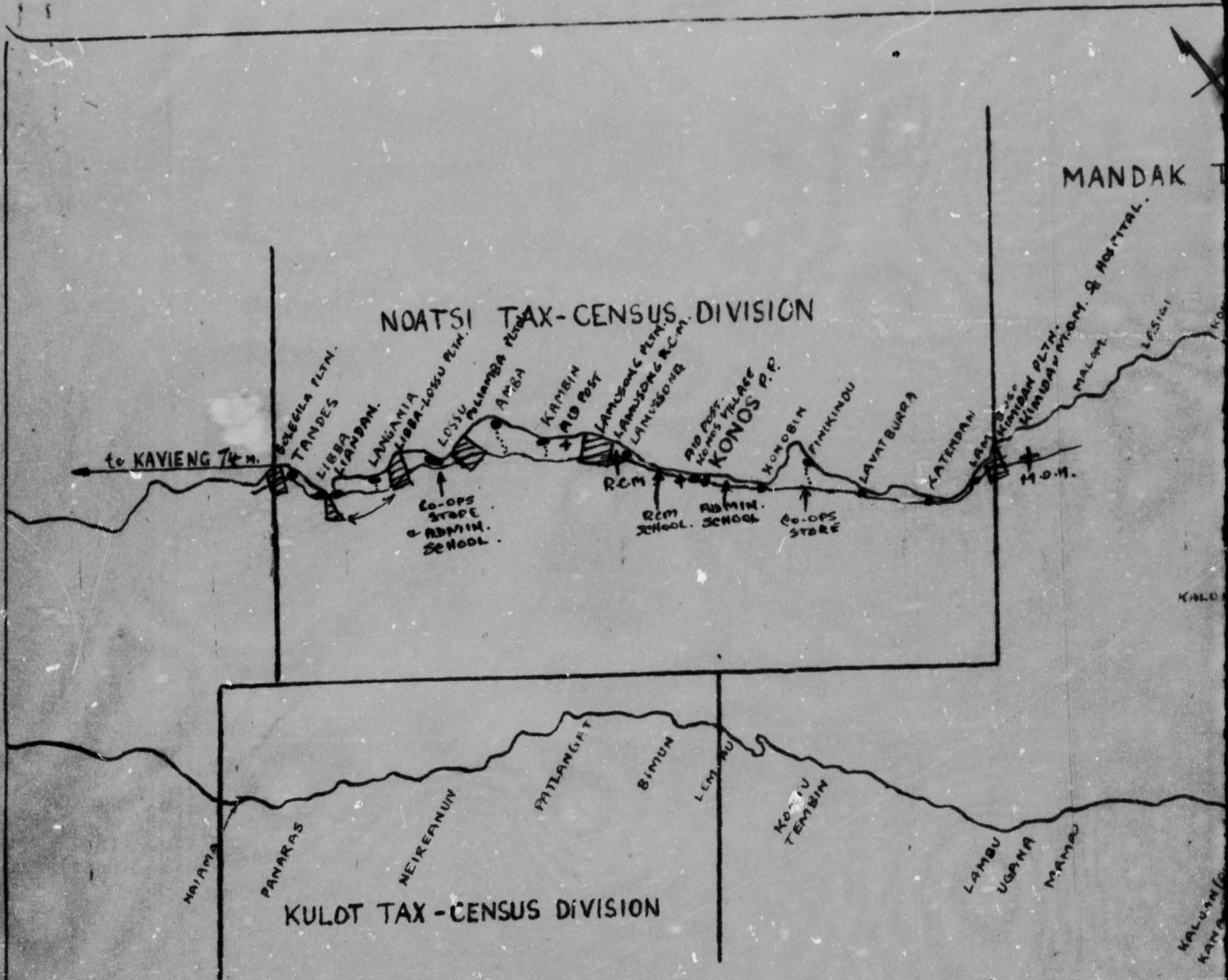
Register

APPENDIX. H.

TRAVELLING TIMES.

<u>From.</u>	<u>To.</u>	<u>Vehicle.</u>	<u>TOTALS</u> (including Absence)		<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>
			<u>Call</u>	<u>Adm.</u>	
KONOS.	Tandes.	30 mins.			
Tandes	Libba.	3 mins.			
Libba.	Liandan.	1 min.			
Liandan.	Langenia.	5 mins.			
Langenia.	Lossu.	3 mins.			
Lossu.	Amba.	4 mins.			
Amba.	Kambin.	4 mins.			
Kambin.	Lamusong.	5 mins.			
Lamusong.	Konos.	5 mins.			
KONOS.	Konobin.				4 mins.
Konobin.	Pinikindu.				8 mins.
Pinikindu.	Lavatturra.				8 mins.
Lavatturra.	Katendan.				10 mins.
Katendan.	Lambuso.				10 mins.

.....



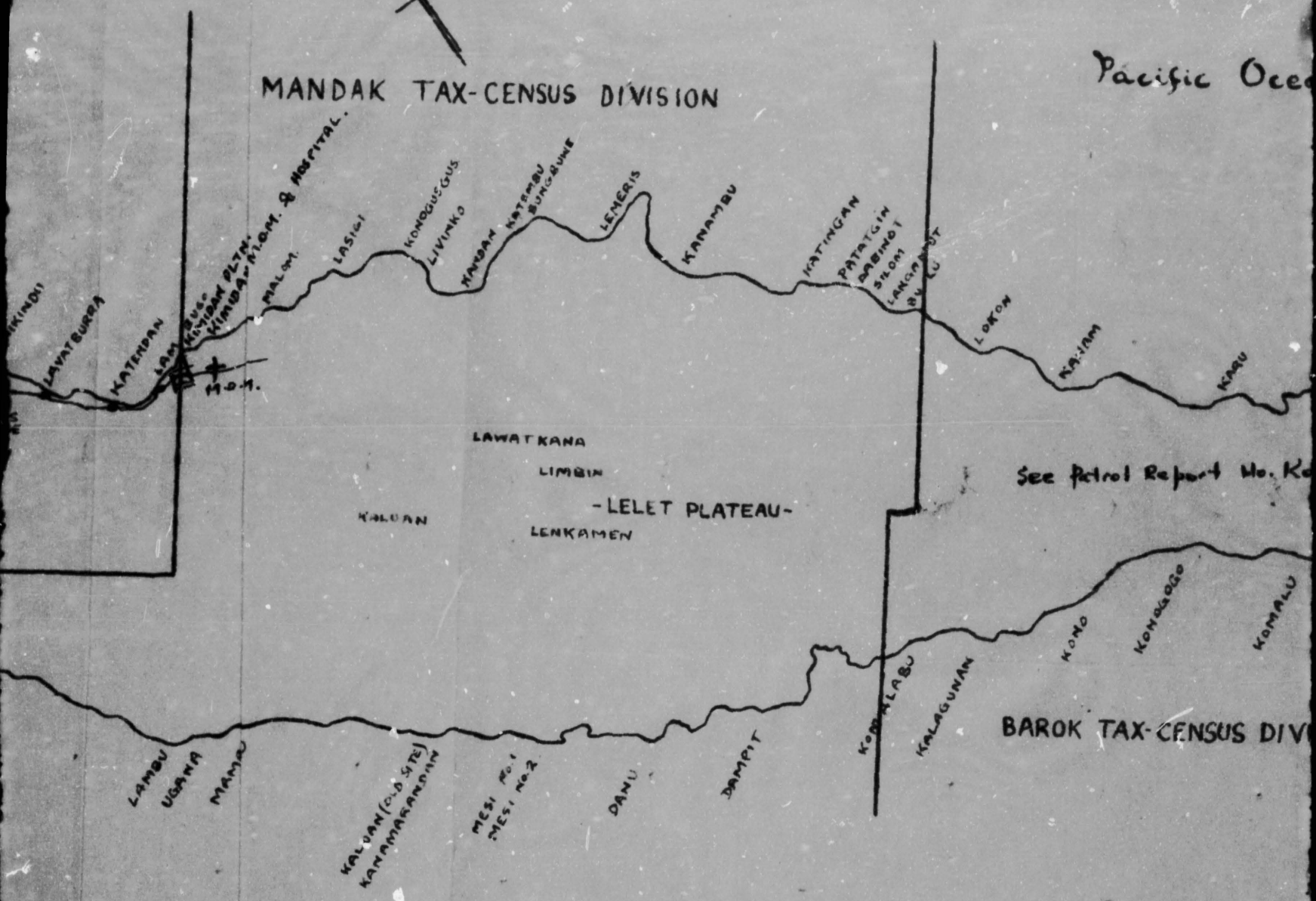
NEW IRELAND DISTRICT, SHOWING AREA
PATROLLED FROM KONOS PATROL POST.

SCALE: 4 miles = 1 INCH

J. B. MOYLE. C.P.O. (JAN. 1958)

MANDAK TAX-CENSUS DIVISION

Pacific Ocean



BAROK TAX-CENSUS DIV

Bismarck Sea.

EA

1958

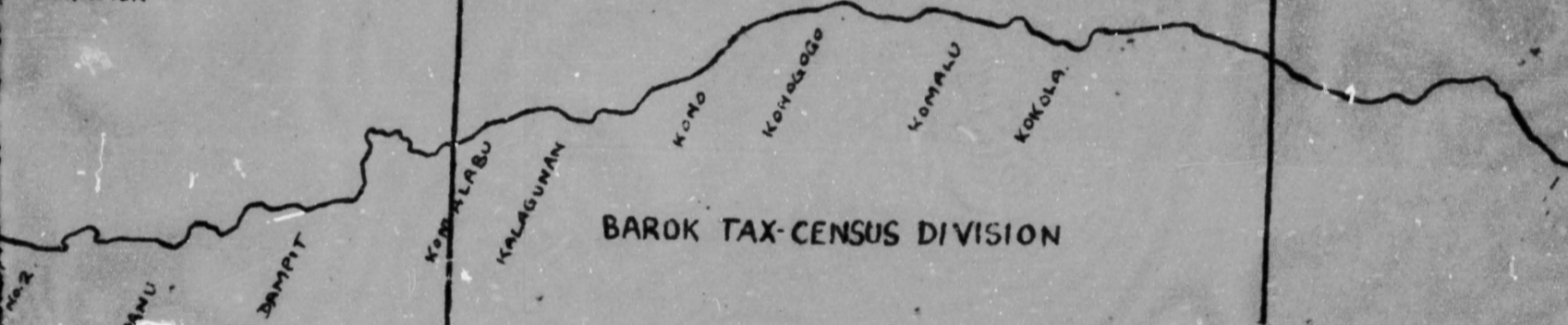
Pacific Ocean.

CENSUS DIVISION



See patrol Report No. Kemos 1 of 57/58.

TKANA
LIMBIN
-LELET PLATEAU-
LENKAMEN



BAROK TAX-CENSUS DIVISION

Bismarck Sea.

To NAMATANAI 11



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No KONOS. 4 of 1957/58

Patrol Conducted by J. B. Moyle, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled BAROK Tax/Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 6 members R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 28/4/1958 to 7/5/1958

Number of Days 9

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services January/1958

Medical March/1958

Map Reference Fourmil series New Ireland, (see P/R No. Konos. I. of 57/58)

Objects of Patrol Census Revision, Tax Collection, and General Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

39/10/58 ✓

2 JUN 1958
Korua

In Reply
Please Quote

No. NA 30/2/1-935

District of New Ireland
Headquarters,

KAVIENG.

26th May, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

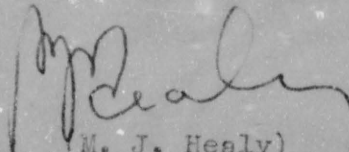
Patrol Report No. 4 KONOS - BAROK
Census Division.

Attached please find the above-mentioned patrol report, together with the Assistant District Officer's comments.

The patrol appears to have been well done and the Officer conducting same has presented a good report.

Native Situation: It is pleasing to note that the people are showing an interest in Local Government Councils and Assistant District Officer Collins will be instructed to do the necessary survey as soon as possible.

Health & Sanitation: It would not be in the province of the patrolling officer to delve into Infant and Maternal Welfare and I will discourage his aims in this direction. However he will be encouraged to obtain a knowledge of First Aid and general medical work if he so desires.


(M. J. Healy)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

Encs.

pul

MIC
In
M F

NA 30-2-1

Sub-District Office,
KAVIENG.

23rd May, 1958.

The District Officer,
KAVIENG.Patrol Report No. 4, Konos 4 of 1957/58.
BAROK CENSUS DIVISION

1. Attached please find copies of the above-mentioned patrol report, together with contingencies in respect of claim for camping allowance covering the period of the patrol.
2. This is a follow-up patrol calling for few comments:-

Native Situation: In response to the interest shown in this area, and others in the Kavieng Sub-District, a school was conducted at the Council centre at Mungai for the purpose of enlightening these people of the aims of Native Local Government. Influential men from the NOMSI, MANDAK, KULOT and BAROK attended and all evinced interest in what they were told and shown. The progress of the Tikana Native Local Government Council offered substantial proof of the success of the Council movement. I feel that a thorough local government survey of these areas should be conducted in the near future.

Roads: Remarks noted. The matter of memoranda to the land holders concerned has already been taken up.

Census: The decrease in population is due entirely to migrations out.

Agriculture & Livestock: Pleasing to note the larger areas under food crops, and the apparent healthy state of the present food crops. These extra plantings should assist in preventing the seasonal shortages which have taken place in the past. The matter of peanuts could be investigated but it would be foolish to ignore the copra potential of the area. Peanuts could be used as a supplementary cash income.

Health: Matters to be referred to the District Medical Officer.

Anthropology: The notes made on kinship terminology are of much interest and will be placed on file to assist new arrivals when working in this area.

A good, well presented report.

G. D. Collins

(G. D. Collins)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

DISTRICT OF NEW IRELAND.

PATROL REPORT No. Konos 4 of 197/58.

Patrol Conducted by:

J.B.Moyle, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled:

BAROK Tax-Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by:

Three members R.P. & N.G.C.

Purposes of patrol:

- (i) Census revision.
- (ii) Initial tax collection.
- (iii) General Administration.

Last Patrol to the area:

To KO NATIFF: January 1958 (J.B.Moyle)
P.H.S.: March 1958 (J.Pindale, E.M.A.)

INTRODUCTION:

This report covers the writers third visits to the area.

The report is brief in view of the fact that little change has occurred since the writers visit earlier this year. Appendices concerning Education, Village Officials, and Travelling times, have not been repeated, and I would refer the reader to Patrol Report No. Konos I for the details of these matters. Likewise the section on Plantations and Alienated land in the previous report, have not been included here.

The comments of the Director, District Commissioner and Assistant District Officer on Report No. I, have been considered when writing this report, and necessary changes of opinion have been made.

.....

Patrol Report No. Konos 4 of 1957/58.

DIARY.

Monday 28th April. Proceeded to LOKON Village. Census revised, tax collected, etc.. Overnight.

Tuesday 29th. April. Proceeded to KANAM Village, visited Kanam Plantation, and thence to LOLOBA Village, and overnight.

Wednesday 30th. April. To West Coast via Loloba-Komalu track. Then to KOKOLA village and overnight.

Thursday 1st. May. Work at KOKOLA and Komalu villages. Overnight KOMALU.

Friday 2nd. May. Proceeded to KONOOGO Village. Overnight.

Saturday 3rd. May. To KONO, and KALAGUNAN Villages, and later to KOMALABU Village and overnight.

Sunday 4th. May. Observed at Komalabu.

Monday 5th. May. Departed Komalabu 0730 and proceeded to Karu village via Konogogo-Karu motor road. Arrived 1300. Overnight.

Tuesday 6th. May. Visited BELIK, RAMAT and BKKAN Villages. Overnight Belik.

Wednesday 7th. May. To KANAPIT and KOLONOBOI Villages. Returned to Konos in evening.

Patrol completed. (9 days)

attended the council school, it will be possible to really estimate the people's feelings.....

school were LALAI FREIDER of LOKON, LOKON (represented JOSEF who is in hospital with P.B.), LALAI of KOKOLA and LALAI MORIS of KALAGUNAN.

The people of Loloba and Komalu are still the leading group in the area, although the Koko people needed little bother about the repacking of the houses they had not before the writer during the last patrol.

Patrol No. Konos 1-3 some arguments took place at Loloba between the writer and the people, as to the value of their work and so on. The factors of education, the lack of supply and demand were explained to the people, and it was pointed out that they will be able to improve their situation with the large area of land they own, and as the population

Patrol Report No. Konos 4 of 1957/58.

NATIVES SITUATION.

Very little change was seen in the native situation of this area, and except for a few specific changes noted herewith, the people have made no further progress, nor have they retarded any.

The main feature of change concerned the interest of the people in Native Local Government Councils. Prior to this patrol the people were all against councils, with the sole exception of Lulusai JOSEP of LOLOBA Village. During this patrol however, four leading men in the area, were sent to a Council "orientation" course at the TIKANA Council House. At the same time the writer spoke to the people on the aims and functions of the councils, and received an attentive hearing in most villages. Prior to this the people seemed to consider the councils more harsh and strict than the present 'kiap' system, and were very much afraid of the introduction of councils to their area. Many of these fears have now been removed, although until the return of the men who have attended the council school, it will be impossible to really estimate the peoples' feelings. The men attending this school were Lulusai PREIDEI of LOKON; LUI of LOLOBA (representing JOSEP who is in hospital with T.B.), LEPAN of KOKOLA and Lulusai MORIS of KALAGUNAN.

REMARKS: The people of Loloba and Kokola are still the leading group in the area, although the Kokola people seemed a little bitter about the squashing of the schemes they had put before the writer during the last patrol (see report No. Konos I). Some argument took place at Kokola between the writer and the people, as to why their wages, if they wish to work are so low. The factors of educational advancement, and the law of supply and demand were explained to the people, and it was pointed out that they had an excellent source of income with the large area of land they own, and as yet undeveloped.

.....

Patrol Report No. Konos 4 of 1957/58.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The roads throughout the area remain much the same as during the last patrol. The East Coast road has been greatly improved north of KANAM Village, however, due to the efforts of the Commonwealth Works Department.

The West coast road is still not good through most plantations, and as soon as the road has been gazetted, it is suggested that the District Commissioner forward letters to the owners of these plantations, requesting them to improve the road in their respective plantations.

Details of the roads to be gazetted have already been forwarded to the A.D.O. in Kavieng.

Present Total Population:-

.....

MISSIONS:

No change in Mission activities in the area has occurred since the last report. The Roman Catholic Mission (U.S.A.) and the Methodist Overseas Mission operate in the area.

REST HOUSES:

These remain as reported in Patrol Report no. I of 1957/58 (Konos) 1/2

B. H. H.
Patrol Officer.

....continued overleaf.

Patrol Report No. Konos 4 of 1957/58.

CENSUS DETAILS:

As per instructions contained in C.I.TC2 of 57/58, the census of this area has been re-recorded in the Village Population Registers, herewith.

A summary of the figure is as follows:

TOTAL POPULATION AT PREVIOUS CENSUS (April 1957):- **1244.**

Natural Increase:

Births; 28
Deaths; 28.....NIL.

Migrations:

IN. 41
OUT. 64.....DECREASE....23.

Present Total Population:- **1221.**

These figures give a DECREASE in population

equivalent to 1.8%. Of some note is the situation at KARU Village where 10 people have migrated to more pleasant villages. The large number of deaths was discussed at length in the last report concerning the area.

J.B. Moyle
.....
J.B. Moyle.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A".

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

The garden situation in this area is much improved since my last visit. Each village now has large areas of gardens, and as these are just coming into bearing, the food shortage has disappeared.

The diseases in crops, which were reported last time I patrolled the area, have now 'disappeared' also, which leads me to believe that these 'diseases' were merely a good excuse for the lack of food.

Cash cropping continues at full pace now, due to the need to hold tax, and the produce leaving this area has probably been a great increase on that of previous months. The Co-operative society ship was present on the West Coast, just prior to this patrol, and it is possible that the co-operative movement in this area may be reviving.

The people of LOLOBA village brought two copra bags of peanuts to me during the patrol. They looked quite satisfactory, but when the people were told that the price would be in the 6d - 1/- per lb. range, they were most disappointed, and seemed to think that peanuts would be worth far more.

All other aspects of native agriculture and livestock remain as reported earlier this year.

.....

APPENDIX "B".

ANTHROPOLOGY:
MEDICAL, HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The following pages are taken from Anthropology
Assignment No. 3 for the ASUFA Correspondence Course for S.P.O.S.
The health situation in the area has

now greatly improved, although as seen in the census figures,
the problems of late last year, have had a marked effect.
The present study is based on the family of Luial of
the above village. No illnesses were seen during the patrol,

and each Aid Post seemed to have a minimum of patients, also
in three other villages of the area. He is head of the
MONIKULAX clan. It will be noticed that there are 14
and Komala. There are only two clans in the area. The other
women in the area, recorded to be pregnant, and with
children thus automatically become members of their mother's
possibility of several not brought to the notice of the
although not in the immediate family, e.g. brothers, sisters
writer, this seems an ideal time for a comprehensive Infant
relatives however, and in this village there is a case of
and Maternal Welfare patrol. With more adequate advice on

these matters it is possible that last years number of deaths
use of local terms, and how they compare with English terms
need not re-occur. If the Infant Welfare Sister is not
following page:

prepared to spend a week or more in this area, perhaps the
Throughout all the kinship terms in the LOCAL language
writer should take instruction in these subjects. These are
"irregularity" of the relationship. For example the word TOKI
is used to name sisters-in-law, and uncles (in law), while
the term TOKI is used. The Aid Posts at LOKON, KOLONOBOI
MAGOU is used to denote a woman married to a cousin (whom
and KOKOLA were visited and found to be in a satisfactory
is used to describe his true mother.

condition. although the R.C.M. Aid Post at Karu does not
Also of some note is the use of the word BAROK, which
appear to be very clean or attractive. The term BAROK denotes
a nephew who has become a nephew of EGO, not by birth, but
the SERRAI marriage of the child's mother to one of EGO's
brothers. The term BAROKI describes a true nephew.

.....

Another interesting point is the two different PIDGIN
terms used to denote a cousin. The male cousin is called
LAPUNA, while the female cousin is called KOKO. Another
interesting point is the use of the word PUKU to denote
grand-parents, and not the word TUBUNA which is used by the
Serrai. To these people, the TUBUNA is the source of their
lineage.

APPENDIX. "C".

ANTHROPOLOGY:

(The following pages are taken from Anthropology Assignment No. 2 for the ASOPA Correspondence Course for C.P.Os)

Kinship terminology and its uses in LOLOBA Village, BAROK Census Division, New Ireland, Village population 24.

The present study is based on the family of Luluai JOSEP of the above village. He is EGO throughout the essay.

The subject EGO is the leader of his village, and also in three other villages of the area. He is head of the MONIKULAI Clan in these villages - Kanam, Kokola, Lokon and Komalu. There are only two clans in the area. The other clan is called TAGOU. The society is MATRILINEAL, and children thus automatically become members of their mother's clan. Any male can marry any female of the opposite clan, although not in the immediate family, e.g. brothers, sisters or parents. The people are allowed to marry fairly close relatives however, and in this village there is a case of the marriage of two first cousins.

Some considerable difference was seen between the use of local terms, and how they compare with English terms for the same relationship. These terms are set out on the following page.

Throughout all the kinship terms in the LOCAL Language the suffix -i or -ri are used to denote the closeness or "trueness" of the relationship. For example the word TOK is used to name sisters-in-law, and uncles (in law), while the term TOKI is used to denote a true brother. Similarly NAGOU is used to denote a woman married to a cousin (whom EGO calls MAMA in Pidgin English), while the term NAGOURI is used to describe his true mother.

Also of some note is the use of the word BAROK, which is the name of the local language. The term BAROK denotes a nephew who has become a nephew of EGO, not by birth, but the second marriage of the child's mother to one of EGO's brothers. The term BAROKI describes a true nephew.

Another interesting point is the two different PIDGIN terms used to denote a cousin. The male cousin is called LAPUNA, while the female cousin is called KOKO. Another interesting point is the use of the word PUPU to denote grand-parents, and not the word TUBUNA which is used in New Guinea. To these people, the TUBUNA is the source of their lineage.

The society is basically a ...
today the writer heard ...
living with and supporting ...
to fear of the missions, ... P.T.O.

2. When a male member of a family ...
and he must leave his parents and ...
There he is responsible for ...
most young men are considered ...
when they are about 15, and ...
the boys spend a considerable ...
children always live with their ...
with her parents until she ...
receive the village of the ...

TERMINOLOGY OF KINSHIP? Barok Language Group.

<u>Relationship term in the local language.</u>	<u>Pidgin English Equilifant.</u>	<u>ENGLISH Term.</u>
Awuni-ri	Meri	Wife
Memeri	Papa	Father
Nagouri	Mama	Mother
Imuk	Tambu	Father-in-law
Wupuri	Pupu	Grand-father
Tumbuneri	Pupu	Grand-mother
Tubuk	Pupu	Greatuncle.
Tubuk	Pupu	Great aunty
Paligei	Tambuna	Aunty
Tok	Brata	Uncle (inlaw)
Lowuk	Tambu	Cousin.
Lowuk	Koko	Cousin (female)
Sarak	Sista	Cousin (in law)
Lowuk	Lapina	Cousin (male)
Toki	Brata	Brother
Saraki	Sista	Sister
Atamsiki	Tambu (true)	Brother-inlaw
Oruk	Kantri	Neice
Mama	Papa	Nephew in law
Oruki	Kantri	Nephew
Oruki	Kantri	Neice in law
Baroki	Pikinini	Nephew
Baroki	Pikinini	Son, Daughter and Neice.
Emuki	Tambu	Son in law
Subuti	Kantri	Nephew
Tubuk	Pupu	Grand nephew
Tubuki	Pupu	Grand son.

12. The clan system is a society, i.e. there are only two clans. although of course... foreign natives... into the village bring in representatives of other clans.

STRUCTURE OF THE SOCIETY:

13. The following are points discovered about the structure of the native society in Loloba Village:-

1. Local custom decrees that the important men of the clan must marry at least two, and preferably three wives during their lifetime. Due to mission influence however this practice has been stamped out, although KARI, Josep's uncle had two wives. KARI was the previous head of the clan, and it was from him that Josep inherited the clan 'chieftanship'.

The society is basically a polygamous one, and even today the writer heard rumours that different men are living with and supporting more than one wife, although due to fear of the missions, this could not be definitely ascertained.

2. When a male member of a family becomes of marriageable age he must leave his parents and reside in the mens club-house. There he is responsible for providing for himself. Since most young men are considered to be of marriageable age when they are about 16, and the average age of marrying is 22 the boys spend a considerable time of freedom. The younger children always live with their parents, and a girl stays with her parents until she is married, unless she wishes to receive the ridicule of the people and go and live by herself.

cont.

3. When a couple marry they always go to live with, or close to the wife's parents. Nearly always the young couple have a separate house, but this is built just near the girls fathers house.

4. The work of preparing gardens is undertaken by the whole elementary family in co-operation. The wife and the female children only however collect the food from the garden and prepare it. Usually the husband and young boys of the family cut the firewood, although often the wife helps. Both husband and wife collect water.

5. Household work is the wifes work solely, although occasionally the young female children may be required to help. The wife cares for the children with regard to feeding and washing, although the father often plays with them during the day.

6. The female children of the family are nearly always kept busy working, but the boys have a free time.

7. Money making activities are always worked on a clan basis. Seldom is copra cut, etc., on a mere family basis.

8. Adopted children are looked after with the same care as natural children.

9. Bonds of kinship extend very wide and include even the most distant relatives. However other people, not traceable by kinship or blood, are never included in kinship names, and are always spoken to with their proper name.

10. The matrilocal family exists, although seldom in the same house (see para 3 above).

11. The clans of the area with regard to kinship are 100% matrilineal.

12. The clan system is a Moiety, i.e. there are only two clans, although of course various 'foreign' natives marrying into the village bring in representatives of other clans.

13. Families are mutually exclusive as far as residence goes, and garden work, etc., although as stated above it is possible for communal work in the fields of introduced activities such as commercial undertakings.

.....

APPENDIX "D"

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

- No. 8516. Constable IAGRI. Suffering from fever for several days, but otherwise most satisfactory.
- No. 7392. Constable MATIN. Keen at all times.
- No. 8762 Constable GEREGA. Also very keen, although also suffering from fever during the patrol.

J. B. Moyle
J. B. Moyle.
Member R.P. & N.G.C.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No KONOS 5 of 1957/58

Patrol Conducted by J. B. Moyle, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled NOATSI Tax-Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 3 members R.P. & M.G.C.

Duration—From 12/5/1958 to 21/5/1958

Number of Days 10

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services February 1958

Medical February 1958

Map Reference Fourmil series New Ireland. See Report Konos 2.

Object of Patrol Census revision, Tax Collection, Survey of Land Use in the area, General Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

District Commissioner

7/6/1958

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

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

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

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

popul

Males in Child Birth	MIGR	
	In	
	M	F



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

3/12/58 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. NA 30/2/1-977

District of New Ireland
Headquarters,

KAVIRING.

6th June, 1958.

JUN 11 1958

Moyle

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
FORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report KONOS 5/57-58 Conducted
by C.F.C. Moyle.

Please find enclosed original of the above-mentioned report, together with claim for camping allowance.

The patrol, although of a routine nature appears to have been well done and I must commend this officer on his research into Land Use in the NOATSI Census Division.

Native Situation: The general situation is satisfactory. There is not too much work to be done by the villagers, and what is required to be done by various Departments of the Administration is in their own interests.

Assistant District Officer Collins will be doing a complete survey of the NOATSI area with a view to the extension of Native Local Government Councils within this area.

Taxation: Mr. Collins or Patrol Officer Hayes will attend to the matter of Tax Exemptions in this area.

Health & Sanitation: An extract of the comments made by the patrolling officer under the above heading has been referred to the District Medical Officer.

Land Use: The patrolling officer has certainly made a comprehensive survey of what has been done and still could be done. In his conclusion Mr. Moyle refers to the "hounding" of the people by various Government Officers in order to have something concrete achieved. No doubt that is true but I hope, with the introduction of a Council within this area, that the people themselves will awake to the need for doing something for themselves and if necessary have rules drawn up to enforce agricultural extension where deemed necessary, on the advice of the District Agricultural Officer.

M. J. Healy

(M. J. Healy)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

NA 30/2/1-977

District of New Ireland
Headquarters,

KAVIENG.

6th June, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
FORT MORREBY.

Patrol Report KONOS 5/57-58 Conducted
by C.P.O. Moyle.

Please find enclosed original of the above-mentioned report, together with claim for camping allowance.

The patrol, although of a routine nature appears to have been well done and I must commend this officer on his research into Land Use in the NOATSI Census Division.

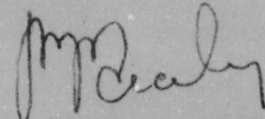
Native Situation: The general situation is satisfactory. There is not too much work to be done by the villagers, and what is required to be done by various Departments of the Administration is in their own interests.

Assistant District Officer Collins will be doing a complete survey of the NOATSI area with a view to the extension of Native Local Government Councils within this area.

Taxation: Mr. Collins or Patrol Officer Hayes will attend to the matter of Tax Exemptions in this area.

Health & Sanitation: An extract of the comments made by the patrolling officer under the above heading has been referred to the District Medical Officer.

Land Use: The patrolling officer has certainly made a comprehensive survey of what has been done and still could be done. In his conclusion Mr. Moyle refers to the "hounding" of the people by various Government Officers in order to have something concrete achieved. No doubt that is true but I hope, with the introduction of a Council within this area, that the people themselves will awake to the need for doing something for themselves and if necessary have rules drawn up to enforce agricultural extension where deemed necessary, on the advice of the District Agricultural Officer.



(M. J. Healy)

DISTRICT OFFICER.

NA 30-2-1

Sub-District Office,
KAVIENG.

27th May, 1958.

The District Officer,
KAVIENG.

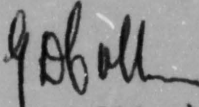
PATROL REPORT KONOS 5/57-58 -
C.P.O. MOYLE - HOATSI C.D.

Please find attached, in duplicate, the above-mentioned report, together with contingencies in respect of camping allowance, covering the period of this patrol.

2. Appendix "C": The information contained in this section is of much value and will be extracted and placed on file in this office. Other such surveys have been ordered in all other Census Divisions of the Kavieng Sub-District but this is the first completed. M

The matter of further plantings of both copra and cocoa has been uppermost in the mind of the D.A.O. and Native Affairs officers in post-war years and will continue to be one of paramount importance.

3. A routine patrol well carried out.


(G. D. Collins)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Atts.

1
MIGR
F



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

**Konos Patrol Post,
NEW IRELAND DISTRICT.**

22nd. May 1958.

**The Assistant District Officer,
KAVIENG.**

Patrol Report No. Konos 5 of 1957/58.

Herewith the abovenamed together with claim for
camping allowance.

For your advice and action please.

J. B. Moyle
.....
J. B. Moyle.
C.P.O. - O.I.C. Konos.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No.

DISTRICT OF NEW IRELAND

PATROL REPORT No. Konos 5 or 5v/58.

Monday 15th. May.

Patrol Conducted by:

J.B.Moyle. Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled:

NOATSI Tax-Census Division.

Purposes of Patrol:

- (i) Census revision.
- (ii) Tax Collection.
- (iii) General Administration.
- (iv) Survey of Land use.

Thursday 18th. May.

Last Patrols to Area:

NATEFF: February 1958.

P.H.D.: 1 Konos do.

Friday 19th. May.

Saturday 17th. May.

Sunday 18th. May.

INTRODUCTION:

This report covers the fifth patrol for the current year conducted from Konos Patrol Post, and the second to the NOATSI language group.

Taxation was collected during the course of the patrol, and the census was revised as per instructions contained in Circular Instruction No. 270 of 20/2/58.

Appendices concerning Village Officials, Travelling times, Education and other static matters have been omitted here, and I would refer the reader to Report No. Konos 2 for these details.

The Appendix "C" concerning Land Use was based on a study in one village only, but the matters discussed apply to all villages in the area.

.....

Patrol Report No. Konos 5 of 1957/58.

DIARY.

The native situation in this area is quite one, with little to distinguish it from most of New Ireland. These people are of a reasonably progressive type as has been seen in the improvement of the cash crop. The cash crop is usually a 2 or two when the necessity arises. As a result, taxation was paid by most of the villages. The ideas contained in Appendix "C" when put to the villages, but also it was shown in the ideas, and the people complained if too much work already.

Monday 12th. May. Proceeded to TANDES Village to commence patrol. Overnight.

Tuesday 13th. May. To LIBBA and LIANDAN Villages. Overnight Libba.

Wednesday 14th. May. To LANGENIA and LOSSU Villages. Overnight Lossu.

Thursday 15th. May. To AMBA and KABIL Villages. Returned to Konos for night.

Friday 16th. May. To LAMUSONG and KONOS Villages. Overnight at Konos.

Saturday 17th. May. At Konos. Paper work.

Sunday 18th. May. Observed.

Monday 19th. May. Continued paper work at Post.

Tuesday 20th. May. On foot to PINIKINDU and KOBBIN Villages. Overnight PINIKINDU.

Wednesday 21st. May. By bicycle to LAVATBURRA, KATENRAN, and LAMBUSO Villages. Returned Konos. Patrol completed.

This school week prior to the patrol, has as yet to show its influence in the group. Three members of the NCATSI area attended this school.

The Taltul of LOSSU Village, BOAS of LOSSU Village who is also and LAMATAU of KABIL Village, who is a senior and respected member of the Neatsi community.

Camping allowance claimed 4 days.

.....
No representatives from the NCATSI/MANDAK area (Lamusong to Lambuso Villages) attended the school. Three of the important men in the area were asked to do so, but failed to arrive. I believe this is because of the fear of the Council of the area, and these men apparently did not realize that the school was merely one to clear up such false ideas.

Reports reached the writers ears that the school is unpopular in the area. This matter will be investigated thoroughly and reported on at a later date.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The native situation in this area is quite a stable one, with little to distinguish it from most of New Ireland.

These people are of a reasonably progressive type, although as seen in Appendix "C" herewith, there are still many fields for improvement and advancement.

The cash income of the area is satisfactory, and none of the people are unable to get together a £ or two when the necessity arises. As a result, taxation was paid by most of the eligible people.

The ideas contained in Appendix "C", when put to the people, received a reasonable hearing at TANDES, LIBBA and PINIKINDU Villages, but elsewhere little interest was shown in the ideas, and the people complained if too much work already.

A situation has arisen in which some villages have most of their week taken up in doing work for different specific bodies. For example, in PINIKINDU Village the people work on the road on Monday, for the Public Health Department Aid Post Orderly at Konos on Tuesday, for the co-operative society on Wednesday, and for the missions on Friday. This virtually leaves only Thursday and Saturday for the planting of gardens, etc., although some flexibility in the work program does exist.

re Native Local Government Council School:

This school held at the TIKANA Council House the week prior to the patrol, has as yet to show its influence in the group. Three members of the NOATSI area attended this school.

The Tultul of LOSSU Village, BOAS of LOSSU Village, who is also the Chairman of the Co-operative Society in the area, and LAMATAU of KABIL Village, who is a senior and respected member of the Noatsi community.

No representatives from the NOATSI/MANDAK area (Lamusong to Lambuso Villages) attended the school. Three of the important men in the area were asked to do so, but failed to arrive. I believe this is because of the fear of the Council in the area, and these men apparently did not realise that the school was merely one to clear up such false ideas.

Reports reached the writers ears that BOAS (above) is unpopular in the area. This matter will be investigated thoroughly and reported on at a later date.

.....

Patrol Report No. Konos 5 of 1957/58.

TAXATION.

The sum of £708.0.0. taxation was collected from the area during the patrol. No exemptions were granted of course, but many old men and all catechists and mission teachers were asked to await the arrival of a Magistrate to determine whether or not they are to pay tax.

.....

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The East Coast Trunk Road through this area is in very good condition due to the efforts of the local people and the Commonwealth Department of Works.

The new bridge at LIBBA has just been completed and the C.D.W. are now working on another new bridge at LAMUSONG.

Assistance is given to the C.D.W. whenever requested.

.....

MISSIONS.

The Roman Catholics and Methodist missions operate in this area.

All medical and educational statistics concerning missions were supplied in Patrol Report No. Konos 2.

Rev. Fr. Kelly, previously of Manus, has just taken up duty a Lamusong R.C.M..

.....

CENSUS SUMMARY.

Total population at Previous census (May 1957) 1690

Natural Increase:

Births	42	
Deaths	34	+8

Decrease by Migration.		
Migrations IN.	32	
Migrations OUT	64	-32

TOTAL DECREASE..... 24

PRESENT TOTAL POPULATION: 1666

The natural increase in population in the area is 0.5% p.a.

The net decrease in population represents 1.4% p.a.

..... J.B. Moyle.

APPENDIX "A".

Medical, Health and Sanitation.

For all details of Native Agriculture and Livestock see Appendix "C" - Land Use, herewith.

No further change has been noted in the general situation in this area, since my last visit. No sick people were seen, and no person was sent to hospital.

.....

The Aid Posts at KABIL, and KODAS are in good condition, but are far too close together, leaving a large population on either side, who have to walk up to 6 miles to the nearest medical station.

Once again the number of child deaths in the area is noted with concern, and again some action by the Infant and Maternal Welfare Division of the P.H.D. is requested.

.....

APPENDIX "B".

Medical, Health and Sanitation.

No further change has been seen in the medical situation in this area, since my last visit. No sick people were seen, and no person was sent to hospital.

The Aid Posts at KABIL, and KONOS are in good condition, but are far too close together, leaving a large population on either side, who have to walk up to 6 miles to the nearest medical station.

Once again the number of child deaths in the area is noted with concern, and again some action by the Infant and Maternal Welfare Division of the P.H.D. is requested.

The total population of the area has since been estimated - half is male and half female. The village, and the surrounding area, is divided into family groups, the inheritance system being based on the matrilineal system of the group. Even boundaries of individual plots are in dispute, but these are relatively unimportant, and would only be important if the area were near the coast.

.....

The village is right on the sea-shore, and the land owned stretching back into the hills, which have a height of about 500 feet, is undulating, and mostly covered with vegetation.

The vegetation is mainly medium grass with a slice of the coast, but includes stands of big trees further inland. There are small areas of forest, and some large palm trees in sandy depressions. There is no mangrove in the area.

The soil is basically coral gravel and coral stones, but is covered in some areas with a thin looking brown loam, which averages about 2 feet in depth but varies greatly between coast and hills.

(A) BUILDINGS

The walls of the buildings are made of coral stones. There are 15 buildings in all, and 10 of these are built in an oblong with a central passage. The buildings are all made of natural materials - timber posts, and beams, lichen floors, thatched and wattle-and-daub roofs.

- Water: Obtained from small tanks and from a stream which also flows from a stream 1 mile north of the village.
- Sanitation: The sea is used for the disposal of refuse and refuse.
- Medical: There is an Aid Post at Kabil, and another at Konos. These people in the area of Kabil.

APPENDIX "C".

Land Use:

A detailed survey of the use of land and land resources in TANDES? Village, Notsi Language group, New Ireland District.

INTRODUCTION:

The village chosen for this survey, TANDES, is situated 78 miles south-east of Kavieng, on the main East Coast Road, and is 14 miles north-west of Konos Patrol Post. The village is in the Kavieng Sub-District and is the first village along the East Coast Road from Kavieng, that is still under the control of a Patrol Officer, and not in a Local Government Council.

The total population of the village is 125 and includes 45 males of working age, 33 females of working age, and 8 male children, and 14 female children.

The total area of land previously owned by the people of this village was approximately 7680 acres, but about 1000 acres has since been alienated - half to Bolegils Plantation adjacent to the village, and the remainder to BOL Village, some 2 miles north. The remaining 6680 acres is owned family groups, the inheritance system being based on the matrilineal system of the group. Some boundaries of individual plots are in dispute, but these are relatively unimportant, and would only concern a few acres near the road.

The village is right on the sea-shore, and the land owned stretching back into the hills, which reach a height of about 500 ft., is undulating, and mostly arable.

The vegetation is mainly medium growth within 2 miles of the coast, but includes stands of big timber further inland. There are small areas of grass (kunsai) and some sago palms in swampy depressions. There is no mangroves in the area.

The soil is basically coral gravel and coral stone, but is covered in most areas with a rich-looking brown loam, which averages about 3 feet in depth, but varies greatly between coast and hills.

LAND USE.

(A) SETTLEMENT.

The area of the village site is about 2 acres. There are 33 dwelling houses, and 24 cook-houses, which are built in an oblong with a central clearing. The buildings are all made of native materials - bush timber posts, and bearers, limbon floors, bamboo walls, and sago-thatch roofs.

The amenities for the village are:-

Water:

Obtained from small tanks and drums in the village, and also from a stream 1 mile north of the village.

Sanitation: The sea is used for the disposal of all rubbish and refuse.

Medical: There is an Aid Post 6 miles north which serves these people in time of need.

Continued.

Educational: There are Mission (Methodist) and Administration primary schools within 3 miles of the village, and Catholic, Methodist and Administration Higher Schools within 3 miles.

Recreation: There are ample facilities for recreation, including swimming, canoeing, fishing, football, etc..

Purchasing facilities: Trade stores exist at the nearby Plantation, and also within 5 miles there are several Co-operative Society stores.

Communications in the area are good, consisting of the East Coast Road, which in turn opens to these people the Kavieng airstrip and shipping facilities. There are many trucks and cars on the road supplying natives with transport, and the people can always resort to travelling on foot or by bicycle.

(B) AGRICULTURE.

4. 20
can grow
small
area
not have
small

Subsistence Agriculture: The total area of land used for gardens over say a 10 year period, does not exceed 200 acres. The gardens may be planted on the same piece of land for two seasons when the crop is sweet potato, tapioca, etc., but in the case of taro, for one season only. The land is then left fallow for at least two years, although seldom more than 4 years. At that time the new growth on the garden site is not very heavy and can be cleaned easily.

The area of land used each year for gardens is about 40 acres, with about 16-20 acres planted at any one time. At the time of writing, there was about 6 acres of communal gardens, and about 10 acres of individual plots.

There seems to be little system used in choosing land for garden sites, although the following facts are taken into account, in the order quoted - closeness to the village, soil, and ownership of the land. The people have no set times for planting gardens, although work is seldom commenced during the heaviest part of the wet season. This is primarily due to the peoples averseness to working in the rain.

The clearing of gardens is the work of the men, and is the job of fencing. Usually the bush is burnt off about 3-4 weeks after clearing, and then the women can take over and start planting the crop. Only the old men plant their own gardens - if they did not they would be without food. The planting and cultivation techniques are haphazard, with the seed crop planted without any lining or fertilisation of the soil beforehand. Cultivation is negligible, although some weeding is done by scraping the soil with a bush-knife. A stick is used to make the hole for the seed, and is also used to mound the sweet potatoes.

The crops planted, in order of local importance are - taro, yam, mami, sweet potato, tapioca, corn, bananas, beans and onions. Taro, yam and mami are of sociological importance.

Taro, yam, and mami are ready for harvesting 6-7 months after planting, sweet potato and tapioca are ready after 4-5 months. The yield per acre of taro is about 2½ tons per acre, sweet potato about 3-4 tons per acre, and yam and mami about 2 tons per acre. These figures are hard to estimate due to the mixing of crops in one garden, but are thought to be reasonably correct.

Cash Cropping: The main cash crop of the people here is the coconut. Cocoa, peanuts and native foods are also a source of some revenue.

*How is
Cocoa
produced?*

The village has about 45 acres of coconuts, of which about 75% are in bearing. It is impossible to ascertain the yield from these palms due to the irregular marketing methods (see below) and to the large number of coconuts consumed as food, and for the feeding of pigs. The return of money from the sale of this crop however, is about £80 - £90 per month. The people receive £1-10/- to £2. per bag for copra, and can sell the coconuts for 12 @ 16 for 1/-.

As yet cocoa is a new crop to the area and in this village very little indeed is bearing. About 4½ acres have been planted, and the small amount that is produced is sold to Bolegila Plantation for 7d. per lb. wet.

*How
cocoa
is
produced?*

Peanuts are very unimportant, although they could be a regular source of income. Only about ¼ of an acre is now planted, although the area will be increased soon. The return varies between 6d. and 1½/- per lb..

Native foods such as sweet potato and taro are sold to nearby plantations in the small quantities, and the prices paid vary between 1½d and 2d. per lb.. This crop is usually only sold in an emergency, e.g. taxation.

Men only have the right in the native society to sell the main cash crops. The women usually receive a fair share of the takings however, due to their power in the area.

Marketing facilities for all cash crops are good. Copra can be sold to the CO-operative Society, or to Bolegila Plantation. Coconuts can be sold to the plantation, or to either of the two Chinese hawkers who travel up and down the East Coast continually (Tsang Sand and Jee Kok.). Peanuts can be easily disposed of in Kavieng, while native foods can be sold to any plantation in the area.

(C) HUNTING AND LIVESTOCK.

Hunting is of little importance in the area, and not more than one pig a fortnight is caught. Wild pigs are the only animals hunted. Dogs and steel pointed bamboo spears are used for the purpose.

Domestic pigs on the other hand are of considerable sociological importance to these people, and the larger the number of pigs a man has, the larger may be his prestige in the community. (NB. this is not always so however, as other factors are taken into account.) Domestic pigs are not extensively used as a mere food, rather are they kept for ceremonial purposes. Sing-sings or feasts may take place as often as once every three months.

Pig husbandry is limited to daily feeding with coconuts, and garden foods.

Some sale of pigs takes place amongst the people. There are about 50 pigs in this village.

Fowls are also kept in the village but are of no prestige value. Eggs are eaten and also the meat.

(D) FOOD GATHERING AND THE USE OF FOREST PRODUCTS.

The main use of forest products is in the building of houses. Mainly only soft-woods are used, although some kwila and taun posts are occasionally dragged out of the bush. Sago leaf, bamboo and the limbon palm are the other main items used.

Food gathered from the bush is not considered very important by the people, and is all seasonal. Nuts and fruits from various trees are collected and small amounts of bread-fruit are consumed.

Mats for floors of housing and for sleeping in are made from the leave of the "woi-woi" palm (?).

The only weapons (?) used are spears for killing pigs and fishing. These are made from bamboo. Handles for European tools are also made out of bush timber.

Various medicines can be obtained from the leaves of different trees and the sap from others. The name of these trees, etc., is unknown to the writer. These medicines are still in constant use.

There is no commercial production of timber.

(E) MINING AND USE OF EARTH RESOURCES.

There is no mining of any kind carried out in the area. The only use for stones is in the sharpening of tools.

There is also no salt making. The people use salt water in their cooking however.

Lime-burning, by heating the coral off the reefs in a large fire, and then pouring cold water over it, is practiced extensively. The lime is mainly used when eating betel nut, but is also made into a paint for protecting houses and canoes.

Coloured soils are used for painting faces during times of ceremonial importance.

(F) FISHING AND THE USE OF SEA RESOURCES.

Fishing techniques include spear-fishing, both above and below the water, and line fishing. Canoes are used occasionally, but most of the fishing is done off the reef. Names of fishes caught are unknown, but include 'red emperor', tuna, groper, etc..

Fish is of considerable importance in the people's diet, and is eaten several days a week. Some of the fish is smoked, and will thus keep for 3-4 days. Fish are not salted, and no commercial fishing is carried out. Small amounts are sold to Europeans in the area. No fish products are made or used by the people.

Turtles are occasionally caught, but more often the people merely find the eggs and eat them.

A crocodile may be caught once a year or so, even though they are plentiful in the area.

(G) WASTE AND VACANT LAND.

Waste land in the area is very small, and is limited to small stony (coral) outcrops in the hills, and small areas of swampy land. The total acreage would probably not exceed 100 acres.

Vacant land on the other hand is quite extensive, being some 6200 acres. From this area however the bush materials for houses, etc., is obtained.

COMMENTS AND CONCLUSION.

It will be seen from the foregoing paragraphs that there is still a large amount that can be done in this area to utilise the natural facilities available to the people. Most of these matters cannot be forced upon the people, but should undoubtedly be encouraged as much as possible by Administration officers in the District.

Some of the improvements in the area that have already been suggested to the people are:-

- (1) More extensive plantings of coconuts on the coastal area. At present the groves do not extend more than 200 yards inland, whereas it is apparent from nearby plantations, that plantings could be profitable at least half a mile from the beach, and even further.
- (2) Similarly with coconuts plantings. The present plantings have only been made by a few keen villagers, and the acreage is really negligible, in the area of land that is apparently suitable for this crop.
- (3) Similarly again with peanuts. This crop could be a good standby for the people, and a source of income that does not necessitate the long waiting period of coconuts and coconuts.
- (4) Better garden practices, such as planting in rows to prevent waste of land, and to make cultivation easier. The use of fertilisers such as ash. The use of more efficient tools for cultivation, which could perhaps in the long run lead to the motorised tools. Also the use of only good seeds to prevent or minimise a poor return.
- (5) The use of more regular marketing methods. This is particularly important for members of the Co-operative Society, who have subscribed capital to this organisation. Although initial prices paid for produce is the same with private traders and the Society, the people seem to lose sight of the possible rebate from the Co-operative.
- (6) The purchase of a pit-saw, and the utilisation of the hard-woods available in the area. This would not only give more permanent houses, but could also be a source of additional income.

Although the people may be advised on all these matters however, it will be very hard to institute any worthwhile action without the continual 'hounding' of the people by Patrol Officers, teachers, agricultural officers, and all other departments concerned with the native people. A direct policy, and co-ordination appears essential.

.....

APPENDIX "D".

Report on Members of the R.P. & N.G.C. Accompanying the Patrol;

No. 8516. Constable IAGRI. Satisfactory.

No. 7392. Constable MATIN. Satisfactory.

No. 8762. Constable GEREGA. Good.

(Also see previous Konos Reports)

.....

Amount Returned to Store

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957/58

NOATSI CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print—5475/1.54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		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		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		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														
TANDES	12.5.58	3						1					1		1	1	3	5	7	2			6		4	2	5	38	4	25	6	23	1.7	12	15	40	26	124								
LIBBA	13.5.58	4					1					2		3	2	3	3	5		3		6		3		5	36	3	35	3	18	1.4	24	17	39	31	128									
LIANDAN	13.5.58	1					1	1				2		2	1	2	2	6		1				6	2	1	20	2	10		8	2-	5	7	13	12	52									
LANGENIA	14.5.58	1					1					2	2			6	3	3						10	2	11	30	7	29	1	20	1.5	17	20	39	39	128									
LOSSU	14.5.58	8	3									1			2		13	1	5				12	2	18	13	23	66	12	56	2	38	1.7	34	40	74	77	289								
AMBA	15.5.58	2	1														5						4		3		3	21	4	19	1	16	1.8	20	15	19	23	89								
KABIL	15.5.58	4								1		1		2	1		3						3		4		4	33	5	30	3	20	2.2	31	18	33	33	125								
LAMUSONG	16.5.58	1	3					1				4	1		1		9	2	8	1	3	1	20	9	15	43	3	30	4	27	2.1	15	15	30	42	155										
KONOS	16.5.58	1					1					1		3	3	3	5	8	2	2			4	1	2	2	5	35	9	23	1	21	1.6	7	17	32	30	107								
KONGBIN	20.5.58								1			2		2	1	8	6	2				1		8		5	15	1	9		5	1-	1	4	21	16	53									
PINIKINDU	20.5.58	3												3	1	3	5	4		6			2		12	4	7	45	5	35	2	22	1.3	16	17	60	55	176								
LAVATBURRA	21.5.58	1	1					1				1		1	1	2	1					1		2		4	12	3	10	1	8	1.7	5	10	11	9	41									
KATENDAN	21.5.58	2										2		1		1	4					3		2		5	21	9	19	1	14	1.1	10	15	21	20	76									
LAMBUSO	21.5.58	2	1									1		2	1	1	6	3	1					9	5	8	32	2	30	1	21	1.1	20	10	32	37	123									
TOTAL		26	16				2	3	3	1	1	1		17	6								20	12	33	31	77	11	26	1	45	4	103	39	101	47	69	36	26	26	1.58	217	221	464	458	1666

AV.

