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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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KONOS
PATROL REPORT
1955-56

J. N. A.
(18+3)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of New Ireland Report No. 1/55-56.

Patrol Conducted by Mr. R. A. Balcutt Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Mandak Division Kavingi Sub-district.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. P. Bloomfield, B.P.O.

Natives Seven

Duration—From 12/6/1955 to 1/8/1955

Number of Days Twenty-two

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/1954.

Medical 9/1954.

Map Reference 4 Miles to the north Army Stat Series New Ireland.

Objects of Patrol Census Revision. 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	£.....

popul

30/12/2 ✓

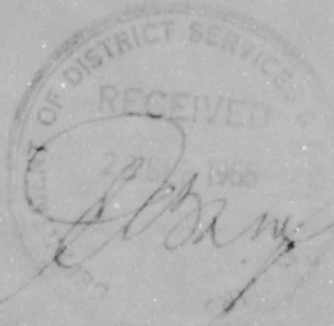


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

N.A. 30-2-1/534



District of New Ireland,
Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

21st September, 1955.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

KONOS PATROL REPORT NO. 1/55-56.

Forwarded herewith please find your copies of the abovementioned Patrol Report by Mr. R. Calcutt.

It is pleasing to note that the trend towards improvement in housing is gathering momentum.

Roads: The East Coast Road has now been re-constructed by the Department of Works almost to Konos; the balance is being maintained by various planters and villagers along that section of the road from Konos to Namatanai.

Native Cash Cropping: The drop in copra production and also high rejection rate of native produced copra, especially in relation to Co-operatives, has been a cause for some concern over the past few months; Talabut Society was almost closed down, but propaganda by field officers and the Co-operative Officer is having some effect especially in relation to high grade copra and improvement of the poor type of drier previously existing. The pleasing feature is that coconut groves are being kept clean by the people with a little encouragement from us.

Census: You are aware, of course, that for a number of years the East Coast villagers of Kavieng Sub-District and Tabar were subject to population decline. However, in common with Tabar and Tigak, this present area patrolled is now showing a natural increase. Where Obviously the efforts of the Department of Health and propaganda by this Department are having beneficial results.

Another good report of a well conducted patrol by Mr. Calcutt, whose work has always been of a high standard.

It is also pleasing to note that Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Bloomfield is showing promise.

T. G. Aitchison

(T.G. Aitchison),

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

(2)
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

DISTRICT. New Ireland.

REPORT No. Konos No. 1/55-56.

Area Patrolled. ^{Mandak} ~~Berek~~ Division, Kavieng Sub-district, N.I.D..

Members of Patrol. Mr. R.A. Calcutt, Patrol Officer.
Mr. P. Bloomfield, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Reg. No. Constable Apari
Reg. No. 5117B Constable Ove
Reg. No. 9063 Constable Murukai
Reg. No. 9067 Constable Salif
Reg. No. 9077 Constable Ayura
Reg. No. 9065 Constable Niglyagi
Reg. No. 9075 Constable Kuri

Duration of Patrol. 14th. June, 1955 to 1st. August, 1955.

Number of days. Twenty two.

Last Patrol to area. By D.N.A.: November-December, 1954.
" P.H.D.: September, 1954.

Objects of Patrol. Census revision and general administration.

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

.....

PATROL DIARY.12/6/55

Completed patrol of Barok Division; sent word to village officials of Dampit and Danu villages to await Patrol's arrival.

14/6/55.

Walked to Dampit village from Komalabu; inspected and amended census; walked through Kalili Pltn. to Danu village; inspected, assembled and addressed etc. Camped.

15/6/55.

By pltn. truck to No. 1. Mesi village. Inspected Mission Central School, native infant welfare Centre and both Nos. 1 and 2 Mesi, which are adjoining. Censused; camped.

16/6/55.

Walked to Kanamarendan village. Heavy rain most of the day. Inspected and amended census. Set up camp.

17/6/55.

To Mambo and Ugana villages. Inspected and revised census. Camped Ugana.

18/6/55.

To Lambu village. Inspected and censused.

19/6/55.

Sunday; observed; patrol party rested.

20/6/55.

Through Koka Plantation to Kontu village. Made preliminary survey for new road site. Inspected village and revised census.

21/6/55.

Inspected and amended census for Tembin village. Then walked to Lemau. Inspected and censused. Inspected local aid post and native infant welfare centre. Then per canoe to Patlangat Plantation for police investigation. Slept Patlangat.

22/6/55.

Through Lemau and Tembin villages to Kontu, then over mountains to Konos. Arrived 1830.

23/6/55. to 18/7/55 At Konos.19/7/55.

Word sent per mail courier to village officials of Bulu and Lang Gamut villages to await patrol.

20/7/55.

Per hired truck to Bulu. Arrived 1630 and set up camp.

21/7/55.

Inspected and amended census for Bulu, then to adjacent villages of Lang Gamut and Silom for inspection and census revision. Camped Lang Gamut.

22/7/55.

To Debinot village. Inspection and census. To Panatgin village. Inspected, assembled and addressed village et cetera. Slept Panatgin.

23/7/55.

Walked to Katingan village for inspection and census revision. Inspected Katingan Aid Post and Infant Welfare and Maternity Centre. To Kanabu R.C.M. Central School; inspected. To Kanabu village for inspection and census amendment. Camped Kanabu.

24/7/55.

Sunday; observed; patrol rested.

25/7/55.

To Lemeris village. Inspected, assembled and addressed people et cetera. Also inspected Lemeris Admin Village Higher School. Camped Lemeris.

- 26/7/55 To Bungbun village. Inspected and censused. Mail in from Kavieng.
- 27/7/55. To Kantemba for inspection and census revision.
- 28/7/55. To Dalum Native Aid Post; inspected. To Kandan village. Inspected village, and assembled, addressed people etc.
- 29/7/55. To Liminko. Inspection and census.
- 30/7/55. Walked to Konogusgus. Inspected and amended census. Then through Lameriga Plantation to Lasigi village for inspection and census revision.
- 31/7/55. Sunday; observed; patrol party rested.
- 1/8/55. To Malom village; inspected and amended census. To Kimidan Hospital which was inspected. Then per loaned truck to Kona Patrol Post.
-

KONOS PATROL REPORT No. 1/55-56.INTRODUCTION.

This patrol visited that section of the New Ireland District known as the Mandak Division (Division No. 12), which extends for about 30-35 miles along both the East and West Coasts of the mainland of New Ireland. The previous Native Affairs patrol to this area was in December 1954. The Division extends from Kimigan to Bulu on the East Coast and from Dempit to Lemau on the West Coast.

The patrol was accompanied by Mr. P. Bloomfield, Cadet Patrol Officer, a recent appointee to the Service. He carried out his duties efficiently and attacked his task with keenness. Also accompanying the patrol were five recently appointed Police Constables from the Chimbu and Morobe areas.

The Lelet Plateau, which was patrolled in February, 1955 - see Konos Patrol Report No. 2/54-55 - was not visited on this patrol but the census figures for that patrol were included so as to give an overall picture of the population for the Division.

The patrol was carried out in two portions. The West coast section was done after the Barok Division had been patrolled - see Konos Patrol Report No. 4/54-55 - and then there was a break of about three weeks which the writer spent at Konos attending to accumulated correspondence. The East Coast section was begun on 20/7/55 and completed on 1/8/55. The patrol occupied twenty two days.

HOUSING AND VILLAGES.

The improvement in housing noted on previous patrols was continued and very few houses were seen in poor condition on either the East Coast or the West Coast. The verandah style type of house, which is very suitable to the Coastal climate, is almost universal and the only new houses being built on the ground do service as kitchens or outhouses. This trend has been advocated by the various Patrol Officers ever since the end of the War and it is pleasing to see that it has now become standard practice, for in all respects, the raised-style of verandah house is preferable. As has been stated in earlier reports, the houses on the Lelet Plateau, which this patrol did not visit, are, on account of the more temperate climate, still built on the ground.

Without exception, the villages visited on both Coasts were clean and well-laid out. The houses are usually arranged in long parallel rows, grouped in one or more hamlets, with flowers and variegated shrubs planted about them. Most of the villages are built near streams of clear running water, but those which are not, all have springs or socks within a short distance. None of the villages ever seem to be short of water for drinking, cooking or washing.

All the coastal villages are situated either astride or very close to the East and West Coast roads, as the case may be.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The East Mandak area is served by a motor road in its entirety. This road is in fair condition and is maintained by the villages and the plantations along its length. Parts of it are rough and in the wet season certain sections are hard to negotiate but it can be classed as an all-weather road. It carries some heavy traffic, principally per medium of the loaded 5-ton copra trucks which cart copra from the various plantations and also from the native Co-operative Societies' collecting points.

The West coast road is not in so good condition as generally there are greater distances between villages and also larger rivers, which, as the bridges have in most cases been swept away by floods and never replaced, are sometimes hard to cross after heavy rain, as fords are quite often damaged or blocked by debris carried down by the torrents from the steep West Coast ridges.

The Commonwealth Department of Works have stationed a bridge gang on the East coast section and they are progressively working their way from bridge to bridge. Their efforts in replacing a large number of the old, dilapidated bridges are well ~~appreciated~~ appreciated by Europeans and natives alike.

There are no ~~XXXXX~~ roads crossing the island in the Mandak area but a number of native foot tracks are used by various persons who wish to cross from one coast to the other. A preliminary survey was made during this patrol to find a track which would be a suitable basis for a feeder road. The road could be comparatively easily brought to the mountain ridge from the East coast but the descent to the West coast is likely to prove tricky. However a possible route was found near Kentu village which could join up with a road begun ~~XX~~ near Kones. This road if ever built would be great boon to the West Coast plantations and natives as they are now more closely bound to Rebusul for supplies and stores than they are to Kavieng, and, as some of the harbours are not reliable in the NW season, this is not highly satisfactory.

There is about a ten-mile section from South of Kentu village to near Lensau village which is at present only a foot track, but efforts are underway to have this portion opened up for the passage of vehicular traffic.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The situation in this regard remains much the same as reported previously. The principal native foods grown are taro, sweet potato, sago, tapioc, yam and ~~XXXXX~~ mami. Every village seemed to have sufficient food for its requirements and no shortages were reported to the patrol. Native fruits are also eaten in large quantities by the natives; bananas, pineapples and pawpaws being the most common.

Native livestock consists entirely of pig, fowls and ducks. These seemed to be fairly plentiful.

NATIVE CASH CROPPING.

Copra production remains the principal avenue for the Mandak native to provide himself with ready money. Nearly all natives have an area of planted coconuts from which they can harvest a bag or two of green copra when the spirit moves them or when they feel the desire to buy a new lelap, or some other item from the local trade store. For this reason, there are not many New Ireland natives employed as unskilled labour away from their villages, as there is no incentive for them to work for a month to earn a pound or two when they can receive the same return from a few day's work making copra.

NATIVE CASH CROPPING.

The New Ireland Natives' Societies Association maintains four co-operative societies in the Mandak area. These are:- North East Mandak, South East Mandak, Lalambut and the West Mandak societies. The first two are on the East Coast and are run as producer-consumer businesses while the latter two are operated solely on a producer basis. Membership in these societies embraces almost the entire adult population, but, particularly on the West Coast, participation has fallen off in the last year. This has come about mainly because the natives have been disappointed at the rejection of under-dried copra by the Copra Marketing Board and also by the uncertainty of shipping along the unprotected West Coast. During portion of the patrol along the West Coast, emphasis was placed, during the patrol's addresses to the natives of each village, on the advantages accruing to them from having a strong and financially sound local society. The relatively high prices being paid today, it was pointed out, for native-produced copra, have come about because of the competition between the local traders and the representatives of their own enterprises. The natives were told that their societies could not operate successfully when it was paying out money for copra which had later to be re-dried in Kavieng and even, in some cases, destroyed because it was of too poor a quality to be reconditioned, and that should it come to the state where the society was forced to close down, the prices paid by the local traders would almost certainly drop to the previous level. The natives have been advised to improve the quality of their copra driers and to ensure that when copra is being stored awaiting shipping that it is kept in a dry building. Poorly made copra driers and stores were seen in a number of villages, particularly on the West Coast.

On the East Coast, the position as regards financial stability is much better. A better class of copra is produced and generally in larger quantities. The two trade stores at Silom and Lasigi, which are run by the societies do quite a lot of business.

As yet there are no Mandak natives planting cacao but a number of enquiries have been made which would seem to suggest that the natives are very interested in planting it. Several natives from the area are training at Kerevat as native cacao assistants and they should be very valuable in teaching the village natives how to plant and tend their cacao.

Trochus and green snail shell are quite plentiful on both sides of the island and quite a few bags are collected. Here the natives are reminded of the high ruling prices for good quality shell, and that they could increase their incomes considerably by more attention to shell fishing.

In every village, inspections were made of the native coconut groves, and it is found that in almost all cases they were being cared for.

INLAND WATERWAYS.

No comment, as there are no rivers in the area patrolled suitable for navigation of even the smallest craft.

NATIVE SITUATION.

Generally, the position as regards the native situation remains much as previously reported. The only trend towards regression noted was that mentioned in regard to the West Coast copra.

NATIVE SITUATION

The natives of the Mandak area, particularly, those on the East Coast, are as sophisticated as those in the Kara, Nalik, and Tigak divisions nearer Kavieng. Although prone to spells of laziness and indifference, they have a certain shrewdness and are quite intelligent. Should it ever be deemed advisable to begin Native Local Government in this division I am certain that they are capable of understanding the significance of it and of participating fully in its varied activities. Up till 1953 unofficial village councils, composed usually of four or five of the village elders, operated with success in settling minor village disputes and in formulating small rules for the betterment of the village generally.

It has been noticed on the West Coast that some of the natives are somewhat envious of their neighbours on the East Coast, who by virtue of the East Coast road and the many vehicles passing to and fro have easy access to Kavieng and Namatanai. If there were another feeder road across the island (see Section on Roads and Bridges) this sense of isolation, and the envy deriving from it, would be, to a large extent dispelled. At the moment it is four to five hours hard walk to cross from one coast to the other.

There are a number of plantations and trading stations scattered throughout the division, at most of which there are trade stores. Relations between the village natives and the agreement labourers working on them have been amicable as have those between the plantation managers and the villagers.

The natives generally are quiet and peaceful and very few cases were heard in the Court for Native Affairs during the patrol. Usually the patrol was merely called upon to settle petty disputes and quarrels which could be dealt with by arbitration or the payment of monetary compensation.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

This as seen from a laymans point of view, appeared excellent. No outbreaks of any importance were seen, nor was there evidence of much sickness within the previous year.

Very few deaths were recorded in the division, and this together with the low incidence of sickness, may safely be attributed to the high quality of the medical services provided for the natives. At least once a year every native in the division is examined by a medical patrol from Kavieng. The mission nursing sister from Kimidan makes frequent visits to all the villages to examine mothers and young children. Kimidan Hospital caters for both general and midwifery, and excellent work is done there. Nonga trained native medical assistants are stationed at Lemau, Kanamarandan, Lawatkana, Katingan and Kandan, while female medical assistants trained in midwifery are posted in the villages of Mesi, Lemau, Lawatkana, and Katingan.

All the villages were in reasonable state as regards hygiene. Latrines have now been built in nearly every village and are in almost all cases quite well constructed. Garbage is ~~disposed~~ disposed of in the sea or buried in pits. The efficacy of these methods of waste disposal is demonstrated by the small number of flies seen.

REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS.

These were of good construction and sufficiently numerous.

PLANTATION INSPECTIONS.

No inspections were carried out. No complaints were received during the patrol from native labourers of ill treatment or bad conditions.

MISSIONS.

Two mission bodies evangelize in the area patrolled. These are the Methodist Overseas Mission and the Roman Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart. The only mission station in the area is the Methodist one at Kimidan.

There is no change from previous reports in the details of the educational and medical work of either Mission.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Two Paramount Luluais have jurisdiction in the Mandak area. Darius of Dampit lives on the West Coast, and Bukbuk of Panatgin on the East Coast. Neither is particularly impressive as a leader of the native people in his area. Dindori of Lasigi is perhaps the only other village official whose influence extends beyond his own village. He is Chairman of the North East Mandak Native Society and is also a large producer of copra. He is a forceful and a man in whom personality and leadership are apparent. A list of village officials is set out below:-

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	<u>TUTUL</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
Dampit	Darius(PLL)	Fair only	Kangei	Average
Danu	Laririmbo	Quite fair	Lagamo	Fair
Mesi Nol	Sitiamun	Sick	Malili	Fair
Mesi No 2	Tongeisei	Fair	-	-
Kanamarandan	Yampagat	Efficient	Tamberei	Quiet
Mambo-Ugana	Tambengsa	Quite fair	Andipulus	New;keen
Lambu	Keitu	Ageing	Pugina	Efficient
Kortu	Levu	Good	Tolig-gai	Good
Tembin	Karasibei	Fair	Mobis	Fair
Lemau	Geibo	Quite fair	Pokumu	Seems fair
Bulu	Biaring	Blind-aged	Galun	Quite fair;keen
Langamut	Somoloman	Quite fair	-	-
Silom	Mongkandos	Fair	€	-
Dabinot	Bagabok	Ineffective	Alipet	Fair
Panatgin	Bukbuk(PLL)	Aged-capable	Laknegei	Good
Katingan	Kantamak	Fair	-	-
Kanambu	Sobong	Quite fair	Bosap	Fair
Lemeris	Gesevenei	Quite fair	Kombun	Fair
Bungbuwe	Pasei	Average	-	-
Kantambu	Simonpis	Quite good	Wasimbo	Fair
Kandan	Tasia	Fair	Rongkais	Quite fair
Livinko	Panu	Quite fair	Lenkip	Fair
Konogusgus	Kiapmarai	- M.T.T.-	quite efficient	
Lasigi	Dori	V.Good	Moris	Fair
Malom	Sioni	Good-aged	Manepi	Quite fair

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

No War Damage Monies were paid out during the patrol.

WAR MEDALS

None were distributed.

EDUCATION.

The position remains much the same as previously reported. There is an Administration Village Higher School at Lemeris and Mission Central Schools at Mesi, Kimidan, and Kanabu. The first two are sponsored by the Methodist Overseas Mission while the latter is run by the Roman Catholic Mission.

Figures required by the Education Department are set out below:-

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NO of TEACHERS</u>	<u>NO of BOYS</u>	<u>NO of GIRLS</u>	<u>DENOM</u>
Dampit	1	2	9	M.O.M
Danu	1	2	2	M.O.M
Mesi No 1)	1	1	2	R.C.M
Mesi No 2)	1 (1)	11 (20)	5 (-)	M.O.M
Kanamarandan	1	5	5	M.O.M
Mambo)	1	3	8	R.C.M
Ugana)				
Lambu	1	6	4	R.C.M
Konju	1	7	7	M.C.M
Tembin	1	8	5	R.C.M
Lemau	1	1	8	M.O.M
Bulu)	1	4	-	R.C.M
Silom)				
Langamut)	1	3	-	M.O.M
Dabinot	1	2	3	M.O.M
Panatgin	1	8	4	M.O.M
Katingan	1	6	2	M.O.M
Kanambu	2	37(R.C.M)	CENTRAL	
Lemeris	1	1	8	R.C.M
	1	6	3	M.C.M
	1	2	2	R.C.M
Bungbawe	1	4	-	M.O.M
	1	2	2	R.C.M
Kantembu	1	11	4	M.O.M
Kandan	1	2	5	M.O.M
Livinko	1	1	2	M.O.M
Konogusgus	1	3	6	M.O.M
Lasigi	1	5	4	M.O.M
Malom	1	6	3	M.O.M
	1	5	-	R.C.M

CENSUS.

The census for the Mandak Division was completely amended. The figures show an overall increase of 12; that is made up of an excess of births over deaths of 62 to 46 and an excess of migrations out over migrations in of 62 to 58.

The figures as regards births and deaths are fairly satisfactory; the ratio is roughly four to three. But there is no cause for complacency yet as regards some of the smaller villages with populations in the thirties and forties, which are too small to exist as separate social and economic entities. Bungbuwe Village is perhaps the worst example of this: in a population of 38, there are six women of child bearing age and of these six, only two have had one child each in the last six years.

For complete details see the census figures ^{on the} attached sheets.

CENSUS RECONCILIATION.

Previous total - - - - - 2202

No of births - - - - - 62
No of deaths - - - - - 46
Excess - - - - - 16

No of migrations in - - - - - 58
No of migrations out - - - - - 62
Excess - - - - - 4

Estimated present total (2202 plus 16 minus 4) - - - 2214

Actual present total - - - 2214

LAND USE, AVAILABILITY, AND ALIENATION.

No change from previous reports.

R.A. Calcutt
.....
(R.A. Calcutt)
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "A"

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

Reg. No. 3421 CONST APAEI

Conduct good; bearing fair; experienced and useful.

Reg. No. 5117B CONST OVE

Conduct very good; bearing good; most experienced; efficient and capable.

Reg. No. 9063 CONST MURUKAI

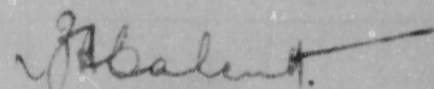
Reg. No. 9205 CONST NIGLYAGL

Reg. No. 9225 CONST KURI

Reg. No. 9267 CONST SALIF

Reg. No. 9277 CONST AYURA

All new recruits, who impressed by their bearing, drill, conduct and keenness.



.....
(R.A. Calcutt)
Officer, Field Constabulary

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56

MANDAK DIVISION (No. 12)

Govt. Print-338/1.54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY		TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Programme	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Females in Child Birth		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F					
																																						M		F	M
* LIMBIN	20.2.55																2	1					2			7	28	14	28	1	14	1.8	18	24	33	41	120				
* LENKAMIN	21.2.55	1	1												2	3							2			3	19	4	14	1	11	1.5	10	12	21	21	67				
* KALUAN	21.2.55	3									1					1		1	5	1			4	24	8	32	2	16	2.0	8	19	32	45	111							
* LOWATKAVA	22.2.55												1	2	1	3	1					1		6	4	37	10	25	2	23	1.7	17	20	40	42	130					
MALOM	1.8.55													1			9					1	8	8	5	49	3	36		28	1.0	17	18	35	40	126					
LASIGI	30.7.55	1	3											1			2					4	3	2	1	29	3	20		17	1.5	9	13	25	30	88					
KONOGUSGUS	30.7.55					1											1					1		1	2	8	2	10	1	9	1.6	8	7	11	12	41					
LIVINKO	29.7.55														1			1				4	1	1	3	17	2	12		8	0.9	5	3	13	14	42					
KANDAN	28.7.55															1		1				1	4		2	17	2	14		12	1.5	7	8	13	15	47					
KANTEMBU	27.7.55	1												1	1	3	3					2		3	6	29	2	16	1	11	1.9	12	6	27	24	77					
BUNCBUNE	26.7.55													2	2	5	3						3		3	12	2	8		6	1.7	5	3	16	11	38					
LEMERIS	25.7.55										2			2											4	19	1	12		8	1.6	11	5	22	21	59					
KANABU	23.7.55											3	2		4	3	3	1	1				7		2	30	6	22	2	17	1.0	8	10	29	27	102					
KATINGAN	23.7.55													1	1								1		6	15	1	12	1	11	1.2	10	7	20	16	54					
PANATGIN	22.7.55															1	1					6	4		7	29	3	21	3	15	2.3	18	16	31	28	98					
DABINOT	22.7.55											1			1	1	1	2	1				1		2	22	3	20	1	14	1.0	16	8	21	25	68					
TOTAL		10	10	1								7	4		15	12	14	12	24	3		25	1	49	5	61	34	66	30	15	220	1.5	173	164	402	422	1268				

* See Census Patrol Report No. 2/54-55.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56

MANDAR DIVISION (No. 12.)

Govt. Print.—5428/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				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		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES			Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F	M	F		
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45																																					
SILOM ?	21-7-55	1	1										1					1																9	9	8	1.3	3	4	12	12	32
LANGAMUT	21-7-55	2	2	1									2					1															1	10	6	4	1.7	5	5	12	7	30
BULU	21-7-55	2														2	3			1													16	13	1	11	1.2	10	3	19	16	49
DAMPIT	14-6-55	3	4			1							1	1	1			2								4	3	21	7	21	1	16	2.2	9	19	30	26	92				
DANU	14-6-55	4				2							2					2	1	1	1	2			6	7	22	3	20		13	2.1	13	8	19	23	74					
MESI NO.1.	16-6-55	7	3					1	2					2	1			1	8	3	5			1	5	8	36	6	29	4	23	1.5	19	19	36	35	120					
MESI NO.2.	15-6-55	1											1			7	3	2	2	2				3	4	14		6	1	5	2.4	8	3	18	8	36						
KANAMARANDAN	16-6-55	3				1		1					2			2	1						2	6	8	27	5	27		22	1.0	11	11	34	38	102						
MAMBO	17-6-55	1										1			2	3	1	1			1				1	13	3	8		5	1.3	3	6	12	9	31						
UGANA	17-6-55	1											1	2			1	2	2					3	5	19	3	15		12	1.0	6	6	21	19	55						
LAMBU	18-6-55	1	3			1							1			2	1	1	2					6	8	19	3	14	1	10	2.7	12	9	20	16	69						
KONTU	20-6-55	1	1			1							1	1					4					4	2	38	6	26	1	21	1.8	22	20	40	29	120						
TEMBIN	21-6-55	2	1										1	1			3	2			4			5	4	24	4	16	1	12	2.1	14	10	24	24	80						
LEMAU.	21-6-55	1											1					4	3	4		1		1	4	12	6	10		7	1.9	8	13	10	13	50						
TOTAL		24	21	1	4	2	1	3	1	3	12	7	18	13	20	16	25	1	6	1	7	42	55	290	46	220	10	169	1.7	143	139	306	275	946								
TOTAL PREVIOUS PAGE		10	7					1					7	4			15	12	14	12	24	3		25	1	49	5	61	384	66	302	15	220	1.5	173	164	402	221	268			
GRAND TOTAL		34	28	1	4	2	2	3	1	3	19	11	33	25	34	28	49	4	6	1	32	1	92	5	116	674	112	225	389	32	316	303	708	697	2214							

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

DISTRICT. New Ireland.

REPORT No.. Konos No. 1/55-56.

Area Patrolled. *Nandak*
Barok Division, Kavieng Sub-district, N.I.D..

Members of Patrol. Mr. R.A. Calcutt, Patrol Officer.
Mr. P. Bloomfield, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Reg. No. Constable Aperi
Reg. No. 5117B Constable Ove
Reg. No. 9063 Constable Murukai
Reg. No. 9267 Constable Salif
Reg. No. 9277 Constable Ayura
Reg. No. 9205 Constable Niglyagl
Reg. No. 9275 Constable Kuri

Duration of Patrol. 14th. June, 1955 to 1st. August, 1955.

Number of days. Twenty two.

Last Patrol to area. By D.N.A.: November-December, 1954.
" P.H.D.: September, 1954.

Objects of Patrol. Census revision and general administration.

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

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PATROL DIARY.

- 12/6/55 Completed patrol of Barok Division; sent word to village officials of Dampit and Danu villages to await Patrol's arrival.
- 14/6/55. Walked to Dampit village from Komalabu; inspected and amended census; walked through Kalili Pltn. to Danu village; inspected, assembled and addressed etc. Camped.
- 15/6/55. By pltn. truck to No. 1. Mesak village. Inspected Mission Central School, native infant welfare Centre and both Nos. 1 and 2 Mesak, which are adjoining. Censused; camped.
- 16/6/55. Walked to Kanamarandan village. Heavy rain most of the day. Inspected and amended census. Set up camp.
- 17/6/55. To Mambo and Ugana villages. Inspected and revised census. Camped Ugana.
- 18/6/55. To Lambu village. Inspected and censused.
- 19/6/55. Sunday; observed; patrol party rested.
- 20/6/55. Through Koka Plantation to Kontu village. Made preliminary survey for new road site. Inspected village and revised census.
- 21/6/55. Inspected and amended census for Tembin village. Then walked to Lemau. Inspected and censused. Inspected local aid post and native infant welfare centre. Then per canoe to Patlangat Plantation for police investigation. Slept Patlangat.
- 22/6/55. Through Lemau and Tembin villages to Kontu, then over mountains to Konos. Arrived 1830.
- 23/6/55. to 18/7/55 At Konos.
- 19/7/55. Word sent per mail courier to village officials of Bulu and Lang Gamut villages to await patrol.
- 20/7/55. Per hired truck to Bulu. Arrived 1830 and set up camp.
- 21/7/55. Inspected and amended census for Bulu, then to adjacent villages of Lang Gamut and Silom for inspection and census revision. Camped Lang Gamut.
- 22/7/55. To Dabinet village. Inspection and census. To Panatgin village. Inspected, assembled and addressed village et cetera. Slept Panatgin.
- 23/7/55. Walked to Katingen village for inspection and census revision. Inspected Katingen Aid Post and Infant Welfare and Maternity Centre. To Kanabu R.C.M. Central School; inspected. To Kanabu village for inspection and census amendment. Camped Kanabu.
- 24/7/55. Sunday; observed; patrol rested.
- 25/7/55. To Lemeris village. Inspected, assembled and addressed people et cetera. Also inspected Lemeris Admin Village Higher School. Camped Lemeris.

- 26/7/55 To Eungbune village. Inspected and censused. Mail in from Kavieng.
- 27/7/55. To Kentembu for inspection and census revision.
- 28/7/55. To Dalam Native Aid Post; inspected. To Kandan village. Inspected village, and assembled, addressed people etc.
- 29/7/55. To Liminko. Inspection and census.
- 30/7/55. Walked to Konogugus. Inspected and amended census. Then through Lemerige Plantation to Lsigi village for inspection and census revision.
- 31/7/55. Sunday; observed; patrol party rested.
- 1/8/55. To Malom village; inspected and amended census. To Kimidan Hospital which was inspected. Then per loaned truck to Kones Patrol Post.
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KONOS PATROL REPORT No. 1/55-56.INTRODUCTION.

This patrol visited that section of the New Ireland District known as the Mendak Division (Division No. 12), which extends for about 30-35 miles along both the East and West Coasts of the mainland of New Ireland. The previous Native Affairs patrol to this area was in December 1954. The Division extends from Kimidan to Bulu on the East Coast and from Dampit to Lemau on the West Coast.

The patrol was accompanied by Mr. P. Bloomfield, Cadet Patrol Officer, a recent appointee to the Service. He carried out his duties efficiently and attacked his task with keenness. Also accompanying the patrol were five recently appointed Police Constables from the Chimbu and Morobe areas.

The Lelet Plateau, which was patrolled in February, 1955 - see Konos Patrol Report No. 2/54-55 - was not visited on this patrol but the census figures for that patrol were included so as to give an overall picture of the population for the Division.

The patrol was carried out in two portions. The West coast section was done after the Berek Division had been patrolled - see Konos Patrol Report No. 4/54-55 - and then there was a break of about three weeks which the writer spent at Konos attending to accumulated correspondence. The East Coast section was begun on 20/7/55 and completed on 1/8/55. The patrol occupied twenty two days.

HOUSING AND VILLAGES.

The improvement in housing noted on previous patrols was continued and very few houses were seen in poor condition on either the East Coast or the West Coast. The verandah style type of house, which is very suitable to the Coastal climate, is almost universal and the only new houses being built on the ground do service as kitchens or outhouses. This trend has been advocated by the various Patrol Officers ever since the end of the War and it is pleasing to see that it has now become standard practice, for in all respects, the raised-style verandah house is preferable. As has been stated in earlier reports, the houses on the Lelet Plateau, which this patrol did not visit, are, on account of the more temperate climate, still built on the ground.

Without exception, the villages visited on both Coasts were clean and well-laid out. The houses are usually arranged in long parallel rows, grouped in one or more hamlets, with flowers and variegated shrubs planted about them. Most of the villages are built near streams of clear running water, but those which are not, all have springs or seaks within a short distance. None of the villages ever seem to be short of water for drinking, cooking or washing.

All the coastal villages are situated either astride or very close to the East and West Coast roads, as the case may be.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The East Mandak area is served by a meter road in its entirety. This road is in fair condition and is maintained by the villages and the plantations along its length. Parts of it are rough and in the wet season certain sections are hard to negotiate but it can be classed as an all-weather road. It carries some heavy traffic, principally per medium of the loaded 5-ton copra trucks which cart copra from the various plantations and also from the native Co-operative Societies' collecting points.

The West coast road is not in so good condition as generally there are greater distances between villages and also larger rivers, which, as the bridges have in most cases been swept away by floods and never replaced, are sometimes hard to cross after heavy rain, as ferds are quite often damaged or blocked by debris carried down by the torrents from the steep West Coast ridges.

The Commonwealth Department of Works have stationed a bridge gang on the East coast section and they are progressively working their way from bridge to bridge. Their efforts in replacing a large number of the old, dilapidated bridges are well appreciated by Europeans and natives alike.

There are no roads crossing the island in the Mandak area but a number of native foot tracks are used by various persons who wish to cross from one coast to the other. A preliminary survey was made during this patrol to find a track which would be a suitable basis for a feeder road. The road could be comparatively easily brought to the mountain ridge from the East coast but the descent to the West coast is likely to prove tricky. However a possible route was found near Kentu village which could join up with a road begun near Kenes. This road if ever built would be great boon to the West Coast plantations and natives as they are now more closely bound to Rebaul for supplies and stores than they are to Kavieng, and, as some of the harbours are not reliable in the NW season, this is not highly satisfactory.

There is about a ten-mile section from South of Kentu village to near Lemau village which is at present only a foot track, but efforts are underway to have this portion opened up for the passage of vehicular traffic.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The situation in this regard remains much the same as reported previously. The principal native foods grown are taro, sweet potato, sago, tapioc, yam and mami. Every village seemed to have sufficient food for its requirements and no shortages were reported to the patrol. Native fruits are also eaten in large quantities by the natives; bananas, pineapples and pawpaws being the most common.

Native livestock consists entirely of pig, fowls and ducks. These seemed to be fairly plentiful.

NATIVE CASH CROPPING.

Copra production remains the principal avenue for the Mandak native to provide himself with ready money. Nearly all natives have an area of planted coconuts from which they can harvest a bag or two of green copra when the spirit moves them or when they feel the desire to buy a new laplap, or some other item from the local trade store. For this reason, there are not many New Ireland natives employed at unskilled labour away from their villages, as there is no incentive for them to work for a month to earn a pound or two when they can receive the same return from a few day's work making copra.

NATIVE CASH CROPPING.

The New Ireland Natives' Societies Association maintains four co-operative societies in the Mandak area. These are:- North East Mandak, South East Mandak, Lalambut and the West Mandak societies. The first two are on the East Coast and are run as producer-consumer businesses while the latter two are operated solely on a producer basis. Membership in these societies embraces almost the entire adult population, but, particularly on the West Coast, participation has fallen off in the last year. This has come about mainly because the natives have been disappointed at the rejection of under-dried copra by the Copra Marketing Board and also by the uncertainty of shipping along the unprotected West Coast. During portions of the patrol along the West Coast, emphasis was placed, during the patrol's addresses to the natives of each village, on the advantages accruing to them from having a strong and financially sound local society. The relatively high prices being paid today, it was pointed out, for native-produced copra, have come about because of the competition between the local traders and the representatives of their own enterprises. The natives were told that their societies could not operate successfully when it was paying out money for copra which had later to be re-dried in Kavieng and even, in some cases, destroyed because it was of too poor a quality to be reconditioned, and that should it come to the state where the society was forced to close down, the price paid by the local traders would almost certainly drop to the previous level. The natives have been advised to improve the quality of their copra driers and to ensure that when copra is being stored awaiting shipping that it is kept in a dry building. Poorly made copra driers and stores were seen in a number of villages, particularly on the West Coast.

On the East Coast, the position as regards financial stability is much better. A better class of copra is produced and generally in larger quantities. The two trade stores at Silom and Lasigi, which are run by the societies do quite a lot of business.

As yet there are no Mandak natives planting cacao but a number of enquiries have been made which could seem to suggest that the natives are very interested in planting it. Several natives from the area are training at Kerevat as native cacao assistants and they should be very valuable in teaching the village natives how to plant and tend their cacao.

Trochus and green snail shell are quite plentiful on both sides of the island and quite a few bags are collected. Here the natives are reminded of the high ruling prices for good quality shell, and that they could increase their incomes considerably by more attention to shell fishing.

In every village, inspections were made of the native coconut groves, and it is found that in almost all cases they were being cared for.

INLAND WATERWAYS

No comment, as there are no rivers in the area suitable for navigation of even the smallest craft.

NATIVE SITUATION.

Generally, the position as regards the native situation remains much as previously reported. The only trend towards regression noted was that mentioned in regard to the West Coast copra.

NATIVE SITUATION

The natives of the Mandak area, particularly, those on the East Coast, are as sophisticated as those in the Kara, Malik, and Tigak divisions nearer Kavieng. Although prone to spells of laziness and indifference, they have a certain shrewdness and are quite intelligent. Should it ever be deemed advisable to begin Native Local Government in this division I am certain that they are capable of understanding the significance of it and of participating fully in its varied activities. Up till 1953 unofficial village councils, composed usually of four or five of the village elders, operated with success in settling minor village disputes and in formulating small rules for the betterment of the village generally.

It has been noticed on the West Coast that some of the natives are somewhat envious of their neighbours on the East Coast, who by virtue of the East Coast road and the many vehicles passing to and fro have easy access to Kavieng and Namatanai. If there were another feeder road across the island (see Section on Roads and Bridges) this sense of isolation, and the envy deriving from it, would be, to a large extent dispelled. At the moment it is four to five hours hard walk to cross from one coast to the other.

There are a number of plantations and trading stations scattered throughout the division, at most of which there are trade stores. Relations between the village natives and the agreement labourers working on them have been amicable as have those between the plantation managers and the villagers.

The natives generally are quiet and peaceful and very few cases were heard in the Court for Native Affairs during the patrol. Usually the patrol was merely called upon to settle petty disputes and quarrels which could be dealt with by arbitration or the payment of monetary compensation.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

This as seen from a laymans point of view, appeared excellent. No outbreaks of any importance were seen, nor was there evidence of much sickness within the previous year.

Very few deaths were recorded in the division, and this together with the low incidence of sickness, may safely be attributed to the high quality of the medical services provided for the natives. At least once a year every native in the division is examined by a medical patrol from Kavieng. The mission nursing sister from Kimidan makes frequent visits to all the villages to examine mothers and young children. Kimidan Hospital caters for both general and midwifery, and excellent work is done there. Nonga trained native medical assistants are stationed at Lemau, Kanamarandan, Lawatkana, Katingan and Kandan, while female medical assistants trained in midwifery are posted in the villages of Hesi, Lemau, Lawatkana, and Katingan.

All the villages were in reasonable state as regards hygiene. Latrines have now been built in nearly every village and are in almost all cases quite well constructed. Garbage is deposited in the sea or buried in pits. The efficacy of these methods of waste disposal is demonstrated by the small number of flies seen.

REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS.

These were of good construction and sufficiently numerous.

BLANTATION INSPECTIONS.

No inspections were carried out. No complaints were received during the patrol from native labourers of ill treatment or bad conditions.

MISSIONS.

Two mission bodies evangelize in the area patrolled. These are the Methodist Overseas Mission and the Roman Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart. The only mission station in the area is the Methodist one at Kimidan.

There is no change from previous reports in the details of the educational and medical work of either Mission.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Two Paramount Luluais have jurisdiction in the Mandak area. Darius of Dampit lives on the West Coast, and Bukbuk of Panatgin on the East Coast. Neither is particularly impressive as a leader of the native people in his area. Dindori of Lasigi is perhaps the only other village official whose influence extends beyond his own village. He is Chairman of the North East Mandak Native Society and is also a large producer of copra. He is a forceful and a man in whom personality and leadership are apparent. A list of village officials is set out below:-

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	<u>TUTUL</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
Dampit	Darius(PLL)	Fair only	Kangei	Average
Danu	Laririmbo	Quite fair	Lagamo	Fair
Mesi Nol	Sitiamun	Sick	Malili	Fair
Mesi No 2	Tongeisei	Fair	-	-
Kanamarandan	Yampagat	Efficient	Tamberei	Quiet
Mambé-Ugana	Tambengsa	Quite fair	Andipulus	New;keen
Lambu	Keitu	Ageing	Pugina	Efficient
Kontu	Levu	Good	Tolig-gai	Good
Tembin	Karasibei	Fair	Mobis	Fair
Lemau	Geibo	Quite fair	Pokumu	Seems fair
Bulu	Biaring	Blind-aged	Galun	Quite fair;keen
Langamut	Somoloman	Quite fair	-	-
Silom	Mongkandos	Fair	6	-
Dabinot	Bagabok	Ineffective	Alipet	Fair
Panatgin	Bukbuk(PLL)	Aged-capable	Laknegei	Good
Katingan	Kantamak	Fair	-	-
Kanambu	Sobong	Quite fair	Bosap	Fair
Lemeris	Gesevenei	Quite fair	Kombun	Fair
Bungbuve	Pasei	Average	-	-
Kantembu	Simenpis	Quite good	Wasimbo	Fair
Kandan	Tasaa	Fair	Rongkais	Quite fair
Livinko	Panu	Quite fair	Lenkip	Fair
Konogusgus		Kiapmarai - M.T.T.-	quite efficient	
Lasigi	Dori	V.Good	Moris	Fair
Malom	Sioni	Good-aged	Manepi	Quite fair

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION

No War Damage Monies were paid out during the patrol.

WAR MEDALS

None were distributed.

EDUCATION

The position remains much the same as previously reported. There is an Administration Village Higher School at Lemeris and Mission Central Schools at Mesi, Kimidan and Kanabu. The first two are sponsored by the Methodist Overseas Mission while the latter is run by the Roman Catholic Mission.

Figures required by the Education Department are set out below:-

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NO of TEACHERS</u>	<u>NO of BOYS</u>	<u>NO of GIRLS</u>	<u>DENOMIN</u>
Dampit	1	2	9	M.O.M
Danu	1	2	2	M.O.M
Mesi No 1)	1	1	2	R.C.M
Mesi No 2)	1 (1)	11 (20)	5	M.O.M
Kanamarandan	1	5	5	M.O.M
Mambo)	1	3	8	R.C.M
Ugana)				
Lambu		6	4	R.C.M
Kontu	1	7	7	M.O.M
Tembin	1	8	5	R.C.M
Lemau	1	1	8	M.O.M
Bulu)	1	4	-	R.C.M
Silom)				
Langanut)	1	3	-	M.O.M
Dabinot	1	2	3	M.O.M
Panatgin	1	8	4	M.O.M
Katingan	1	6	2	M.O.M
Kanambu	2 (R.C.M.)	37 (R.C.M.)	CENTRAL	
Lemeris	1	8	3	R.C.M
	1	6	3	M.O.M
	1	2	2	R.C.M
Bungbuwe	1	4	-	M.O.M
	1	2	2	R.C.M
Kantembu	1	11	4	M.O.M
Kandan	1	2	5	M.O.M
Livinko	1	1	2	M.O.M
Konogusgus	1	3	6	M.O.M
Lasigi	1	5	4	M.O.M
Malom	1	6	3	M.O.M
	1	5	-	R.C.M

CENSUS.

The census for the Mandak Division was completely amended. The figures show an overall increase of 12; that is made up of an excess of births over deaths of 62 to 46 and an excess of migrations out over migrations in of 62 to 58.

The figures as regards births and deaths are fairly satisfactory; the ratio is roughly four to three. But there is no cause for complacency yet as regards some of the smaller villages with populations in the thirties and forties, which are too small to exist as separate social and economic entities. Bungbuwe Village is perhaps the worst example of this: in a population of 38, there are six women of child bearing age and of these six, only two have had one child each in the last six years.

For complete details see the census figures ^{on the} attached sheets.

CENSUS RECONCILIATION.

Previous total	-----	2202
No of births	-----	62
No of deaths	-----	46
Excess	-----	16
No of migrations in	-----	58
No of migrations out	-----	62
Excess	-----	4
Estimated present total (2202 plus 16 minus 4)	-----	2214
Actual present total	-----	2214

LAND USE, AVAILABILITY, AND ALIENATION.

No change from previous reports.

R.A. Calcutt
.....
(R.A. Calcutt)
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "A"

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

Reg. No. 3421 CONST. APARI

Conduct good; bearing fair; experienced and useful.

Reg. No. 5117B CONST. OVE

Conduct very good; bearing good; most experienced; efficient and capable,

Reg. No. 9063 CONST MURUKAI.

Reg. No. 9205 CONST NIGLYAGL.

Reg. No. 9295 CONST KURI.

Reg. No. 9267 CONST SALIF.

Reg. No. 9277 CONST AYURA.

All new recruits, who impressed by their bearing, drill, conduct and keenness.

J. Calcutt

.....
(R.A. Calcutt)

Officer, Field Constabulary

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

MANDAK DIVISION (No. 12.)

YEAR 1955-56.

Govt. Print.—5428/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES			FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	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
SILOM	21.7.55	1	1									1							1									9	9	8	1.3	3	4	12	12	32		
LANGAMUT	21.7.55	2	2	1								2							1								1	10	6	4	1.7	5	5	12	7	30		
BULU	21.7.55	2					1								2	3			1								16	13	1	11	1.2	10	3	19	16	49		
DAMPIT	14.6.55	3	4		1						1	1	1					2					4				3	21	7	21	1	16	2.2	9	19	30	26	92
DANU	14.6.55	4			2						2			2	1	1		1	1	2			6				7	22	3	20	13	2.1	13	8	19	23	74	
MESI NO. 1	15.6.55	7	3			1	2				2	1		8	3	5						1	5				8	36	6	29	4	23	1.5	19	19	36	35	120
MESI NO. 2	15.6.55	1									1		7	3	2	2	2						3				4	14	6	1	5	2.4	8	3	12	8	36	
KANAMARANDAN	16.6.55	3			1	1					2		2	1								2	6				8	27	5	27	22	1.0	11	11	34	35	102	
MAMBO	17.6.55	1								1		2	3	1	1				1							1	13	3	8	5	1.3	3	6	12	9	31		
UGANA	17.6.55	1								1	2		1	2	2							3					5	19	3	15	12	1.0	6	6	21	19	55	
LAMBU	18.6.55	1	3		1					1			2	1	1	2						6					8	19	3	14	1	10	2.7	12	9	20	16	69
KONTU	20.6.55	1	1		1						1	1						4	1				4				2	38	6	26	1	21	1.8	22	20	40	29	120
TEMBIN	21.6.55	2	1								1		3	2				4					5				4	24	4	16	1	12	2.1	14	10	24	24	86
LEMAU	21.6.55	1									1			4	3	4			1				1				4	12	6	10	7	1.9	8	13	10	13	50	
TOTAL		24	22	1	4	2	1	3	1		3	12	7	18	13	20	16	25	1	6	1	7	43			55	290	46	220	10	169	1.7	143	139	306	275	946.	
TOTAL PREVIOUS PAGE		10	7			1					7	4		15	12	14	12	24	3			25	1			61	384	66	302	15	220	1.5	173	164	402	422	1268	
GRAND TOTAL		34	29	1	4	2	2	3	1		3	19	11	33	25	34	28	49	4	6	1	32	1			116	674	112	522	25	389	3.2	316	303	708	691	2214	

District of New Ireland,
Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

1st October, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

District of New Ireland,
Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL REPORT NO. 2-55/56 - TABAR.

The Director of Native Affairs,
KAVIENG.

Attached please find the abovementioned
Patrol Report by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Ball.

Native Affairs: The position has obviously improved out of sight over the past few years and the situation found by this patrol can only be classified as most encouraging. The alleged sub-leases of lands by the Catholic Mission to Mr. Smith and Mr. Birve will be further investigated.

Housing: Improvements here, too, are encouraging.

Census: This Patrol again records a slight upward trend in the population of Tabar which, as you know, has been on the decrease since the beginning of this century. I feel that medical work carried out by members of the Department of Public Health and the increased attention from this and other Departments has done much to counter the downward trend and stabilise the population. Providing there are no untoward epidemics, I feel that we can look forward to a continued rise in Tabar population.

Land Alienation: Mr. Ball's figures are instructive and don't at the moment give over much cause for concern, but if the population continues to rise, it may well be that a further alienation will have to be very carefully investigated before a decision is made.

Rest Houses: I don't consider that an additional rest house should be constructed at Sanapari as it is well within ten minutes walk of Karumbo.

Native Labour: Native labour statistics are interesting and do not evidence any need for concern.

This is Mr. Ball's first patrol unaccompanied and it appears that he has done an excellent job considering his comparative lack of experience.

... areas of land ...
relative to population densities ...
(which should again be divided into ...
situations).

... in relation to all plantations ...
obtain particulars as follows ...
whether freehold or leasehold ...
action, amount of ...

(B.B. Hayes, A.D.O.,
KAVIENG SUB-DISTRICT, N.I.D.

N.A. 30-1-1/621

District of New Ireland,
Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

3rd October, 1955.

The Director of Native Affairs,
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL REPORT NO. 2-55/56 - TABAR.

The Patrol Report is well covered
in the Assistant District Officer's remarks.

Mr. Ball is to make a follow-up
patrol in approximately two months' time.


(T.O. Aitchison),
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 30-2-1 /

District of New Ireland
Headquarters
KAVIENG.

11th July 1955.

Mr. G. Ball,
Cadet Patrol Officer
KAVIENG.

KAVIENG PATROL - TABAR CENSUS DIVISION.

Please prepare to leave on a patrol of the Tabar Census Division; contact the master of the M.V. "Rouna Falls" about time of departure of the vessel.

The objects of your patrol are:

1. A complete census check of the area; please refer to DS&NA Circulars 67-48/49 of 15/8/48, 77-48/49 of 12/1/49, 115 of 25/7/50, 138 of 11/10/51, 142 of 25/2/52 and 164A of 8/12/52, all relating to the census of native peoples, before you leave. When compiling the census return villages will be shown in the same order as in previous reports; in the body of the report a census reconciliation is required and your completed figures are to be entered on the District Register when you return.
2. Check on absentee labour figures and report thereon in statistical form as indicated to you, differentiating between absentees within and without the district.
3. Obtain particulars of education and medical work of the missions in the area and include the relevant information in your report after discussing it with the District Medical Officer and District Education Officer; indicate in the body of the report that the information has been discussed with the officers aforementioned. See CM 8-1-4 of 27/11/50 and submit the education information accordingly; also see CM of 27/2/53 in relation to attendance at schools and bring the subject matter before the notice of all villagers.
4. Please also see CI 109 of 3/5/50 about the attitude of administration officers towards missions; your aim in this respect should be to establish and maintain cordial relations with all mission bodies and missionaries, for they can be of great assistance at times. It is not meant, of course, that you should overlook actions and other activities contrary to the established policy or laws of the Territory and in such cases you should tactfully investigate and report thereon to this office.
4. Observe and report on the availability and current use of land in the area and report on alienation of land in relation to population densities and current and estimated future needs of the native population; this will necessitate your obtaining figures of areas of land alienated throughout the three islands and relating it to population densities vis-a-vis present land available (which should again be divided into agricultural and non-agricultural land).
5. 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.

6. See CM 34-1-15 of 23/10/52 and report any non-observances as indicated in the memorandum which relates to land improvements. Also see CM 54 of 16/10/54 and report on waste and vacant land as indicated.
7. Check the War Gratuity Register and make payments wherever necessary; at the same time go through the boxes of War Medals and distribute where necessary.
8. Check the N.M.T.A Register and make any outstanding payments.
9. Contact the Medical Officer and inform him of your projected patrol and ascertain if he wishes a member of his department to accompany you; if he does please extend every assistance to that member in order that he may carry out medical examinations and treatments.
10. See CI 165 of 16/12/52 relative to cocoa growing by Europeans and Natives, obtain the necessary information and embody it in your report; pay attention to the ultimate paragraph.
11. Endeavour to settle all petty disputes by arbitration; cases involving District Court of Court for Native Affairs hearings should be sent in here as opportunity presents itself.
12. See Regulation 57(1) of the N.A.R., and CI 38-46/47 of 7/1/47 and in this respect obtain as much anthropological ~~ixix~~ information as you can, particularly in relation to sociological structure, kinship, bride price, marriage, divorce, betrothal, customary law, leadership, inheritance, succession, standards of wealth, land tenure and impact of modern innovations such as co-operatives on native life and tradition.
13. The Inspector of police has been requested to supply you with two members of the native constabulary; see CI 43-46/47 relative to the role of native constabulary in native administration. Ensure at all times that the behaviour of the constables under your control is such as not to reflect discredit on the force or your patrol party.
14. Bring to the notice of all native peoples the provisions of CI 64-47/48 of 27/1/48 in respect ~~ix~~ of the careless use of fire. See also Regulations 106 to 108 of the Native Administration Regulations.
15. In relation to native administration generally please see CI's 20-46/47 of 1/10/46, 42-46/47 of 15/1/47, 74-48/49, 90-48/49 of 3/5/49 and 63-47/48 of 19/7/48; and where necessary bring the provisions of these instructions to the notice of native peoples. Indicate in the body of your report that this has been done.
16. Compile a map, scaled four miles to the inch, and drawn in black indian ink on tracing paper showing locations of all villages, plantations, mission stations, trade stores, co-operative stores and copra buying points, schools, anchorages and route of your patrol. Co-ordinates also must be shown. Two copies are required one for submission to the Director with your report and the other for the file copy. See CM's 53 of 21/10/52, 24 of 20/3/52 and 30-0-0 of 17/11/49.
17. See CM's 42-2-12 of 18/3/52 and 11-3-7 of 22/2/50 relating to Trading with Natives and check that the provisions of ~~ixix~~ the relative Ordinance are being carried out.
18. Please also observe and report on:
 - (a) Native agriculture and livestock; in this respect I want you to visit the gardens of the people personally and discuss with and advise them on their various problems, pressing the point that ~~ix~~ emphasis on copra production to the neglect of their gardens is not in their best interests and that they should endeavour to strike some

sort of balance between cash cropping and subsistence agriculture; In relation to the depredations of the taro beetle in most areas of Tabar, please obtain samples of the plants affected both tubers and leaves etc., and also samples of diseased taro for forwarding to the Agricultural Department and the South Pacific Commission.

- (b) Medical, sanitation and hygiene.
- (c) Native situation; in this section a comprehensive and detailed report on the native situation as you find it is required;
- (d) Conduct and efficiency of the members of the police force accompanying you. This should be made on a separate sheet of the report with an additional copy for transmission to the police department.
- (e) Roads and bridges
- (f) Village officials; please see Regulation 120 to 124 of the Native Administration Regulations relating to the appointment, suspension and dismissal of native officials. Ensure that the correct procedure is followed should changes be considered necessary, and make your recommendations by separate memo. A list is required of all village officials in the area.
- (g) Villages and village housing; see CI 40-46/47 of 2/1/47 relating to changes in house styles and location of villages. Over twelve months ago orders were given to all village officials and peoples for the repair and reconstruction of houses, and the housing in Tabar should now be good.
- (h) Location and condition of rest houses and police barracks; This should be shown as an appendix to the report as in the case of the list of village officials.
- (i) Travelling times, with relevant comments as to methods of travel.

GENERAL. Obtain a patrol advance and trade goods (if considered necessary) from the office and store, sufficient for the needs of your patrol.

Take with you a flag (Blue Ensign) and have it flown at all places visited and invite the officials to participate in the ceremonies associated with sundown each day. Opportunity should be taken to give a short talk on the flag and its association with to the assembled officials and people.

Send a warning to each village at least one day before you arrive so that the officials will be in a position to warn their people of the forthcoming census taking. See CM 30-0 of 10/8/49 relating to restrictions on patrolling on Sundays and holidays.

When compiling their report please see CI's 29-48/49 of 13/1/49 116 of 25/7/50 and 200 of 9/4/54 and endeavour to make your report interesting, factual, accurate and neat; you should take one of the portable typewriters from the office and compile your report from day to day so that on your return your report will only need finishing-off before submission. In this way you record your impressions as you make them and avoid unnecessary delay in the submission of your report to the District Commissioner for onward transmission to the Director.

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

It is not intended that you hurry over the patrol; it is bad administration to do so; particularly in view of the fact that Tabar is difficult of access in relation to water transport and patrols have been intermittent, it is required that you spend adequate time in each village so that the effect of the patrol will be lasting.


If there are any matters of which you are not ^{sure} clear please see me before leaving.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

SECRET

FURTHER:

In relation to co-operatives: A large amount of co-operative copra is being rejected by the copra inspector at Kavieng owing to it being under-dried; ensure that the peoples of all villages are informed of this fact, and stress most strongly that the success of their producer co-operative depends greatly on the quality of the copra produced and that they must ensure that the copra is thoroughly dried.


(B. Hayes) A.D.O.
KAVIENG SUP-DISTRICT N.I.D.

15th July 1953

SECRET

11th 1954

1957

SECRET

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District: New Ireland

Report No.: 2/55-56

Area Patrolled: Tabar Group of Islands

Members of patrol: Mr. G.F. Ball Cadet Patrol Officer

Reg. No. 6801 Const. BOBOYA R.P. & N.G.C.
Reg. No. 5287B Const. KRANI R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol: 11th July 1955 to 19th September 1955

No. of Days: Seventy-one.

Last patrol to Area: D.N.A. April 1954
P.H.D. September 1955

Objects of Patrol: Census Revision
Routine Administration

DIARY

MONDAY 11th JULY 1955

1745 Departed KAVIENG per Government trawler "ROUWA FALLS"

TUESDAY 12th JULY 1955

0830 Arrived SOS. Disembarked "ROUWA FALLS"
1000 Visited SOS Village. General inspection of village.

WEDNESDAY 13th JULY 1955

A.M. Lined SOS Village for census revision.
Heard minor complaints.

P.M. Lined LAVA Village for census revision.

THURSDAY 14th JULY 1955

A.M. Inspected Gardens SOS Village.

P.M. Inspected LAVA Village gardens, housing, heard minor complaints.

FRIDAY 15th JULY 1955

A.M. Lined TATAU Village for census revision. Inspected village, housing

1400 Departed TATAU Village for MARAGOT Village

1515 Arrived MARAGOT Village.

SATURDAY 16th JULY 1955

A.M. Lined MARAGOT Village for census revision. Inspected village
Inspected housing, village etc.

1400 Departed MARAGOT Village for SAMBUARI Village by canoe.

1900 Arrived SAMBUARI Village.

SUNDAY 17th JULY 1955

At SAMBUARI Village.

A.M. Lined SAMBUARI Village for census revision.

MONDAY 18th JULY 1955

A.M. Lined SAMBUARI Village for census revision.

P.M. Inspected housing, gardens etc. Heard minor complaints.

TUESDAY 19th JULY 1955

0800 Departed SAMBUARI by canoe for MARAI Village.

0815 Disembarked canoe continued on foot to MARAI

0900 Arrived MARAI Village.

Lined village for census revision. Inspected village,
housing etc.

1400 Departed MARAI for KARUMBO Village

1515 Arrived KARUMBO Village.

WEDNESDAY 20th JULY 1955

A.M. Lined KARUMBO Village for census revision.

P.M. Walked to and lined SAMAPARI Village for census revision.
Inspected village, gardens, housing etc.
Returned KARUMBO Village.

THURSDAY 21st JULY 1955

At KARUMBO Village.

Diary contd.:

THURSDAY 21st JULY 1955

A.M. Visited MARAI from KARUMBO. Inspected gardens and talked to people re various crops.

P.M. Returned to KARUMBO and inspected gardens as at MARAI, talked to people re various crops.

FRIDAY 22nd JULY 1955

A.M. At KARUMBO Village. Heard minor complaints.
1100 Departed KARUMBO for TOMALABATT Plantation
1230 Arrived TOMALABATT Plantation.

SATURDAY 23rd JULY 1955

At TOMALABATT Plantation

SUNDAY 24th JULY 1955

At TOMALABATT Plantation

MONDAY 25th JULY 1955

0730 Departed TOMALABATT Plantation for MAPUA Roman Catholic Mission to investigate reported theft of shell from store on Mission land.

1700 Returned TOMALABATT Plantation. Investigation unsuccessful.

TUESDAY 26th JULY 1955

0800 Departed TOMALABATT Plantation by canoe for TIRIPATS Village
1000 Arrived TIRIPATS Village.

P.M. Visited TIRIPATS Plantation to collect data re plantation, size, production etc.

WEDNESDAY 27th JULY 1955

A.M. Lined TIRIPATS Village for census revision.
Inspected village, housing etc.

P.M. Accompanied people to gardens, inspected and discussed crops pests etc.

THURSDAY 28th JULY 1955

A.M. At TIRIPATS Village - heard minor complaints.

1300 Departed TIRIPATS Village for KOWAMARARA Village
1330 Arrived KOWAMARARA Village.
Inspected village, housing etc.

FRIDAY 29th JULY 1955

A.M. Lined village for census revision.

P.M. Inspected gardens.

SATURDAY 30th July 1955

0800 Flag raising ceremony and general talk to villagers.

A.M. Heard minor complaints.

SUNDAY 31st JULY 1955

Observed at KOWAMARARA Village.

Diary contd.:

MONDAY 1st AUGUST 1955

0730 Departed KOWAMARARA for WANG via TUMUNDAR Hamlet.
1030 Arrived TUMUNDAR Hamlet.
1040 Lined people. Inspected housing, arbitrated minor differences.
1040 Arrived WANG Village.
1200 Departed TUMUNDAR on foot for WANG Village.
1300 Arrived DATARA Plantation. Visited manager.
1430 Departed plantation
1515 Arrived WANG Village.

TUESDAY 2nd AUGUST 1955

A.M. Lined WANG Village for census revision.
Heard minor complaints, inspected village.
P.M. Heavy rain stopped any further inspection.

WEDNESDAY 3rd AUGUST 1955

A.M. Inspected gardens and talked to indigènes re gardens problems.
P.M. Heavy rain falling.

THURSDAY 4th AUGUST 1955

1000 Departed WANG for BANESA Village
1130 Arrived BANESA Village.
P.M. Lined village for census revision. Inspected housing village environs.

FRIDAY 5th AUGUST 1955

A.M. Accompanied villagers to gardens. Discussed crops & pest problems.
P.M. Heavy rain falling terminated on-the-spot gardens talks.

SATURDAY 6th AUGUST 1955

0800 Departed BANESA for MATLIK Village
0910 Arrived MATLIK Village.
1000 Lined village for census revision.
Inspected village, housing etc.
P.M. Visited gardens.

SUNDAY 7th AUGUST 1955

Observed at MATLIK Village.

MONDAY 8th AUGUST 1955

0900 Departed MATLIK for MORAI Village.
0935 Arrived MORAI Village.
Inspected village, housing etc.
1330 Lined village for census revision.
Arbitrated minor complaints.

TUESDAY 9th AUGUST 1955

A.M. Visited gardens with people - discussed problems of pests, crops.
P.M. As for A.M.

Diary contd.

THURSDAY 10th AUGUST 1955

Diary contd.,

A.M. Lined MAPUA, THARA, and MANGA-WHO Villages of MAPUA.

WEDNESDAY 10th AUGUST 1955

P.M. Visited MANGA-WHO Catholic Mission, then to TOKARA Village.

1000 Departed MORAI for KOKO Village

1040 Arrived KOKO Village.

1130 Lined KOKO Village for census revision

P.M. Inspected village, housing etc.

0730 Heavy rain began falling mid-afternoon.

THURSDAY 11th AUGUST 1955

A.M. Discussed the appointment of new luluai due to former luluai's death.

Inspected aid post at NUMBU. Investigated allegations re premature removal of sick from aid post.

P.M. Visited gardens in company village people.

FRIDAY 12th AUGUST 1955

0900 Departed KOKO Village for DATAVA Village.

0935 Arrived DATAVA Village.

Lined village for census revision.

P.M. Inspected village, housing etc.

SATURDAY 13th AUGUST 1955

A.M. Walked to hamlet KOKAP. Inspected same.

Rest of Saturday spent visiting gardens and talking to people re crops and village affairs.

SUNDAY 14th AUGUST 1955

Observed at DATAVA Village.

MONDAY 15th AUGUST 1955

0900 Departed DATAVA for RAKUBO Village.

1030 Arrived RAKUBO Village.

Inspected village, housing etc.

1500 Lined village for census revision.

TUESDAY 16th AUGUST 1955

A.M. Visited new and old gardens sights.

& Advised re fencing, planting. Discussed

P.M. problems.

WEDNESDAY 17th AUGUST 1955

0900 Departed for TOMALABATT Plantation to renew Kerosene supply.

THURSDAY 18th AUGUST 1955

0830 Departed TOMALABATT Plantation by canoe for MAPUA Village.

1000 Arrived MAPUA Village.

P.M. Inspected village, then visited gardens sights.

Diary contd.:

FRIDAY 19th AUGUST 1955

A.M. Lined MAPUA, TOKARA, and MANGA-WURO Villages at MAPUA.

P.M. Visited MAPUA Roman Catholic Mission, then to TOKARA Village, old and new sites.

Returned to MAPUA Village.

SATURDAY 20th AUGUST 1955

0730 Departed MAPUA by canoe to MANGA-WURO Village.
Inspected housing, gardens, and addressed people.

1330 Departed MANGA-WURO for VURASIA (hamlet of PEKINBERIU)

1415 Arrived VURASIA.

SUNDAY 21st AUGUST 1955

Observed at VURASIA.

MONDAY 22nd AUGUST 1955

A.M. Inspected housing, gardens of hamlet etc.

P.M. Continued inspections.

TUESDAY 23rd AUGUST 1955

0900 Departed VURASIA by road to PEKINBERIU Village.

0940 Called at ONDA Plantation (Mr. G. Smith)

1130 Departed ONDA Plantation

1200 Arrived PEKINBERIU Village.

P.M. Inspected village, housing etc.

WEDNESDAY 24th AUGUST 1955

A.M. Lined village for census revision.

Arbitrated on numerous marriage problems, pig-damage cases.

P.M. Accompanied people to gardens, discussed pests, crops etc.

THURSDAY 25th AUGUST 1955

0800 Lined village and addressed people at some length re intra-marriage of families, "businesses". Also re Village Officials duties and their obligations.

Heard several more minor complaints.

P.M. Continued inspections of gardens.

FRIDAY 26th AUGUST 1955

0900 Departed PEKINBERIU Village for SOS.

1030 Arrived SOS.

Patrol required to wait at SOS due to rough weather and seas preventing transport to SIMBERI Island.

SATURDAY 27th AUGUST 1955

1200 Departed SOS by Motor launch for SIMBERI Island.

1245 Arrived SIMBERI Village.

P.M. Inspected housing, village etc.

SUNDAY 28th AUGUST 1955

A.M. At SIMBERI Village

Diary contd.:

MONDAY 29th AUGUST 1955

A.M. Lined village for census revision.

Started inspections of gardens, discussed various aspects of crops, suitability etc.

P.M. Continued gardens inspections.

1500 Departed for MARAGON Village by road

1530 Arrived MARAGON Village.

TUESDAY 30th AUGUST 1955

Methodist tax gathering and "sing-sing" being held at MONUM Village, majority of natives attended.

Visited MARAGON Plantation managed by CHIN MOH BEW.

WEDNESDAY 31st AUGUST 1955

A.M. Lined MARAGON Village for census revision

Inspected housing, village.

Discussed resignation and appointment of luluai.

P.M. Accompanied people to gardens, discussed crops, pests.

THURSDAY 1st SEPTEMBER 1955

0900 Departed MARAGON Village for NAPEKUR Village.

Inspected hamlet of MARAGON; other gardens both of MARAGON and NAPEKUR en route.

1400 Arrived NAPEKUR Village.

Inspected village, housing etc.

FRIDAY 2nd SEPTEMBER 1955

A.M. Lined NAPEKUR Village for census revision

P.M. Inspected gardens.

SATURDAY 3rd SEPTEMBER 1955

0900 Departed NAPEKUR for MONUM Village

0945 Arrived MONUM

1030 Lined MONUM Village for census revision

SUNDAY 4th SEPTEMBER 1955

Visited PICIBUT Plantation (Mr. N. Savage-Manager)

MONDAY 5th SEPTEMBER 1955

A.M. Inspected MONUM Village, housing etc.

P.M. Accompanied people to gardens, inspected same and discussed various facets of crops, pests etc.

TUESDAY 6th SEPTEMBER 1955

0900 Departed MONUM Village for BUERI

1030 Arrived BUERI Village.

1330 Lined village for census revision.

Inspected village, housing etc.

WEDNESDAY 7th SEPTEMBER 1955

A.M. Inspected outer hamlet, aid post.

P.M. Visited gardens.

Diary contd.

THURSDAY 8th SEPTEMBER 1955

0930 Departed BUERI for MARAGON Village to await transport return to SOS.

1200 Arrived MARAGON Village.

P.M. Discussed various matters with luluais of MARAGON and SIMBERI Villages. Arbitrated on minor complaints.

FRIDAY 9th SEPTEMBER 1955

At MARAGON waiting transport.

SATURDAY 10th SEPTEMBER 1955

1300 Departed MARAGON per Gov. trawler "KOUNA FALLS"
1630 Arrived SOS.

SUNDAY 11th SEPTEMBER 1955

Observed at SOS.

MONDAY 12th SEPTEMBER 1955

A.M. Visited PEKINEERIU re appointment of new luluai and possibility of settlement of native marriage disputes.

P.M. Returned SOS. Revised SOS Village census due to unrecorded migrations.

TUESDAY 13th SEPTEMBER 1955

A.M. Investigated allegations of spirit drinking against patrol police constable.

P.M. Patrol report continued.

WEDNESDAY 14th SEPTEMBER 1955

Continued work on patrol report.

THURSDAY 15th September 1955

At SOS. Commemoration Day.

FRIDAY 16th SEPTEMBER 1955

At SOS Waiting transport.
Continued work on patrol report.

SATURDAY 17th SEPTEMBER 1955

Discussions with assembled luluais at SOS Village

SUNDAY 18th SEPTEMBER 1955

Observed at SOS.

MONDAY 19th SEPTEMBER 1955

0545 Departed SOS per workboat TABAR.
1115 Arrived KONOS patrol post.
1400 Departed KONOS
1900 Arrived KAVIENG.

Patrol to the TABAR Island Group.

INTRODUCTION.

The previous census and administrative patrol to the Tabar Island group had been carried out some 14 or 15 months previously. The present patrol was to follow up the instructions given by this patrol, to revise the census, to check on agriculture and the development thereof and to generally cover the area in the normal administrative manner.

The patrol was to be of a duration of from two to two and one half months to ensure that its effect was lasting. If possible the patrol was to spend at least two days in each village. As far as was possible this was done except where was no rest-house. In these cases, the villages of MARAI and SANAPARI, had a repeat visit from the patrol whilst the patrol was in KARUMBO Village. This was also the case in TOKARA and MANGA-WORO when the patrol visited both villages from MAPUA after the census revision for all three villages had been held in MAPUA Village. This was also done at TATAU and LAVA when both villages were visited both at the commencement and completion of the patrol.

There are twenty-six villages in the three island group and a total of sixty days was spent actually in villages thereby averaging a little over two days per village.

All plantations in the area were visited, and the Roman Catholic Mission at MAPUA was also visited. This is the only mission which is European-supervised in the Tabar group.

Transport was by canoe, motor-launch, (Tatau to Simberi Islands), on foot, and by Government trawler.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol was well received in all villages and there was no difficulty presented at any time in the hiring of carriers, canoes or any other requirements of the patrol.

Village officials were generally most helpful though in some cases they appeared to be overshadowed by the more influential and elder males of the village.

The condition of rest houses varies considerably throughout the group, but they reflect on the general condition of the village i.e. only one case did a village which had a low standard of housing, furnish a magnificent "haus kiap".

The taking of the census was also done quite quickly due to the general co-operation of the villagers themselves. There was no census evasion and those natives who were not present were either weatherbound on another island, or could not get back to their village in time. There appears to be a considerable amount of visiting of various villages by the indigene but it was noticed that in nearly all cases those who had not been able to be present for their own census presented themselves with an explanation of why attendance had not been possible.

It was made a practice to address the people when the census was being taken, explaining why it was being done and the reasons for it. After the patrol had been in the village for enough time to do a reasonable inspection the people were again assembled and told what was wrong, if anything, and advised what to do about it.

One of the main topics for these discussions or lectures was the desirability of increase in the population and they were told just what the position was in their own particular village, i.e. whether it had increased, decreased or remained static. Also they were advised just what the change was due to, migrations in or out, births or deaths.

Another and most outstanding feature of the Tabar group villages and people was the scarcity of minor complaints. After the census had been taken and while the people were still assembled they were advised that if they had any complaints to make them. Very few such complaints were brought before the patrol. With those that were brought out there was nothing that needed Court for Native Affairs action and as this officer was not, at the time, a member of such court, it was a great relief to have complaints that needed only a little advice.

Instructions of the previous patrol had been carried out though in some cases it was obvious that they had only very recently been done. In these cases it was pointed out that the instructions were not given to satisfy the whim of the officer concerned but they were for the people's benefit. They were advised that in future it would be a lot better if they were carried out as soon as possible after the instruction was given.

Village officials in this group vary considerably. In the small village of KOWAMARARA is perhaps the forceful luluai in the islands whilst in the comparatively larger village of MAPUA in the heart of the Roman Catholic Mission's area is a man who is, to this officer's mind, only a figurehead and who has very little influence except when there is a Government officer in the area.

On the whole however the luluais appeared to be doing a good job though many of them stated that they had a lot of trouble persuading the younger lads to work and carry out administrative requirements. They were informed that action could be taken against any natives who did not conform to their instruction but they pointed out that Tabar was some distance from Kavieng and that it was not always possible to get in quickly to Kavieng. They were of the opinion, held generally by a lot of the brighter and more co-operative men that a patrol post on Tabar would have the effect of disciplining those that would only work when there was a patrol or when a patrol was imminent.

However for all this there does not seem to be very much wrong with their methods of running their respective villages as the general standard was good, the villages were clean and tidy and the people gave the impression of being quite prosperous and contented.

Considerable care was taken when addressing the people to avoid giving the impression that the patrol was in the village only to find out what had been wrongly done and to hand out prison sentences, fines or abuse. It was explained most fully that the aim of the Administration was to help the people but it could only do so if the people themselves were willing to offer their fullest co-operation.

In this respect the luluais were advised that they were not only to concentrate on the supervision of the required work in the village but they were to give advice and help if it were asked by the people, and to encourage community discussions on village affairs.

Another subject was the care of aged and infirm people. It was most pleasing to see that any aged people in the villages had adequate shelter and they appeared quite happy. In BANESA Village a native paralysed from the waist down spent his time in the making of native rope for the construction of fish nets.

All in all there does not seem to be any signs of discontent in this island group. The people are moderately prosperous, fair workers in their villages, which are quite well kept and gardening, working copra seems to keep them fairly well occupied. There were no complaints about them by the Europeans on plantations and relations appeared very good. Contrawise the natives had no complaints against the Europeans.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

One of the primary objects of this patrol was to look into the position of native agriculture, varieties of crops and the depredations of various pests.

The crops are rather limited which is unfortunate as the islands are quite fertile, immensely more so than the land of the New Ireland mainland. The staple crop is kau-kau; this plus tapioe, sac-sac, a native spinach-type vegetable, beans and a few spring onions comprise the native diet.

Taro, a crop of much dispute here, grows well but it is subject to the attack of the taro beetle which is present in great force. Most villages continue to grow taro and hope that despite the beetle they will be able to salvage a little of each planting.

A few villages have given up the planting of taro entirely on the quite understandable grounds that it is just useless. Only one area appears to be almost free of this pest and that is the MAPUA - TOKARA area which has very little trouble with taro and it is planted in quite large quantities. Here it thrives and forms a staple part of the diet. Sample roots, leaves and tubers were collected by the patrol for forwarding to the Dept. of Agriculture for investigation as to a possible control agent.

During discussions with the people re their gardens and crops they have stated that they occasionally have trouble with an insect that attacks the kau-kau crops. However they do not appear to be over-worried about it, and do not consider it in the same class as the taro beetle.

Speaking to Mrs. T. Spencer wife of the manager of TOMALABATT Plantation, she said that she had given or sold quite a few packets of various types of seeds, to some of the local natives. Bearing this in mind ~~the~~ enquiries were made as to just how the natives went about planting the seeds that they acquired. They said that they dug small trenches in the ground and planted them but they very seldom got any results.

It was then explained that certain types of seeds, in fact most every type of seed, should be planted in seed-boxes and then the seedlings replanted in their gardens. Among the more enthusiastic gardeners this seemed to have some effect and in VURASIA, hamlet of PEKINBERIU, especially, it was discussed with great interest.

There does not seem to be any shortage of tree-crops. Bananas and pawpaws are very plentiful but then again the natives claim that they have not as yet devised a really efficient method of keeping the parrots and flying foxes away. As one ancient gardeners put it the only thing to do was to plant enough for the parrots, flying foxes and the native consumers.

In one or two gardens some small plantings of corn were noticed. Queried on this the native said that it was very good food if you could get it harvested before the parrots discovered it was ripe as they simply waited usually until it was ripe and then destroyed the lot.

Wild pigs were also a considerable nuisance and they were present in very large numbers. However adequate fencing of gardens had proved some sort of an answer to this manace. Unfortunately wild pigs were not the only destroyers, and on numerous occasions the patrol was asked to advise exactly what was the position of a man who lost his gardens to the ravages of pigs, domestic variety, and what actions could be taken.

However it was most pleasing to see that although gardens suffered considerably due to various pests, there is no lack of patience in their replanting and cultivation. The native food supply is quite adequate as regards vegetable diet and in most areas there is more than adequate garden land being well used.

Apart from the staple crops there are very little supplies of the common salad vegetables. Most villages boast a few tomatoe plants and some spring onions plus some cucumbers but these were not planted in great quantities. It was explained that the lack of same was due to the inability to make seeds grow,

Native Agric. & Livestock

There was however, in all villages, fairly full realization of the need for a plentiful supply of foodstuffs and it did not need much explaining from the patrol to instill this in the natives minds. However the natives were reminded that their continued interest in gardens would be to their benefit.

Two areas in particular are worthy of mention for their efforts in the agricultural sphere. They are SAMBUARI Village on the west coast of TAIHU Island where the gardens are worked on a community basis, and the village of TOKARA where gardens are worked both communally and individually. The former have covered a large area with kau-kau, tapioc, beans, onions, the native type spinach, melons (water), tomatoes, pawpaws and bananas and pumpkin.

TOKARA, on the site intended for the new village have planted a strip about a hundred yards wide and a mile long with the same crops. This effort for a village of only forty-six people is a credit to them.

All villages have a good supply of the inevitable coconut. These are used both for food sources and the working of copra. A suitable balance between the use of time for planting of subsistence crops and time for the working of cash crops seems to have been struck. The necessity for the maintenance of this balance was again mentioned as previous patrols have urged the natives to keep this in mind.

Pigs & poultry.

Pigs of the domestic and wild variety are most numerous. The former appear to be kept only for use at times of festivities and for celebration of deaths.

However the domestic pig is just as big a menace as the wild pig and there were many queries as to what should or could be done about them. The mission Father from MAPUA Roman Catholic Mission stated that he had quite frankly told the natives that they would be better off without their pigs and if there were no domestic ones to confuse the issue they could soon kill off the wild ones. This was thought rather drastic but the natives were advised to take steps to build enclosures and to keep their pigs in, especially at night, thus giving the hunters a fair go at the wild ones. It was pointed out that the lack of care of domestic pigs only encouraged them to go wild and thus became a bigger nuisance.

Poultry is not plentiful although there are a few hens in most villages but the death rate among chickens quite often reaches the 100 % mark. This is due mainly to hawks and wild cats. The few eggs produced by native poultry do not appear to be used as part of their diet.

Seafoods.

One type of food with which the Tabar group does abound and it is used extensively in the native diet. Fish, lobster (in season), crabs and turtle are very plentiful and this is the source of their "meat Courses"

All in all there is no shortage of food and there does not appear to be any future danger of a shortage. The natives of this group fully realise the necessity of the maintenance of their supply and spend considerable time and energy ensuring it.

EDUCATION.

Educational standards as provided in this area are not outstanding. There is a Government school at SOS in which the teaching is done by a Papuan native. However the attendance at this is very poor, pupils numbering only thirteen. This is divided into three grades, but for purposes of convenience the native children are taught in the one classroom.

It is most unfortunate that this school should be so poorly patronised but with the provision of Methodist Mission catechists in the villages the native opinion is that there is no need to send their children to the Government school. This is understandable as the school is not really in a central position and there would be a fair amount of travel involved. If adequate accommodation could be provided there might be improved attendance.

Mission Educational Facilities.

The Roman Catholic Mission at MAPUA provides a large school for members of that denomination. However this school has only an average attendance of twenty-five. Father Hoerkamp claims that attendance is most spasmodic and he does not think that there is a great deal of learning absorbed.

In an area that is mostly Methodist the difficulties of the Roman Catholic Mission school are not hard to see, although there is no outward dissension and the R.C. Mission does provide some good schooling for those natives who wish to take the effort.

The Methodist Mission provides a series of catechists. These natives apart from looking after the spiritual welfare of the Methodist followers also run village schools. Unfortunately none of these schools were seen in action and the mission boys questioned were most vague as to what they were actually supposed to do, or what was being done.

General.

Educational facilities are not really adequate but a lot should depend on the future development, if any, proposed by the Department of Education. In every village there was found at least one male native who could both read and write pidgin, enough at least to keep his and others copra accounts. Future development will be discussed with the District Education Officer at a later date.

In all other villages there is either a creek near the village or a source of water close to the village.

IRIFATS village on IABAS Island have overcome their water problem by piping water in bamboo pipes from a spring at least half a mile away. The spring is at an elevation of about three hundred feet in the mountain directly behind the village. Pipes have been made of split bamboo and a constant flow of water is diverted into the village to a water point. This effort on the part of the people of IRIFATS is most commendable and shows a certain amount of ingenuity.

GENERAL

Conditions good. Matters to be discussed with the District Medical Officer, for his information, and for any action.

Medical & Health.

This area is regularly patrolled by a native medical practitioner stationed at SOS. At the time of writing a patrol is being done by Dr. Scragg of Public Health Department, Port Moresby.

To this officers admittedly inexperienced eye there did not seem to be any outstanding illnesses or diseases. On the contrary the people, especially the younger children looked sleek and well-fed. The hospital at SOS is well patronised and there are aid posts at NUMBU on TABAR Island and close to SURI on SIMBERI Island. These are staffed by Native Medical Assistants and appear to be doing quite a good job.

However both the NMA's had the same complaint and that was the lack of co-operation by the people in the villages. They complained that while they were expected to look after the people the people in return did nothing to help them in the maintenance of hospital gardens and the upkeep of the Aid Post buildings.

It was fully explained to all people and especially to the Iuluais that the Aid Posts were their responsibility and it was up to them to help the NMA's as much as possible.

Village Sanitation.

The desirability of adequate sanitation, latrines etc had been brought to the notice of the natives during previous patrols and this patrol merely checked that adequate facilities were available. In general the latrine position was only fair and the medical tultuls were advised as to what would be a desirable type of latrine for his particular village. Several villages bordered by tide swept mangrove swamps were in the practice of using these swamps as a general latrine. As this is as good a latrine as any that could be built there was no reason seen why it should be discouraged. Other villages, not so fortunate, were advised to build deep-pit type latrines and keep them well covered to lessen the incidence of flies.

The disposal of garbage presents no problem. This is simply carried out and dumped in the sea. Several villages had dug large pits and when these were filled they were covered in. Other rubbish is destroyed by burning.

Water Supply.

In general the water supply to villages is good. Exceptions to this are MAPUA where water is obtained by the natives from the Mission stations tanks, NAPEKUR water being obtained from a small creek some distance from the village, and SIMBERI Village where there are only a few forty-four gallon drums to catch water,

In all other villages there is either a creek near the village or a source of water close to the village.

TIRIPATS Village on TABAR Island have overcome their water problem by piping water in bamboo pipes from a spring at least half a mile away. This spring is at an elevation of about three hundred feet in the mountain directly behind the village. Pipes have been made of split bamboo and a constant flow of water is directed into the village to a water point. This effort on the part of the people of TIRIPATS is most commendable and shows a certain amount of ingenuity.

General:

Conditions good. Matters to be discussed with the District Medical Officer, for his information, and for any action.

ROADS & BRIDGES

SIMBERI Island - completely encircled by a very good well kept road. Sections through SEWASON, MARAGON Plantation fair only.

TATAU Island - good road from MAPUA to MARAGOT Villages via TATAU Village. Road fair all the way. Section of road in the VURASIA hamlet - PEKINBERIU Village area excellent.

SAMBUARI Village to TOMALABATT Plantation - quite a fair road. SAMBUARI to MARAI through a mangrove area nevertheless the road is quite good.

TATAR Island - TIRIPATS to RAKUBO Village via WANG Village a very good road. Patrol travelled over this road in quite wet weather and only the section from KOWARARA to WANG - about 14 miles - was muddy. This however was not excessively so.

The roads in the Island group are generally very good and well kept. They are not vehicular roads as the only transport on the island is a jeep at DATARU Plantation. They are quite suitable for the use of bicycles.

Bridges.

All creeks are bridged by the use either of logs or bamboos. There are no wide waterways and such bridging as has been supplied is quite adequate.

CANOES.

A considerable amount of travel is done by canoe. These are not only used for inter-village and inter-island travel but in fair weather trips to the New Ireland mainland are not uncommon.

NAPEUR, MARAGOT, MONUM on SIMBERI Island have no large canoes. Adzes were issued to several villages by Mr. B. Hayes during a recent patrol of the group. The Iuluis concerned were advised that at least one large canoe was almost a necessity for a village.

TOKARA and MAPUA share a large canoe. The Iului of MANGAWURO was also advised of the desirability of a large canoe.

All other villages have at least one large or fair sized canoe and several smaller ones. SAMBUARI has more than its share and could muster quite a fleet when called on to assist the patrol.

Most of the travel on the west coast of TATAU Island was done by canoe and it was certainly found to be the easier method of patrol as it did away with carriers and a better perspective view of the country could be obtained.

MISSIONS

SIMBERI, TATAU, & TABAR Islands are essentially controlled by the Methodist Mission. This mission has no European ~~resident~~ missionary based on the islands having its headquarters at KIMIDAN on the New Ireland mainland.

All villages except MAPUA, TOKARI and ^{GAWA} MANGAWORO have Methodist Mission trained natives living in the village. These natives hold the Sunday church meetings and run schools for anyone who is interested in attending. During the patrol the Mission lads were interviewed as to what function they performed in the village. They claimed that they were there to hold the church services and run the schools. In no village was there seen a school actually in session although vocal proof was furnished twice every Sunday that there was indeed a church service being held.

Each village with a Methodist mission native had allocated a certain area of coconuts to the mission. These groves consisted on the average of about one hundred trees and these were worked by the mission boy and the village people. Copra produced was sold to the co-operatives and the money obtained forwarded to the Methodist mission headquarters at KIMIDAN.

The Roman Catholic Mission has a large station established at MAPUA with Father J.H. Hoerkamp M.S.C. in charge.

During the patrols stay in MAPUA the R.C. Mission was visited in order to obtain information re schooling. The Father said that there were, at the present time, about 25 pupils attending the mission school but the total at times rose to 40. He claimed that the attendance at the school was regulated by village activities.

There were however some permanent pupils or boarders that were from villages on other islands, ie Tabar and Simberi, but these were not many.

Instruction in the school was given in pidgin but the Father claimed that because of the practice of children only attending the school spasmodically there was not a great deal of information absorbed.

The Mission has several large areas of land in the islands. Mapua Mission itself stands on a large coconut plantation of about 96 hectares. It has been leased to Mr. G. Smith but does not appear to be worked. Mr. Smith has also leased the holding on which he is living from the Catholic Mission. This is a coconut plantation of 50 hectares. Another tract of unplanted land has been leased to Mr. B. Birve, at KOKO Village.

Mr. Birve arrived after the patrols visit to KOKO but information since received states that he intends planting cooca. His lease is an area of 70 hectares.

Father Hoerkamp seems to be laboring under some difficulty as he is in an area almost entirely Methodist. However there does not seem to be any strife or ill-feeling among the two factions.

Father Hoerkamp claimed that the natives of MAPUA Village were not very keen on aiding him in his work and that generally they were not interested in progress.

Several villages had Catholic native catechists living in them but they held only minor church services. SAMBUARI had a small coconut grove which was worked by the catechist as did KOKO, MARAGON & DATAVA.

The Seventh Day Adventist mission was represented only at WANG Village which had a small group of adherents to this sect. The remainder of the village was Methodist. (It was at this village that the patrol, after a wet and muddy walk from KOWAMARARA, was greeted by the combined Methodist/SDA choir singing "Jesus Came")

HOUSING, VILLAGES.

The previous patrol of April 1954 had laid particularly strong emphasis on the need for improved housing conditions. Instructions were given in most villages for the building of new houses and the repair of existing housing.

In by far the greater majority of villages this had been done and although the standard is by no means satisfactory there has obviously been a very good effort made. Further advice as to the required needs was given by this patrol and if these improvements are carried out the next three months should see a satisfactory housing position brought about.

There had been a considerable amount of living done in a house type normally used for kitchen purposes. Although these kitchens are quite weatherproof it was pointed out to those concerned that it was not very satisfactory from the health point of view that cooking, living, drying of copra and sleeping should be done in the one building.

In several cases of this nature the occupants of these kitchen buildings were the older men and in particular the older widowed or single women. Luluais of villages where such was the case were instructed that adequate sleeping quarters were to be constructed for people who were not capable of building their own. In other cases of this nature where it was pure laziness involved those concerned were advised that it would be to their benefit to build themselves good houses.

The only great criticism that can be made about the existing houses is the tendency to allow the roofs to deteriorate to such an extent that a repair job consists of a completely new roof having to be made.

On the whole the houses that were in existence were in a reasonably good state of repair. Bamboo is available in large quantities and this is used extensively in house construction. There were quite a few new houses under construction and when these are completed plus the houses for the older people the housing position will be good.

Villages on the whole were clean and tidy. They were all completely fenced. DATAVA Village is worthy of mention in that it was completely fenced with a most serviceable and neat wall of stone. This village was generally very good being clean and tidy with a good and adequate supply of houses. In one case only was there no fence and this was at SAMBUARI. Pigs were allowed to wander at will in the village. Luluai was advised to build a fence to stop this.

The three islands showed a marked difference in their village standards. The cleanest, best-housed villages were on TABAR Island. Next and running a close second is the island of SIMBERI while running a very bad third is TATAU Island. There does not appear to be any reason for this difference except that the villages on TABAR and SIMBERI are much better sited than those on TATAU. Supplies of building materials is the same but a rather drab appearance is given to the West Coast TATAU Villages of MARACOT, MARAI, SAMBUARI, KARUMBO and SARAPARI by their closeness to mangrove swamps.

Production: 90 hectares
Copra: 511
Rubber: 511
Production: Not known (no previous statistics - does not appear to be under production)
Crops: Copra

Religion: Roman Catholic Mission
Area: 2,000 sq. ft.
Production: 500 sq. ft. (S.S. Mission)
Crops: Copra
Production: Not known (believed to be unharmed as a plantation)
Crops: Copra

PLANTATIONS.

TOMALABATT Plantation

Owner: Mr. F. I. PATTEN
Manager: MR. T. SPENCER
Area: 1200 acres
Planted: 500 acres
Unplanted: 700 acres
Title: Freehold
Labour: 28 (contract)
5 (casual)
Production: 200 tons per annum
Crop: Copra.

TERIPAK Plantation - SAEGARRIGARRI Plantation (Worked jointly)

Owner: Coconut Products Ltd
Manager: Mr. C. MCGLEAN
Area: 231 hectares
Planted: 231 hectares (28,000 palms)
Unplanted: Nil
Title: Freehold
Labour: 54 (contract)
1 (casual)
Production: 16 tons per month
Crop: Copra

KOFO Plantation

Owner: W.R. Carpenters Solomon Is., Ltd.
Managing Agents: New Guinea Co. Ltd.
Manager: Mr. C. McClean
Area: 120 hectares (approx)
Planted: 120 hectares
Unplanted: Nil
Title: Unknown
Labour: 25 (contract)
Production: 10 tons per month
Crop: Copra.

(Title 99 year lease to W.R. Co. Subleased for ten years to J. Goetz)

MARUA Mission (R.C.) Plantation

Owner: Roman Catholic Mission
Lessee: Mr. G. Smith
Area: 96 hectares
Title: Freehold (R.C. Mission)
Planted: 96 hectares
Unplanted: Nil
Labour: Nil
Production: Not known (re previous remarks - does not appear to be under production)
Crop: Copra.

ONDA Plantation

Owner: Roman Catholic Mission
Lessee: Mr. G. Smith
Area:
Title: Freehold (R.C. Mission)
Planted:
Unplanted:
Labour: Nil
Production: Not known believed to be unworked as a plantation
Crop: Copra

Plantations Contd.

SEWASON Plantation

Owner: Woo You
Managers: Chin Mon Bew
Area: 50 h.a. (approx)
Planted: 50 h.a.
Unplanted: Nil
Title: Freehold
Labour: 4 agr.
Productions: 3 1/2 ton per month
Crops: Copra

MARAGON Plantation

Owner: New Guinea Co., Ltd.
Lessee: Woo You (5 year lease)
Managers: Chin Mon Bew
Area: 280 h.a.
Planted: 280 h.a.
Unplanted: Nil
Labour: Nil
Productions: 6 1/2 ton per month
Crops: Copra

Note: MARAGON Plantation is worked by share farmers. A price of £1-10-0 is paid for each bag of dried copra produced.

PIGLEBT Plantation - PIKUNG Plantation

Owner: A.Y. Chan
Managers: Mr. E. Savage
Area: 175 h.a.
Planted: 125 h.a.
Unplanted: 50 h.a.
Labour: 45 (Agr)
Productions: 25 ton per month
Crops: Copra

DATANI Plantation

Owner: Woo You
Lessee: J. Seeto
Managers: Mr. E. Box
Area: 253 h.a.
Planted: 223 h.a.
Unplanted: 30 h.a.
Labour: 34 Agr.
Productions: 13 tons per month
Crops: Copra

(Title 99 year lease to WOO YOU. Subleased for ten years to J. Seeto)

The above is a summary of the plantations in the Tabar Island groups.

There are however better medical facilities available for the natives and this should be a big factor in the birth death rate. Mr. P. ... was relieved Mr. E. Box at the Native Hospital ... the operation of the natives should be quite satisfactory ... the Native for natives to small themselves of the medical services offered ... is particularly emphatic in regard to venereal disease and ... is very pleasing to see Mr. ... as he can be a great help in restoring this group to their former status.

Just from this slight increase in overall population there is an over-riding need for natives to migrate from ... as will be seen by the ... and villages have been ... as ...

CENSUS.

The last census revision was carried out in the period April - May 1954. The figures recorded during this patrol have been recorded as per Village population register.

The total population shows an increase of 17 persons over the previous total population. This is quite significant and points towards an increase that will be slow but steady.

<u>Births recorded</u>		<u>Deaths recorded</u>		Difference of 17
"M"	"F"	"M"	"F"	
34	29	25	12	
Tot 63		37		

Unfortunately the difference between the natural increase in population is only 17 this being brought about by the movement of people in and out of the census sub-division. Unfortunately these figures were overlooked when compiling the census revision figures, and not recorded for this report.

Employment

These figures are as follows:

<u>In District</u>		<u>Out District</u>	
"M"	"F"	"M"	"F"
33	11	14	2

Those natives employed in the district are mainly in the role of domestic servants and those without the district as members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary and the Pacific Islands Regiment.

Schools

<u>Mission Schools</u>		<u>Government Schools</u>
"M"	"F"	"M"
12	10	8

The figures for mission schools include attendance at both Methodist Mission and Catholic Mission Schools. The latter may be split into three MAPUA - Tatal Island, VUNAPOPE - New Britain and WUWU - New Britain.

GENERAL.

In previous years there had apparently been a decrease in the general trend for the TABAR Group. However the latest figures show that this has apparently stopped and there is a definite trend towards a good increase. Of the sixty ~~two~~ births since the last census fifty-seven have survived. These fifty-seven include one birth of twins. There does not appear to be any reason why the increase should not continue. There are some 266 women of child bearing age i.e. 14 to 35 and in many cases women over this age have given birth to children between the last patrol and this one. However the potential of women of this age is not high. The figures show that there are only 128 women of the age group 10 to 16 out of a total female population of 660. Males outnumber females 640 to 660.

There are however better medical facilities available for the natives and this should be a big factor in the birth death rate. Mr. P. Aisi, NMP who relieved Mr. W. Moil at SOS Native Hospital some two and one half months ago is very keen on his work and has several good ideas which, with the co-operation of the natives should be quite beneficial. He is keen to strengthen the desire for natives to avail themselves of the medical services offered and he is particularly emphatic in regard to pre-natal care and post-natal. It is very pleasing to see Mr. Aisi so keen as he can be a great help in restoring this group to their former status.

Apart from this slight increase in overall population there is an ever-moving trend for natives to migrate intra-islands. As will be seen by the enclosed figures some villages have been reduced to as much as twenty persons

Census contd.

below their previous figures while others have received corresponding increases. Unfortunately in one case it has reduced a village to having little or no potential for further increase. This is SOS Village. Previously a village of 30 persons it is now only 25. In the migration, mainly to MARAGON Village, it suffered the loss of five women of child bearing age and one newly born child. However this is an isolated case. Most villages which have had heavy migrations out have had equal migrations in so that there has been no loss of potential.

Foreign Intake.

The foreign intake was not high and amounted to only five natives mostly from the AITAPE area all of whom have married in.

The total area of the Tribal group is 74,792 hectares

Area allotted : 2,185 "

total remaining for native use : 72,607 hectares

total population : 1,500 persons.

Land per head of population : 48.4 "

: 8.2 hectares

However of this area of 72,607 hectares at least one-fifth of it would be useless because of its extreme ruggedness and steepness for any form of cultivation.

Therefore usable land per head of population : 3.6 h.a.

A large area of the native land is taken up by coconut groves which are in a very good condition and their production is high. There is no shortage of land at the present time but any future applications for alienation of native land should be carefully considered with a view to the slow increase in native population and their requirements.

Maps

Maps for this patrol were prepared from Allied Geographical Section scale 2 miles to the inch. Owing to the small area involved this scale would be more useful.

LAND - Alienated

Total area alienated: 2,185 hectares
Area planted: 1,825 hectares
Area unplanted: 360 " "

There is a further area, TONGALIBU Plantation and TOPENODU Plantation, about which there is no available information. Neither of these plantations are being worked.

The whole of the alienated planted land is under coconuts in plantation form.

The total area of the Tabar group is: 14,592 hectares

Area alienated: 2,185 " "

Total remaining for native use: 12,407 hectares

Total population is 1,500 persons.

Land per head of population: $\frac{12,407}{1,500}$

: 8.2 hectares

However of this area of 12,407 hectares at least one-fifth of it would be useless because of its extreme ruggedness and steepness for any forms of cultivation.

Therefore usable land per head of population: 6.6 h.a.

A large area of the native land is taken up by coconut groves which are in a very good condition and their production is high. There is no shortage of land at the present time but any future applications for alienation of native land should be carefully considered with a view to the slow increase in native population and their requirements.

Maps.

Maps for this patrol were prepared from Allied Geographical Section Scale 2 miles to the inch. Owing to the small area involved this scale would be more useful.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

No new anthropological data gathered but there was one facet of a known native custom that was brought to the patrol's notice.

In the not-too-far-distant past any sex relations with members of the same "business" was an offence punishable by death. In two villages, PEKINBERIU and MONUN, village officials claimed that not only is open fraternisation going on among members of the "business" but there is a certain amount of fraternisation intra-family. It had not come to the stage of brother-sister of the one parents but there had been half-brother half-sister relations.

This was not only contra-native fashions but it was also detrimental to the general welfare of the future generations. Older men of the group explained that they had warned the offenders and asked that for a general explanation be given to those that were known offenders as to the possible repercussions in blood lines.

This was as far as possible done and village officials were advised that the people of their villages should be encouraged to find marriage partners well outside their own group.

Trade status. There already appears to be a fair amount of inter-village marriage and in the view of the claims made by luluais and tultuls as to the intra-family relations it would seem that if it is continued there could be later repercussions. All are in possession of necessary licenses and are generally conforming to requirements of the ordinance.

MISCELLANEOUS

Summary & Conclusions

N.M.T.A.

the 17th September a non-compulsory meeting was called
No payments made.

War Medals

were addressed on various points that had arisen
None issued and none claimed by natives of area.

Cacao

There is no cacao actively grown in the group. There is
a cacao nursery being developed by the manager of DATARU Plant-
ation.

No native cacao.

Non-observance land.

This does not really apply. There is land that is of no
use for agricultural purposes but this is made up of the
rugged inland areas of the islands.

Trade Stores.

Trade stores are run by Mr. T. Spencer of Tomalabatt Plantation,
Mr. C. McClean of Teripax Plantation, Chin Mon Bew of Maragon
Plantation and Mr. G. Smith who runs a motor-launch as a travelling
trade store. All are in possession of necessary licences and
are generally conforming to requirements of the ordinance.

- Small red house in village
- Small red house on outside of village. Poor water supply
- Small red house about 50 yards from village. Unfortunately damaged with red ants.
- Small red house in village.
- Small red house though small. In village
- Small red house in village
- Very good red house on village outskirts

All in all the local group give the impression of being
prosperous and the natives are quite interested in what is being
done and are keen to learn. There does not appear to be any
disturbing elements and there were very few complaints of any
nature. With continued encouragement they should maintain and
improve their position. The birthrate should be maintained and
will probably quicken now that the slow decline has stopped. If
the patrol's advice is carried out and they themselves make an
effort conditions should continue to improve.

Summary & Conclusion

On the 17th September a non-compulsory meeting was called at SOS Village and all luluais were invited to attend. Sixteen luluais took advantage of this meeting.

They were addressed on various points that had arisen during the patrols stay in their villages and the other matters that had been discussed with the villagers themselves were again outlined for them. These points included: housing, roads, canoes, gardens, co-operation with the Public Health Dept. native medical assistants and their responsibility in regard to aid posts, the care of aged and infirm people, the necessity and advantages of increase of population, the necessity for special care to be taken of women and children to ensure this and the careless use of fire.

Doctor Scragg also addressed the luluais pointing out again the necessity for care of females especially those of child-bearing age and the younger children.

There is no shortage of land available and there does not seem to be any need for any future concern over shortage. Gardens, housing etc should improve but continued encouragement and advice should be made available as frequently as possible.

The main worry agriculturally is the taro beetle and pigs, wild and domestic. The latter "pest" was discussed with the assembled luluais and it was submitted to them to think about a strong drive to establish pig-styes for control of their own pigs. When this was done they could go about the job of killing wild pigs without having to worry about the possibility of accidentally removing a domesticated animal.

All in all the Tabar Group gives the impression of being prosperous and the natives are quite interested in what is being done and are keen to learn. There does not appear to be any disturbing elements and there were very few complaints of any nature. With continued encouragement they should maintain and improve their position. The birthrate should be maintained and will probably quicken now that the slow decline has stopped. If the patrol's advice is carried out and they themselves make an effort conditions should continue to improve.

Rest-houses

- Sos- Rest house available near wharf but very shabby. Patrol stayed in NMP house while patrolling SOS, LAVA and TATAU
- Maragot- Rest house in village. Fair and weatherproof.
- Marai- Rest house in village. Very shabby and not very habitable.
- Karumbo- Native style house with verandah and center room provided as rest house
- Sanapari- New rest house under construction in village
- Kiripats- Good rest house in village. Excellent water supply
- Kowamarara- Good rest house in village
- Wang- Biggest rest house in all villages. Most elaborate.
- Banesa- Good rest house in village
- Matlik- Good rest house in village
- Morai- Good rest house in village
- Koko- Good rest house in village
- Datava- Very good rest house in village
- Rakubo- Small but excellent rest house in village
- Mapua- Good rest house in village. Poor water supply
- Tokara- No rest house as yet.
- Mangawur- Small but good rest house
- Pekinberiu- Good rest house in village
- Simberi- Good rest house on outskirts of village. Poor water supply
- Maragon- Excellent rest house about 50 yards from village. Unfortunately plagued with red ants.
- Napekur- Good rest house in village.
- Monua- Good rest house though small. In village
- Bueri- Good rest house in village
- Sambuari- Very good rest house on village outskirts;

Standard of rest houses quite good. Fair latrines attached to all. Several rest houses have built in shower recesses. All waterproof at time of visiting.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

<u>Village</u>	<u>Officials</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Soc	Lapor (L)	Obliging but not very influential village now small (23) however he still appears quite keen
Lava	LAU-AN (L) LUPAKA (TT)	Both quite efficient
Tatau	Balat Paramount Luluai. Kalanka (L)	Still, though aged, a man of influence among people. Appears to take a back seat among affairs. Good and efficient. Appears somewhat overshadowed by tultal.
	Panas (TT)	Most forceful and driving VO. Is most influential and good organizer.
Maragot	Wakinat (L)	Aged and ailing but still makes a very good effort.
Gambuari	Lang-geri (L) Kemi (TT)	Good and efficient. Very helpful Most useful man.
Marai	Namba (L)	Aged desires to be replaced by son. Son only 18 yrs old. Asked to carry on for little time as he is doing good job.
	Gitsau (TT)	Appears a good type and very helpful
Karumbo	Lumi (L)	Very rarely seen during patrols stay leaves work to tultal
	Lamboga (TT)	Appears to suffer defect of speech However very efficient and helpful
Sanapari	Kauti (L)	Young, most efficient and forceful.
Tiripats	Napiu (L) Batu (TT)	Efficient and helpful Efficient
Kwamarara	Vakundi (L) Sagerap (TT)	Subject some debate apparently. Ambitious, forceful, shrewd and knowledgeable. Extremely efficient Somewhat overshadowed by Luluai but does a good job.
Wang	Wanalau (L) Lupambor (TT) Wang Sutsul (TT) Tumundar Hamlet	Quite efficient and helpful Efficient & helpful Efficient, runs affairs well
Banese	Sigau (L) Lukoi (TT)	Efficient good type Fairly efficient quite useful
Matlik	Lumas (L) Boln (TT)	Young, good and efficient Efficient and helpful

Village Officials contd.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Officials</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Koko	Luisa (L)	Deceased
	Long-alai (TT)	Probationary luluai - to be confirmed. Previous tultul Not exactly a good choice for a luluai but appears to be the only candidate. He appears to be efficient but personality is against him.
	Jumbil (TT)	
	Kambawa	Instructed to help Long-alai in execution of duties. Quite a good lad.
Dakava	Lapanba (L)	A very good type. Keeps the village on its toes. One of the best luluais in the group.
	Turong-i (TT)	Very good and assists the luluai steadily and efficiently.
Rakubo	Lundau (L)	Another very efficient person. Capable and keen. Village a credit to him.
Mapua	Paleita (L)	A very polite and courteous lad but lacks strength and forcefulness. Appears shy and ill at ease when giving instructions.
	Lus (TT)	Aged and not a very strong personality. An excellent canoe man.
Tokara	Olia (L)	A very keen, ambitious person. New village site improving under his supervision.
Mangawur	Viripur (L)	Quite an elderly native. Thorough gentleman but a little old for the job now.
Pekinorin	Lapangos (L)	In hospital during patrol's visit. Appears to be suffering from recurring leg complaint.
	Langelei (TT)	Resided Vunasia hamlet (Toigitoig) Keen, forceful and efficient.
Simberi	Sisi (L)	Not a very likeable type. Appears quite efficient.
Maragon	Lokorowa (L)	Elderly but quite a forceful person, and ideal man for the job. Unfortunately wishes to resign. Claims he has been promised he can since 1952.
	Suma (TT)	Efficient and obliging.

Village Officials contd.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Officials</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Napekur	Guwel (L)	Elderly but quite efficient and interested in what is going on.
	Senoit (TT)	A good type. Capable and efficient
Monum	Tamas (L)	Keen, ambitious type. Appears to run village well.
Busri	Mumwi (L)	Rather hard to tell his type. Outwardly appears good and apparently does a good job.
	Maké (TT)	A good useful type.

All in all the village officials of this group of villages are of a very high standard. Outstanding are the luluais of MARAGON, BAKVO, and KOWAMARARA. From all the patrol received their utmost assistance and advice. They appear to be fighting a slight battle with the lack of assistance from the younger men of the villages and as their appears to be heavy population of older men who are not very useful as labour their job to try and get work done is not very enviable. However they all appear to be quite conscientious and aware of their responsibility. It is hoped that the work and warning given to the younger lads will ease the luluais burdens at least a little.

CENSUS RECONCILIATION - TABAD GROUP OF ISLANDS

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>
BAREEA	Nil	1	1	1
BUERI	2	1	1	1
DATAVA	2	1	1	1
KCKO	2	1	1	1
KARUMBO	1	1	1	1
KOWAMARARA	2	1	1	1
LAVA	2	1	1	1
HANGGAPUR	2	1	1	1
MAPUA	1	1	1	1
KARAGAT	1	1	1	1
MARAGON	1	1	1	1
MARAI	1	1	1	1
MAYLIK	1	1	1	1
MONUN	1	1	1	1
MORAI	1	1	1	1
HAPEKUR	1	1	1	1
PEKERBERIU	1	1	1	1
RAKUPC	1	1	1	1
SAMBUANI	1	1	1	1
SANATAHI	1	1	1	1
SIBBERI	1	1	1	1
SOS	10	2	10	2
TATAU	3	1	3	1
TIRIPATS	1	1	1	1
TOKARA	3	1	1	1
WANG	1	1	1	1
	<u>63</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>9</u>

Natural Increase: 26

Total latest census:	1483	Total last census:	1483
Total latest cen:	<u>1500</u>	Add excess births:	26
		over death's	<u>37</u>
			<u>1500</u>
Natural increase	26	Less excess	<u>10</u>
		at 100	<u>109</u>
Difference	9	Total this	<u>1500</u>
		census	

Migrations In	100
Migrations Out	<u>109</u>
Diff:	9

NATIVE LABOUR STATISTICS

Village	Total Pop-ulation	Total eligible Adult Males	Eligible Adult Males at work within dist.	%age eligible adult males absent within district	Eligible adult males at work outside dist.	%age eligible adult males at work outside district	Total eligible adult males work within & outside dist.	%age eligible adult males absent from village.
KOMAMBARARA	40	16	4	25.0	N11	N11	4	25.0
WANG	75	27	2	7.4	1	3.7	3	10.4
BANESA	49	14	1	7.1	1	7.1	2	14.2
MATLIK	70	19	1	5.2	N11	N11	1	5.2
MORAI	51	15	3	20.0	N11	N11	3	20.0
KOKO	47	10	1	10.0	N11	N11	1	10.0
DATAVA	95	24	1	4.1	1	4.1	2	8.2
RAKUBO	42	15	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
FOKARA	36	9	1	11.1	N11	N11	1	11.1
MAPUA	53	15	2	13.3	3	20.0	4	26.6
MANGAMUDR	41	9	1	11.1	1	11.1	2	22.2
PEKINBERIU	75	22	1	4.5	N11	N11	1	4.5
SOS	23	11	1	9.1	N11	N11	1	9.1
TOTALS	1500	421	33	7.8	14	3.3	47	11.1

NATIVE LABOUR STATISTICS

Village	Total Population	Total eligible Adult males	Eligible adult males at work within dist.	% of eligible adult males absent within district	Eligible adult males absent at work outside district	% eligible adult males at work outside district.	Total eligible adult males at work within & outside district	% eligible adult males absent from village
LAVA	105	26	3	11.5	N11	N11	3	11.5
TATAU	132	19	2	10.5	1	5.2	3	15.7
BUREHI	61	21	9	14.3	N11	N11	3	14.3
MORUHI	31	8	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
NAPEKOR	72	30	N11	N11	1	3.3	1	3.3
MAKAGOM	81	22	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
SIMBERI	86	22	2	7.4	N11	N11	2	7.4
MARAGOT	29	8	N11	N11	1	12.5	1	12.5
SAMBUJARI	41	9	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
MARAI	22	5	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
KANDUBO	55	12	3	25.0	N11	N11	3	25.0
SAHAPARI	40	9	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11
TIRIPAS	48	19	1	5.2	4	21.0	5	26.3

TRAVELLING TIMES

<u>Village</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Mins</u>	<u>Method</u>
Kavieng	Sos	14	45	Gov. Trawler
Tatau	Maragot	1	15	Walk & canoe
Maragot	Sambuari	1	-	Canoe
Sambuari	Marai	1	-	Canoe & Walk
Marai	Karumbo	1	15	Walk
Karumbo	Tomalabatt	1	30	Canoe
Tomalabatt	Tiripats	1	30	Canoe
Tiripats	Kowamarara		30	Walk
Kowamarara	Tumundar hamlet	3	-	Walk
Tumundar	Wang	1	45	Walk
Wang	Banasa	1	30	Walk
Banasa	Matlik	1	10	Walk
Matlik	Morai		35	Walk
Morai	Koko		40	Walk
Koko	Datava		35	Walk
Datava	Rakubo	1	30	Walk
Rakubo	Tomalabatt	1	-	Canoe
Tomalabatt	Mapua	1	30	Canoe
Mapua	Vurasia Hamlet	1	25	Walk
Vurasia	Pekinberiu	1	10	Walk
Pekinberiu	Sos	1	30	Walk & Canoe
Sos	Simberi	-	45	Motor launch
Simberi	Maragon	-	30	Walk
Maragon	Napekur	5	-	Walk (see diary)
Napekur	Monun		45	Walk
Monun	Bueri	1	30	Walk
Bueri	Maragon	2	30	Walk
Maragon	Sos	3	30	Gov. trawler
Sos	Konos P.P.	5	30	workboat
Konos P.P.	Kavieng	5	-	truck.

EDUCATION STATISTICS

<u>NAME OF SCHOOL</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>No. OF TEACHERS</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>DENOMINATION</u>
Ses Gov. school	SOS	1	9	4	Mixed
Roman Catholic Mission	MAPUA	Not known	M&F: 28		Roman Catholic

Reg. No. 1937

Efficient 1937

Members of R.F. & N.G. Constabulary

Kavieng - Patrol report No. 2/55-56

Reg. No. 6801 Const. BOBOYA.

Efficient and willing. Pays little attention to personal appearance - needed constant reminding. Involved in spirit drinking allegations. This to be investigated.

Reg. No. 5287B Const. KRANI.

Efficient and works hard. Always well turned-out.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family		TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL			
		0-1 Mth.		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Number of Children	Percentage	Child			Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F		M	F	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M
DANESA	5.8.55									1		2	3	1		1		1							6	2.9	4	2	22	17	49				
MATLIK	6.8.55	2	0						1				1							2			5	19	3	16		7	27	22	70				
MORAI	8.8.55	1									2	2										1	15	1	11		9	12	3	16	51				
KOKO	10.8.55	1	1						1			1		1									6	10	3	9		10	3.9	10	5	16	15	47	
DATAVA	12.8.55	2	4							1		1	2	1	2	1	1	1					7	24	5	27	2	23	8.6	7	10	33	40	95	
RAKUDO	15.8.55										1	2	2	2									2	15	1	10		10	1.8	3	3	20	15	42	
TOKARA	19.8.55	1									1	3		2									4	9		9		2	7	2.0	5	2	11	16	36
MAPUA	19.8.55	2									1	1	8	2									8	15	4	10		7	2.0	9	6	16	16	53	
MANGGAMUR	19.8.55	1																					3	9	4	7		6	2.0	9	4	11	14	41	
PEKINBERU	24.8.55	2							3				4	4	1								4	22	5	17		9	1.1	10	7	32	24	75	
SOS	12.7.55	1										2	4	4									2	11	3	4		1	3	0.6	2	3	10	7	23
GRAND TOTALS		34	29	1	2				23	9	1	33	11	14	2	8	18	10	103	43	32	17	322	17	266		208	132	559	485	1,500				



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of...New Ireland..... Report No.....2/55-56 (Konos).....

Patrol Conducted by... Mr. P. A. Calcutt, PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....Kulot Division, West Coast, New Ireland.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Mr. P. Bloomfield, Cadet Patrol Officer.....

Natives.....Four.....

Duration—From 23/9/1955 to 30/9/1955.....

Number of Days.....Eight.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../ 12/1954

Medical / 7/1954

Map Reference.....4 miles to the inch Army Strat Series - New Ireland.....

Objects of Patrol.....Census revision, general administration, and
payment of outstanding War Damage Claims.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

14/10/19

P. A. Calcutt

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ~~£ 33-0~~ £ 3-13-0.

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

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

Popul

MIC	
13	In
F	M

30/10/55 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

N.A. 30-1-1/706

District of New Ireland,
Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

14th October, 1955.

The Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

KONOS PATROL REPORT NO. 2/55-56 - KULOT.

This Patrol was of a routine nature and calls for little comment.

The condition of the villages appears to be satisfactory. However, I do not concur in pigs being kept out of the villages as they are fine scavengers and gather up most of the refuse in the villages. *Who clean up after the pigs?*

The road maintenance appears to be satisfactory, but we require further funds which have been already asked for.

The food supply shortage is not acute.

Cash cropping in this area has improved over the last six months.

The vital statistics are of interest and show an improved position.

(T.G. Aitchison),
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Popul

MIC

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 30 - 3.

District of New Ireland,
Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

12th October, 1955.

~~Officer-in-Charge,
Konos Patrol Post.~~

KONOS PATROL REPORT No. 2/55-56 KULOT

Receipt is acknowledged, with thanks, of the abovementioned patrol report by Mr. Patrol Officer Calcutt.

A well-written report of a patrol quite obviously well carried out; the native situation is good, and the area quiet.

Please continue the propaganda about co-operatives and education; and inform the people in your area that there is now an Agricultural Officer stationed in the district to advise them on their garden and cash cropping problems.

OBJECTS OF VISIT

Census
payment of

(B. Hayes)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
KAVIENG.

Abovementioned forwarded for your comments and onward transmission to the Director of Native Affairs, please.

(B. Hayes) A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

DISTRICT: New Ireland.

REPORT NUMBER: Konos No. 2/55-56.

AREA PATROLLED: KUIOT Division, West Coast, New Ireland.

PERSONNEL OF PATROL: Mr. R.A. Calcutt, Patrol Officer.
Mr. P. Bloomfield, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Reg. No. 5117B Constable OVE.
Reg. No. 7211 Constable BINGA-GIMPU.
Reg. No. 9205 Constable NIGLYAGL.
Reg. No. 9277 Constable AYURA.

Duration of PATROL: From 23/9/55 to 30/9/55.

NUMBER OF DAYS: Eight.

LAST PATROL TO AREA: By D.N.A., December, 1954.
By P.H.D., July, 1954.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Census revision, general administration and
payment of outstanding War Damage Claims.

PATROL DIARY.

- Tuesday 19/9/55. Warning sent to all Kulot villages that patrol was scheduled to be in the Kulot area on 23/9/55.
- Friday 23/9/55. Departed Konos 0625. Walked across main island chain of mountains to West Coast, and then along coast to Bimun village. Arrived 1430. Set up camp.
- Saturday 24/9/55. Departed Bimun 0830 and walked to Panaras, visiting Patlangat and Panaras Pltns. Camped Panaras.
- Sunday 25/9/55. Observed; at Panaras; patrol party rested.
- Monday 26/9/55. Departed Panaras 0800 and walked to Naiama. Arrived 0920. Inspected and amended census. Walked to Panaras Pltn, and then to village. Inspected and censused. Camped.
- Tuesday 27/9/55. Departed Panaras 0830 and walked to Naluit and Nagalaglap hamlets of Neiruaran village. Inspected both and revised census for combined village at Nagalaglap. Camped
- Wednesday 28/9/55. Departed Nagalaglap 0820 and walked to Patlangat village; inspected and amended census, and then proceeded to Bimun. Set up camp.
- Thursday 29/9/55. Inspected Bimun village and revised census. Then walked to Lemau village and camped.
- Friday 30/9/55. Departed Lemau 0600 and walked to foot of mountain ridge, then over mountains to East Coast and so back to Konos.
-

KONOS PATROL REPORT NO. 2/ 55-56.INTRODUCTION.

The area covered by this patrol included that portion of the West Coast of New Ireland known as the Kulot Division. This is one of the smallest census areas in the district as it contains only five villages. The division extends from Bimun village in the South along the West Coast for about 18 miles to Neinama village, and contains within its boundaries the plantations of Patlangat and Panaras.

The previous Native Affairs patrol to this division was made by the writer in December, 1954, and by the Public Health Department in July, 1954. The writer also visited the division in June of this year on a Police Investigation. The Medical Officer, Kavieng, and the Infant Welfare Sister have also made several trips to the Kulot area in the period since the last P.H.D. patrol.

The objects of the patrol, namely, census revision, general administration, and payment of an outstanding War Damage Claim, were completed satisfactorily. The census shows an increase in population of seven over last year's total.

Personnel comprising the patrol included Mr. R.A. Calcutt, Patrol Officer, Mr. P. Bloomfield, Cadet Patrol Officer, and four members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

A great improvement was noticed in the natives' houses, particularly in the villages of Panaras and Neiruaran. In the previous these two villages were very badly off as regards housing but today they are very good. Panaras, in particular, is excellent. The houses are of good design ~~and~~ are well-built. The remaining villages have adequate housing, and little comment is necessary in their regard.

The villages are ^{all on} ~~along~~ the West Coast road and on the beach. They were found to be very neatly laid-out and all have been fenced with stone to keep the village pigs from the villages. This, besides adding much to their appearance, is valuable from the point of view of health and hygiene.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The complete area is served by the West Coast ~~road~~ road. This is a surveyed road which was built many years ago but much of the original foundation still exists and the present surface is largely settled firmly on this old foundation. The road was found to be in quite good condition, particularly in the sections through Patlangat and Panaras plantations, whose managers apparently realize the value of maintaining their portion of the road in good order. The manager of Patlangat has introduced the system of building covered bridges, and these are a tribute to his efforts.

The native maintained stretches were in quite good repair. They surface poor sections with koranus, repair the bridges as required and see that stones are kept in the beds of the fords.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The native foods grown in the area are taro, sweet potato, sago, yam and mani. At the time of the patrol, the natives were a little short of food because there had been a long dry season, which had dried up a number of the smaller creeks and had parched their gardens. Sago was being eaten in rather larger quantities than usual. Normally these Kulot people plant large gardens and are only short of food due to climatic conditions or when insects or blight seriously affect their crops. Fruit, such as pineapples, pawpaws and bananas, were in good supply, and the natives also eat numbers of other bush fruit and nuts.

The native livestock consists in its entirety of pigs, ducks and fowls. These are kept in large numbers.

NATIVE CASH CROPPING.

The native economy is almost entirely based on the sale of copra to the Co-operatives' or local traders, since like most New Ireland natives, the Kulot people are not very much interested in working for wages inside their own area. Only about fifteen of the male natives, absent from their villages at work inside the district, work within the Kulot area. Of these, twelve or thirteen work casually on Patlang-at Plantation, where they are employed usually on specialist or piece work.

The main buyer of native copra in the Kulot area is the Kulot Native Society Limited, which maintains copra buying points at Bimun and Naliut. This society, whose membership comprises about 95% of the Kulot adults, operates solely on a producer basis. Usually its copra is shipped to Kavieng in vessels owned by the New Ireland Natives' Societies Association, but within the past twelve months, a Land Rover utility has been used to concentrate the copra at the shipping points and to take some to Kavieng as well. The Society seems to be in a fairly stable position.

A Chinese trader has a trading station at Logondon near the Southern boundary of the area, and he has licences to buy copra and shell from the natives. Although he makes quite a good living, he buys only a small proportion of the Kulot copra.

One native from Bimun village has begun planting cacao near Panaras village. At the moment he has about 100 trees planted with the appropriate shade. Several other natives also approached the patrol for information about the potentialities and difficulties of beginning a small cacao plantation. This should take the interest of the natives more and more, and will probably develop into an important crop in this area.

NATIVE SITUATION.

There is little of significance to report in this regard. The area has been very quiet in the last year in all but one of the villages, with a steady and normal economic development being the only noticeable change.

The village mentioned above is Panaras, in which there have been several outbreaks of lawlessness during the past year. There have been a number of cases heard in the Court for Native Affairs of riotous behavior

NATIVE SITUATION (CONT:).

and assault. One potentially nasty incident began with a riot between native labourers from Panaras Plantation and the village natives. Axes and knives were carried but fortunately were not used, and in the end wiser counsels prevailed and the matter finally was settled by discussion. There have also been a number of cases of sorcery. Several cases of adultery were also heard. The village seems to have settled down to a fairly peaceful condition now.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

From a layman's point of view, health and hygiene in the Kulot area are very good. Very little sickness was seen during the patrol and this was confined almost entirely to minor ailments such as colds and sores. No outbreaks of illness of any size were reported during the past nine or ten months.

There is a Native Aid Post at Panaras, which is staffed by a Native Medical Assistant. He does an excellent job and is very keen to improve the health and hygiene of the people in his area. Another Aid Post and also a Native Infant Welfare Centre are at Lemau village, which is just outside the Southern boundary.

The natives, under instructions from the Medical Assistant who made the last PHD patrol of this area, have built latrines in all the villages, but it is doubtful whether they are more popular than the beach, which is much more often used.

REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS.

Rest houses are provided in the villages of Naiama, Panaras, Naliut (one of the hamlets of Neiruaran village), and Birun. These were found to be in good order. Police barracks as such are not provided but in every village where the patrol camped a nearby house was made vacant for the use of the Constabulary.

PLANTATION INSPECTIONS.

No inspections were carried out.

MISSIONS.

Heart

The Catholic Mission of the Sacred and the Methodist Overseas Mission evangelize in the Kulot area. All but a few of the very old natives profess adherence to one or other of the two creeds. The Missions' influence is sponsored in the main by village Mission teachers who lead the prayer meetings and teach school in the villages. For details of the numbers of children taught in these village schools, please see the section under Education.

WAR DAMAGE.

One claim for 13-0 was paid out.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

No village official in the Kulot division can be classed as outstanding. They do the jobs allotted to them but not one is an outstanding leader in any field. A complete list of the officials is set out below:-

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>D SIGNATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<u>Bimun</u>	Luluai	Dendei	Fair; not much influence
	Tultul	Lokung	Seems keen.
<u>Patlangat</u>	Luluai	Komiri	Quite fair.
<u>Neiruaran</u>	Luluai	Kambuang	Fair.
	Tultul	Lubos	Average.
	Medical Tultul	Turi	Seems quite a good worker.
<u>Panaras</u>	Luluai	Mongai	Average
	Tultul	Lebelek	To be recommended; keen.
	Medical Tultul	Molis	Influential.
<u>Naiama</u>	Luluai	Batu	Ineffective.
	Tultul	Matofan	Keen; runs this village.
	Medical Tultul	Bango	Seems alright.

EDUCATION.

The census figures show that only ten children from the area attend schools outside their own villages and that all these attend Mission schools. There is no school, other than the very elementary village schools, in the Kulot area. The District Education Officer plans to have a school started very soon near Panaras. This will be a Village Higher School. Figures required by the Education Department are set out below:-

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NO. OF TEACHERS</u>	<u>NO. OF BOYS</u>	<u>NO. OF GIRLS</u>	<u>DENOM.</u>
<u>BIMUN</u>	1	8	5	M.O.M.
<u>PATLANGAT</u>	1	7	5	"
<u>Panaras</u>	1	1	2	"
<u>NEIRUAN</u>	1	2	5	R.C.M.
<u>Naiama</u>	1	10	8	"
	<u>5</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>25</u>	

LAND USE, AVAILABILITY AND ALIENATION.

From about 18 miles of coast, there are only two alienated areas. These are the plantations mentioned above, Patlangat and Panaras. Together there might be about five miles of frontage. Neither extends back far into the foothills, so that virtually all the hinterland is available for native use as well as about 70% of the coast. The natives are not in vast numbers and have ample land for their own needs for the present and, I am sure, for many years to come.

WAR MEDALS.

No war medals were distributed during the course of the patrol.

CENSUS REVISION.

The census revision for the Kulot area was carried ~~in~~ for the year 1955-1956. The five villages showed a total increase of seven persons, made up of an excess of births over deaths of four, and an excess of migrations in over migrations out of three. The completed census sheet is appended hereto. A census reconciliation is set out below.

Total previous census.....	313.
Number of births.....	10
Number of deaths.....	6
Excess.....	4
Migrations in.....	14
Migrations out.....	11
Excess.....	3
Expected present total (313 + 4 + 3).....	320.
Actual present total.....	320.

BLUE ENSIGN. This was flown in all villages, and the appropriate ceremonies were carried out at sunrise and sunset with a Police guard in attendance.

R.A. Calcutt

 (R.A. Calcutt)
 O.I.C., KONOS.

(8)

APPENDIX "A".

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF RP&NGC ACCOMPANYING KONOS PATROL NO. 2/55-56

Reg. No. 5117B Constable OVE.

Conduct good; bearing fair; capable and helpful.

Reg. No. 721J Constable BINGA-GIMFU.

Conduct good; bearing good; carried out his duties well.

Reg. No. 9205 Constable NIGLYAGL.

Conduct very good; bearing good; very keen, alert and efficient.

Reg. No. 9277 Constable AYURA.

Conduct fair; bearing good; fairly keen, but needs discipline.

R.A. Calcutt
.....
(R.A. Calcutt)

XXXX
Officer, Field Constabulary

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

(9)

APPENDIX "B":

INLAND WATERWAYS.

N I L.

R. A. Calcutt
.....
(R.A. Calcutt)
Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56

KULOT DIVISION WEST COAST NEW IRELAND. (No. 10.)

Govt. Print. - 5438/1.54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absence)				GRAND TOTAL															
				0-1 Mth.		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																			
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Program	Number of Child-bearing age	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M	F	M	F																	
3IMUN.	29.9.55	3													1						4	2							2								6	17	5	4	1	14	1.8	16	9	23	20	76
PATLANGAT.	28.9.55	1	1																	2													4	10	2	5	2	7	3.4	11	12	8	9	42				
NEIRUAN.	27.9.55	1																		1	2	2	4					2						5	27	10	22	1	18	1.4	9	16	14	23	82			
PANARAS.	26.9.55	3	1	1										6	4	2	2	1	1									3						4	8	6	5	17	8	1.8	12	9	27	21	74			
NATAMA.	26.9.55													8	1	3	3	1										3						5	17	4	9	1	6	2.2	8	6	15	13	46			
		8	2	1										4	1					9	5	5	6	20	5	4		10						24	97	26	75	7	59	2.1	56	52	87	86	320			

Amount
Returned
to Store

N.A. 30-1-1/706

District of New Ireland,
Headquarters,
KAVIRIG.

14th October, 1955.

The Director of Native Affairs,
FORT MCHESEY.

KONOS PATROL REPORT NO. 2/55-56 - KULOT.

This Patrol was of a routine nature and calls for little comment.


The condition of the villages appears to be satisfactory. However, I do not concur in pigs being kept out of the villages as they are fine scavengers and gather up most of the refuse in the villages.

The road maintenance appears to be satisfactory, but we require further funds which have been already asked for.

The food supply shortage is not acute.

Cash cropping in this area has improved over the last six months.

The vital statistics are of interest and show an improved position.


(T.G. Aitchison),

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 30 - 3.

District of New Ireland,
Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

12th October, 1955.

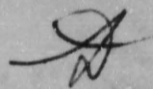
Officer-in-Charge,
Konos Patrol Post.

KONOS PATROL REPORT No. 2/55-56 KULOT

Receipt is acknowledged, with thanks, of the
abovementioned patrol report by Mr. Patrol Officer Calcutt.

A well-written report of a patrol quite obviously
well carried out; the native situation is good, and the
area quiet.

Please continue the propaganda about co-operatives
and education; and inform the people in your area that there
is now an Agricultural Officer stationed in the district to
advise them on their garden and cash cropping problems.



(E. Hayes)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
KAVIENG.

Abovementioned forwarded for your comments and
onward transmission to the Director of Native Affairs, please.



(E. Hayes) A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

DISTRICT: New Ireland.

REPORT NUMBER: Konos No. 2/55-56.

AREA PATROLLED: KULOT Division, West Coast, New Ireland

PERSONNEL OF PATROL: Mr. R.A. Calcutt, Patrol Officer.
Mr. P.J. Bloomfield, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Reg. No. 5117B Constable OVE.
Reg. No. 7211 Constable BINGA-GIMPU.
Reg. No. 9205 Constable NIGLYAGL.
Reg. No. 9277 ~~CONSTABLE~~ AYURA.

DURATION OF PATROL: From 23/9/55 to ~~30~~30/9/55.

NUMBER OF DAYS: Eight.

LAST PATROL OF THE AREA: By D.N.A., December, 1954
By P.H.D., July, 1954

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Census revision, general administration
and payment of outstanding War Damage Claims.

PATROL DIARY.

- Tuesday 19/9/55. Warning sent to all Kulot villages that patrol was scheduled to be in the Kulot area on 23/9/55.
- Friday 23/9/55. Departed Konos 0625. Walked across main island chain of mountains to West Coast, and then along coast to Bimun village. Arrived 1430. Set up camp.
- Saturday 24/9/55. Departed Bimun 0830 and walked to Panaras, visiting Patlangat and Panaras Pltns. Camped Panaras.
- Sunday 25/9/55. Observed; at Panaras; patrol party rested.
- Monday 26/9/55. Departed Panaras 0800 for Naiama. Arrived 0920. Inspected and amended census. Walked to Panaras Pltn. and then to village. Inspected and censused. Camped.
- Tuesday 27/9/55. Departed Panaras 0830 and walked to Naliut and Nagalagalap hamlets of Neiruaran village. Inspected both and revised census for combined village at Nagalagalap. Camped.
- Wednesday 28/9/55. Departed Nagalagalap 0820 and walked to Patlangat village; inspected and amended census, and then proceeded to Bimun. Set up camp.
- Thursday 29/9/55. Inspected Bimun village and revised census. Then walked to Lemau village and camped.
- Friday 30/9/55. Departed Lemau 0600 and walked to foot of mountain ridge, then over mountains to East coast and so back to Konos.
-

COMB PATROL REPORT NO. 2/ 25-56.INTRODUCTION.

The area covered by this patrol included that portion of the West Coast of New Ireland known as the Lalot Division. This is one of the smallest census areas in the district as it contains only five villages. The division extends from Bimun village in the South along the West Coast for about 18 miles to Naiana village, and contains within its boundaries the plantations of Patlangat and Panaras.

The previous Native Affairs patrol to this division was made by the writer in December, 1954, and by the Public Health Department in July, 1954. The writer also visited the division in June of this year as a Police Investigator. The Medical Officer, Kavieng, and the Infant Welfare Sister have also made several trips to the Lalot area in the period since the last P.M.D. patrol.

The objects of the patrol, namely, census revision, general administration, and payment of an outstanding War Damage Claim, were completed satisfactorily. The census shows an increase in population of seven over last year's total.

Personnel comprising the patrol included Mr. R.A. Calcutt, Patrol Officer, Mr. P. Bloomfield, Cadet Patrol Officer, and four members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

A great improvement was noticed in the natives' houses, particularly in the villages of Panaras and Neiruaran. In the previous these two villages were very badly off as regards housing but today they are very good. Panaras, in particular, is excellent. The houses are of good design and are well-built. The remaining villages have adequate housing, and little comment is necessary in their regard.

The villages are ^{all on} ~~along~~ the West Coast road and on the beach. They were found to be very neatly laid-out and all have been fenced with stone to keep the village pigs from the villages. This, besides adding much to their appearance, is valuable from the point of view of health and hygiene.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The complete area is served by the West Coast ~~road~~ road. This is a surveyed road which was built many years ago but much of the original foundation still exists and the present surface is largely settled firmly on this old foundation. The road was found to be in quite good condition, particularly in the sections through Patlangat and Panaras plantations, whose managers apparently realize the value of maintaining their portion of the road in good order. The manager of Patlangat has introduced the system of building covered bridges, and these are a tribute to his efforts.

The native maintained stretches were in quite good repair. They surface poor sections with koranus, repair the bridges as required and see that stones are kept in the beds of the fords.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The native foods grown in the area are taro, sweet potato, sago, yam and mami. At the time of the patrol, the natives were a little short of food because there had been a long dry season, which had dried up a number of the smaller creeks and had parched their gardens. Sago was being eaten in rather larger quantities than usual. Normally these Kulot people plant large gardens and are only short of food due to climatic conditions or when insects or blight seriously affect their crops. Fruit, such as pineapples, pawpaws and bananas, were in good supply, and the natives also eat numbers of other bush fruit and nuts.

The native livestock consists in its entirety of pigs, ducks and fowls. These are kept in large numbers.

NATIVE CASH CROPPING.

The native economy is almost entirely based on the sale of copra to the Co-operatives' or local traders, since like most New Ireland natives, the Kulot people are not very much interested in working for wages inside their own area. Only about fifteen of the male natives, absent from their villages at work inside the district, work within the Kulot area. Of these, twelve or thirteen work casually on Patlang-at Plantation, where they are employed usually on specialist or piece work.

The main buyer of native copra in the Kulot area is the Kulot Native Society Limited, which maintains copra buying points at Bimun and Naliut. This society, whose membership comprises about 95% of the Kulot adults, operates solely on a producer basis. Usually its copra is shipped to Kavieng in vessels owned by the New Ireland Natives' Societies Association, but within the past twelve months, a Land Rover utility has been used to concentrate the copra at the shipping points and to take some to Kavieng as well. The Society seems to be in a fairly stable position.

A Chinese trader has a trading station at Logondon near the Southern boundary of the area, and he has licences to buy copra and shell from the natives. Although he makes quite a good living, he buys only a small proportion of the Kulot copra.

One native from Bimun village has begun planting cacao near Panaras village. At the moment he has about 100 trees planted with the appropriate shade. Several other natives also approached the patrol for information about the potentialities and difficulties of beginning a small cacao plantation. This should take the interest of the natives more and more, and will probably develop into an important crop in this area.

NATIVE SITUATION.

There is little of significance to report in this regard. The area has been very quiet in the last year in all but one of the villages, with a steady and normal economic development being the only noticeable change.

The village mentioned above is Panaras, in which there have been several outbreaks of lawlessness during the past year. There have been a number of cases heard in the Court for Native Affairs of vicious behavior

NATIVE SITUATION (CONT.).

and assault. One potentially nasty incident began with a riot between native labourers from Panaras Plantation and the village natives. Axes and knives were carried but fortunately were not used, and in the end wiser counsels prevailed and the matter finally was settled by discussion. There have also been a number of cases of sorcery. Several cases of adultery were also heard. The village seems to have settled down to a fairly peaceful condition now.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

From a layman's point of view, health and hygiene in the Kulot area are very good. Very little sickness was seen during the patrol and this was confined almost entirely to minor ailments such as colds and sores. No outbreaks of illness of any size were reported during the past nine or ten months.

There is a Native Aid Post at Panaras, which is staffed by a Native Medical Assistant. He does an excellent job and is very keen to improve the health and hygiene of the people in his area. Another Aid Post and also a Native Infant Welfare Centre are at Lemau village, which is just outside the Southern boundary.

The natives, under instructions from the Medical Assistant who made the last PHD patrol of this area, have built latrines in all the villages, but it is doubtful whether they are more popular than the beach, which is much more often used.

REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS.

Rest houses are provided in the villages of Naiama, Panaras, Naliut (one of the hamlets of Neiruaran village), and Biman. These were found to be in good order. Police barracks as such are not provided but in every village where the patrol camped a nearby house was made vacant for the use of the Constabulary.

PLANTATION INSPECTIONS.

No inspections were carried out.

MISSIONS.

The Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart and the Methodist Overseas Mission evangelize in the Kulot area. All but a few of the very old natives profess adherence to one or other of the two creeds. The Missions' influence is sponsored in the main by village Mission teachers who lead the prayer meetings and teach school in the villages. For details of the numbers of children taught in these village schools, please see the section under Education.

WAR DAMAGE.

One claim for 23-13-0 was paid out.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

No village official in the Kulot division can be classed as outstanding. They do the jobs allotted to them but not one is an outstanding leader in any field. A complete list of the officials is set out below:-

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<u>Bimun</u>	Luluai	Bendei	Fair; not much influence
	Tultul	Lokang	Seems keen.
<u>Patlangat</u>	Luluai	Komiri	Quite fair.
<u>Neiruara</u>	Luluai	Kambuag	Fair.
	Tultul	Lubos	Average.
	Medical Tultul	Turi	Seems quite a good worker.
<u>Panaras</u>	Luluai	Mongai	Average
	Tultul	Lebeleh	To be recommended; keen.
	Medical Tultul	Molis	Influential.
<u>Naiama</u>	Luluai	Batu	Ineffective.
	Tultul	Latofan	Keen; runs this village.
	Medical Tultul	Bango	Seems alright.

EDUCATION.

The census figures show that only ten children from the area attend schools outside their own villages and that all these attend Mission schools. There is no school, other than the very elementary village schools, in the Kulot area. The District Education Officer plans to have a school started very soon near Panaras. This will be a Village Higher School. Figures required by the Education Department are set out below:-

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NO. OF TEACHERS</u>	<u>NO. OF BOYS</u>	<u>NO. OF GIRLS</u>	<u>DENOM.</u>
<u>BIMUN</u>	1	8	5	M.O.M.
<u>PATLANGAT</u>	1	7	5	"
<u>Panaras</u>	1	1	2	"
<u>NEIRUARA</u>	1	2	5	R.C.M.
<u>Naiama</u>	1	10	8	"
	<u>5</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>25</u>	

LAND USE, AVAILABILITY AND ALIENATION.

From about 18 miles of coast, there are only two alienated areas. These are the plantations mentioned above, Patlangat and Panaras. Together there might be about five miles of frontage. Neither extends back far into the foothills, so that virtually all the hinterland is available for native use as well as about 70% of the coast. The natives are not in vast numbers and have ample land for their own needs for the present and, I am sure, for many years to come.

WAR MEDALS.

No war medals were distributed during the course of the patrol.

CENSUS REVISION.

The census revision for the Kilot area was carried out for the year 1954-1955. The five villages showed a total increase of seven persons, made up of an excess of births over deaths of four, and an excess of migrations in over migrations out of three. The completed census sheet is appended hereto. A census reconciliation is set out below.

Total previous census.....	313.
Number of births.....	10
Number of deaths.....	6
Excess.....	4
Migrations in.....	14
Migrations out.....	11
Excess.....	3
Expected present total (313 + 4 + 3).....	320.
Actual present total.....	320.

BLUE ENSIGN. This was flown in all villages, and the appropriate ceremonies were carried out at sunrise and sunset with a Police guard in attendance.

R.A. Calcutt
 (R.A. Calcutt)
O.I.C., KONOS.

(8)

APPENDIX "A".

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF RPANGC ACCOMPANYING KONOS PATROL NO. 2/55-56

Reg. No. 5117B Constable OVE.

Conduct good; bearing fair; capable and helpful.

Reg. No. 7511 Constable BINCA-CIMPU.

Conduct good; bearing good; carried out his duties well.

Reg. No. 9205 Constable NIGLYAGL.

Conduct very good; bearing good; very keen, alert and efficient.

Reg. No. 9277 Constable AYURA.

Conduct fair; bearing good; fairly keen, but needs discipline.

R.A. Calcutt
R.A. Calcutt
XXXX

Officer, Field Constabulary

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

(9)

APPENDIX "B":

INLAND WATERWAYS.

N I L.

R. A. Calcutt
.....
(R.A. Calcutt)
Patrol Officer.

A.P.
D.N.A.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. KONOS No. 3/55-56

Patrol Conducted by MR. R.A. CALCUTT, PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled NOATSI DIVISION, KAVIENG SUB-DISTRICT

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ONE

Natives FIVE

Duration—From 11/10/55 to 26/10/55

Number of Days SIXTEEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5/1955

Medical 10/1954

Map Reference 4 MILES TO THE INCH, ARMY STRAT SERIES, "NEW IRELAND"

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION 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	£	—

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Ref: 30-3
 District of New Ireland,
 Headquarters,
KAVIENG.
 4th November, 1955.

DISTRICT: ~~The Officer-in-Charge,~~
~~Konos Patrol Post,~~
~~NEW IRELAND.~~

REPORT NUMBER: KONOS PATROL REPORT No. 3/55-56 Mr. R.
A. Calcutt Patrol Officer

RECEIVED: Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned comprehensive but concise and neatly-set-out patrol report by Mr. R. Calcutt of his patrol to the Noatsi census division.

MEMBERS OF PATROL: It is pleasing to note that the native situation is good, and the people law-abiding.

Despite almost-traditional opinions held by some members of the field staff, the District Medical Officer and I heartily concur in your views that fencing contributes much more to general cleanliness of villages than scavengers such as pigs, particularly in areas such as these of New Ireland; the stone fences also improve the appearance of villages, and to my mind, tend to imbue the villagers with a sense of civic pride.

DURATION OF PATROL: Progress on the East Coast Road is now good, and it is to be hoped that the native peoples appreciate the benefits they will derive from such good communication systems.

NUMBER OF DAYS: The natural increase shown in your census figures is most promising, and together with other areas shows that the East Coast village populations are getting over their immediate post-war set-backs, and are now all generally on the increase.

OBJECTS: The matter of taro blight is being referred to the District Agriculture Officer for action; and that of cacao plantings is also being taken up with him as it is understood that policy of the Agriculture Department in this district precludes full support of native cacao plantings owing to unsuitable soil and various other reasons - you will be further advised on this point.

Statistics are informative. Thank you for an excellent report of a well-conducted patrol.

(B. Hayes) A.D.O.
KAVIENG SUB-DISTRICT, N.I.L.D.

DIRECTOR
 DEPT. NATIVE AFFAIRS
PORT MORESEY.

Forwarded, please.

for (T. G. Aitchison) (A.O.D.)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, NID

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MRC
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

DISTRICT: New Ireland.

REPORT NUMBER: Konos No. 3/55-56.

AREA PATROLLED: Noatsi Division, Kavieng Sub-district, NID..

MEMBERS OF PATROL: Mr. R. A. Calcutt, Patrol Officer.
Mr. P. J. Bloomfield, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Reg. No. 5117B Constable OVE.
Reg. No. 3421 Constable APARI.
Reg. No. 9267 Constable SALIF.
Reg. No. 9063 Constable MURUKAI.
Reg. No. 9225 Constable KURI.

DURATION OF PATROL: From 11th. October, 1955 to 26th. October, 1955.

NUMBER OF DAYS: Sixteen.

LAST PATROLS TO AREA: May, 1955..... D.N.A..
October, 1955... P.H.D..

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Census revision and general administration.

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PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday 11th. October. Left Konos Patrol Post and proceeded to Tandes village. Inspected village and revised census. Camped.

Wednesday 12th. To Libba; inspected and censused. To Liandan ~~Liandan~~ for inspection and census. Self to Kavieng p.m. for District Court.

Thursday 13th. CPO Bloomfield to Langenia. Inspected and amended census. Inspected cacao blocks.

Friday 14th. To Lossu. Inspected village, Aid Post and Infant Welfare Centre, and Village Higher School (Admin). Camped there. Self returned from Kavieng p.m.

Saturday 15th. Revised census Lossu village.

Sunday 16th. Observed; patrol party rested.

Monday 17th. To Amba village, for inspection and census revision.

Tuesday 18th. To Kambin. Inspected and censused.

Wednesday 19th. To Lamusong. Village inspected and census amended.

Thursday 20th. To Konos village for inspection of village and Aid Post, and later census revision.

Friday 21st. To Konobin. Inspected and censused.

Saturday 22nd. To Pinikindu. Inspected village and revised census.

Sunday 23rd. Observed. Patrol rested.

Monday 24th. To Lawatburra. Village inspected and census revised.

Tuesday 25th. Self to Kavieng with Agricultural Officer who had been working in the Noatsi area. CPO Bloomfield to Katendan for inspection and census revision.

Wednesday 26th. To Lambuso village for inspection and amendment of census. CPO returned to Konos.

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KONGS PATROL REPORT NO. 3/55-56.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol covered that area of the East New Ireland Coast known as the Noatsi Division, which extends for about thirty miles from Tandes village in the North to Kimidan on the South boundary. The patrol was led by Mr. Patrol Officer Calcutt, and accompanied by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Bloomfield, and five members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary. The patrol was of a routine nature and there were no outstanding incidents. The objects of the patrol, namely census revision and general administration, were achieved.

The previous Native Affairs' patrol was carried out by the writer in May of this year. At that stage, the writer was very busy with District Court duties and the patrol was made quickly with the sole object of amending the 1954-1955 census figures. This patrol was more leisurely and the native administration side of the patrol was very carefully attended to.

Konos Patrol Post is in the approximate centre of the Division and was the base for the patrol. It has now been established there for two years, and it is very noticeable to what extent the area has improved in all respects. Housing in particular, and village hygiene and sanitation have improved considerably.

The natives in the Noatsi area are a very sophisticated group, and would match those in the Tigak, Kara and Nalik Divisions nearer Kavieng. Their life is predominantly the same, with their economy based on the sale of their copra. They send few of their young men to work, and local plantation managers and traders have to offer high wages to attract casual workers.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The social and economic centre of the division is at Lossu village. This is by far the largest village in the area

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having a total population of 270. The village higher school, a Native Aid Post and an Infant Welfare Centre are situated there, and this has given the Lossu people a certain amount of prestige.

Native Village Councils have not been established in the area patrolled. Unofficial councils were in force up till 1952 but were then discontinued following instructions from District Headquarters.

The attitude of the people towards the Administration is at the moment friendly and co-operative. There seems to be a growing realization of how much the Administration can help them, particularly in the fields of economic and agricultural development. The native attitude to Missions is also friendly; although the adherents of the two creeds in this area are firm protagonists of their beliefs, there seems to be little friction and bigotry. Relationships between the natives and local Europeans are at all times amicable, although it would seem that the latter are used as a convenience, for the purpose of casual labour for ready cash or as purveyors of needed trade items.

As has been said earlier, native economy is based on the sale of copra as a cash crop, principally through the medium of the local Co-operative Societies, of which there are two. The proportion of native copra being sold to European traders is however on the increase because of the native fear of rejection of inferior copra by the Production Control Board. As nearly all the planters in the area are planting cacao, native awareness of this crop's value has increased considerably, and a number of natives are very interested in its potentialities. Further information on this subject will be found under the heading of "Agriculture".

The position with regard to native-owned trucks has not altered from that stated in earlier reports. There are four owned in the area of which only two are operating. These are at Langenia and Pinikind

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villages. The one at Langenia is controlled by an intelligent/^{native} named Sau, who sees to it that the truck is run economically and to the best advantage. The Pinikindu vehicle is run by a group of natives, and it has had an unhappy history of breakdowns and mismanagement; despite careful advice from this office, it would appear that this state of affairs will continue till the natives themselves come to their senses.

A number of natives in the division are the possessors of trading licences and copra buying licences. Nearly all of these operate in a very small way and realize nothing more than pocket money from their activities.

The natives in the area, who have, like the rest of the New Ireland natives, been under European control since about 1880, are quiet and law-abiding. Ten cases were heard in the Court for Native Affairs as a result of the patrol, as well as a number of smaller disputes which were settled by the payment of compensation or by arbitration. Seven of the CNA cases were for neglecting to pull down old and insanitary houses after being ordered to do so, one was for adultery, one for escaping from lawful custody, and one for stealing.

During the patrol it was noticed that relations between village natives, and the Native Medical Assistants (male and female) were very amicable. Previously there had been a certain amount of friction when NMA's gave orders regarding village hygiene and sanitation, which were resented as being unnecessary by the villagers, but latterly the NMA's have taken a realistic view of their duties and their instructions now are very sensible, and are recognized as such by the natives.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Little need be added under this heading to what has been said in previous reports. An adequate standard of housing exists in all villages, and the villages themselves are very neat and clean. Since the introduction by all villages in this area of fences surrounding the villages it has been noticeable that the standard of cleanliness has

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improved. The village pigs have been excluded, and with regular inspections by Native Medical Assistants, the natives themselves have learnt to clean the village areas, which seems to be a better and more satisfactory method of achieving hygiene than to let the pigs in to scavenge and root about in piles of rubbish.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND TRACKS.

The much described, and at times much-maligned, East Coast road of New Ireland, serves the whole division. All the villages are bordering on or near to it. The Commonwealth Department of Works have now graded it as far as Konobin village, and have resurfaced it as far as Lamusong village; the majority of the division then is served by a veritable highway. There is also a CDW bridge gang of three Europeans working North building new bridges as they go. They are now at Katendan village, where they are engaged on a fairly large wooden structure. The bridges to the North of where they are now working are all in a reasonable state of preservation, and should last until they can be replaced.

No vehicular roads cross the island in this area but there are a number of native pads from one Coast to the other. These start from the villages of Katendan, Konobin, Konos, Kambin and Liandan.

RESTHOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS.

Very good resthouses are provided in almost all of the villages, more perhaps than is really necessary. The only villages which do not have rest houses are those of Lawatbutra, Konobin, Konos and Lamusong. The Police are usually housed in a native dwelling adjacent to the rest house, which is made vacant for them.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

A very good standard of health and hygiene was

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noticed in the area patrolled. The main hospital catering for the division is run by the Methodist Overseas Mission at Kimidan which is on the Southern border of the area. Serious cases are also sent to the Native Hospital at Kavieng.

Native Aid Posts, staffed by Nomga Medical School graduates, are situated at Konos and Lossu. The NMA'S from there make frequent trips round the villages in their care inspecting the natives and checking on village hygiene and sanitation.

Female Native Medical Assistants run Infant Welfare Centres at Konobin and at Lossu. They assist at births and give both pre- and post-natal guidance to the native mothers, as well as attending to various small matters requiring first aid.

PLANTATION INSPECTIONS.

As the writer is not yet gazetted as an Inspector of Native Labour, no inspections were carried out.

CENSUS REVISION.

As per the objects of the patrol the census revision for the Noatsi Division was carried out. There were twice as many births as deaths in the five months period since the last census in May of this year. The figures for births and deaths show a birth rate of 29.1 per thousand per year, while the death rate is 14.5 in the same ratio. I am not in possession of figures for other parts of the Territory to use as a comparison with these, but they seem to be quite good. The complete details may be seen by turning to the census sheets attached.

Census reconciliation.

Total previous census.....	1621.
Number of births.....	20.
Number of deaths.....	10.
Excess.....	10.
Migrations in.....	28.

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Migrations out..... 19.
Excess..... 9.

Expected present total (1621 & 10 & 9).....1640.

Actual present total.....1640.

MISSIONS.

The two Missions evangelizing in the area are the Methodist Overseas Mission and the Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart. These Missions are supervised within the Division from Kimidan and Lamusong respectively, where a European Missionary is stationed. Mission activity in the area consists of a small amount of secular instruction, religious teaching, and, by the Methodists, of the medical services of Kimidan Hospital and the training of native nurses.

Catechists are maintained in all villages to provide the natives with a ~~small~~ little teaching of the three "R's", religious instruction, and the elements of hymn singing. It is the writer's opinion that any learning acquired by the pupils of these village Mission schools is purely coincidental.

For details of the figures of teachers and pupils of Mission schools, please turn to the section dealing with Education

LAND USE, ALIENATION AND AVAILABILITY.

Despite the fact that there are eleven plantations of varied size, several Mission leases and the Administration station at Konos, it does not seem that too much land has been alienated. With the exception of Konos and Konobin villages, all villages have ample coastal land for economic and subsistence development. The two villages mentioned have little land on the coast as they have come down from the mountains only recently, but they both have an abundance of land available in the foothills

for gardens and future planting of wash crops.

The plantations in the division are:- Kimidan, Katendan, Purulang, Teveirevet, Katembuang, Rangelis (Pinikindu), Lamusong, Kabil, Poliamba, Lossu and Libba. There are also fairly extensive Mission leases at Pinikindu and at Lamusong. These alienated areas would represent an approximate/area of 13 square miles out of a total area for the Division of about 190 square miles. Thus about 6.8 % of the total area is alienated.

The Noatsi natives are still primarily agricultur-
alists, whose garden land is used once only and then another block of land is cleared and planted. This is wasteful, but until the natives have learnt the principles of crop rotation, land will continue to be used in this way.

On the coast extensive areas are planted to coconuts for cultivation as a cash crop.

EDUCATION.

The Education Department has one Village Higher School in the Noatsi Division, which is situated at Lossu. Another is planned for Konobin, and a teacher will be posted there in the New Year.

Mission activity as regards Education is restricted to the RCM school at Lamusong, and the MOM school at Kimidan, both of which are run by native teachers with European supervision, and the usual small village schools, details of which are given below.

<u>Village</u>	<u>No. of teachers</u>	<u>No. of boys</u>	<u>No. of girls</u>	<u>Denom.</u>
Tandes	1	6	8	MOM
Libba	1	5	8	"
Liandan	1	2	5	RCM
Langenia	1	7	7	"

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<u>Village</u>	<u>No. of teachers</u>	<u>No. of boys</u>	<u>No. of girls</u>	<u>Denom.</u>
Lossu	1	5	5	RCM
	1	10	6	MOM
Amba	1	3	3	"
Kambin	1	10	7	"
Lamusong	2	23	10	RCM
	1	2	1	MOM
Konos	1	5	13	"
Konobin	1	7	2	"
Pinikindu	1	7	1	"
	1	12	7	RCM
Lawatburra	1	3	3	MOM
Katendan	1	1	7	"
Lambuso	1	2	3	"
	1	7	11	RCM

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The sweet potato has largely supplemented the taro as the staple item in the natives' diet in this region. The taro has been affected to a large extent by a blight, with the result that the sweet potato gardens are now quite large in all the villages. Tapioc (manioc) is also another important item in the diet, as in season is sago. Apart from the taro, there was no shortage of food seen in the villages and the natives certainly looked very healthy and fit. The various native fruits are also eaten whenever possible.

As has been said, coconuts are grown in large quantities and these are important as a food crop as well as for turning into copra. The grated coconut meat is pressed with water and the resultant cream is used to cook food in at almost every meal.

Cacao is developing into an important feature in the lives of some of the villages. Much interest has been aroused by its potentialities, and the natives are discussing it in almost all the villages. Much of the impetus for this discussion

has come from two natives who have each spent a year at Kerevat training in cacao technique. They are Lungas of Tandes and Tetsen of Lossu. Tandes village have shade palnted sufficient for about 550 trees, but as yet the shade is only three feet high, and no cacao has been planted. Langenia have 40 trees bearing and another 200 young trees. Nurseries have been prepared for a further 300 trees to bring the number up to the 500 which is the minimum required for registration of a cacao block. Lossu also have sever- al blocks planted and are preparing to plant more. Konos villagers have prepared an area of shade trees to take 200 trees which are now being tended in a nursery block. They propose to plant out another block of 500 trees.

During the patrol the Agricultural Officer, Kavieng, visited the Division and the opportunity was taken by him to inspect the native plantings and to give the natives advice where necessary.

In the talks given to the people of each village, care was taken to see that they did not gain an exaggerated idea of cacao as a crop. The soil in this area is not particularly fertile, and it is hoped that the natives will not blindly rush ahead planting cacao without having the remotest^{idea}/of the type of soli suitable and the care needed to bring the cacao tree to bear- ing. If the natives can contain their present enthusiasm and guide it along sensible lines, seeking expert advice where necess- ary, their venture should be successful.

Poliamba and Kabil Plantations have nearly 30,000 trees planted between them, and the majority of it is progressing very favourably. Poliamba also has some bearing and it is in excellent production.

Native livestock is confined to pigs, fowls and a few ducks, which all seem to thrive. The pigs, particularly, thrive to an extent which is not at all times very pleasing to

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some plantation managers who are unfortunate enough to have villages near new plantings.

NATIVE CASH CROPS.

Copra remains, despite the attention being given to cacao planting, the prime native cash crop. Figures of native copra production are, unfortunately, not available in this office, but from observation alone it would seem that it is quite high. The majority of native copra is marketed through the two local Co-operative societies, Noatsi and Noatsi-Mandak, whose headquarters are at Lossu and Pinikindu respectively. The remainder of native copra is sold to local traders.

The Agriculture Department and this office have been co-operating in an effort to improve the standard of native copra, which in the past has been consistently rejected by the Production Control Board because of inferior quality. Talks were given throughout the patrol emphasizing the importance of good dryers and better drying methods, and the Agric. Officer has been to Lambuso village with plans for a new type of dryer to be built there.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

None of the officials in the area patrolled can honestly be classed as an outstanding leader, although most of them carry out their allotted duties fairly efficiently. A complete list of the village officials will be found at the back of the report, as an appendix.

BLUE ENSIGN.

The Blue Ensign was flown in all villages and as five members of the RP& NGC accompanied the patrol, they mounted guard at its raising and lowering. The natives formed lines and stood respectfully during this ceremony, and officials saluted.

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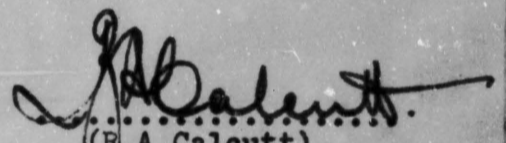
WAR DAMAGE.

No War Damage Claims were paid during the patrol.

JAPANESE WAR GRAVES.

No graves were discovered during the patrol in addition to those already reported.

In conclusion, it can be stated that this patrol found no evidence of significant change among the people of the Noatsi Division, and that the native situation remains on the whole satisfactory.


(R.A. Calcutt)
Patrol Officer.

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APPENDIX TO KONOS PATROL REPORT NO. 3/55-56.

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

- Reg. No. 5117B Constable Ove. Behaviour very good, bearing good, performed his duties very efficiently.
- Reg. No. 3421 Constable Apari. Conduct good, bearing fair, made use of his long experience in the area and was of much help to the patrol.
- Reg. No. 9267 Constable Salif. Conduct good, bearing good, keen and alert.
- Reg. No. 9063 Constable Murukai. Conduct good, bearing excellent, very keen and a great trier.
- Reg. No. 9225 Constable Kuri. Conduct very good, bearing good, keen and eager to improve at all times.

J. A. Calcutt
.....
(R.A. Calcutt)
Officer of the Field Constabulary

APPENDIX TO KONOS PATROL REPORT NO. 3/55-56.

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VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>OFFICIAL'S TITLE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<u>Lambuso</u>	Luluai	Palingot	Fair; quite keen.
	Tultul	Orangi	Quite fair
	Medical Tultul	--	--
<u>Katendan</u>	LL	Masok	Fair; near retirement
	TT	Langin	Enterprising.
	MTT	Mairum	Quite keen
<u>Lawatburre</u>	LL	Siasu	Quite fair
	TT	--	--
	MTT	--	--
<u>Pinikindu</u>	LL	Mokolomen	Fair
	TT	Rengsu	Average
	MTT	--	--
<u>Konobin</u>	LL	Bungasi	Quite fair
	MTT	--	--
	TT	--	--
<u>Konos</u>	LL	Busaso	Nonentity
	TT	Lagawu	Quite good
	MTT	--	--
<u>Lamusong</u>	LL	Bosip	Quite good
	TT	Marit	Very fair
	MTT	--	--
<u>Kambin</u>	LL	Lowati	Fair; seems keen
	TT	Bais(?)	Average
	MTT	Bubulo	Quite good
<u>Amba</u>	LL	Bota	Average
	TT	Kuteri	Mediocre
	MTT	Lung	Fair
<u>Lossu</u>	LL	Ureng	Fair
	TT	Lumben	Average
	TT	Pulaku	Quite fair
	MTT	Lemeto	Deceased
<u>Langenia</u>	LL	Bika	Keen and effective
	TT	Lesambak	Aged, still effective
	MTT	Baubau	Average
<u>Liandan</u>	LL	Lakaman	Fair
	TT	Andam	Fair
	MTT	Baike	Average
<u>Libba</u>	LL	Langiri	Aged; very effective
	TT	Lamasu	Quite fair
	MTT	Simi	Average
<u>Tandes</u>	LL	Leki	Quite fair
	TT	Langai	Average
	MTT	Mati	Seems alright

Key to symbols used:- LL - Luluai
 TT - Tultul
 MTT - Medical Tultul.

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APPENDIX TO KONOS PATROL REPORT NO. 3/55-56.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER HOUSE.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>NO. OF HOUSES.</u>	<u>POPULATION.</u>	<u>AVERAGE PERSONS PER HOUSE</u>
Lambuso	39	120	3.07
Katendan	17	75	4.41
Lawatburra	12	47	3.91
Pinikindu	35	173	4.94
Konobin	16	63	3.94
Konos	21	108	5.14
Lamusong	30	158	5.27
Kambin	27	120	4.33
Amba	16	79	4.94
Lossu	64	270	4.22
Langenia	43	135	3.14
Liandan	15	52	3.47
Libba	33	125	3.79
Tandes	50	115	2.30

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APPENDIX TO KONOS PATROL REPORT NO. 3/55-56.

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INLAND WATERWAYS.

N I L / R E T U R N .

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. DAL 4 of 55/56

Patrol Conducted by J. Jordan P/O.

Area Patrolled NALIK; BAROK and EAST COAST, WEST COAST KONOS POST AREA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans D.R. CAREY AGRICULTURAL OFFICER (PART PATROL)

Natives 3 police

Duration—From 26/1/1956 to 22/3/1956.

Number of Days Fifty seven.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 1956 Various patrols over previous year.

Medical / / 19 Not known

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Supervision copra and cacao development Malik area,
census Barok sub-division, routine administration and plantation
inspections.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

23 4/19 56

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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Village Popul

Year..... 1950

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														MIC		
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F		
LOKIN	1 3 51	1	1																	
KANAN	"		1																	4
KARU	2 3 51	2																		
LO LOBA	"																1			3
BELIK	3 3 51																1			4
KOLOBOBI	4 3 51																			4
KANAPIT	4 3 51																1			0
BAKAN	6 3 51	1																		5
RAMAT	6 3 51	1	1														1			3
KOKLA	8 3 51	1	1														2	1		1
KOMALU	7 3 51																			
KANOGGO	"	1															1	1		2
KONDI	"	1	1																	2
KALALUNAN	10 3 51	1																		
KOMALABU	10 3 51		2														2			0
TOTALS		7	7														6	7	29	2

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 30 - 3/647.

District of New Ireland,
Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

23rd May, 1956.

Mr. J. Jordan,
Patrol Officer,
KONOS

KONOS PATROL REPORT DAL 4 of 1955/1956

Receipt is acknowledged, with thanks, of the
abovementioned report.

Native Affairs:

The District Agricultural Officer has been made "au fait" with the information contained in your report about cacao plantings, and action is being taken to have cacao produced on an individual basis, and this office is working on the division of the communal blocks now. I would like further information on the "meetings" at your earliest convenience. Messrs. Cochrane and Dickson of this department are now working in the areas with the assistance of the D.A.O. having hot-air driers erected in each village, and teaching the people how to produce the highest quality product. At Lauapul, copra is now in full production, and the produce being sold through the Malik Society, and not to Tsang Sang; the practice of selling nuts to Tsang Sang in Malik has also ceased. The Malik Society, incidentally, has been entirely re-constituted, new directors elected, and copra-buying clerks are under tuition from the Kavieng Copra Inspector.

Your remarks about the people of Kama and Soubu plantation are noted, and appropriate action will be taken by this office.

Roads and Bridges:

We have contacted the management of Suma plantation and they have assured us that necessary action will be taken to have the road improved.

Co-operatives:

Your suggestion that a Society should be closed down in an area where the response is poor has some merit. It would appear that if a society after five years' tuition under a Co-operative Officer cannot stand on its own feet, it should be liquidated, however I do not believe that this should be done without a final warning and trial period provided the Society funds can stand such an experiment without making inroads into their Share Capital. The point I am trying to make is that the fault may lie other than with the members of the Society, and I feel that it is incumbent on us, as the sponsors of Co-operatives, to ensure first of all that a thorough investigation be carried out to find the basic cause or causes of the default, and then over a trial period endeavour to remedy the faults. Of course, should the fault lie with the members, and after propaganda and all help from the administration, they fall over such a trial period, then there is little alternative left but to liquidate the society. For example, the Malik society failed miserably during the last six-monthly period, due to (a) badly dried copra causing heavy losses through reconditioning (b) faulty buying by the store clerks who were insufficiently trained for the job (c) lack of suitable driers (d) disloyalty of members and especially of certain directors who were using the society as a medium of sale for poor produce, their best being marketed direct with P.C.B. As aforementioned the Malik Society has

been re-constituted, new directors elected, new hot-air copra driers installed, buying clerks taught to differentiate between grades of copra and payment to be made accordingly, and a selection of the "big" men given tuition in the production of first class copra; this all following a meeting held in the Nalik at which talks were given by the District Commissioner, A.D.O., D.A.O., and Coeoy Officer warning the Nalik people that their society was in imminent danger of being liquidated but that they would be given a trial period of three months. Of course, the result remains to be seen as yet, but all Natak officers present were in agreement that Nalik Society would make good.

Native Labour:

Inspection reports have been received and have gone forward to Natak.

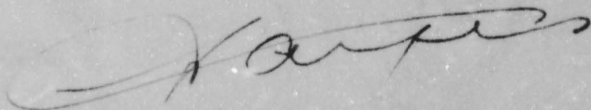
Agriculture:

Your remarks are noted.

I would like to have your views about the development of the Lelet Plateau, particularly on the score of supplying the market garden requirements of Kavieng. Marketing of Lelet produce could no doubt be arranged through either Dori of the Co-operatives. You might care to see Mr. Vesper of the Department of Works about the possibility of developing the jeep track from Livinko into Lelet, and give me a brief report on tools and money needed for such a project.

General:

A Report of field work evidently well done.



(B. Hayes) A.D.O.
KAVIENG SUB-DISTRICT, N.I.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NWE GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

District. New Ireland.

Report No. Dal. 4 of 55/56.

Area Patrolled. NALIK, BAROK and East Coast, West Coast
Konos Patrol post area, Kavieng New Ireland.

Patrol Personnel. J. Jordan, P.O. Mr. D. Carey, D.A.S.F.
3 police & personal servants.

Duration of Patrol. 26/1/56 - 22/3/ 56

Number of days. 57.

Last Patrol to area. Various during 1955.

Objects of Patrol. Supervision copra and cacao development
Nalik area, census revision Barok area and
routine administration and plantation
inspections.

Introduction.

The area traversed in the course of the patrol, ~~xxx~~ is the full length of the east and west coast of the Konos patrol post area, and in addition the patrol covered the Nalik East coast area. The purpose of the partol was threefold; in the Nalik area there had been a noticeable decline in quality and quantity of copra produced, and endeavours were made to remedy this. Secondly there was normal patrolling and census revision of the Barok census sub-division to be conducted and finally native labour inspections had to be carried out at all properties in the Konos area, not recently inspected.

Diary.

January - 1956.

Thursday, 26 th. Departed from Konos with District Agricultural Officer Carey to Larasalaba village, on cacao and copra inspection patrol of Nalik area. Preliminary talks.

Friday, 27th. Inspection of cacao groves and talks re copra production. Minor disputes heard.

Saturday, 28th. To Munawai, inspection of driers and processed copra. Talks re need for improved standards of copra and reasons for same.

Sunday, 29th. Rested.

Monday, 30th. Public holiday. Proceeded back to Konos on passing Government truck. Take-over, hand-over completed Konos from Mr. P. Bloomfield, C.P.O. to self. Returned in afternoon to Larasalaba. In evening general meeting of people held and further discussions.

Tuesday, 31st. Mr. Hayes, A.D.O. Kavieng visited area, and accompanied him to Lauapul village where talks held re financing of cacao drier.

February.

Wednesday, 1st. Mr. Carey to town to obtain materials for driers for certain interested natives. Self remaining Larasalaba. Talks with various interested parties.

Thursday, 2nd. Visited Konos. Heard court-cases, issued station rations, routine office work brought to date, cash obtained for local purchases of foods for issue to Works & Housing (due shipping strike). Police despatched in search of fugitive offender Sokar of Maiong, Angoram, required in Kavieng. Returned to Larasalaba.

Friday, 3rd. Purchased native foodstuffs Lauapul, thence Logagon and assisted Mr. Carey with drier lay-out.

Saturday, 4th. To Lauapul. Rest-house dilapidated. In P.M. Mr C. Reason Copra Inspector visited area and inspected copra stored prior forwarding Kavieng. People advised not to forward to P.C.B. without reconditioning.

Sunday, 5th. Rested.

Monday, 6th. To Medina in a.m. Inspection cacao plantings, meetings re poor copra. Returned to Logagon to supervise progress of new drier. Returned to Lauapul for evening and meeting of people held re copra and cacao production.

Tuesday, 7th. Returned to drier at Logagon, thence to Fissoa. Meeting re poor copra - copra very poor.

Wednesday, 8th. Inspection cacao plantings at Fissoa. Meeting of people re ~~xxxxxxxx~~ cacao plantings and general developement. Shade thinning etc. carried out by Mr. Carey in day.

February.

Thursday, 9th. Work of re-conditioning copra commenced. Further discussions and work in cacao gardens.

Friday, 10th. To Konos for further purchases of foodstuffs for Works & Housing. Rations issued, courts held and theft charges alleged at Pinikindu investigated. Returned Fissoa in late p.m.

Saturday, 11th. To Bol and Lamalaua villages. In p.m. food purchases made at various villages and delivered to Works & Housing, Lamussong.

Sunday, 12th. Visited Tandis village for informal talks with officials. In p.m. Mr. Carey departed for Kavieng.

Monday, 13th. Remained at Lamalaua. Inspection of villages and gardens. Minor complaints heard.

Tuesday, 14th. General meeting of people held. Talks re copra and cacao etc. In p.m. returned to Fissoa and new drier laid out.

Wednesday, 15th. To Kama, Kafkaf and Fatmilak. Inspection of cacao groves. To Bolagila with Mr Carey re cacao.

Thursday. In a.m. Mr. Carey inspected Bolagila cacao. Thence to Tandis for night. Inspection of cacao gardens and talks with people in evening.

Friday, 17th. To Lossu. Mr. Carey then to town. Court cases and various disputes settled.

Saturday, 18th. To Pinikindu, investigation of theft of £45.

Sunday, 19th. Rested.

Monday, 20th To Bolagila, re complaint theft of station property. Also investigation alleged theft from Works camp, Lamussong.

Tuesday, 21st. To Kimidan plantation. Informed manager of inspection tomorrow. Investigation of certain offences. To Malom.

Wednesday, 22nd . Inspection of Kimidan and Ketendan Plantations, Complaints heard and settled, Thence to Lamerika Plantation where a labour dispute settled and to Kandan for night.

Thursday, 23rd. Inspection of Dalum Plantation. In p.m. to Lasigi village where spoke with Luluai Dori for several hours. Inspected new drier he is erecting.

Friday, 24th. Departed to Lelet Plateau from Dalum. Crossed bluff at 2980' altitude. Slept night at Limbin village - altitude 2800'. 3½ hrs. walk at Easy pace. General talks with people.

Saturday, 25th. To Lenkamen. 1½ hrs. walk. General talks with people re expansion of market garden activities- met with wave of apathy. Altitude at village, 3000'.

Sunday, 26th. Rested.

Monday, 27th. To Lawatkana. Altitude 2785'. 40 mins. walk, track poor. Talks - usual result - nil reaction.

Tuesday, 28th. To ~~Lawatkana~~ Livinko at coast. 4 hrs. walk. Crossed bluff at 2300'. Talks at Livinko re cacao gardens they are readying.

Wednesday, 29th. To Lokon via Bulu Pltn. where minor dispute settled. Minor disputes settled en route . Census Lokon.

March

Thursday, 1st. Census and inspection Kanam village, thence Karu. Census Karu. Advised Karu Plantation of inspection tomorrow.

Friday, 2nd. Plantation inspection Karu. Census and inspection LOLOBA village thence to Belik village for night.

Saturday, 3rd. Census and inspection Belik and Kolonoboi. Disputes settled.

Sunday, 4th. Patrol rested.

Monday, 5th. Census and inspection Bakan and Ramat.

Tuesday, 6th. Visited Namatanai office, re mutual matters of administration. Two courts held at Namatanai. Petrol tank of Konos vehicle repaired and routine maintenance. Returned to Ramat for night, vehicle left with Mr. Carey.

Wednesday, 7th. Returned to Belik, investigating several complaints en route. From Belik crossed divide to Kokola village, West Coast. 3hrs walk.

Thursday, 8th. Census Kokcia village, Native Labour Inspections Kokola and Komalu plantations.

Friday, 9th. Inspection Komalu Trading Station, census and inspection Konogogo and Kono village. Slept Kono.

Saturday, 10th. Census and inspection Kalagunan and Komalabu.

Sunday, 11th. Rested.

Monday, 12th. Native Labour Inspection, Kalili Plantation.

Tuesday, 13th. Labour Inspection, Kolube Plantation.

Wednesday 14th. Labour Inspection, Koko plantation. Thence Bimun village for night.

Thursday 15th. Labour Inspection, Lamau Trading Station and Patlangat Plantation.

Friday, 16th. Labour Inspection, Panaras Plantation.

Saturday, 17th. To Namasalang for night.

Sunday, 18th. Rested.

Monday, 19th. To Konos.

Tuesday, 20th. To Kabil Estate, Native Labour Inspection, to Lossu.

Wednesday, 21st To Kama village with Mr. Carey. Inspection cacao gardens.

Thursday, 22nd. Inspection cacao gardens Fatmilak, Soubu area. Thence Kavieng for night.

Patrol Ended.

Native Affairs and Economic Development.

The general trend of development appears to be far more active along the East coast than the West coast. There are along the East coast a number of educated leaders amongst the people. This is especially so in the Nalik area where two men in particular appear to be attempting to guide the destinies of the people. They are Mazukmat of Munawai and Hitter of Lauapul. Of the two, Mazukmat appears to be more facile, though this may only be in external mannerisms. Hitter appears to be more a dominant, militant type with a rigid line of thought from which he is not so prepared to be swayed by reasoning.

The main line of thought running through the Nalik area at present appears to be that by the planting of cacao plots the means to a suitably adequate supply of money will be found. In the expectation of a very large return, copra production has been allowed to wane, and the standard of production has been very poor. However due to a rather poor knowledge of the manner of the cacao plantings of the Tolai people, the total plantings of the Nalik people are, as of yet, entirely inadequate to provide them, upon bearing, with other than a token recompense. Unless the people undertake extensive plantings they are due for a severe disappointment when the expected harvest fails to materialize.

The mainstay's of the cacao movements appear to be a corps of individuals who are ex D.A.S.F. Kerevat. The leader of this group being Hitter, and the others acting as his "Lieutenants". Whilst the patrol was moving through the area these people appeared to be active organising meetings of the people both prior and after the arrival of the patrol at various villages. This penchant for meetings (kibung's) appears to be a general attribute throughout the Nalik area and appears to be neverending. The main results of each meeting being ~~is~~ a decision that nothing should be done before another meeting ~~should~~ be held.

The Kerevat troop have been quite industrious in their attempts to institute cacao as "the New Ireland crop". To this end Hitter's uncle, Maris, at Hitter's instigation has patrolled the East coast to as far down as Lasigi in endeavours to obtain followers in cacao plantings. At Lasigi he was however unsuccessful in his endeavours due to the forcefulness of character of Luluai Dori, who is fully dependant upon copra production and is one of the wealthiest and most influential leaders on the coast.

The Nalik copra was very, very poor and production very much in need of some form of stimulus. In the case of the Lauapul people, copra production had ceased completely. The people there sell the nuts direct to the Chinese trader. Here, Tseng Tseng employs two three ton International trucks hauling this and other trade copra to Kavieng where he nudks and dries the product himself. The original price offered was 13 nut per 1/- but the price has since fallen to 15 nuts per 1/-.

Prior to the advent of the patrol the general tendency within the Nalik area had been toward communal plantings and ownership of cacao blocks. Some of the pitfalls which lie ahead of communal plantings were pointed out to the people, and some instances were brought out by the people of where dissention has already commenced to spilt the internal solidarity and integrity of the communal group engaged in the plantings. Though there is still a strong group of persons who desire to push forward communal plantings - these are the young ex-Kerevat group mainly - many others, especially the ~~many~~ few hard working individuals, have swung toward the principle of individual ownership. These people instance how with copra, as at present, the hard working few who make good copra are subsidising the rubbish which the co-operative clerks are buying from other less industrious individuals.

Similarly the people of the Fatmilak, Kama area are now experiencing doubts as to whether it is advisable to unite with the Lauapul people in a central drier and fermentery. The Kama people already have 800 trees in full bearing and are at present selling the produce to Dahill Plantations.

The people stated that they have not yet received payment from Mr. Hills for 16 bags of pods which they delivered to him some time ago. These Kama people for many years worked on a casual basis for the owner of the plantation at Soubu - Mr. L. Bell. The relations between both parties appear to have been very cordial. The Kama people are from inland and have little land on the coast. When they were working with Mr. Bell he is stated to have given them a piece of land at the rear of the plantation for their own purposes and which they planted with cacao, and it is the produce of this which they have sold to the present Lessee of Soubu - Mr. Hills.

The people now state that Mr. Hills wishes to purchase their rights to the trees, but they have no desire to sell. There is also a further area under shade and seedlings, and the Kama people desire to further extend their plantings, however before they undertake same they desire to know their standing in respect of the land.

LAND.

This is a major problem in much of the area, and is probably one of the main causes of dissention within the area. The cause of the land troubles lies in the fact that many of the people were originally settled inland and came down to the coast in European times, and have little if any land rights on the coastal strips where they have at present settled. This comes to light most markedly with the advent of a commercial value on land, and its use for cash cropping. And whilst the point does not become so markedly important with the land under yearly crops, it nevertheless becomes a factor of major importance with its utilisation under permanent tree crops.

A further complication comes forward due there being and excessive fragmentation of inherited land, and there being in progress a tendency to change from matrilineal succession to patrilineal.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

No changes are recommended in the villages recommended by the patrol. The majority of officials appear to be as satisfactory as may be expected, even ~~xxxx~~ such officials as tend to be rather lacadaisical in their outlook toward a vigorous pursuit of their duties are not altogether to be blamed. Theirs is a thankless task with little or no recompense.

There are several men who are outstanding, such a man is Dori of Lasigi, regretfully though he is not getting any younger.

REST HOUSES.

Throughout the area these structures were generally adequate for the purpose. The rest house at Lauapul is about due for reconstruction and the people were advised to commence same.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Along the East coast toward Namatanai the entire road is suited to motor transport. It is maintained by Works & Housing from Kaviang to Kimidan plantation and is progressively moving toward Namatanai. After Kimidan plantation the track is dependant upon village maintenance to keep it open. The village sections are in a satisfactory state, but same may not be said of the sections that go through the plantations, where maintenance is up to the planters. The worst spot is found at Suma Plantation where deep ridding may hold up conventional drive vehicles with normal road clearance. Another poor section is in Lamerika Plantation.

The West coast is traversable from a point on the East coast at Karu to Konogogo on the West coast. The track is then ~~traversible~~ traversible toward the Namatanai boundary to Kurumat which would be approximately 8 miles. In the opposite direction from Konogogo to Kalili, thence to Kolbe, Koka and Tembin. There is then between Tembin and Lemau a spur which comes to the waters edge and at present impassable to vehiculat traffic. The time to cross this spur is 20 minutes walking time.

The road then picks up again and is open to 4 wheel drive traffic to Panapai and back over the hills again. The West coast road is maintained by villages except for plantation sections. As usual the plantation sections are the poorest, with a section through Lemernwa plantation being almost impassable for a mile.

On the village maintained sections there are a number of places in the Kono - Kalagunan where sharp ridges of coral protrude above the general surface of the track and may cause tyre damage to the unwary driver. The people were advised to remove such hazards.

CO-OPERATIVES.

As aforementioned in respect of the Nalik area, co-operative turnover would appear to be suffering a set-back due to the inroads of the ubiquitous Chinese trader, and the misguided idea of the people that the ~~xxx~~ small amount of cacao they have planted will give them marvellous returns, and that the not inconsiderable ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ amounts formerly gained from ~~xxx~~ from copra production, are no longer worthy of time and effort spent on their production. The Chinese trader also has the added advantage that he is able to pay either in cash or bread, rice, meat or tobacco as the individual fancy takes.

There are still a number of persons who are endeavouring improve and increase their copra production and to this end they are installing, drum-type, hot air-driers. Technical advice and assistance as to constructional details of satisfactory driers was given by the accompanying agricultural officer.

Driers were under construction at Logagon (two), Lauapul, Fissoa and Lamlaia in the Nalik area. These driers are of a type suitable for for drying four bags of green copra per firing.

Another two driers, but with a much larger capacity, were sponsored by two entrepreneurs, Elias of Medina and Dori of Lasigi. These two men are fortunate in that they have transport available and are able to transport their copra direct to ~~xxxx~~ C.M.B. The drier at Lasigi is complete and the one at ~~xxxxxxx~~ Medina still in construction.

Within the Konos area there does not appear to be any trend to swing away from the co-operatives and they are apparently functioning satisfactorily there. Further down the coast in the Barok East, there has recently been a visit to the area the Mr. J. Frost of the Co-operative Section, Namatanai. Mr. Frost is endeavouring to commence activities in the area. Prior to this though the people have been quite active in copra production, for even without co-operative assistance there are a number of suitable shipping points along the coast which they are able to forward copra from. Several new hot air driers were seen within the area under construction.

On the West coast co-operatives are functioning above Komalu village, toward Kavieng. At Komalu and Kokola villages there is no co-operative activity and these two villages dispose of their produce to the local Chinese trader at a price which varies greatly from the price offered at the villages where co-operatives are in existence.

The Koaln people stated that the following prices are offered by the local trader:-

Dried copra - £1 per bag;
Green Copra - 8/- per bag;
Unhusked nuts- 1/- per 50.

General enquiries also elucidated that natives are charged 10/- per bag freight on copra to Rabaul, as against 5/- charged to Europeans.

A few miles further along the coast at Korogogo where co-operatives function, a much fairer price is offered for the copra by other traders.

So very few of the villagers appear able to comprehend the fact that, for the major part of the district they are utterly dependant upon the presence of co-operatives to ensure that they receive a fair price for their produce.

There are very few of the people who are self-sufficient for transport, and without transport they must take what the trader offers or go without. Yet they fail to, or do not wish to, perceive that unless they support their co-operative, the co-operative will be disbanded and they will be back to low trade prices again. So many of the people only view the co-operative as being a convenient means to ensure that the local trader will offer a competitive price, with which they can pay off debts due him. The trader only takes the best copra, and incompetent co-operative clerks by inferior copra which the trader does not want.

Possibly there would be some merit in closing off a Society in an area, such as the Malik, where co-operative response is very poor and the co-operative is merely a convenience. A year without co-operatives might cause a rejuvenation in local co-operative enthusiasm. It is thought also that stricter control of the co-operative clerks is necessary in respect of their purchases. Certainly a flat payment on copra bought by them does not encourage them to purchase good copra and reject unsuitable copra. Under the present system they are only interested in quantity, not quality.

CENSUS.

Figures of the census for the Barok area are attached. There appears, once again, to be a small increase in the population, but in looking through the village census figures over the past five years the most gratifying figure of note appears to be the steady, gradual increase in the average size of family.

Another figure of interest is the disparity between males and females in the 10-16 group and in children generally.

HEALTH. The health of the area traversed appears to be satisfactory. There are numerous aid posts along the coast - mainly staffed by Methodist Mission nursing orderlies.

No patients were directed to hospital by the patrol.

AGRICULTURE.

The patrol was accompanied by Mr. D. Carey of the Department of Agriculture for the period along the East Coast.

Though gardens would at first sight appear to be few along the coast, the picture is generally better than at first sight. There is a strong tendency of those who have land back in the foothills to plant up there. On the journey to and from Lelet, gardens were noted well off the main road in the bush. Kandan village for instance had gardens at 1000' altitude.

The observations of the Agricultural Officer are subject to a report by him. In general his observations re local agriculture are to the effect that there is no reason whatsoever for any seasonal shortages of foodstuffs, other than the laziness of the individuals to plant.

The taro crop is affected by a fungus disease in the wet season, but there is an indigenous variety of local taro which is not so affected. Furthermore in areas which have suffered a failure of crops, these have substituted yam and mami as their staple.

The Lelet Mateau natives complained that their potato crops were rotting in the ground before the crop was fully developed.

But this appears to be entirely the fault of the Lelet people for planting in the wet season. The people stated that they were not troubled by it if they planted in the other season.

Generally the Lelet people appeared to be very poor agriculturists, and such foods they produce appear to be in spite of, not because of, their efforts. The area would appear to be quite adequate to supply the market garden requirements of Kavieng, provided the people cared to take the time and labour. The average soil viewed had a good topsoil of up to 18" depth, and sub-soil of a depth of 5' - 6' depth. Below this there appeared to be limestone. The soil is very porous, and it is only after very heavy rain that there is any surface run-off. Water is usually carried an appreciable distance to the village, and is obtained from small seepages. Only one small stream was noticed by the patrol, and even deep vallies with sizeable catchment areas failed to have any water in them.

The average height of the plateau lay between 2500' and 3500'. Villages visited lay between 2700' and 3000'. From a cursory view it would appear possible to put in a jeep track from Livinko in along the route of the present track, which crosses the bluff at 2300'. There are only two ~~zigzags~~ pinches which would provide any difficulty, and it is thought that zig-zagging the track for an elevation of 300' would remove this impediment.

NATIVE LABOUR INSPECTIONS.

Inspections were carried out at all plantations within the area that had not previously been inspected within the past year. Twelve inspections in all were carried out. In one case only ~~xxx~~ were breaches found of a nature sufficient to warrant prosecutions and action has been instituted to this end.

Labour reports are being forwarded seperately.

POLICE.

Seperate report on police is attached.

MISSIONS. Both Roman Catholic and Methodist Missions are active within the areas traversed, and a total of twelve students are absent ~~xxx~~ from the Barok area attending mission schools. There were no matters of a contraversial nature brought forward ~~by~~ to the patrol or any complaints by missionaries.

EDUCATION.

There does not appear to be very much activity in the Barok area by the Education Department as of yet. The greatest Education activity takes place in the areas traversed by the patrol, but, on this occasion, not censused. Report on these areas will remain until such occasion as a full patrol is carried out therein. ~~2~~ male and 1 female students were absent from the area attending overnmental schools.

VILLAGES & VILLAGE HOUSING.

All villages sighted were in an adequate state of repair and cleanliness and sanitation arrangements were considered adequate.

"POLICE"

Reg. No. 7456 Const. Moris. Conduct. Unsatisfactory.

Regard this man as being entirely unsuitable to outstation and patrol work. Interferes in all manner of village affairs. Is unpopular with other police because of arrogant manner, and have arranged transfer to Kavieng for him because of his inability to work with them.

Reg. No. ~~8756~~ 8757 Const Mili. Conduct. Satisfactory.

Reg. No 3480 Const. Selen. Conduct. Satisfactory

Staff



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW ISLAND Report No. 5-55/56

Patrol Conducted by J. JORDAN P.O.

Area Patrolled EAST COAST NOATEI, MANDAK & LELOA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 5 POLICE & SERVANTS

Duration—From 24/1/56 to 31/1/56

Number of Days 38

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services February/1956 J. JORDAN P.O.

Medical/1956

Map Reference MAP 401-1 NEW ISLAND STRAT SERIES ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol CENSUS & ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 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 £.....

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

— NA.30-12-17

6th March, 1957.

The District Officer,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

KONOS PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1955/56

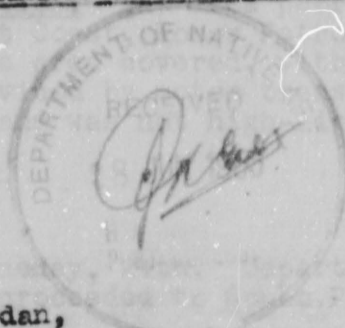
This was a hard report to read. I am not certain what was meant in paragraph 3 under "Native Affairs." Photographs of the stone "spillways" are still not to hand.

Roberts
(A. R. Roberts)
Director. Jm

PA

NATAPPE

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Ref: 30 - 3

District of New Ireland,
Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

25th June, 1956.

Mr. J. Jordan,
Patrol Officer,
KAVIENG.

KONOS PATROL REPORT No. 5/1955-1956

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report of a patrol to the Noatsi and Mandak census divisions of the Konos Patrol Post area.

Native Affairs:

The situation mentioned in your para 3 is not an unusual one among semi-sophisticated people such as the Noatsi and Mandak, especially as your stay in their area has not been very long; it can be countered to some extent by you taking a consistent interest in the people and their problems, thus gaining over a period their confidence, albeit slowly. I think your suggestion for them to purchase sheets of corrugated iron for catchment-area-roofs and rainwater tanks an excellent one; they certainly have the money from sales of their produce to the Co-operatives. The matter of recommending Doro for a loyal service medal is under consideration at the moment.

The reticence of the village people to undertake the oft-times onerous duties of a village official is understood, and can be put to good use in the near future when native local government is introduced into this district; in the meantime we will have to do the best we can with what offers. If a replacement can be found for Somoliman of Langanut, he should be removed from office by recommendation to this headquarters. Salary for village officials has reference to my first sentence of this paragraph.

Economic Development:

You are aware of the line of propaganda about lower initial Co-operative prices and subsequent rebates, and you should leave no stone unturned to have them understand this vis-a-vis the reason for Co-operatives being established here, viz., commercial monopoly by a section of the community with consequent and never-ending reduction of prices. It is possible that in future some arrangement may be made between the Karu people and the newly-establishment Co-operatives at Namatanai for shipment of the former's copra at lower rates, and I will take this matter up with the Co-operative Officer. The institution of "Nalik" pattern hot-air driers is commendable.

Anthropological:

If a few photographs of the stone spillways could be obtained, I am sure that our anthropologists would find them of interest.

General:

Other aspects of the report are satisfactory, but it is a pity that typographical and spelling errors have detracted somewhat from an otherwise good report; do try and improve on these features, for credit is always given for them and general lay-out.

[Signature]
(B. Hayes) A.D.O.
KAVIENG SUB-DISTRICT, N.I.D.

Introduction. The area patrolled is the Noatsi and Mandak area of the East Coast, Konos Patrol Post area, Kavieng Sub-District New Ireland. The area covered, with the exception of the Lelet Plateau, is serviced by motor transport road. The patrol was of a routine nature and was not high-lighted by any specific events.

DIARY.

April Tuesday, 24th. Departed from Konos to TANDES. Settled in, and thence proceeded to Soubu Plantation to settle a minor labour dispute.

Wednesday, 25th. ANZAC DAY. Patrol rested.

Thursday, 26th. Census and talks, Tandes.

Friday, 27th. Census and talks, Libba.

Saturday, 28th. Census and talks Liandan. In p.m. returned to Konos for ration issues, thence Liandan for night.

Sunday, 29th. Patrol rested.

Monday, 30th. Census Langenia. Marked out driers at Tandes and Libba.

May. Tuesday, 1st. Census and talks Lossu.

Wednesday, 2nd. Marked out drier Lossu, inspected school and gardens. Thence to Amba, census and talks, laid out drier. In late afternoon to Kambin to check on road work, returning Amba for night.

Thursday, 3rd. To Kambin, census and talks.

Friday, 4th. To Lamusong, census and talks.

Saturday, 5th. To Konos, census and talks.

Sunday, 6th. Rested.

Monday, 7th. To Konobin, census and talks.

Tuesday, 8th. To Pinikindu, census and talks.

Wednesday, 9th. To Lavatabura, census and talks.

Thursday, 10th. To Lambuso, census and talks, thence to Lasigi for afternoon, for ceremony held at Dori's house attended by D.C. and A.D.O. Kavieng. Returned to Lambuso for night.

Friday, 11th. To Malom, census and talks.

Saturday, 12th. To Bolagila re labour dispute, thence to Konos. Rations issued.

Sunday, 13th. Patrol rested.

Monday, 14th. Census and inspection Lasigi.

Tuesday, 15th. Konogusgus, census and inspection, thence to Kandan R.H. for night.

Wednesday, 16th. Lined Livinko. In p.m. typed N.L. reports.

Thursday, 17th. Proceeded to Lelet Plateau, via Konogusgus track to old Livinko. 5 hours walk- ruled out as possible M.T. access route. Census and talks LIMBIN.

MAY.

Friday, 18th. To Lemkamen and thence to Kaluan for night. Census and talks.

Saturday. To Lawtkana, census and talks thence to coast.

Sunday, 20th. Rested.

Monday, 21st. Census Kandan thence to Kantembu for night. Census & talks.

Tuesday, 22nd. To Binguwe. Census and talks.

Wednesday, 23rd. Census and talks Lemeris.

Thursday, 24th. Census and talks KANAMEU.

Friday, 25th. Census and talks Katigan and Panatgin.

Saturday, 26th. Census and talks Dabinot ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Sunday, 27th. To Karu to investigate labour disturbance. One labourer sentenced 3 months imprisonment for unlawfully striking another. To Langgamut for night.

Monday, 28th. Census Langgamut and Silom.

Tuesday, 29th. To Bulu. Census and talks.

Wednesday, 30th. To Kandan for inspection survey route Lelet. Thence to Malom for night.

Thursday, 31st. Heard complaints re assault at Malom. Reprimanded person involved. Spent three hours works camp Malom endeavouring make truck sufficiently road-worthy to go to Kavieng and in P.M. departed for Konos, calling Kimidan Mission re complaint over village pig and Kimidan students.

Patrol Completed.

3

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

This aspect of the patrol appeared to be very quiet, and either the people were very reticent in bringing forward matters for attention by the patrol, or there were no contraversial matters to bring forward. There were of course the usual procession of complaints in the New Ireland game of "marriage musical chairs" but in all the cases brought forward there was no need for the Officer to take recourse to legal action. This officer only became an active participant in a very few cases where there were valid grounds of complaint by one spouse or the other. The majority of reasons advanced by parties seeking dissolution of marriage were that they had tired of their partner.

In respect of cases of a more serious nature, i.e. left or other disputes, these were noticeable by their absence. Generally the patrol was given a dis-interested reception, and the people, other than at Lenois, were most uncommunicative. General attempts to enter in discussions or conversation with the people ~~or~~ failed in the main. Results were merely that this Officer gave ~~speeches~~ talks to the people which became ~~repetitive~~ repetitive monologues which the people gave no sign of acknowledging or disagreeing with.

The situation leaves an Officer engaging with such people to ponder over several possibilities: is the state of the people due to (a) a general apathy, or (b) an idyllic existence, or (c) are the people inclined toward the idea that they can exist and advance by their own endeavours and that they are really held back rather than assisted by aliens. If the correct answer should lie in (c) then possibly there is a prevalent thought, amongst certain natives at least, that the prime moving factor of Administration, native welfare and the early advancement of the people, whilst possibly not ~~least~~, is certainly not foremost in the ~~manifestations~~ overall manifestations of the Administration - or at least they do not desire to think that native welfare is the prime moving factor of the Administration.

Encouragement was given to the people by the patrol to improve their water supplies. Even the smallest of villages are in receipt of reasonably large amounts of cash from copra sales, and in the majority of cases the cash is frittered away on intangibles. In nearly all villages the supply of water along the coast is very poor, and in a number of cases, even brackish water is carted up to half a mile. These people were advised to commence to buy piece by piece some good iron and construct in each village a minimum of one permanent building which, with the addition of suitable tanks, may be used for water catchment. The number of man hours saved in water cartage would be considerable.

Of considerable interest to the Konos area was the feast given by Luluai Dori of Lasigi. The feast lasted three days and was attended by leading natives from as far off as Tabar Islands and Kavieng. On the third and final day the New Ireland Brass Band played for the people, and the feast on this day was attended by the Discom and other officials, representatives of Commerce and Mission. In the afternoon a ceremonial retreat was staged.

The main purpose of the feast was Dori's desire to indicate to the New Ireland people that by being a diligent worker, and keeping a clear business head, he who was born in a cannibal era, had through persistence and following of European advice, become the wealthiest indigene in New Ireland.

Dori, who is now in his sixties, I would not hesitate to say has emerged as the most influential native in New Ireland, and is the first New Irelander to emerge positively as the new class leader who has attained his influence through personal wealth attained by commercial diligence. His personal possessions include a house of European materials, a late model 5 ton Austin truck, a new refrigerator, some expensive European lounge room furnishings, and currently on order, a utility truck for use as a personal runabout.

It is thought possible that Luluai Dori, as a result of his exemplary example and staunch support of the Administration might be considered suitable for investiture of the Loyal Service Medal or some similar award.

Village Officials.

In my previous patrol, I opined that the Luluai's and other officials were as good as may be expected generally due the lack of standing in which the official in his official capacity is regarded. There are of course several outstanding characters but these are exceptionally level-headed and forceful characters.

As a result of this patrol I have noticed an alarming tendency in respect of replacement of ageing officials.- there are no persons in a number of villages desirous of holding office. The two prime examples of this are Langgamut and Bulu where I was unable to find a suitable- or even unsuitable office bearer.

The Luluai of Langgamut, Somoliman has taken French leave of his office and is permanently employed away from his village, and in Bulu the present aged Luluai has been promised by Officer's for three years for relief but no replacement can be found. This same ~~same~~ situation exists in a number of other villages, where the wishes of the aged office-bearer are continually deferred from patrol to patrol.

The officials of Karu desire to retire but no replacement can be found there, though the situation there may be accented by sectarianism which has caused a schism in the village unity and integrity.

I feel certain that unless some radical change occurs in the structural arrangements of village appointees and their morale and status bolstered, the situation will deteriorate further. I feel that the time has come action is respect of a salary for luluai's at least, if it is considered necessary for villages to ~~xx~~ have some resident official representative of the Administration.

Economic Devopement.

The majority of people snip their copra, which is their main cash crop, through co-operatives. There is also some minor cash cropping of garden surplus to plantations and administration. There are however several entrepreneurs who sell their copra direct to the Copra Marketing Board. The leader of this group is Luluai Dori of Lasigi who is in a very solid position through ownership of his own truck. Similarly some of the Pinikindu natives own a truck.

Other natives along the Konos area, no longer have serviceable trucks in their possession. They are either u/s as in the case of the truck of Luluai Joseph of Lolopa, or have been taken over by the co-operatives, as contributions toward the ~~xxxx~~ New Ireland Native Societies Association as in the case of Panatgin and on the periphery of the Konos area, at Lamlaua.

A number of persons in the Noatsi area expressed their dis-satisfaction at the price of purchase by co-operatives, and paucity of rebates of the past four years. The price paid to the people is approximately £2-10 per average 150 lb. bag. This price is bettered on the road side by traders such as Mrs. Grose who has the added attraction of a Pedlar's Licence.

It was explained to the people that in certain cases rebate monies had been consumed by the necessity to recodition copra rejected by C.M.B. or in other instances, lost in payment toward purchase of such poor copra that was condemned by C.M.B.

It was also explained to the people that unless they are whole-hearted in their support of the co-operative, then they could not expect to greatly reduce the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

high overhead charges, such as transport costs. Such costs, it was explained, only become cheap when the trucks run to their maximum capacity, carrying full loads as often as possible. If the trucks only ran at half capacity, then that practically doubled the average freight charges of the number of bags carried. Similarly unless they gave the trucks a quick turn-around, overhead was also increased by the inordinate numbers of trucks and drivers involved for the amount of copra shipped.

Generally it was explained to the people that the co-operative was their own personal business, and it was their own money involved, not that of the Government, and that the success or failure of the co-operative vitally concerned them, as they would be the one's out of pocket, not the Administration with a co-operative failure. It was further pointed out that without the presence of the co-operative they would be dependant upon the good nature of the ubiquitous trader for such price for produce as the trader cared to offer. Unless whole-hearted support is present then co-operatives do not run to any great economic advantage, such as is found in a thriving co-operative, and therefore payments would tend to be smaller than otherwise necessary, which would tend toward the failure of the venture.

This failure the people could not afford, for unlike the Tolai, generally, they have no alternative method of transport to C.M.B.

Paramount Luluai BUKBUK, who owns a considerable grove of palms, which could, if operated properly return half a ton of dried copra per week, is endeavouring obtain 10 Lihir Island labourers to run his personal grove as a property, and shortly leaves for Lihir to recruit.

He together with the people of the Karu area is concerned at the high loss ~~xxx~~ of cash due the very long haul to Kavieng, per vehicle. The distance is approximately 130 - 150 miles, ~~xxx~~ dependant upon which village is shipping. The people are desirous of shipping their copra per sea, direct to Rabaul. Charges from Karu to Rabaul are \$6-14-0 per ton. Against this the minimum freight charges as estimated by Dahills Plantations are 15/- per bag for a similar journey. Also of interest is the Burns Philp attitude to the same problem. Burns Philp run a very efficient trucking service with Diessel trucks along the coastal road to their own plantations and they find it best to ship from Karu, where there is a good anchorage, direct to Rabaul.

During the course of the patrol a number of hot-air driers of the "Nalik" pattern were laid out for various villages at their request. Driers were marked out at Tandés, Libba, Lossu and Amba. A further structure was laid out for Paramount Luluai Bukbuk of Panatgin.

Agriculture.

There were no reported food shortages within the area and such gardens as were sighted appeared quite satisfactory. The Lelet gardens in particular appeared to be very good. A possible M.T. access road has been found leading to the Lelet, and is awaiting an estimate by Works Department, as to one short difficult stretch. If this obstacle, of approximately 300 yds. can be cheaply overcome, then this will open profitable markets to the Lelet people who are to all intents and practicable purposes at present hemmed in their plateau.

At Lossu, there is quite an extensive garden planted by the children attending school there at the Administration area school. The teacher has planted a small area under hill-side rice and it will be of interest to see how the venture fares.

Cacao plots are planted in the Noats area as far along as Konos. It appears difficult to foretell how the venture will fare. Generally the cacao plantings too few and too far-strung to make for a really successful venture.

There appears to be in all villages, reasonably adequate plantings of young coconut palms which will come into bearing in the next five years and counter any production drops due senile palms. The yield may be expected to expand considerably even, judging by the figures of the recent coconut survey of the East Coast.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The entire length of the Konos east coast is connected by a motor transport road. The road to Kimidan Mission, 10¹/₂ miles from Kavieng, is maintained by Department of Works. The road section maintained by Works is progressively increased as new road is formed.

In the past few months construction of the road has been very slow due mechanical breakdowns and the unavailability of replacement parts. At present only one small bull-dozer, a D⁴, is working, the large D 8 is out of commission - has been for the past 3 months, and is awaiting arrival of spares. A new Le Torneau wheeled bull-dozer is expected soon to assist the D⁴.

The native section of the road is in fair order, and patching is done from time to time.

This Officer, is at present, endeavouring to find a suitable motor transport access road to the Lelet Plateau. The main obstacle to such a venture, at present is the Korangala Bluff on the Livinko - Limbin road. If this obstacle, which is between 350' altitude and 700' can be bypassed, then it should be possible to put a track suitable to wheel drive vehicles such as Land-Rover pick-up utilities. One track inspected by me was totally inadequate for the purpose reported by the ~~xxx~~ villagers, and police are scouting out further possible routes.

Bridges: all bridges are maintained by the Dept. of Works. The new bridge at Katendan is now opened, and it is anticipated that within a few weeks the new bridges at Konos and Kanapit will be completed.

NATIVE LABOUR.

Native Labour matters were not intended as an object of this patrol, though several minor labour disputes were attended to at Soubu and Bolagila Plantations.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

Whilst on a bush-track route to Lelet, the patrol was proceeding along a ravine, the bottom of which was gently rounded and approximately 30 feet across, when the patrol was confronted by a series of stone fences of considerable age. The fences started about ten feet above the bottom of the ravine and resembled spillways. Total length of each was approximately 50-60 feet and they sloped away gently into the sides of the ravine. The fences were approximately 2'6" - 3' high x 2'6" wide and a series of six in all were sighted at approximately 30' intervals. In the centre of each was a slightly lowered portion to facilitate travel across. The local natives said that they had no idea of who ~~made~~ they were put there by and said that even their forebears had no idea of the people who constructed them or for what purpose they were constructed. There are said to be others scattered around the old Livinko bush, and Lelet area.

HOUSING

The standard maintained throughout the area was generally satisfactory. Tandes village though had 6 houses in need of replacement. It is now the finish of the wet season and repairs generally to the houses will be carried out throughout the area.

REST HOUSES.

These structures are provided at nearly all villages and are generally adequate for the purpose. One in need of urgent replacement is the KAMDAN rest house which is quite an unsatisfactory structure, and which serves three small villages, Kandam, Livinko and Konogugus. Fortunately the present structure lies in the line of the new road survey and is due for removal shortly. People were advised to construct a more suitable structure in future.

MEDICAL

The area is adequately provided with Government Aid Posts and with village aid posts staffed by Methodist Mission female nurses. There is also a hospital maintained at Kimidan Methodist Mission under the supervision of a Trained Sister.

Village hygiene and sanitation appeared to be satisfactory. No persons were sighted in need of medical attention warranting hospitalization.

Education.

Within the area traversed by the patrol there are three government area schools. There are two well established schools at Lemeris and Lossu with a further school in the throes of establishment at Konos-Konobin area by Pinis Passage.

There are also village and area schools maintained by both the Roman Catholic and Methodist Missions. Figures for schools are set below.

Lemeris Admin. Area School.								
Standard	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total	
	3	6	8	3	6		31	
Lossu Admin.							24	(19m, 5f.)
Konos Admin.	3	10						

Kimidan Methodist Overseas Mission.							
Kimidan, Grade	I	II	II				
	23	20	22				65
Methodist Village Schools							
East Coast							160 m, 140f - 300
West Coast (previous patrol)							34 64 - 148

Catholic Mission Kanambu Boarding School.						
Class	I	II	III	Standard II		
	15	19	12	5		51

LANGENIR. XXXXXXXXXX Village School		m	f	Total
Lossu II XXXXXXXXXX Class 1 & 11		5	16	21
Lamussong Class 1		4	12	16
Pinikindu Standard I		18	5	23
Lambuso Class 1		4	15	19

Police. Five members of the Konos detachment accompanied the patrol and carried out there duties satisfactorily.

There are no shining examples of excellent police or outstanding examples of poor police. An average group.

No complaints. For details of individuals see Appendix "A".

APPENDIX "A"

POLICE.

		Const.	Average ability. Conduct satisfactory.			
3421	APARI	Const.				
3480	SELEN	"	"	"	"	"
5117B	OVE	"	"	"	"	"
7736	KWONGEN	"	"	"	"	"
9063	MURUKAI	"	"	"	"	"

ation Register

Area Patrolled.....

RATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing AGO	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F		M	F
		6		3		6		5		5	44	1	28	3	20	1.8	13	18	31	38	118
		5	1	1		6		5		6	40	3	28		19	1.45	16	14	45	32	125
		6		1				5		1	23	3	11		9	1.84	7	10	14	13	56
	1	3	2	2		1		7		13	33	6	31		25	1.26	20	19	41	40	135
1		6		3		13	2	11		26	76	11	60	1	40	1.8	43	45	75	74	273
		4				4	1	3		4	22	6	20	1	14	1.65	16	13	20	22	81
	1					1		3		3	36	6	28	3	20	1.83	28	18	37	32	119
		15		3		4		11		14	48	4	29		24	2.06	25	22	32	46	158
		5		3				3		7	36	10	24		20	1.52	8	22	33	33	107
		2				2		4		5	13	2	13	1	8	1.44	9	7	23	17	64
		2		3		2		14		10	60	7	39	1	26	1.23	16	20	63	54	174
		1		1				2		5	13	4	10		10	1.63	5	10	14	11	47
		3				3		3		6	21	11	17		13	1.14	6	16	25	20	76
		4						7		11	38	5	27		20	1.03	11	13	49	35	119
+	3	2	62	3	20	1	40	3	73	118	483	67	365	10	268		226	247	512	467	1654