

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: NEW IRELAND
STATION: KAVIENG
VOLUME No: 2

ACCESSION No: 496.

1948 - 1949

ISBN: 9980 - 910 - 57 - 7

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1991

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NEW IRELAND DISTRICT

KAVIENG SUBDISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:

1948/1949

NOS 2 - 12

(NOS 1, 8 MISSING)

2 of 48/49

30/12/24

2/19-48-49

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

30/1

⑧

District Office,
KAVIENG, New Ireland.
14th October, 1948.

Memorandum for:

The District Officer,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL TO EAST COAST OF NEW IRELAND
(MANDAK AREA) BY A.G. McCRAE, CADET
PATROL OFFICER.

- Area Patrolled : MANDAK Area - that part of the East Coast of New Ireland between and including the villages of MALOM and KARU. Paramount Lulusi BUKBUK.
- Personnel : Mr. B.A. McCabe, Cadet Patrol Officer. Constables LASI3I and MAMIWAN, NGPF. Native driver WASALI.
- Duration of Patrol : 29th September to 12th October inclusive
- Purpose of Patrol : Payment of War Damage Compensation to natives for property other than land.
- Last Patrol to Area : District Services 4.9.48.
Medical 19.8.48.
- Map Reference : Map 1, Terrain Study No. 52 Allied Geographical Section, New Ireland.

---DIARY---

(1)

1948.

Sept. 29.

Patrol left Kavieng by jeep at 8 a.m.. Mail delivered along East Coast road and miscellaneous War Damage claims settled in the Naotsi area at the villages of KAKKAF, FATMILAK, BOL and LAMBUSD. Patrol on Kimidan bridge, unable to proceed beyond LAMBUSD.

30.

Crossed Kimidan bridge on temporary decking. Paid W.D. claims of natives employed at Kimidan bridge and at Methodist Mission hospital. Claims settled at MALOM, KAMIRABA pltn., and LASIGI.

Oct. 1.

Settled claims at LAWATKANA, KONONGHENGUS, LABRUBUT, KANDAN, LIMBIN, KANTEMBU, BUMBUWE. Moved to Lemeris for the night.

2.

Settled claims at LEMERIS, KANABU, WATLIMAU and PANATGIN. Slept at PANATGIN.

3.

Sunday at PANATGIN.

4.

Settled claims at DABINOT, SILOM, LANGAMUT and BULU. Moved to Lokon for night.

5.

Settled claims at LOKON and KANAM. Moved to Karu for the night.

6.

Settled Karu claims and commenced collating claims for Treasury contingencies. Visited Karu plantation during evening.

7.

Left Karu and proceeded to Namatanai arriving late afternoon.

8.

At Namatanai visiting the Station.

9.

Sub-District office, Namatanai.

10.

Sunday at Namatanai.

11.

Left Namatanai for Kavieng with Namatanai mail. Collected mail for Kavieng Post Office and natives' contributions to the United Nations Appeal for Starving Children. Arrived Kamiraba Pltn. during evening.

12.

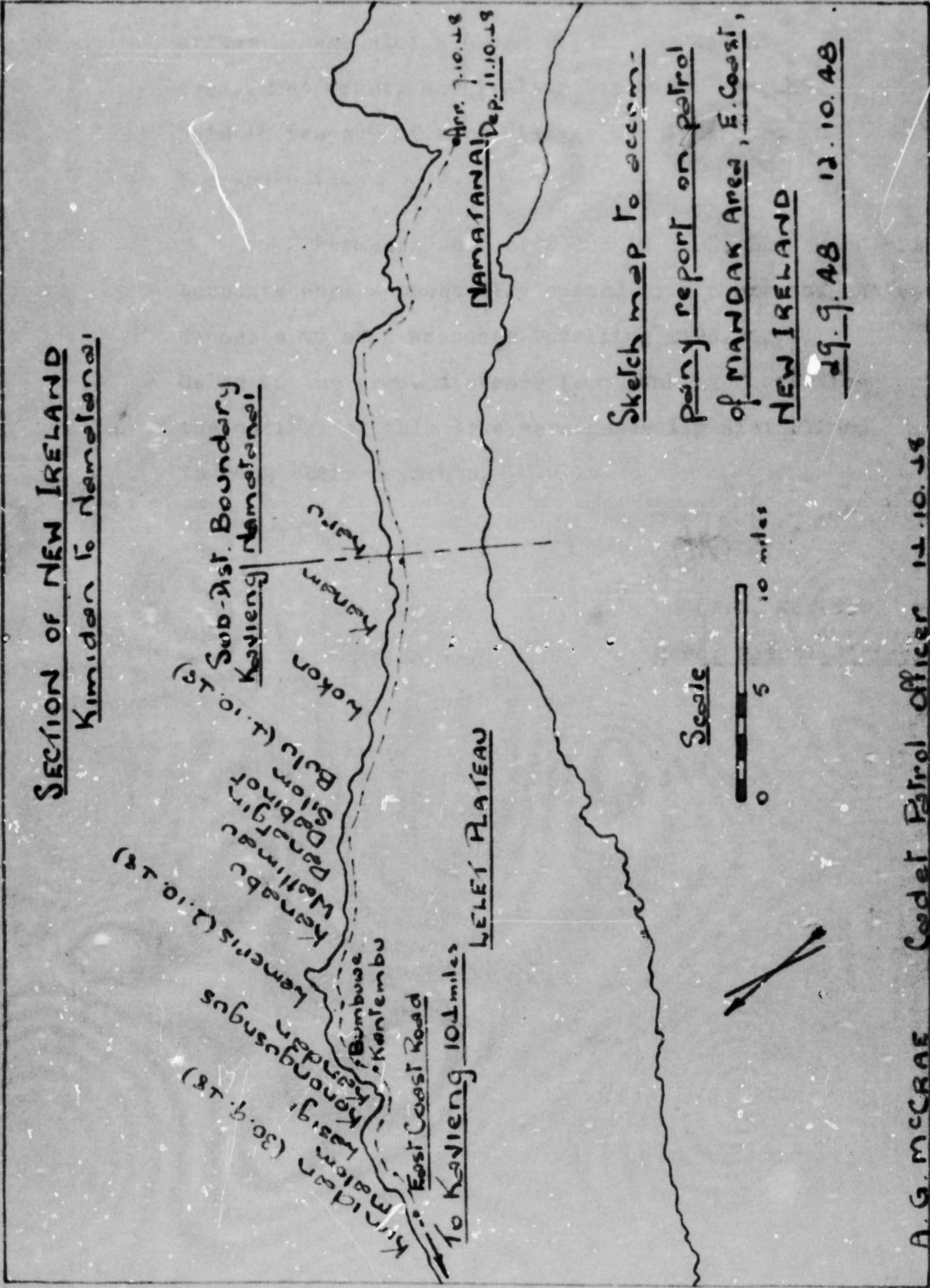
Settled three outstanding W.D. claims at Kamiraba Pltn., then returned to Kavieng collecting mail from plantations along East Coast road. Arrived Kavieng 8 p.m.

(6)

NATIVE WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION - MANDAK AREA.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>No. of Claims.</u>	<u>Amount Disbursed.</u>
MALOM	55	£ 681. 14. 6
LASIGI	18	233. 1. -
NONOGUENGUS	20	99. 19. -
LABRUBUT	14	111. 15. -
KANDAN	23	188. 15. -
LIMBIN	25	127. 12. -
KANTEMBU	26	223. 11. -
BUMBUWE	27	250. 6. -
LEMERIS	20	270. 6. -
KANABU	65	649. 12. -
MATLIMAU	29	224. 15. -
PANATGIN	41	513. 11. -
DABINOT	39	254. -. -
SILOM	21	164. 1. -
LANGAMUT	18	131. 16. -
BULU	30	229. 16. 6
LOKON	44	402. 12. 6
KANAM	23	259. 18. -
KARU	34	338. 6. -
LAWATKANA	36	185. 12. -
	<hr/>	
	608	5540. 19. 6
Employed at Kimidan Bridge.	15	115. 11. -
Other claims- NAOTSI Area.	15	199. -. -
	<hr/>	
	638	£5855. 10. 6

SECTION OF NEW IRELAND
Kimiden to Namafanai



Sketch map to accom-
pany report on patrol
of MANDAK AREA, E. Coast,
NEW IRELAND
29.9.48 12.10.48

A. G. McCRAE Cadet Patrol Officer 12.10.48

(COPY)

Report on Payment of War Damage Compensation to natives (3)
of MANDAK area.

The object of this patrol was payment of War Damage claims (Form F), in the MANDAK area, East Coast, New Ireland District. Amounts paid in respect of each village are indicated in the Appendix.

Payments were effected in cash, but new C.S.B. accounts were subsequently opened by a number of natives, deposits to such accounts totalling \$196. 1. -. Owing to the great distance from banking facilities the natives of this area were generally disinclined to bank their payments.

edw b rae

(A.G. McCrae)

Cadet Patrol Officer.

NATIVE WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION - MANDAK AREA.

(2)

<u>Village.</u>	<u>No. of Claims.</u>	<u>Amount Disbursed.</u>
MALOM	55	£ 681. 14. 6
LASIGI	18	233. 1. -
KOHOUENGUS	20	99. 19. -
LABRUBUT	14	111. 15. -
KANDAN	23	188. 15. -
LIMBIN	25	127. 12. -
KANTEMBU	26	223. 11. -
BUMBUWE	27	250. 6. -
LEMERIS	20	270. 6. -
KANABU	65	649. 12. -
WATLIMAU	22	224. 15. -
PANATGIN	41	513. 11. -
DABINGOT	39	254. -. -
SILOM	21	164. 1. -
LANGAMUT	18	131. 16. -
BULU	30	229. 16. 6
LOKON	44	402. 12. 6
KANAM	23	259. 18. -
KARU	34	335. 6. -
LAWATKANA	36	185. 12. -
	<hr/>	
	602	5540. 19. 6
Employed at Kinidan Bridge.	15	115. 11. -
Other claims- NACTEI Area.	15	199. -. -
	<hr/>	
	632	5855. 10. 6

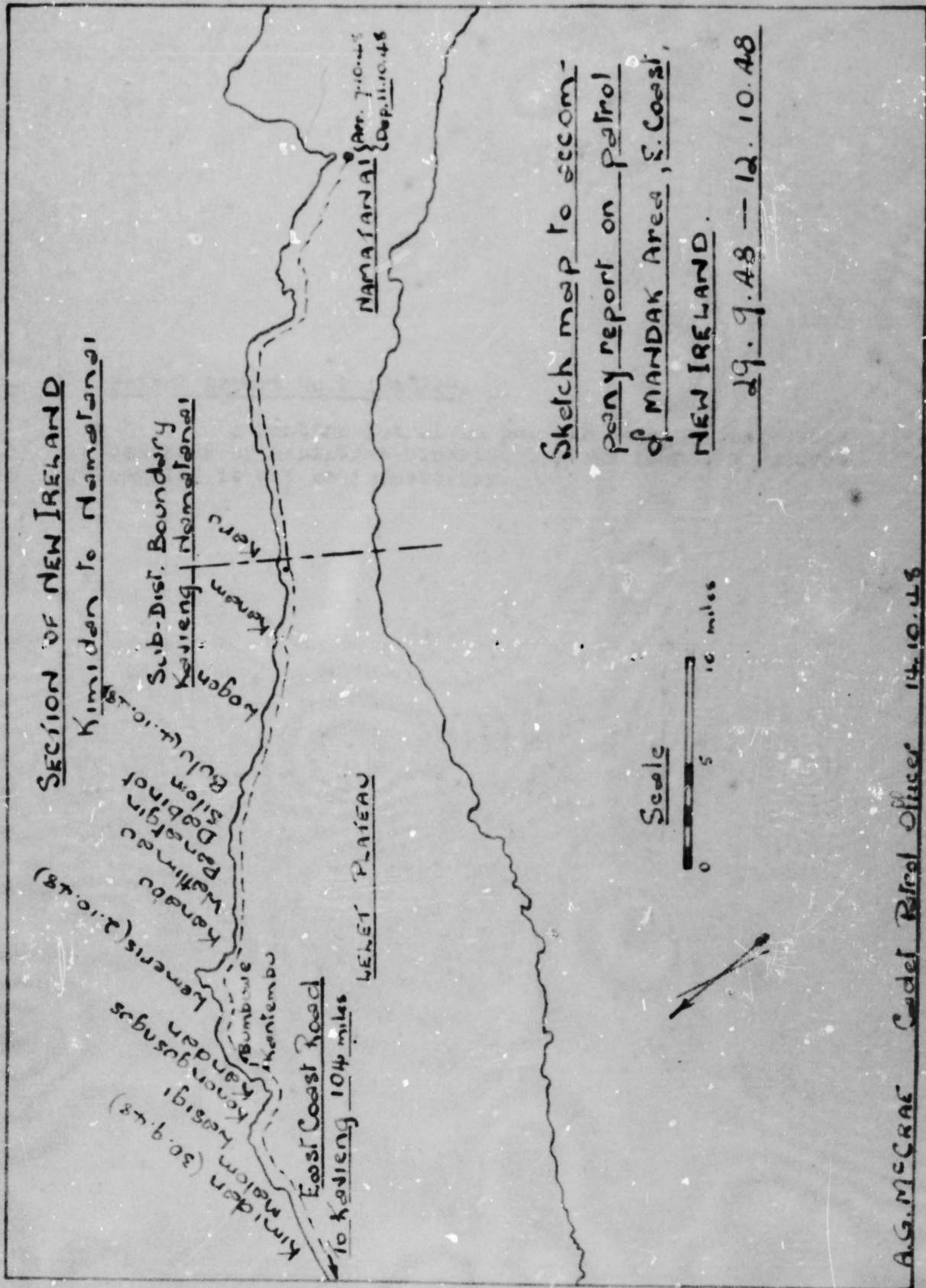
Report on Payment of War Damage Compensation to natives
of MANDAK area.

The object of this patrol was payment of War Damage claims (Form F), in the MANDAK area, East Coast, New Ireland District. Amounts paid in respect of each village are indicated in the Appendix.

Payments were effected in cash, but new C.S.B. accounts were subsequently opened by a number of natives, deposits to such accounts totalling £ 196. 1. -. Owing to the great distance from banking facilities the natives of this area were generally disinclined to bank their payments.

A. G. McCrae

(A. G. McCrae)
Cadet Patrol Officer.



Sketch map to accom-
pany report on patrol
of MANDAK AREA, S. COAST,
NEW IRELAND.

29.9.48 - 12.10.48

A.G. MCCRAE Cadet Patrol Officer 14.10.48

Patrol Report No.2 1948/49:

A routine patrol to pay war damage previously assessed by Assistant District Officer Downs. Mr.McCrae carried it out satisfactorily.

DS. 30-12-24

2nd September, 1949.

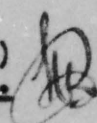
KAVIENG
NEW IRELAND.

PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 48/49

Receipt is acknowledged of the above.

The remarks in my acknowledgment of Patrol Report
No. 6 of 48/49 apply in this case also.

(I. F. Champion)
ACTING DIRECTOR.



3 OF 48/49

30/12/25 (5)

District Office,
KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND.GENERAL:(a) Census:

The census was checked in all villages in the area, except KONOGOGO. The new village books were compiled and issued.

The census at KONOGOGO was not checked as the Luluai of that place was absent, and had taken the old village book with him, so that it was impossible to know which recent births and deaths had already been recorded, and which ones awaited recording, etc; KONOGOGO is only a small village, and possibly the Officer paying War Damage could do the census there.

The following information was obtained from the census figures of the area:-

Total Population	1,683
Total Male Population	904
Total Female Population	779
Masculinity	1.16
Total Births	26
Total Deaths	89
Deaths per 100 births	342.3

(b) Native Situation:

This was disappointing. The people were apathetic and their villages untidy, particularly in the area MESI No.2 to KONOGOGO. Moving toward KAVIENG the attitude and appearance of the people improved.

Unfortunately the work on the census and War Damage assessment did not give the writer much opportunity to go deeply into the matter and its causes, but it is thought that certain village officials are upsetting the people, particularly the Tultul LAKNAITO of KONOGOGO and the ex Paramount Luluai LABARAM. Both these men have much influence and according to notes in the village books were pro-Japanese and possibly still are.

The present Paramount Luluai DARIUS seems to be doing his best, but evidently is not very powerful, and his general state of mind appears to be one of perplexity.

It is recommended that at the first opportunity an experienced officer patrol this area if possible.

(c) Village Officials:

Appendix "A" attached, lists these. In some instances the appointment of officials was irregular, Paramount Luluai DARIUS evidently having misunderstood some instructions which he was given about twelve months ago, and changed officials about in some instances.

It was clearly explained to him that should an official die, or otherwise relinquish his position, the hat was not to be given to any other man, although the people of the village concerned could go about choosing a nominee for the job.

Where possible the matter of village officials was cleared up - cases where doubt still exists are listed hereunder:-

④

DAMPIT VILLAGE - LESINGAN, Tultul, left village to go to work in Rabaul, saying that he did not want to be an official any longer - DARIUS "appointed" KANGE, who seems to be the obvious choice and is therefore recommended.

DANU VILLAGE - Tultul LAGAMO, who says that he doesn't want the hat has been replaced by KUMLIS on DARIUS' instructions.
 M. J. I. LANGGAWUK gave his hat to LANGOS after the latter had done a training course at KAVIENG Native Hospital.

(d) DAMPIT AID POST:

The trouble about the above establishment was a personal one between P/L DARIUS and the N.M.O. MAIKA, however, since the latter has been replaced DARIUS seems satisfied. He states that he would not like to see the Aid Post moved elsewhere.

Much damage was caused by the heavy weather at the end of November at DAMPIT, and two Aid Post buildings were destroyed. Repair work had been commenced when the patrol left.

(e) LANGUAGE GROUPS:

In the area patrolled these are as follows:-

From KOKOLA to KONOGOGO and KOMALABU, included	- BAROK Tongue.
From DAMPIT to LEMAU inclusive	- MANDAK Tongue.
From BIMUN to NAIAMA inclusive	- KULOT Tongue.
From NAMASALANG to LAFU inclusive	- NALIK Tongue.

(f) MISSION INFLUENCE:

The Roman Catholic and Methodist Missions operate in this area and most villages have adherents of both faiths. The Methodist Mission Hospital at KIMADAN on the East Coast has a number of patients from West Coast villages - it was interesting to note that four expectant mothers had gone to KIMIDAN so as to have their children in the hospital.

(g) WEATHER:

The weather at the end of November and beginning of December was very bad. The wind, coming from the S.W. did a great deal of damage to native villages and to coconut plantations. Heavy rain made movement difficult, owing to the flooding of numerous watercourses.

(h) PLANTATIONS:

The following plantations have European managers and are producing copra:-

KALILI
 KINEBUG
 WAUN
 KOLUBE
 KOKA
 PATLANGAT

C.W. Kimmorley P.O.
 (C.W. KIMMORLEY)
 Patrol Officer.

PATROL DIARY

3

25th. November, 1948:

Patrol sailed from Kavieng at noon on M.V. "Nereus". Heavy weather met with and ship took shelter at SUMUNA, DJAJL IS.

26th. November 1948:

Set out from SUMUNA and went as far as SICACUI, but increasingly rough seas made return to SUMUNA necessary.

27th. November, 1948:

At SUMUNA - very wild, rainy day.

28th. November, 1948:

Left SUMUNA and sailed to KALILI where patrol landed as it was evident that a landing further on at the exposed KONOOGO Beach would be impossible.

29th. November, 1948:

River to south of KALILI flooded and could not be crossed. Some work done at DANU Village during lulls in storm.

30th. November, 1948:

Attempt to cross river in the morning failed. Crossing made during afternoon. Walked to DAMPIT. Much damage there as a result of storm.

1st. December, 1948:

Left DAMPIT and crossed DALUM River with difficulty. Walked to KALAGUNAN via KOMALABU.

2nd. December, 1948:

Walked to KONO. Lined people of that place and assessed War Damage, also assessed War Damage of KONOOGO Village. Returned KALAGUNAN.

3rd. December, 1948:

Working at KALAGUNAN.

4th. December, 1948:

Moved to KOMALABU. Day spent there then walked to DAMPIT, arriving about 7 p.m.

5th. December, 1948:

Checked census and assessed War Damage at DAMPIT, then moved on to KALILI Plantation.

6th. December, 1948:

Lined people of LENKAMIN at DANU, and completed work with DANU Villagers, then walked to MESI No.1.

7th. December, 1948:

Worked at MESI No.1 and nearby MESI No.2.

8th. December, 1948:

Walked to KANAMARANDAN. Checked census there and at KALUAN, and commenced work on War Damage assessment.

9th. December, 1948:

Completed War Damage assessment. Unable to cross flooded KALUAN River in afternoon.

10th. December, 1948:

Crossed KALUAN River with difficulty about 11 a.m. Held up by WAUM River for some time, but managed to cross some distance upstream. Arrived KOLUBE Plantation about 5 p.m.

PATROL DIARY (contd.)

11th. December, 1948:

Checked census and investigated War Damage at MAMBO Village. Very wet weather.

12th. December, 1948:

Sunday. At KOLUBE Plantation.

13th. December, 1948:

Moved to UGANA, and after completing work there, went on to LAMBU.

14th. December, 1948:

Worked at LAMBU then walked to KONTU, calling at KOKA Plantation en route.

15th. December, 1948:

Working with people of KONTU and nearby TEMBIN.

16th. December, 1948:

Completed work but unable to move on owing to violent weather in afternoon.

17th. December, 1948:

Walked to LEMAU, and on finishing work there, moved to PATLANGAT Plantation.

18th. December, 1948:

At PATLANGAT Village. Completed work there and at BIMUN Village, then returned to PATLANGAT.

19th. December, 1948:

Sunday. Moved to PANARAS, working at NEIRUARAN en route.

20th. December, 1948:

Worked at PANARAS, then moved to NAIAMA.

21st. December, 1948:

Lined people of NAIAMA, assessed War Damage and walked on to NAMASALANG.

22nd. December, 1948:

After working at NAMASALANG, walked to BELIFU, arriving late at night.

23rd. December, 1948:

Walked on until met by vehicle sent from KAVIENG, in vicinity of LEMUSMUS, and returned in it to KAVIENG.

①

APPENDIX "A"

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TULTUL	M.T.T.
KONOGOGO	OGI-E	HAIIS and LAKNAITO	LEGIO
KONG	---	ROGAN and LADIMES	POWAK
KALAGUNAN	SABU	GRIBO	GIN
KOMALABU	LABARAM	KOMALLP and RIDA	BOSMAN
DAMFIT	DARIUS (Paramount Luluai)	See Sect.(c) of Patrol Report.	BOSKI
LENLAMIN	AUMPAPA	PITILA	TUNDIA
DANU	LARIRIMBO	See Sect.(c) of Patrol Report	See Sect.C of Patrol Report
MESI No.1	SITIAMIN	PEIPE and MALILI	LOMUNGAN (PENKISI (Dead))
MESI No.2	TONGISEI	---	---
KANAMARANDAN	YAMPAGA	TAMBUEI	LANGANGAN
KALUAN	TOMANI	LENOPEI	MANBERET
MALBO (Hamlet of UGANA)	HEADMAN	SILITA	BEVIN
UGANA	LAMBU	POTKANU	LASAWAK
LAMBU	KEITU	MALIVARAN	PENIAS
KONTU	MEPRELIN	SEWARANDUK	MASA
TEMBIN	SARU	KARASIBEI	NURAKEISEN
LEMAU	BISKET	TUKASI	POKUMU
BIMUN	DENDEI	---	---
PATLANGAT	KOMIRI	---	---
NEIRUARAN	KOMBUANG	LUBOS	TJRI
PANARAS	MONGAI	ARISTA	MOLIS
NAIAMA	BATU	MATOFAN	BANGO
NAMASALANG	KAMIS	ENDAO	BANGIN

(6)

Patrol Report No.3 1948/49:

A routine patrol to assess war damage and compile census.

Lacking the vehicular road of the opposite coast and the accompanying daily contact with Europeans, this KONOOGO-NAMASALANG is backward in comparison. This year it is noticeable that village officials from there frequently visit Kavieng, the result of which is that the area is now producing and marketing its own copra.

During January/February 1949 Cadets McCrae and Mc Cabe covered this area paying the war damage claims assessed by Patrol Officer Kimmorley; and discussion with them revealed general improvement since this patrol.

30-12-25

28th September, 1949.

District Officer,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

New Ireland - Patrol Report No.3/1948-49.

As this was a routine patrol, no comment is
necessary.

(I.F. Champion)
Acting Director.

R/A

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

KAVIENG, NEW IRRLAND.

21st December, 1948.

District Officer,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO. 44 1948/49

MOSSAU AND EMIR A ISLAND

OBJECT OF PATROL:

- 1 Finalization of War Damage Claims (Form F)
- 2 Repatriation and Recruiting of Mossau Island labourers.
- 3 General Administration.

PERSONNEL:

I. F. G. Downs, Assistant District Officer
Constables SOLOWAI and OVEI
Native Clerk A. Masep.

DURATION:

December 3rd to December 11th 1948.

INTRODUCTION:

The general post-war position and even the historical background of this area has been adequately covered by Mr. P. J. Morrison's report of 11th November 1947.

This report is a brief summary of the current situation with special reference to matters which have increased in importance during the past twelve months. The area was also visited by the writer from August 16th to August 20th 1948, and any observations made then are included here.

As a census patrol will probably be undertaken in March the general remarks on native aspects will then be enlarged. A map was sent to the Curator of Intestate Estates under cover of our memorandum 38/3 of 13th December, 1948.

The only map at present available is that in the Allied Geographical Series.

With your approval preparation of a map will be delayed until the census patrol, as nothing useful could be contributed to our existing knowledge by any brief observations, apart from portion of a plan of Schadel Harbour which I have still to complete. It is proposed to prepare a sheet with maps of Mussau, Emira and Tabar so that these can be printed for local use.

DIARY

9

December 3rd. Friday:

Departed Kavieng for Mussau Island at 3 p.m. One crew member of "Nereus" missing, A.W.I. 27 repatriated labourers aboard.

December 4th. Saturday:

9.30 a.m. arrived Boliu (S. P. ...
harbour). Saturday being local 'Sunday' was observed in part. Contacted village officials and disembarked repatriated labour.

December 5th. Sunday:

Visited Collett's Timber area at TOBANULIULE, LOAWA Is. and MAROI. Assessed War Damage Claims Form A.

December 6th. Monday:

Paid war damage claims (Form F) at Boliu. Assessed war damage claims (Form A). Complaints and enquiries investigated. Recruiting. Mapping.

December 7th. Tuesday:

Proceeded to NAI Village via LOMAKINAURU. Inspected for Curator of Intestate Estates properties at POULIN, TOLJANALU and TANGUAI. Paid and assessed war damage claims and returned to Boliu.

December 8th. Wednesday:

At 5.30 a.m. proceeded to Emira Island accompanied by Pastor Judd and Mr. B. Wickham in Seventh Day Adventist Mission vessel "MALALAGI". Weather unsatisfactory, gales. Arrived at POKANE anchorage 8.40 a.m. Checked census and inspected village. Assessed War Damage (Form A) and proceeded by jeep to ELOAWA, TABILU and TASINGINA Villages for census and war damage purposes. Settled numerous minor disputes. Inspected W.R. Carpenter's properties returning to ship at 8.30 p.m. Gales made it impossible to proceed.

December 9th. Thursday:

Departed for Mussau Island at 5.30 a.m. and arrived 1000 a.m. Completed recruiting and heard native disputes. Prepared for departure. Gales and heavy rain. Decided that trip with recruits in prevailing conditions unsafe. Finalised all Form F claims on Mussau.

December 10th. Friday:

Checked and loaded copra for natives. Visited MANANUS. Mapping. Assessed and completed assessment of Form A claims. Departed for Kavieng 5.30 p.m. 25 recruits aboard.

December 11th. Saturday:

Arrived Kavieng 9.30 a.m.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION:

Claims for property other than land (Form F) are now finalised and all paid for Mussau and Emira Islands.

Assessment for Death or Injury (Form A) is complete but remains to be paid. Timber and land damage assessment for Emira has not been finalised.

CENSUS:

Acting under instructions no census or issue of new books was carried out. To cover the islands properly 12 days for Mussau and three days for Emira should be allotted for census.

RECRUITING:

Twenty-seven natives were repatriated and twenty-five natives were recruited. The death of one native in Kavieng from amongst the previous group to be recruited has not been well received here. The native concerned died of pneumonia after being admitted to Kavieng hospital with a tropical ulcer.

NATIVE COPRA:

As on the occasion of my previous visit, 200 bags of native copra were loaded for Kavieng. There is a copra shed at Schadel Harbour still with over 200 bags and nearly 100 bags of Trochus.

At Emira there are 150 bags of copra in a native shed at PAKANE.

It is possible that the S.D.A. Mission will be able to move some of this copra in the "Ambon", which is due from Rabaul after Christmas.

There are some fine native groves on Mussau all of which were established and planted at the direction of former District Officers. War damage to coconuts is slight on Mussau except at NAI and LOMAKUNURU.

On Emira there has been very considerable damage to native coconuts by roads, aerodromes and ancilliary bays.

NATIVE CROPS AND FOODS:

The situation on Mussau is very satisfactory and quite back to normal.

On Emira the situation is not entirely satisfactory. Fortunately the small total population of the four villages (less than 300) can subsist on very little. Practically the whole of Emira comprises company plantation property, taro surfaced bays, air strips or secondary growth on poor soil. The secondary growth is now coming up on land which was at one time almost completely bulldozed for United States personnel or their war material sites and this is the ground upon which crops now have to be planted.

Close inspection shows that virtually 75 per cent of this land has been irreparably damaged owing to the removal of the top soil by bulldozers clearing the area.

Taro grows very badly now and the average production per square yard of planted gardens appears to be much less than normal. The tubers are under size. No sweet potato gardens were in bearing and cooking bananas are rapidly becoming the staple diet.

A certain amount of manioc is grown and natives were advised to plant much more.

The A.N.G.A.U. Unit (which is blamed for damaging the sak-sak (sago) resources by over-cutting the palms to obtain leaf for their quarters. Sago and sago leaf is not available in sufficient quantity for either food or for roofing of houses.

Natives were warned to give the sago palm resources that remain a chance to recover; but this advice is not likely to be taken by 100 per cent of the population on Emira.

Fish protein is available; but, as on Mussau, the wild pigs cannot be eaten because of religious rules.

INVESTIGATIONS FOR CURATOR OF INTERSTATE ESTATES:

WONG FONG ESTATE:

The properties were located, traversed and inspected. A separate report has been furnished. Vide memorandum 38/3 of 13/12/46.

TIMBER CLAIM - AMARARI v ESTATE LATE T.D. COLLETT:

Further investigations substantiated the original claim and a separate report has been furnished. Vide memorandum 41/9 of 14/12/46.

MAPPING AND SOUNDINGS:

PAIANE Harbour, Emira, and the whole area between Cape TRITGENS and Emira Plantation homestead is foul ground and any vessel drawing more than four feet would have a hazardous passage at low water. This is not a suitable anchorage for the trawler. Soundings show that only a tortuous channel (too impractical to even mark) is available. The whole area would appear to be silting up with the result that several 'nigger-heads' have now to be negotiated in a restricted channel area. The wharf site is untenable in North West gales. The trawler "W.R.A." is reported to strike foul ground every time she visits and the obstructions observed by this patrol make this not only possible but almost inevitable.

The reference to Homestead Bay in paragraph 4 of the 1947 report gives the impression that vessels of 10 feet can secure alongside the jetty which now has (at full tide) an accommodation of only 7 feet of water. As trawlers normally draw from 7 to 10 feet this is a matter which should be noted seriously. The Luluai of Boliu, KOUVA, states that M.V. "Nereus" (then under a different master) was aground for a short period off the jetty in November 1947. This patrol used the Mission vessel "MALALAGI" (drawing four feet) for the Emira visit.

At ELEIOA on the Eastern extremity of Emira there is a good all-weather anchorage and this is submitted as the safest harbour for all future patrols.

Schadel (inner) Harbour on Mussau is more restricted than shown but the passage is very clearly marked and can be negotiated very easily. The islands lying off Schadel Harbour are not in their exact positions. Magnetic compass triangulations and bearings taken to obtain them are apparently disturbed by local attraction; but transits of points shown on allied geographical maps appear to be incorrect.

VILLAGE REHABILITATION AND HOUSING:EMIRA:

At first the quality and quantity of salvaged material in native hands is shattering and almost beyond belief but after going all over the island and seeing the damage done by the salvaged air scraps and their ancillary roads and bays the picture falls into proper perspective.

No rational assessment of the position could deny that the damage done to the soil (directly by the permanent works and indirectly by erosion and mechanical activity of bulldozers) under the American occupation far outweighs the obvious benefits these people have received by mass acquisition of all kinds of war stores and materials.

Without salvaged iron, duraluminium, canvas and five-ply sheets there would be no roofing material available on Emira because the sago palms have been cut out.

There is now practically no native-owned timber of any size or usefulness.

Horticultural areas are extremely limited and it is fortunate that the population is now so small.

Some of the buildings show amazing ingenuity and real ability to cope with such things as cement mixing, plumbing, carpentry and joinery. Other houses are a shocking waste of valuable materials.

Some natives have houses out of all proportion to their requirements while others live in hessian huts.

This patrol arranged for a more even distribution of building material based on the size of each family.

A general clean-up of some villages (notably TASINGINA) is required to prevent them from looking like neglected workshop dump yards.

To illustrate the standard of the houses the following can be taken as quite common:-

1. Mosquito-proof wooden beds.
2. Iron cooking pots and American kitchenware.
3. Water laid on with faucets to bathrooms and laundries.
4. Rubber cushioned seats, tongued and grooved floors, duraluminium walls and roofs with 5-ply timber or canite linings.
5. Baths, basins and glass windows.

The situation vis a vis W.R. Carpenter & Company is now satisfactory. Both the natives and the Company have what they want. The company is to be commended for its restraint and ~~for~~ Mr. H.L. Wall, a stranger to the Territory, is in a peculiarly difficult situation at Emira as W.R. Carpenter's sole resident Engineer recovering their salvaged property under rights purchased by them from the Administration. His tact and common sense are enviable.

When it is realised that the Emira people did not return to their own island until after the departure of the United States Forces their ability to move heavy material to their own advantage and to locate valuable hardware not in the dumps is equalled only by the apparent carelessness of the American troops. Long before W.R. Carpenter's subsidiary (The New Guinea Company)

arrived to take over the stores they had purchased the natives had already collected essential building requirements.

PROPERTY REMAINING ON EMIRA:

As a matter of interest I am informed that what is now left on Emira is likely to be left indefinitely by the Company as they don't think it remains worth removing.

The date upon which their salvage rights expire is not known.

There is still some material (such as jeep chassis and piping) of value to the Administration but nothing of great value. Not all the property is in the dumps.

If the Company purchasing the salvage rights paid anything less than £30,000 then the Commonwealth Government has been robbed by whoever permitted this deal to go through. The concentrated value of American equipment and material on Mussau Island was obviously in the £100,000 field.

MUSSAU VILLAGES AND REHABILITATION:

In contrast to Emira, rehabilitation on Mussau has been carried out entirely with native materials. The situation regarding housing and rehabilitation generally is very satisfactory. All villages are well located, entirely rebuilt and neat.

NATIVE TRADING:

Copra is concentrated at PAKANE on EMIRA and at BOLIU on Mussau by the natives themselves. Emira copra is brought to BOLIU by the Mission vessel.

Two natives, KAUPIS of TASITEL on MUSSAU and SAINO of TABLIU on EMIRA hold copra and mercantile licences. Their trade stores and books were inspected. No complaints were received and their operations are of great help to the people.

This activity was arranged by my previous patrol and is working very smoothly with the help of Pastor Judd.

Trade store prices undercut some of those in Kavieng.

Copra is moved by either routine visits of Administration or Mission vessels.

I am satisfied that no profit of any kind is made by the Mission and that Pastor Judd's motives in helping this scheme are entirely altruistic.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND VILLAGE COUNCILS:

NATIVE SITUATION:

Largely through the guidance given by the native newspaper "LAGASA" and the common sense of the officials the modified council scheme is working well on Mussau.

On Emira it is not in operation to the same extent.

KAUPIS of TASITEL and PAPANA of EBOLIU are Paramount Luluais on Mussau who are doing good work. The usual conference of officials and elders revealed a very reasonable appreciation of their own and the Administration's problems.

On EMIRA the Lulua of PAKANE, KOUVU, acts as a Senior Lulua. Disputes were all trivial and the general native

situation very satisfactory. In some cases the Emira people are notably lethargic and possibly slightly damaged by the changes brought about by using strange materials in every-day routine work.

M.V. "NEREUS":

The ability of the crew and the master, Mr. Wickham, was appreciated.

In heavy beam seas "Nereus" wallowed and rolled and the engine gave many anxious moments. This vessel is nearing the end of her days with the present power unit.

The state of the sea, and weather conditions generally, were extremely unpleasant throughout. At the same time this trip was essential and could not be postponed. Wireless contact with Pastor Judd at Mussau and Kavieng Radio enabled the lulls in the north west gales to be calculated sufficiently to make the trip with repatriated labour quite reasonable. When sailing in the Mission vessel "MALALAGI" this small economical vessel impressed as being of a type more suitable to our requirements than the relatively large and expensive trawlers.

PRE-WAR WAGE CLAIMS:

All have now been recorded for the District Labour Officer and only a few remain to be paid. Particulars of these have been given to the District Labour Officer.

GENERAL:

These two visits to this area within the past 5 months have provided an opportunity of contact for all the people on Mussau and Emira. The general welfare and health of the people is satisfactory and the amount of co-operation we are receiving from Pastor Judd at Mussau has made it possible for a great deal of work to be done on both these visits. On each occasion the people have been notified through the Mission Teleradio at BOLIU and local transport by Mission vessel and canoe have been immediately available. On Emira we had the use of a jeep. The coverage in the 7 days of this last visit to these islands was much greater than was anticipated in spite of frustrating weather conditions and the very best was made of the limited time available.

EDUCATION:

Schools with teachers paid by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission are in each village on Mussau and Emira Islands.

A Central school is located at the Mission station, 500 yds on Schadal Harbour.

The whole organization is part of a "farm" system for the Teacher Training establishment at PUT PUT, New Britain.

I have been assured by Mr. G.H. Gibson, the District Education Officer that Pastor Judd goes to some pains to co-operate with him. The standard in the village schools seems to be high and the quality of the equipment (much of it of Mission origin) was impressive.

Pastor Judd is constantly on the move and keeps a close personal check upon village school activity.

Minute to:-

DS.50-18-86

→ Department of Education.

Referred please.

The above is an extract from Kavieng P/R No.4 of 48/49 on 21st December 1948.

2.9.49

(I.F. Champion),
ACTING DIRECTOR D.D.S. & N.A.

POLICE:

The following accompanied the patrol:-

Reg. No. 5126B Constable SOLOWAI

" " 5117 " OVEI

Reg. No. 5126B Constable SOLOWAI is a constable possessing common sense and restraint a little above average.

Reg. No. 5117 Constable OVEI behaved satisfactorily. He seems keen.

Both of these police lack patrol experience.

Minute to:-

DS.30-18-86

Superintendent of Police.

Referred please.

The above is an extract from Kavieng P/R No.4 of 48/49 on 21st December 1948.

2.9.49

(I.F. Champion).
ACTING DIRECTOR. D.D.S. & N.A.

HEALTH AND SANITATION:

Pastor T. Judd of the Seventh Day Adventist
 visits the sick regularly and gives N.A.B.
 Injections. The Medical work of this Missionary is
 patient, zealous and efficient. He deserves every help
 that the Administration can give him.

Tertiary yaws and Elephantiasis were noticed
 on Emira particularly in the 3 smaller villages of
 BIEIOA, TASINGAN and PARANE.

Generally, health on Mussau is good.
 Sanitation everywhere was above average.

I.F.G. Downs
 (I.F.G. Downs)
 Asst. District Officer.

Minute to:-

DS.30-18-86

The Director,
Public Health Department.

Referred please.

The above is an extract from Kavieng P/R No.4
 of 48/49 on 21st December 1948.

2.9.49

(I.F.Champion),
ACTING DIRECTOR D.D.S. & N.A.

30-12-26

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Patrol Report No.4 1948/49:

A patrol to assess war damage and to deal with accumulated routine matters.

Emira is due for survey regarding war damage compensation in respect of land and timber as soon as directions in this matter are to hand.

(13)

30-12-26

5 9 1949

The Treasurer,
PORT MORESBY.

PROPERTY REMAINING ON EMIRA

Patrol

A/D.C. I.F.C. Downs Mussau and Emira
Isl. New Ireland District
21st December, 1948 No. 4 of 1948/49

As a matter of interest I am informed that what is now left on Emira is likely to be left indefinitely by the Company as they do not think what remains worth removing.

The date upon which their salvage rights expire is not known.

There is still some material (such as jeep chassis and piping) of value to the Administration but nothing of great value. Not all the property is in the dumps.

If the Company purchasing the salvage rights paid anything less than £30,000 then the Commonwealth Government has been robbed by whoever permitted this deal to go through. The concentrated value of American equipment and material on Mussau Island was obviously in the £100,000 field.

DS.30-1886

at KAVIENG
NEW IRELAND

2nd September 1949

P/R No. 4 - 48/49

Receipt is acknowledged of the above.

It is pleasing to read that the situation on MUSSAU is fast approaching normal.

A close watch should be kept on EMIRA and if necessary, the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries be approached regarding any assistance thought necessary regarding crops and livestock.

It is a pity this report was not forwarded earlier, as the alleged abandoned property, jeep chassis and piping might be of value to the Administration.

(I. F. Champion),
ACTING DIRECTOR.

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DIARY 1949

10th. January, 1949:

Departed for Tabar at 10 p.m.

11th. January, 1949:

Landfall 6.30 a.m. Teripax Plantation at 9 a.m. Discharged cargo to Mr. and Mrs. R.L. Clarke. Treated R.L. Clarke for malaria. Issued drugs. Contacted TABAR Island group and left Constable APARI on TABAR. Heard certain complaints by R.L. Clarke. Departed via KAWILIWIL Passage between TATAU and TABAR at 11 a.m. arriving MAPUA Mission at noon. Received list of complaints from Father Krumpel. Landed school boys for holidays and departed for PIGEBUT. Left Const. SARIKI on TABAR Island West Coast and sent Const. SERAKET to TATAU via East Coast of TATAU Island. Contacted natives and F. PATTEN on SIMBERI Is. Spent night at PIGEBUT anchorage.

12th. January, 1949:

Completed census, war damage assessment and general administration at MONUN, NAPEKUR and BUERI. One Court of Native Affairs - LUMBA v KOPEL.

13th. January, 1949:

Heavy gales and bad seas. Forced to return to PIGEBUT. Proceeded by land to MARAKON and SIMBERI for war damage and census. Returned to SUNDAMAT Bay via canoe which foundered in heavy seas at 10 pm.

14th. January, 1949:

To SOS anchorage. Completed census and general administration at REKINBERIU, SOS, MAPAGAT, LAWA and TATAU. Settled disputes and addressed natives. Returned to ship at 12 pm.

15th. January, 1949: (Saturday)

Departed in bad weather and ship forced to anchor in TOMALABAT. Cable dragged frequently and conditions unpleasant. Weather too bad for census. Carried out survey and soundings in passage and traversed section of coast establishing three base lines in passage. Repaired beacon off TOMALABAT.

16th. January, 1949: (Sunday)

Gales continued. Visited villages and arranged for census.

17th. January, 1949:

Census and routine administration at SAMEUARI, MAHAI, KURUMBO and SANAPARI. Travelled by canoe. Proceeded to MAPUA by "Nereus" in evening and anchored. Contacted Father Krumpel and heard complaints.

18th. January, 1949:

Census and native administration, war damage, etc; for MANGGAWUR, MAPUA and TOKARA. Courts and investigations.

19th. January, 1949:

Returned to TOMALABAT and then proceeded by canoe for census etc., at RAKUPO, TERIPATS and KOVARAMARA. R.L. Clarke malaria much improved. Settled disputes Clarke v Natives.

20th. January, 1949:

To BANESA by "Nereus" which found moorings and anchorage after some necessary delay. Proceeded ashore with census and war damage at WANG, BANESA and MATLIK returning to ship at 10.30 p.m.

21st. January, 1949:

Ship landed party at KOKO. Carried out Census and war damage assessment etc., at KOKO, MORAI and DATAVA. Rejoined ship accompanied by TABAR Island officials and elders at TOMALABAT. 11 pm.

22nd. January, 1949: (Saturday)

Gales. Climbed Mount SORARAMBA and carried out mapping work assisted by Mr. Wickham.

23rd. January, 1949: (Sunday)

Received signal to return KAVIENG. To SOS for conference with officials and elders from whole TABAR group. Finalised all patrol matters. Trawler collected hospital patients and school students.

24th. January, 1949:

Returned Kavieng, arriving at 7.10 pm.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND RELATIONS

The following survey incorporating the general problems and... following administrative arrangements...
General Information:

Total population 332. Village is the village of... village is the largest and... best weather... would be superior for any...
General Information:

The greatest...
General Information:

The village...
General Information:

The village...
General Information:

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INTRODUCTION

The TABAR group comprises the three islands of SIMBERI, TATAU and TABAR lying in that order from North to South with the nearest point of TABAR Island distant fifteen miles due north from KIVIDAN on the EAST COAST of New Ireland.

The narrowest part of the passage between SIMBERI and TATAU is about three and a half miles but contrary to the impression of all existing maps the passage between TATAU and TABAR is extremely narrow and is less than fifty yards at a point one cable west of SIGARIGAI anchorage.

Prior to the war 6 Europeans two Asiatics and one Missionary were variously engaged in the group. The islands increase in size from North to South but the largest population and the political hub is the central island of TATAU.

At present two Europeans are on plantations and there is one Missionary.

The nearest point to KAVIENG is the North West corner of TATAU Island which can be reached in ten hours at about 8 knots.

The dominating factors in native life at present are trade with New Ireland, Sectarian competition and depopulation which has reduced villages to hamlets and hamlets into combinations of hamlets forming new villages.

There is no form or variety of cargo cult nor any anti European feeling.

The traditional habit of inter-island travelling is very much in operation and should not be discouraged as it is part and parcel of native life. Several key centres anchor the pattern of the population and no difficulty whatsoever was experienced in completing the census in a satisfactory manner. The people assembled in their proper villages at very short notice.

VITAL STATISTICS AND LOCATION OF POPULATION

A full survey incorporating the general problems and causes of depopulation forms the main part of this report. The following administrative information is here summarised:-

SIMBERI ISLAND:

Total persons 333 living in five villages of which SIMBERI village is the largest and situated on the South-West Corner. The best all weather anchorage would be SUNDAMAT Bay; but in bad South-East weather it would not be good and the roadstead off MARAGON would be superior for any bad South-East blow. The villages are grouped right round the island with the main concentrations at SIMBERI-MARAGON and at NOPEKUR-MONUM, just north of PIGEBUT. BUERI is near KATATAR which has an anchorage adjacent to SUNDAMAT BAY.

TATAU ISLAND:

Total persons is 657.

The greatest concentration is on the North Coast from PEKINBERIU to TATAU, between which lie SOS, MARAGAT and LAWA. TATAU is the biggest village with 142 persons, PEKINBERIU is next with 91 and there are 86 people in LAWA. SOS is a good anchorage for this area.

Three villages, TOKARA, MAPUA and MANGGAWUP are conveniently reached from MAPUA harbour which is the headquarters of the Catholic Mission. The remaining villages are all in the South West corner and they are all small.

KURUMBO is a good anchorage in the South-East and fair only

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in the North-West. From it SAMBUARI, MARAI, KORUMBO and SANAPARI are conveniently reached. The best anchorage in the North-West was found to be TOMALABAT Bay from which all the northern villages of TABAR Island just across the narrow passage are reached and which has short road links to MAPUA and KORUMBO.

TABAR ISLAND:

total population 517.

On the North Coast from East to West are RAKUPO, TERIPATS and KOVARAMARA.

The main population is on the East and South coasts where the biggest villages of WANG, BANESA and MATLIK are located. All the villages however are relatively small and there are now no villages between WANG, on the South Coast, and KOVARAMARA, on the North-West corner. The whole West coast being depopulated except for the hamlet of TUMANDAR, which voluntarily incorporated itself within the village of WANG. KOKO, DATAVA and MORAI are on the East Coast, North of Matlik, and the hamlet of KOKAP is now voluntarily incorporated within DATAVA.

The only anchorages worthy of mention are WANG, BANESA and SIGARIGARI. The water is excessively deep in each and the two first named are untenable in the South East Season.

A patrol from which the conveying ship is to be withdrawn until the completion of the patrol should arrange to pass between TATAU and TABAR, leaving word of its arrival and then commence work at PIGEPUT, working round SIMBERI thence south to the other two islands.

Should occasion arise to concentrate the population for any special short visit the following points are suggested:-

SIMBERI ISLAND

KATATAR and PIGEPUT,

TATAU ISLAND

SOS-TATAU, MAPUA and KORUMBO.

TABAR ISLAND

TERIPATS, KOKO and BANESA.

HOUSING AND VILLAGES

Possibly owing to population decline and competitive effort between Catholics and Methodists the housing is both adequate and superior. All the villages are reasonably clean and nearly all are on the beaches.

The outstanding villages from a housing point of view are KOVARAMARA, which is run with the precision of an Army camp and MANGGAWUR or MAPUA, which are run like cloistered and clean seminaries.

The long established and more natural and picturesque villages of SIMBERI, TATAU, LAVA and BANESA are all extremely attractive, clean and well looked after.

Building material everywhere is adequate.

The worst housing is to be seen at TUMANDAR, now defunct and in the hamlets adjacent to NAPEKUR and MONUN on SIMBERI. There, the explanation is associated with the performance of casual day work by adult and able-bodied males on PIGEPUT Plantation.

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COMMUNICATIONS

(a) ROADS:

Owing to depopulation it is fantastic for patrols to insist on the clearing of the following roads which can now be considered as not necessary to the people nor to patrols:-

TABAR ISLAND - There is now to be no road on the West Coast from Maragat on the North to Sambuari on the West Coast.

TABAR ISLAND - There is now to be no road on the West Coast from KOVARAMARA to TUMANDAR hamlet.

The following roads are considered to be essential:-

TATAU ISLAND - TATAU to MAPUA via villages.
SAMBUARI to SANAPARI - KORUMBO via villages.
TOKARA to MAPUA.

TABAR ISLAND - KOVARAMARA to RAKUPO via TERIPATS and RAKUPO to WANG via the East Coast villages. Also DATAVA across the thin point of the island to TUMANDAR and from TUMANDAR to WANG.

(b) CANOES:

In the interests of the people some improvement in sea transportation was advised and will now take place. Ten canoe adzes (which are not procurable anywhere outside of the Administration at present) were issued on loan to the group and these should be sighted on SIMBERI Island at NAPEKUR, SIMBERI and BUERI, on TATAU Island at TATAU, SANAPARI, KORUMBO and TOKARA, and on TABAR Island at KOVARAMARA, WANG and MATLIK.

The people intend to provide every village with at least two large canoes. At present some villages have none at all and the trend is downwards to small dugouts motivated by bamboo paddles or sticks and bamboo rafts usually comprising five bamboos lashed to two small transverse supports with hands as paddles or bamboo paddles. The latter craft are excellent life saving devices and are quite safe but small children travelling on them usually sit in one inch of water for hours at a time and gear is lost in the sea. The relaxation of roadwork of an unessential character will permit bigger and better canoes to be made and this will now take place. Patrols will find canoe travel faster and cheaper as some of the roads are through quagmires built up in the mangrove swamps on the West Coasts of both lower islands.

COPRA PRODUCTION

The amount of native copra is not on a commercial scale and does not compare with other areas of New Ireland except in the DATAVA-KOKO area. Actually the population is now so thin that able bodied males are so scarce that concentration on food crops are in a priority which almost excludes cash crop cultivation and production.

TROCHUS SHELL

Having regard to the general situation this is the best cash obtaining field for the people and some hundreds of bags accumulated and held out for the best price have now recently been disposed of. The story of Trochus Shell production in TABAR is one which reflects the influence of "Lagasai", our local paper, which urged them to hold out in the recent slump and sell at the top of the high market price available in January. The people took the advice and they are grateful.

EDUCATION

There is no Government School in TABAR group! Amongst the

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absentees from this area, however, are nine boys attending the UTU Central School near Kavieng and one Educational Assistant also at UTU.

All these children came from the Methodist Mission village schools in SIMBERI and TATAU villages.

The Catholic Mission has a school at MARUA and ~~use school~~ ~~schools~~ in TABAR group are located on the mainland of New Ireland and in Rabaul.

Four schoolboys are at the Catholic Mission School at Vanapope, New Britain.

There are many applicants for UTU school but the District Education Officer, Mr. G.H. Gibson, advised me that he has no further accommodation.

A non sectarian school would be a big thing for these people and should it be possible to provide an area school I suggest LAWA, TATAU or SOS as the best location.

AGRICULTURE, DIET and LIVESTOCK Dasof

Native horticulture and garden effort is quite adequate and there is no sign of malnutrition.

A distribution of seed corn would fill a gap in the diet and provide a food which could be stored for short periods.

Yams are growing well on the mountain slopes and there is more sugar cane than on New Ireland. Soil conditions are excellent.

The supply of domestic pigs is now much smaller than advertised. Owing to the shortage of canoes a habit has grown up for TABAR people to accept written orders or verbal orders for pigs and to accept money in advance of payment without very much regard for satisfying the orders and a very casual attitude towards refunding the money if the pigs are not available.

Arrangements have been made for this practice to be modified and New Irelanders are advised not to thrust money into the palms of visiting TABAR people without first assuring themselves that both the pigs are available.

The method by which New Islanders deliberately raise an obligation on TABAR to supply pigs by forwarding money by letter is also a source of litigation.

CROP DISEASE:

Worms are attacking TARO and RAUKAU Tubers on TATAU Is. The patrol arranged for total destruction of infected areas and replanting with shoots from SIMBERI.

This is a matter which should be followed up. At even date it is not serious, but it could be serious and prevention now is important.

NEW SEED:

Arrangements have been made for the distribution of seed corn and seed cabbage now on hand and received recently from Port Moresby. Planting instructions are in "Lagasal". Appreciation is expressed to the Department of Agriculture for making this seed - particularly corn, available.

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EUROPEANS

Mr. Frank Patten is working PIGEBUT, and has leases on the other SIMB and plantations.

Mr. and Mrs. H.L. Clarke are managing PIGEBUT and SIGARICARI for the New Guinea Company. We found them without kerosene, quinine, atabrin, paludrine or aspirin and Mr. Clarke had bad malaria. Help was given and when we left the area Mr. Clarke was in much better health. It is understood that a ship ~~will be on the coast~~. ~~no ship seems likely at present.~~

Father Krumpel, M.S.C. is at MAPUA where the Catholic Mission property, including a beautiful pre-war Church was quite undamaged during the war years.

MISSIONS AND SECTARIAN STRIFE

On arrival at MAPUA I was confronted with a list of 17 complaints by Father Krumpel. It is coincidental that although these complaints ranged from adultery, stealing and assault to murder the alleged culprits were all Methodists.

The allegation of murder at first appeared to be serious and as in all the complaints, a very thorough investigation was made. It was found that there was nothing to substantiate even assault and the deceased person died from natural causes at the age of over 55 years, following loss of blood associated with haemorrhage from the genital organs over a period exceeding one year commencing with a failure to negotiate the normal "change-of-life" period.

One Methodist school teacher was found guilty and convicted of assault. *This was a different case to that quoted above.*

While Father Krumpel's worries were possibly exaggerated by him and caused a great deal of unnecessary work, it was nevertheless urgent and important for his sake to examine them closely. At the conclusion of the patrol he was in a much happier and healthier frame of mind.

There is a dangerous tendency throughout the group to spread rumours and reports tending to give rise to trouble amongst the people and this matter was dealt with in every village and at the conference held at the conclusion of the visit at TATAU.

It is also important to study the particular problem of Father Krumpel, who is a sensitive and cultured man, living in isolation in the midst of an alien race where another religious group is also present in equal strength, but without the guidance or discipline usually associated with the presence of one of their own European Missionaries.

This situation in the feelings of Father Krumpel permits the people to flee from the normal operation of Catholic Canon law to what he believes to be a slack and easily entered religious group without morals or discipline.

If a Methodist European Missionary was available there would be a balance of authority and discipline in religious matters which would not permit one group to find such an easy way out by a switch of faith to that making less demands upon the people. This point of view must be respected.

I believe that following this patrol (which endeavoured to approach the matter rationally and without bias) there has been a great improvement and I am so informed by Father Krumpel who was recently at LEMASONG on the occasion of my visit there a few days ago. The situation is not alarming; but it is fortunate that the patrol was available.

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Both groups told me that they would try and work together.

I have personally brought the matter to the attention of the Reverend Ben Chenoweth in Kavieng and he intends arranging for one of his people to make a visit as there has been no Methodist Missionary in TABAR for over 2 years.

Unless something fresh develops this business of excessive competition and ~~competition~~ should now be under control.

THE NATIVE SITUATION

(a) VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND COUNCILS:

As you know, BALAT is a pre-war and existing Paramount Luluai at TATAU and formerly exercised his authority over all TABAR. He impressed as being a leader of greater stature than is at first apparent and his slovenly appearance is not a key to his acute mind and balanced outlook. This man is behind the village council movement and should fit into its framework as the latter develops.

PAMAS, his Tultul is a very capable man and although he has a bad name with Father Krumpel I was able, in the latter's presence, to demonstrate that PAMAS has been maligned by false reports from a Catechist.

In support of these two men I should like to note here the action taken by them when it was suddenly broadcast all round TABAR that a man at WANG had murdered his wife. Approached by the Luluai of WANG, they immediately investigated the matter and then sent a letter round TABAR saying that there had been no assault and that the woman had died of what was believed to be venereal disease. This letter was destroyed by a catechist at RAKUPO and it was then alleged that they were concealing a crime.

Subsequent investigation by the patrol was so thorough as to leave not the slightest doubt that their appreciation of the situation was sound and their diagnosis almost correct.

On another occasion it became public gossip that war had started and that Americans were capturing New Ireland.

PAMAS was despatched to LEMASONG where he read in "Lagasai" that it was only a war graves search party and he returned and personally took the paper round TABAR. Incidentally their own issue of the paper was never distributed to them from MAPUA to where all copies of "Lagasai" are at present forwarded.

Men of common sense are hard to find and these two have a future under the council system.

At KOVARAMARA, the Luluai, SION, is of the Regimental Sergeant Major type and he certainly gets results but by questionable methods. He needs to be kept under strict control and is not reliable. However, the area needs men of ability and keenness and an effort was made to lead him along gentler and less strenuous lines and to build up his council organization into something which had to be consulted, not ordered about.

The previous patrol seems to have made him into a type of Paramount Chief and as this is not necessary and is not in accordance with policy he was corrected on this point.

Of the remaining officials, many are good men but none are outstanding.

As you are of course aware, the Luluai system is supported by the Native Administration Regulations and the council system is not supported by any Ordinance.

To steer the early road of transition to the council system in remotereareas such as that of TABAR calls for a greater degree of supervision than is at present available to us in TABAR.

Our general policy in Kavieng is towards the council system as directed by our headquarters. The people of TABAR are now receiving the ground work and education in local government essential to the council system.

Just how far we can go must now acutely depend upon staff. Dr. Ian Hogbin, with whom I have had many talks on this subject and who is one of the champions of the village council system, has to attain a degree of success in a limited area of council creation than risk general chaos by overnight transition over a wide area.

I believe that in a year or two we will be faced with two forces or systems which are not compatible. The Lulual system dies hard and some Luluals and officials who are fine men, and indeed key men from the native point of view as well as our own, are going to have a great deal of difficulty in entering the framework of the council system - not because of any lack of co-operation and adaptability on their own part - but because the people recognise in the Lulual system something which has, like the missions, become part of native social organization.

In an area like TABAR it has already been illustrated how useful a Lulual is as a government liaison and as an interpreter of government law and order.

Again emphasising my own record of council support, may I submit that some consideration might be given to a future creation of something along the lines of the Papuan village constable.

It is suggested that this might result in the painless end of the Lulual system if some substitution of this nature could be arranged. The obvious alternative is a degree of field staff coverage which is not available at present to areas like TABAR.

The patrol did its very best and we have "Lagasai" as a continual educative agent to keep up our foundational teaching of the people in preparation for full operation of the council system.

At present council meetings are held in TABAR villages and these informal meetings of elders form the basis of local government. In an area where officials of one religious group might be biased towards people adhering to another sect the council system is already being appreciated.

There is a great need for simplification in the process of government and when the Ordinance supporting village councils becomes part of our law it is to be hoped that it does not provide for an excess of local officialdom beyond the resources of small villages to support.

An angle of some interest is the creation of what will in the future possibly amount to a group of native magistrates. In every I have been there is always considerable interest in the powers as opposed to the duties of councils. A council which is not in agreement with its court members or court members which flout the policy of a council will mean lack of teamwork. Natives recognize power as an essential back stop of any authority including village councils. A council without power to hold courts would very quickly come under the control of whatever native held native court membership.

It could be that the council as such could also be, by nature of its office, the "local" court. I think the two should be merged.

Village politics are just as complicated and just as full of intrigue and patronage as our own and the whole picture adds up to the need for great delicacy and care in the transition period of years and not days.

In TABAR we are not sufficiently advanced to have to cope

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with these problems as yet; but the writing is on the wall and all patrols will have to be careful not to give careless directions until after they complete the round trip of the islands and assess the degree of council advancement.

This patrol saved most of its verbal advice and ammunition for the conference at the conclusion of the patrol and held at TAPAU. All officials and councillors attended.

(b) THE NATIVE SITUATION:

In describing the native situation as "empty" it is meant that there is an absence of ideas and a vacuum in native outlook and thought beyond the limitations associated with petty litigation and unnecessary sectarianism. It is hard to do anything with a vacuum; we tried to fill in the gap.

The patrol tried to stimulate native thought on the following matters:-

1. Cash crops
2. Village councils
3. Communications including canoes of larger size;
4. Trading ventures to the New Ireland East Coast;
5. Depopulation.

Routine attention was paid to the problems of hygiene and sanitation as well as all the usual advice and precepts.

The dominant problem of depopulation was made the people's problem and in TABAR there is now an awareness and a popular movement to really try and do something about arresting the decline. Every village history was traced step by step and the landmarks of dead villages gave colour to the record.

WAR DAMAGE

In conjunction with census the area was finally assessed for all forms of war damage and this can be regarded as final. Absentees were separately recorded and steps have already been taken to contact them at their places of employment. Both Form F and Form A claims now await payment.

The amount of war damage suffered is very small and although 370 odd claims were brought back their average value is less than £5. With only a few exceptions the claims are all connected with requisitioning trips conducted by the late Hans Pedersen. Pedersen appears to have pilfered and permitted his various small squads to pilfer miscellaneous native property quite apart from his collection of pigs, raw sago and other bulk supplies for the Japanese.

PLANTATIONS

Direct war damage to palms has not occurred but the several plantations in the group are all badly overgrown and such houses and driers as once existed have been removed, destroyed or burnt by many persons including Europeans, Chinese and natives visiting the group plantations during and after the war. The late H. Pedersen was the first plunderer.

NATIVE LABOUR

Some difficulty is being experienced in obtaining labour at both PIGEBUT, WAPUA and TABAR and local labour is insufficient to staff the plantations should any more be opened up. Mr. Patten's position is reasonably secure; but TERIPATS has already had to import Seipk labourers.

TABAR GROUP, NEW IRELAND

HEALTH REPORT AT 24/1/49

There has been no medical patrol since February, 1947 when Medical Assistant Creighton was in the area.

Mission hospital patients were brought back to Kavieng including two with venereal disease. The patients were representative of the types of sickness which will have to be combated.

An eye complaint, very prevalent throughout the group, and possibly a complication of gonorrhoea infection was brought to the attention of the Public Health Department.

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Tertiary yaws and tropical ulcers are more common than on the mainland.

Dysentery cases during the past six months have been nil; but previously there were many deaths due to this disease, particularly in 1947.

No medical work of any kind is done by the MAPUA Mission.

The Methodist Mission hospital at KIMIDAN received a number of patients who were sent over in canoes by the patrol. All of them arrived safely.

A medical patrol of the area, with particular reference to the angle of depopulation is thought to be necessary.

It is suggested that base hospitals be re-established at SOS - TATAU on TATAU Island and at KOVARAWARA on TABAR Island in charge of long course native medical orderlies. The Medical Tultul at LAWA is VAKENDI who was for many years the Senior Medical Orderly in KAVIENG prior to the war. He has done some outstanding work and his devotion to duty is here brought to the attention of the Department.

The general health, considering the lack of patrols is extremely good but this should not be taken as a reason for delaying a patrol if one is proposed.

[Signature]
(I.F.G. Downs)
Asst. District Officer.

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ASCENT OF MOUNT SORARAMBA AND MAPPING WORK

SORARAMBA is the very prominent peak overlooking the passage between TABAR and TATAU situated on the northern end of TABAR Island. SORARAMBA is the second highest or highest mountain in the group and its location and the fact that it is without close competition from other peaks makes it ideal as a control point in any survey. Over 20 years ago a lay Brother from the Mission at MAPUA took photographs from a point about two thirds up the mountain. The photographs are joined together in a panorama and in the possession of Father Krumpel now at MAPUA. Among other things, the photographs illustrate the shocking inaccuracy of even the allied geographical map series and the military strat maps which have slavishly adopted the estimations as well as the small sections of genuine traverse work performed by the Germans.

Accompanied by Mr. B.C. Wickham from the "Nereus" the patrol climbed to the summit on January 22nd. and erected a mark at a point which can be controlled by bearings on to the New Ireland Coast. On February the 4th. I was able to secure ten reciprocal bearings from the East Coast of New Ireland at intervals over the distance of fifty miles between a point north of LEMAKOT to LEMASONG Plantation.

The map attached to this patrol is based on the control of Mt. SORARAMBA and the highest peak on TATAU Island. In the short time available it was not possible to survey the whole group; but the plan of the passage between TATAU and TABAR Islands was obtained and also a firm coastline along the East Coasts, of both TABAR and TATAU Islands. Very considerable alteration was involved in fixing the real size and position of MAPUA Island which actually extends south as far as the passage between TATAU and TABAR and is very much larger than shewn on any existing map. Several photographs have been sent to Australia for printing, and in the meantime, the sketches attached should prove of value. At a later date I hope to be given an opportunity to complete mapping work in TABAR; but in the meantime the attached map is thought to be worth printing.

As a matter of interest the German land surveys undertaken by the ships "Hyane" and "Planet" were limited to very small sections of widely separated coast line. They fixed the position of several peaks by off-shore danger angles and by bearings from an observed ship's position off TERIPATS Plantation. As a test of accuracy it was found that my relative position of SORARAMBA to certain peaks, to the SIGARIGARI Jetty, the TATAU high point and to Mounts BERARI and RAS at the Southern end of TABAR was (on a much larger scale) within less than 100 yards of the German positions. This greatly simplified the working out of base lines and helped us to go ahead pretty confidently. The extreme narrowness of TABAR Island in the centre is another change from existing maps which have tended to increase its width. German estimations, chiefly on the East Coasts, are wildly inaccurate and TABAR Island is smaller than usually shewn.

SIMBERI Island, apart from the position of PIGEBUT, was not checked at all and, apart from the firm lines and fixed points shewn, the remaining positions are no more reliable than those already shewn on existing maps. However, the map is on a scale which illustrates the islands much more clearly than formerly.

In Island Districts where there are large concentrations of people in small areas of land it is submitted that D.D.S. Circular Instruction D.S. CO-0 of 13/1/49, which states:-

"All maps accompanying patrol reports are to be based on Army Stat. Series 4 miles to 1 inch or, where the area is not covered by that series, the map is to be prepared in conformity with that scale".

is not in the best interests of the Districts, Headquarters or training of personnel.

The preparation of any map should always be undertaken on as large a scale as possible and usually it is impossible to produce any degree of accuracy or usefulness on any map prepared in the field on a basis of anything less than 1" = 1 mile. Later the map can be reduced by photography or with a pantograph but neither of these

pieces of equipment are available here.

In TABAR, the passage between TATAU Island and TABAR Island has long (owing to the use of small scales) been represented as being about 2 miles instead of 200 yards wide. To show the passage at all on the 4 miles = 1" series would be almost impossible.

As a special concession it is requested that the accompanying map be accepted as it was prepared prior to DS.30-0 of 10/1/43 being sighted.

If the map is not wanted could it be returned in good condition please. A requisition for a pantograph, which is an inexpensive instrument, is attached to this report.

It is at least appropriate for me to include in this report the information collected with your knowledge and support GENERAL the past 12 months. Much of this information was collected on several separate journeys to the east coast and in the island areas.

The value of a patrol is best judged on the native situation that it leaves behind and the information it collects.

This patrol was by your instruction of a duration limited to the finalization of essential matters and was further cut short by the need for the "Nereus" to return to tow off the barge grounded near New Hanover. In spite of this however, we made the very most of every minute and TABAR has been thoroughly covered. At a later date, when experienced staff is available, it might be possible to establish a base camp in the area for more protracted visits and if this is ever done the TATAU - SOS area would be the best site.

I.F.G. Downs
(I.F.G. Downs)
Asst. District Officer.

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It is at last opportune for me to include in this report the information collected with your knowledge and support during the past 12 months. Much of this information was collected on several separate journeys to the East Coast and in the island areas. As you are aware, each piece of information was not in itself of value or worth reporting until this patrol to TABAR when the several factors at last fell into some orderly perspective.

The general findings are not original but it is thought that following this census of TABAR they should be made known as they are fully applicable to both TABAR and the EAST COAST of New Ireland from KAVIENG to KARU.

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VITAL STATISTICS and
CAUSES OF DEPOPULATION

IN TABAR ISLAND GROUP AND THE EAST COAST OF NEW IRELAND

The social organization, marriage system and clan organization of the TABAR group is largely the same as that on the EAST COAST of New Ireland and TABAR shares with the EAST COAST of New Ireland a record of population decline which dates back to 1907 and 1908 when the annual report of the German Administration for that period stated:-

"The native population is decreasing in all parts so rapidly that the fact is recognisable even without exact statistical reports".

In 1912 Doctor Hoffman conducted a medical survey embracing the populations of the EAST COAST of New Ireland from KAVIENG to PINIKINDU. This report includes comments on TABAR. The Doctor refers to the depopulation and lethargy arising out of what he describes as culture contact with Europeans and he supports River's theory of culture contact in relation to population decline. His remarks which are not specific conclude with the statement that unless there is a population "capable of working" this area would be useless as a colony to the German Empire. This comment not only suggests population decline but some evidence of incapacity due to disease.

In 1929 the area was surveyed by E.W.P. Chinnery who reported on the declining population and, apart from this report, every District Officer and the former Medical Officer, Doctor E.P. Holland has noted the general decline. Miss Hortense Powdermaker, an anthropologist, also mentioned declining population and all the observations of these people and information available from translated German works in the possession of the District Officer are included in this report together with original information obtained from native sources. The problem was attacked by first investigating every reasonable contributory cause and then gradually eliminating and concentrating on the vital factors. In this way the report closely follows the actual order of the survey which commenced in the Mitchell Library as soon as I heard that I had been posted to this district.

In investigations of this kind it is often pointed out that the fears of those reporting on depopulation have not been justified.

A glance at the table of statistics attached to this report will show that depopulation in this area is a current problem, accelerating in its gravity each year and exhibiting all the danger signals associated with a vanishing race. No one could possibly suggest that the fears expressed over the past forty years have not been justified even though the current rate of decline is less than that 20 years ago.

Males exceed females to an excessive degree.

The sad ratio of children to married couples and children to adults is caused by the fact that over 37 per cent of marriage unions are not reproductive.

In broad facts, TABAR has decreased from a figure in excess of 8,000 (Doctor Hoffman, Karl Sapper, Father Krumpel) to 1507 since the year 1908 at an average of over 160 per annum for 40 years. In January 1942 the population of all TABAR was 1,941. The rate of decline over the past 7 years is therefore 62 per annum.

CONTRIBUTORY CAUSES

(1) RECRUITING:

From TABAR there are 36 absent from the group working in New Ireland District and a total of 13 are outside New Ireland District.

The area is currently closed to recruiting under the provisions of Section 22 of the Native Labour Ordinance 1946.

The closure of the area to recruiting is justified entirely by the existing statistics and although recruiting on its own is not the total cause of depopulation this matter cannot be ignored and is one of the few factors which can actually be controlled by this Administration which would be lacking in its duty to the people if it permitted any relaxation of the District Officer's recommendation for total closure.

Doctor Hoffman stated that the wholesale removal of able bodied males to German Samoa up to 1912 for purposes of indenture from which 30 per cent never returned was a definite depopulation factor; but although this and initial culture contact can be blamed for setting this decline in motion it is incorrect to blame this factor in 1942. Any relaxation in the closure of the area would amount to mass murder owing to the shortage of able bodied males for normal village essential services.

The notes following were obtained from pre-war and more recent village book annotations and also from Doctor E.M. Craggs of the Public Health Department, who was Medical Officer in New Ireland during 1948. Doctor Craggs' observations have been borrowed as they were in response to questions put to him by the writer and he knew that they were to be used in this report, although he naturally takes no responsibility for my interpretation of them.

(a) VENEREAL DISEASE:

Local medical advice suggests that the incidence of venereal disease is unusually high in comparison with other areas within New Ireland and much more than in other Districts with the possible exception of the Central Highlands District where its introduction was more recent and where treatment is much easier because the local population in the Central Highlands is not ashamed to obtain a cure.

The people in the area now under review know the disease and know how it is passed on from one person to another. This knowledge of the cause of infection causes them to deliberately conceal any occurrence because of ridicule and shame associated with their more modern and adopted culture. Also, any native who admits venereal disease admits adultery or extra-marital relations which may result in prosecution by an aggrieved party under the Native Administration Regulations, penance (if he or she is a member of the Roman Catholic Faith) and almost certainly a protracted stay in hospital, with lots of abuse from anyone else infected.

In association with the extremely heavy local divorce figures and the easiness of obtaining sexual intercourse outside of marriage unions, the factor of venereal disease must rank very high in this summary and is suggested as a field for campaign by the medical staff with every possible co-operation from District Service staff and propaganda amongst the people themselves.

Pastor T. Judd of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, now on MUSSAU Island, described his war-time observations as a Senior Medical Assistant with A.N.G.A.U. in Kavieng as almost fantastic on account of the number of cases of venereal disease treated in the hospital. Pastor Judd said that the disease was much more common than that in LAE or PORT MORESBY where he had also had experience.

(b) OTHER DISEASES:

(i) MALARIA:

The incidence pre-war was reported to be low following the intensive campaign waged by Doctor Holland, Medical Assistant McGuigan and others down the EAST COAST Road. At one time it is obvious from the village books and from reports by natives and plantation owners that every stream and casual water was supplied with parasite eating fish.

The rate now is also said to be low; but on TABAR, so far as it could be ascertained, four children under the age of one year died of malaria exclusively during the past year and on the EAST COAST in the same period (1948) there were 9 malaria deaths.

(ii) It is suggested that Malaria as a general agent of debilitation cannot be ignored as a contributory factor and here again, when medical staff is more adequate, something more may be done than is being done at present to attack the sources of the disease and prevent the breeding of the anopholes mosquito.

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(11) TUBERCULOSIS:

Doctor Craggs states that this is not excessive.

(111) GENERAL HEALTH:

The general average appearance and physique of these people is greatly superior to the general appearance and physique of most natives I have seen from other districts. There are no signs of malnutrition.

Dysentery is common and many deaths (particularly in TABAR during 1946/47), have occurred due to this disease, but similar outbreaks have occurred in other districts and New Ireland and TABAR are no worse than any other district so far as dysentery is concerned. These remarks are also applicable to the influenza-pneumonic outbreaks which occur all over the Territory including this area.

Disease causes death, and a weak or debilitated people fall easy victims to disease; but the incidence of sickness is not excessive in New Ireland and does not therefore account for the trend of depopulation.

DIET:

The entire population of New Ireland, with the exception of MUSSAU Island and EMIRA, comprises a people who have very ample fish protein and also a large supply of domestic pigs. Soil conditions are good and in no area is there any shortage of staple foods. MUSSAU and EMIRA do not eat pork and are not included in this survey. Incidentally their statistics are much more hopeful.

The importance of diet as a factor in depopulation in New Guinea was recognised by R.W. Cilento in 1928 and by Walter Marsh Strong in PAPUA, 1926. Both these medical officers drew the attention of their respective administrations to the problem and both have written useful published works on the subject.

Much more recently the Provisional Administration of Papua-New Guinea was responsible in 1947 for a survey of native foods and diet generally. Localising the factor of diet to the area of the EAST COAST and TABAR the following are the staple foods:-

SAGO

TARO

BANANAS

KAUKAU

and there is no village which has not an ample supply of at least three of these foods with an unlimited land area for planting. Even those villages near plantations have to proceed only a short distance to be on good arable land and sago supplies are plentiful for both the provision of food and roofing material.

It could be put forward that attention to the cash crop of copra over the past 20 years has resulted in a decline in food production.

There does appear to be a lack of pulses and there is possibly less corn or sgar than in most other areas of a similar type in the Territory. The diet could be considerably improved by greater attention to variety and with the exception of the villages near KAVIENG itself, all the East Coast villages and the TABAR villages have a nearby mountain background of land suitable for a considerable variation of diet. There is room for much more horticultural effort and interest on the EAST COAST but the TABAR gardens are plentiful and well looked after.

Unless an expert survey can reveal something not obvious to a layman there seems to be no justification for placing diet very high on the list of depopulation factors; but possibly sterility may be caused by something lacking in the food supply.

The lethargic attitude of the people towards horticulture in some villages led me at one time to believe diet to be a cause; but investigation showed that the over all consumption of staple foods by the average native amounts to about 4-5 lbs of taro or sago, or 'kaukau or bananas per day.

THE WAR

Mortality or malnutrition due to the war has been slight and the death figures were not accelerated in this interval. The birth rate was in excess of normal during the war period.

New Islanders and particularly the people of TABAR, dwelt reasonably well under Japanese rule and were not ill treated. The war is not in any way a factor in the depopulation trend.

GENERAL MORTALITY

Neither infant mortality nor death at any particular age is pronounced.

There is in fact an excessive number of elderly persons, many of whom can prove that they were fully adult in 1907 when Hoffman, Sapper, Kramer, Behrmann and other scientists were visiting them for precisely the same reasons as occupy this report. I would say without question that the average man on the EAST COAST of New Ireland or in TABAR has a much better chance of reaching man's 70 years on earth than the average native in any other part of the Territory to which I have been.

This very fact leads to an immediate inquiry into these other areas and it is only when you lay the vital statistics of New Ireland's EAST COAST down on a table beside figures from some other area that the full significance of the local problem becomes apparent.

Out of all the depressing figures one thing emerges which could not be detected in any other manner and I am exceedingly grateful to a habit of hanging on to old census figures from pre-war and other patrol reports which has enabled me to reach a conclusion that can be illustrated by actual facts as attached in the schedule of vital statistics.

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The populations of TABAR and the EAST COAST of New Ireland are peculiar in the vital matter of failure to reproduce their kind with that same courageous ~~instinct~~ *instinct* for survival that enables places like the BUANGS, the Middle WAITUT, the MARKHAM, the ADELBERT Mountains, and many other unpleasant places with less attractive looking people to survive epidemics and visitations of dysentery and death by a variety of other diseases. Always there are children and although death may kill a thousand people the tribe always makes some recovery in the next cycle of 10 years with births to replace the deaths.

Father Krumpel said to me in TABAR

"These people are finished. I am only here to watch them die and it won't be long".

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Although this statement is probably brutally true, there is still a chance, and I tried very hard while in Tabar to give the people some hope and some feeling of wanting to survive. I felt most sincerely that they needed a resurgence of hope.

The problem is not why the people die; but why they don't reproduce with a birth rate sufficient to compensate for a death rate which is no more than normal for any New Guinea area.

This immediately shifts the problem outside the field of factors easily controlled by an administering authority exercising mechanical powers and places it in a totally different category.

FAULTY CONDITIONS OF ENVIRONMENT

The German administration and early Australian administration spared no effort to exploit the coastal road from KAVIENG to MAMATANAI. People were concentrated on the coastal fringe and many people such as now remain in LAKURAWAU, LEMELAU, KONOS, LIANDAN, KONOBIN and a few other villages are mountain people who were induced by early administrations and missionaries to reside on the coast. Apart from the LELET Plateau communities of LIMBIN and LAWATKANA in the MANDAK tribal area all the people now live actually on the coast. There is no doubt whatsoever that hundreds of them have died through faulty conditions of environment in the past and their general appearance and resistance to disease appears to be poor and their communities have all reached a state of extinction. Places like TEKIROT are scarcely capable of supporting a village organization and in the particular case of these villages disease is a major factor in depopulation.

This fact becomes even clearer when it is noted that LIMBIN and LAWATKANA have statistics which are greatly superior to most on the coast and the rate of population decline in these two villages over the past 20 years only is rather less than anywhere else. Furthermore, LIMBIN and LAWATKANA retain more of their traditional marriage and other tribal custom than any other village.

The whole question of faulty environment does not however account for current decline in population and apart from drawing attention to those early German built troubles of over-recruitment accompanied by over regimentation in the midst of a clash with the new European culture it does not supply the answer now. The transitional stage is long since over and those mountain people left on the coast resist any suggestion that they should return to the hills. The road gives them a freedom of movement and an access to medical attention which they now need. They are too scattered and thin to resume their own groups and have been absorbed within the coastal villages in spite of the fact that they cannot swim, spear fish or make canoes.

The individual decline of these mountain people however is not sufficiently remarkable to account for the total general decline, and analysis shows that their cause of decline is quite obviously due to disease. In TABAR there is no counterpart for these mountain people and the decline continues in spite of not having this influx and several villages have broken up and are now in the course of breaking up.

In LIMBIN and LAWATKANA - the two hill groups which still live as hill people with their own custom - the average rate of children per married couple, as will be seen from the statistics attached, is superior.

It is now suggested that this has significance because it shows that in conditions which are greatly similar (the two hill villages spend quite a lot of time on the coast and are exposed to malaria) and with a staple diet which is also similar the actual tribal custom, particularly marriage custom, is vastly different and the current impact of introduced culture is different

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in its implications in these two villages. This suggests that the cause of depopulation on the coast can be associated with native custom on the coast and in the TABAR group together with just what is being practised now in those areas.

It is impossible here to deal fully with native custom and marriage custom but briefly there are now five tribal areas between Kavieng and KARU and one tribe in the TABAR group. A dual exogamous matrilineal clan system exists in the MANDAK, NAOTSI and TABAR tribes and extends through minor migrations into the islands beyond KAVIENG almost to NEW HANOVER. An eight clan matrilineal system extends from the eastern end of the NALIK tribe through KARA to TIGAK which is the tribal area from 25 miles east of KAVIENG to the islands off NEW HANOVER.

TRADITIONAL MARRIAGE CUSTOM

Briefly explained, the traditional marriage custom involved the arrangement of marriage unions by the parents and Totem leader in strict accordance not only with the main exogamous clan system but also in accordance with a sub clan system, when the proposed parties to the actual union were still children.

Arrangements were made shortly after puberty for the man to visit the bride's home and for him to live there for a short period of inspection and "social acclimatisation" and then the girl lived with the proposed husband's people. Marriage was then consummated and was apparently initially patrilocal and then partly matrilocal. Payment is made by the husband's relatives and there was and is no exchange payment apart from a feast provided by the bride's people.

Divorce was virtually unknown owing to penalties which would compromise the bride price and also because any deviation from the system would throw the plans for other couples out of gear and create general chaos.

The modern marriage system is quite different and even by other local standards the departure from tradition in this area is excessive. There is a ~~leaning~~ ^{leaning} towards matrilocal marriage in mixed religion marriages or because of sexual blackmail offered by Luluais anxious to increase the size of their group.

The value of MIAS (native money in the form of black beads) has been fixed by the people at 5 shillings per rope. The plentiful supply of money and the fact that it can be used in lieu of MIAS to sabotage the bride price factor has placed the wealth in the hands of young men who can go around buying up MIAS anywhere they like. Wealth is no longer the perquisite of the elders. Young men and women have discarded tribal marriage law in favour of easy Church marriages in either the Methodist or Roman Catholic Church and the fact that marriage in the latter Church is a sacrament does not really seem to impress them.

Divorce, once quite unknown, is fantastically high in its incidence and the average number of divorces in the East Coast villages exceeds 50 per cent of marriage unions. In TABAR, divorce incidence is not nearly so high and is a little over five per cent of original unions. Easy and early divorce operates against the raising of large families.

To a certain extent, divorce is a controllable factor, and elsewhere, suggestions are made to cope with divorce on moral grounds with mission support which would be gladly given.

In early times I do not know if any pre-marriage licence for sexual intercourse was permitted to "acclimatising couples" or not.

The following two questions were then put to seventy-nine elderly male natives in the area surveyed and the answers quoted below are selected as being representative of all the answers received. They are also the most coherent.

QUESTIONS:

1. Why do your modern women fail to produce children.
2. Do they do anything to prevent or promote childbirth.

ANSWERS:

BUKBUK, MANDAK Tribe, East Coast, a Methodist Church member:-

1. "They don't have enough men because they are frightened and in this area (MANDAK) the MULLIGAN singsings have been stopped by the priest. If a woman has a man there is trouble and so they take medicine and stop children."
2. "Yes, they can both stop and promote childbirth."

LUMBINI of NAOTSI Tribe, East Coast, a Catholic.

1. "There are no singsings and no feasts. I had to do penance because I cast spells to preserve the crops. What is the use of a feast without a singsing. The women have sexual intercourse but there is no emotion in sexual intercourse without a singsing."
2. "I think so but that is their affair. They don't take any notice of me anyhow."

KUBUK of MALIK (now deceased) a Catholic.

1. "I don't know. There is too much divorce and that may be the trouble."
2. "Yes; but we don't know. Sometimes when they marry inside of the clan instead of outside there is trouble over the children's land rights and they prevent children".

PAKAPAN of KARA, a Methodist.

1. "I don't know. We talk about it but get no results. The young men are always wandering off and leaving their wives".
2. "Yes; they can stop childbirth but I don't think they can promote it later. There was once a custom to stop childbirth of orphaned females children so that when they grew up they would have no children. Ask the old women. I don't think they will tell you".

GBIGAN of TIGAK, a Methodist.

1. "There is too much divorce and too much sexual intercourse outside of marriage unions. No one settles down and in this KAVIENG area any foreigner can get sexual intercourse if he is prepared to pay".
2. "Yes, they are afraid to have illegal children now, and so they abort so as to avoid any trouble".

BALAT of TATAU, TABAR, a Heathen.

1. "It takes more than one man to satisfy a woman and the old system of casual intercourse is almost gone. A long time ago a man of property usually had two wives and the custom was that all the children they produced were his children. There was a great deal of migration and no fixed village sites. We used to go over to the mainland and the people there used to come to us. Here on these islands the population was fluid with certain dancing grounds created wherever the gardens were planted. Each group took it in turns to have a big planting and then a prolonged feast for two or three weeks. We took it in turns and we all travelled around to each group in succession, stopping only to plant up and tend our own gardens and collect fish and pigs and birds and the eggs of birds when our own turn was near"...."Not everyone travels of course but the average family would have about ten singsings a year. At the singsing it was customary for men and women to mingle freely, regardless of marriage and there was no payment or anger caused by this. There were many children. Before, too, it was quite common for a man to leave his wives to go on a hunting or fishing trip and when he came back he would not be surprised to find hanging inside his house a rope of MIAS beads. The man would know that some stranger had had sexual intercourse with one of his wives. He would not be angry and he would not have shame because he himself, if he found a lonely wife, would do the same thing. His wives would not speak and he would not know who it was nor which one of his wives had had this intercourse. We had no mirrors so how could we know if our children resembled our own pattern or the pattern of others? In any case it did not worry anyone. Do not think this system is dead. It is not dead but now the women are ashamed and frightened in case they will get sent to hell by the mission or get mixed up in court proceedings and so now they all eat their medicine and have no children at all. It saves all the trouble and they never have any children. A woman who takes the medicine is like the sea. You can't tell who has been there before you because there is no trace. Unless we get back our singsings we shall go on dying and all reach this Christian God very quickly.

It is no good saying that in New Guinea husbands have always jealously prevented their wives from this sort of thing because there they have different customs. I know, because I have spent time in SAMOA, BOUGAINVILLE and MADANG. In those places the custom is different and the people have emotion in their marriages. Here there is very seldom any emotion. We have a few men who have big families and that means that there is emotion between husband and wife when they have sexual intercourse. In my place of TATAU VILLAGE we are still strong in some ways and I ask you to compare our children and our population with the other villages of TABAR. Here some of us do not send a man to gaol for having sexual intercourse with our wives".

It was subsequently discovered that TATAU Village exhibited the only balanced population in the entire group and that the average surviving children per married couple was ~~2.4~~ 2.4 the next highest in the entire group was 1.9.

I believe that BALAT knows and speaks the truth and some hundreds of men and women all over New Ireland agree with him.

29 170

BALAT is a self-confessed heathen and has no sanctions of religious fear to fasten his mouth.

CONCLUSIONS

It is most unfortunate that this investigation eventually comes back to the culture clash and a dominating factor of superimposed Christian custom backed up by the Native Administration Regulations but this area is caused by the abuse and use to an excessive degree of the people's knowledge of how to prevent a female from producing a child.

Excessive use of abortion is caused by the fact that under their adopted Christian and Western European conventions they cannot produce what might be regarded as illegitimate children without invoking sanctions which we have introduced such as "shame", fear of hell, gaol or penance.

The women now have an excessive motive for preventing childbirth. This deduction seems logical to me and I have tried without success to break its reasoning.

Quite obviously permission or encouragement to the people to revert to their old traditions is not a practicable suggestion although it might be effective.

Out of the morass of introduced custom we have to find an answer and that can only lie if the people become alive to the desperate need for survival. With almost fanatical zeal I have done my best to try and start a native movement for survival through increased reproduction which may bear fruit in the next period of 5 years if it can be maintained.

Miss Powdermaker and others have made diverting and childish attempts to obtain the secret "medicine". This is submitted as being a waste of time unless one wanted to exploit such knowledge commercially! To go around destroying the wrong leaf, root or bark would be infantile and no more effective than burning spears at CHIMBU.

I doubt if any native woman would tell the real truth and I doubt if any bribe would be successful. There is no doubt that they do abort and I can provide case histories in support. A woman was recently despatched by an employer to her home village in obvious and admitted childbirth. She was sent home to have the child which was due in about two months. She deliberately aborted the child and returned to work after a very brief illness. She is now pregnant again and as she is now the wife of my own personal servant everything possible is being done to ensure that this time she enters hospital well in advance of childbirth.

Regarding the "emotional aspect", I am told that New Ireland women are both unemotional and easy prey for any person desiring sexual intercourse and the evidence of disputes and complaints, divorces and abortions bears this out.

A minor but possibly important point is that of all adult male deaths between the ages of 16 and 45 in TABAR during the past two years 98 per cent were men who had over three children and they all died of "natural causes". BALAT says the women need more than one man and these figures support his theory which, among minor implications, suggests both unemotional women and ineffective men.

30 18 ①

The causes of depopulation are now listed in what appears to be the order of precedence and I hasten to remind you that all this effort on my part is not, in my own mind, something which I have discovered personally for advertisement but a mere collection of facts of significance and all I want to do is to arouse interest in this problem with a view to this Administration actually doing something about the depopulation as soon as possible by a concerted effort AGAINST:-

- (1) Prevention of childbirth by family planning.
- (2) Venereal Disease.
- (3) Other diseases, especially dysentery and malaria.
- (4) Oppressive penalties against persons guilty of having extra-marital relations.
- (5) Recruiting outside the District.
- (6) Divorce.

The total remedy lies with the people themselves and action is already being taken through village councils to combat divorce and slovenly marriage observance; but we can't just leave the problem with the people and then wash our metaphorical hands.

While we share with the missions the causes of an introduced culture which has caused depopulation we can also do a great deal to educate these people to reproduce within the framework of our conception of a conventional and Christian marriage union.

The current post-war situation in KAVIENG Sub-District indicates that increased medical staff (the present staff is completely overtaxed with hospital duties in KAVIENG) should be made available for patrols in this area. In the meantime a drive is being undertaken to bring home to the people of the East Coast, TABAR and the TIGAK Island areas the importance and implications of the declining population. These advanced and well-informed people can themselves do much to avert their obvious destiny of eventual extinction if they can find the will and energy to do so - particularly in relation to the enforcement and normal consumption of healthy marriage practice, co-operation in the elimination of several diseases and maintenance of good village sanitation.

With nothing more than the will of the people, the co-operation of all Administration personnel and the help of the missionaries in the area a very great deal can be done.

Later on, when staff and other considerations permit of greater assistance, the Administration may find it possible to do something further to arrest the population decline.

Figures from other parts of the New Ireland District are not depressing and considerably make up for this local decline; but that does not solve the problem in the TIGAK, KARA, NAOTSI and MANDAK tribal areas of the East Coast and TABAR which were the first to suffer from European introduced diseases.

Dr. Hoffman's motives in 1912 may be inapplicable in 1948 but the fact remains that a seriously declining population will, if not checked, render our native administration in this area eventually superfluous.

Christianity has been here for forty years and is now an almost part of modern native custom. You could throw it out tomorrow if you really tried but that is not the best road ahead, so far as I can see, and is not in accordance with either our policy or ideals. It is our duty to undertake that Christianity succeeds. At the same time a gentler touch and a more tolerant approach would probably bring better results.

31 1940

Quite apart from all the aims and obligations of our Administration in New Guinea, it cannot be denied that an area which has given evidence of a consistent downward trend in population for more than forty years has some priority upon the attentions of the Government.

The writer, in the course of duty has surveyed several New Guinea populations and has attempted to follow the work of the late L.G. Vial in the practical analysis of vital statistics in relation to native administration. The above survey suggests that more expert attention to this area is now indicated.

T.F.G. Downs
(T.F.G. Downs)
Asst. District Officer.

POPULATION TRENDS IN THE EAST COAST DISTRICT

The Annual Report (1939-40) for 1921-26 shows of the decline in the native population since the beginning of the war which continued during the military occupation.

The unimpaired population for the whole district was 24,000 (incomplete count)

and the corresponding figure on a more complete count:

20,000 for the main island only before for 1921-1922 at:

over 2000 decline mainly steadily until 1930-40 when there was

more than twice as much to be accounted for by the decline on the East Coast

in 1921-22, 2,000 natives were recorded in the District and in 1939-40 this figure was 1,200. In 1937 1,000 were under instruction from the East Coast

missions from 1911 to 1937.

The current census of the District (mostly natives) is 100 for the East Coast

TOTAL POPULATION FIGURES FOR NEW IRELAND

The Annual Report (T.N.G.) for 1921-22 speaks of the decline in the native population under the German regime which continued during the military occupation.

In 1914 enumerated population for the whole District was: 48,273
(on an incomplete count)

In 1921 the corresponding figure on a more complete count was: 38,220

Figures for the main island only begin for 1921-1922 at: 21,000

They then decline fairly steadily until 1939-40 when there was: 19,170

This decrease appears to be accounted for by the decline on the East Coast and in TABAR group.

In 1921-22, 2,081 natives were recruited in the District and in 1939-40 this figure was 3,244. In 1927 1,005 were under indenture from the East Coast villages from Kavieng to KARU.

The current figure for absentees (mostly casuals) is 196 for the East Coast from Kavieng to KARU.

TOTAL POPULATION FIGURES FOR TABAR

In 1908 the count was made by KRAMER, SAPPER, BEHRMANN and HOFFMAN and Father Krumpel at MAPUA Mission states that the figure was counted up to: (but was not complete).

8,000

1927-28 (Father Krumpel's records)

3,502

At 30th. June, 1941 the figure was:

1,941

At 30th. June, 1947

1,634

At 30th. January, 1949

1,507

TOTAL POPULATION EAST COAST NEW IRELAND

(KAVIENG to KARU only) (Excluding KABIEN, LOKONG and all TIGAK Island groups and NUSALIE).

1922-23	8,404
1925-26	7,270
1927-28	7,096
1928-29	8,553
1947-48	7,200

By E.W.P. CHINNEY (includes 2 ILEET Plateau villages not formerly included in this section)

(includes 2 ILEET Plateau villages of LIMBIN and LAITKANANA).

Police,
18.30 12 27

Refered please. The above is an extract from
Kavieng 1301 Report No. 5 of 48/49.

(E.P. Chapman)
Acting Director
183 & 184 20/9/48

15.

POLICE REPORT

The following police accompanied the patrol and behaved in a satisfactory manner:-

3750	IRIAP	Corporal
3421	APARI	Constable
6084	RAMINK	"
5117	OVEI	"
6012	POBINOMA	"
5477	SERAKET	"
5085	SARIKI	"

SOP.

3750 IRIAP is now well past the stage when he can improve but he has common sense and was found to be trustworthy if, at times, forgetful, he is now too bored to impart his own experience to others but brightened up a lot while on patrol.

3421 APARI is capable of considerable improvement and is keen to learn.

6084 RAMINK is a good average type.

5085 SARIKI is reliable and quite intelligent.

5117 OVEI is improving every time he goes out with a patrol.

6012 POBINOMA is above average intelligence and carries out his duty in a very efficient manner. POBINOMA has a slight tendency towards slovenliness which needs correction.

5477 SERAKET is a natural leader but needs guidance. As he is a fine type I suggest he be given an early opportunity to go to a junior N.C.O.'s school.

The above comments are made with some care and the fact that they are all fairly good is significant. There is nothing wrong with the police here. Generally speaking, the detachment lacks patrol experience and close association with junior officers also lacking in patrol experience has not assisted them in learning the fundamentals of good order, good packing and attention to equipment while on patrol. There has been a general feeling that a patrol is in the nature of an excursion or picnic and native constables report that they have been permitted while on patrol to wander off on self-obtained leave of absence in native villages without any check upon their activity. The idea that a patrol is an orderly group travelling on duty with a busy programme of work appears to be new to this detachment and it is pleasing to note that there is some real appreciation and new understanding amongst those police who completed this patrol.

Inspected
15.2.49

Superintendent of Police,
PORT MORESBY. DS.30 12 27

Referred please. The above is an extract from
Kavling Patrol Report No.5 of 48/49.

(I.F. Champion)
Acting Director
DDS & NA 28/9/49.

(17)

Patrol Report No.5 1948/49:

A routine patrol to assess war damage compensation and to compile census; but, in keeping with this Officer's flare for research and thoroughness, the report makes interesting reading on the decline which was known years ago and is still without practical solution.

(6)

2.

The matter was discussed at length with the Medical Officer, and the Department of Public Health plans a near-future comprehensive survey with a view to determining if disease or vitamin deficiency are contributing factors; and already a Medical Aid Post has been established at SOS.

The special commissioning of a suitable experienced Officer of the Field Staff to devote say six months posting in the Group might yield basic information for future action. We have no such Officer here, other than Mr. Dowas who is too much in demand otherwise.

30-12-27

28th September, 1949

The Director,
Department of Public Health,
PORT MORESBY

Kavieng Patrol Report No.5- 48/49

Attached is a copy of the above which is referred as you will no doubt be interested in the Assistant District Officer's remarks under the heading of "Health" and "Vital Statistics and Causes of Depopulation".

Any suggestions or assistance by your Department to check this decline will be appreciated and naturally have the wholehearted support of this Department.

(I. F. Champion)
ACTING DIRECTOR

Copy to-
District Officer, Kavieng

30.12.47. (82)

28th September, 1949.

District Officer,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

New Ireland Petrol Report No.5
of 48/49.

This report is most interesting and instructive and the officer in charge of the patrol, Mr. Downs, is to be congratulated on his presentation of the situation existing in the Group.

There has always been friction between Missions throughout the area and, I suppose, always will be.

This report will be passed to His Honour, The Administrator for his perusal.

Sections dealing with Agriculture, Health and Police have been referred to the Departments concerned.

J
(I.F. Champion)
Acting Director.



30-12 47.

28th September, 1949.

His Honour, the Administrator,
PORT MCRESBY.

Your Honour,

Kavieng Patrol Report No.5 48/49.
Tabar Group.

The above report is forwarded Sir, as you will no doubt be interested in the report generally, and particularly in the section dealing with depopulation.

The officer has obviously given the problem a good deal of thought, gone into the question thoroughly and presented the case concisely.

It is a problem which occurs in other parts of the Territory, another place in which it is very obvious is the SUAU District.

J
(I.F. Champion)
Acting Director.

PIA
1 Encl.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30-12-27 ✓(1)



PHD.18/4/5

Department of Public Health
PORT MORESBY.
6th October, 1949.

D.D.S. & N.A. (2)

605198

KAVIENG PATROL REPORT. NO. 5.48/49

YOUR D.S. 30.12.47 Refers

30-12-27

The above has been pursued with great interest and it is desired to point out that in June last it was decided, in view of our reports, to carry out very extensive treatment for the whole of the population of the Tabar Is.

Very specific and explicit instructions for this purpose were given, but sickness and staff shortages have prevented completion.

It is hoped that such intensive treatment will have a beneficial effect on the population in various ways, including particularly the decrease in population noted.

4/6 copy to person 2/10

for [Signature]
(A. J. MAY.)
ACTG. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

in file copy all 1/10 30.12.27

MINUTE TO :
District Office
New Ireland
District, KAVIENG.

For your information please.

(A. F. CHAMPION)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

DDS & NA
10110149

2/10

30.12.47

28th September, 1949.

The Director,
Department of Public Health,
PORT MORESBY.

Kavieng Patrol Report No.5 48/49.

Attached is a copy of the above which is referred as you will no doubt be interested in the Assistant District Officer's remarks under the heading of "Health", and "Vital Statistics and Causes of Depopulation".

Any suggestions or assistance by your Department to check this decline will be appreciated and naturally have the wholehearted support of this Department.

I.F. Champion
(I.F. Champion)
Acting Director.

Copy to
District Officer, Kavieng.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE

District Officer,
KAVIENG. DS. 30-12-27

Received 3 11/1949.

P.H.D. 18/4/15

30/11/49
39

For your information please.

meub
(M.C.W. Sch) 7 NOV 1949
Acting Director
DES & NA 9/11/49

Department of Public Health,
PORT MORESBY.

1st November, 1949.

His Honour The Administrator,
PORT MORESBY.

806523

Your Honour,

REF: KAVIENG PATROL REPORT NO. 5.48/49
TABAR GROUP.

I have read this report and find that we (P.H.D.) have had the area patrolled 5th June, 1949 - 3rd July, 1949 by a Medical Patrol.

A special patrol of the area has also been asked for by the Director, but owing to the absence of Medical Officer Kavieng at Manus it was not carried out.

It is expected that as a result of posting Dr. Schiessel as Medical Officer Kavieng, this patrol of Tabar will be carried out in the near future.

Instructions re this have been issued from this office some time ago, and special investigations will be carried out in reference to vital statistics etc.

You will be supplied with a copy of the patrol report when it is available.

ack please
2. DES & NA
3. Bju 15 Dec 49.
Jan 1/1/49
MA
(A. J. MAY.)
ACTG. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.
Copy to Kavieng's office
for information
1/11/49

30-12-27

2nd April, 1952.

District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

NEW IRELAND PATROL REPORT No. 5 1948/49

Copy herein of the above report for your records
please.

(J. H. Jones)
Director, D.D.S. & H.A.

PIA

PIA

6 of 48/49

PATROL DIARY

25th. January, 1949:

Patrol left Namatani by truck 8 a.m. Delayed at intervals due to obstruction in fuel line. MEE River was swollen by heavy rains and not fordable. Equipment transferred to truck belonging to BELIK Plantation and transported to LOLOBA. Bridge under repair proceeded on foot to KANU. Arrived p.m. remained night.

26th. January, 1949:

Patrol moved from KANU to KONOGOGO. Insufficient carriers available, some cargo left at KANU to be forwarded later. New village book issued, census checked and all War Damage Claims settled at KONOGOGO. Remained night.

27th. January, 1949:

Patrol proceeded to KONO where claims were settled and some not previously lodged were investigated. Continued on to LAGUMAN where all claims were paid. Remained night.

28th. JANUARY, 1949:

Patrol moved to KOMALABU where all claims were settled before proceeding to DAMPIT. DAMPIT claims were paid and party moved to KALILI Plantation for the night.

29th. January, 1949:

Villages of DANU and LENKAMIN visited from KALILI Plantation and claims paid. Returned KALILI for the night.

30th. January, 1949:

SUNDAY at KALILI Plantation.

31st. January, 1949:

Patrol moved from KALILI Plantation. to MESI No.1 where claims of both this village and MESI No.2 were settled. Moved on to KANAMARANDAN where inland natives from KALUAN were lined and paid war damage compensation. Remained at KANAMARANDAN for night.

1st. February, 1949:

KANAMARANDAN claimants settled before moving on to KOLUBE Pltn. Hence to MAMPO where all claims carried were paid.

2nd. February, 1949:

Patrol moved to UGANA and claims paid before moving on to LAMBU.

3rd. February, 1949:

LAMBU claimants settled, patrol moved to KONTU where claims were paid. Remained night.

4th. February, 1949:

TEMBIM claims paid and patrol moved on to LEMAU where all claims were paid before moving on to BIMUN. BIMUN claims settled.

5th. February, 1949:

Claimants from adjacent village of PATLANGAT settled and patrol moved on to NBIHUABARAN. Claims paid and patrol returned to PATLANGAT for night. PUN.

6th. February, 1949:

SUNDAY - at PATLANGAT

7th. February, 1949:

Patrol proceeded to PANARAS where all claims were paid before moving on to NAIAMA. Claims settled here and patrol moved on to NAMASALANG and remained night.

8th. February, 1949:

NAMASALANG claims paid completing payment of War Damage Claims. Patrol continued on towards KAVIENG, stopping at PANAMAFEI for the night.

9th. February, 1949:

Party moved from PANAMAFEI (West Coast) to FANGELAWA (East Coast) to await transport to KAVIENG.

10th. February, 1949:

Returned Kavieng.

(b) REMARKS

At one village of 5-10030 the census was taken and a new village book compiled and issued. The other villages in the area had been covered in this respect by the previous patrol.

W. G. ...

(A.S. ...)
C/Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

AMCC.AL.

District Office,
KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND.

14th. February, 1949.

District Officer,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT

GENERAL:

(a) War Damage Compensation.

The main purpose of this patrol was the payment of native claims for War Damage Compensation (Form F) in this area. A summary showing the number of claims and the amount disbursed in respect of each village is included in the appendix. As indicated, 780 claims were settled, two only being returned unpaid as these claimants were absent from the area at the time.

The patrol was equipped to open Commonwealth Savings Bank accounts for those claimants who desired payment - in part or whole - by this medium. The advantages of banking was always fully impressed on the natives, but this area being remotely situated from banking facilities resulted in a unanimous desire for settlement in cash.

A further eight claims were lodged by natives who were absent from the area during the investigating officer's visit. These claims have been investigated and submitted for approval.

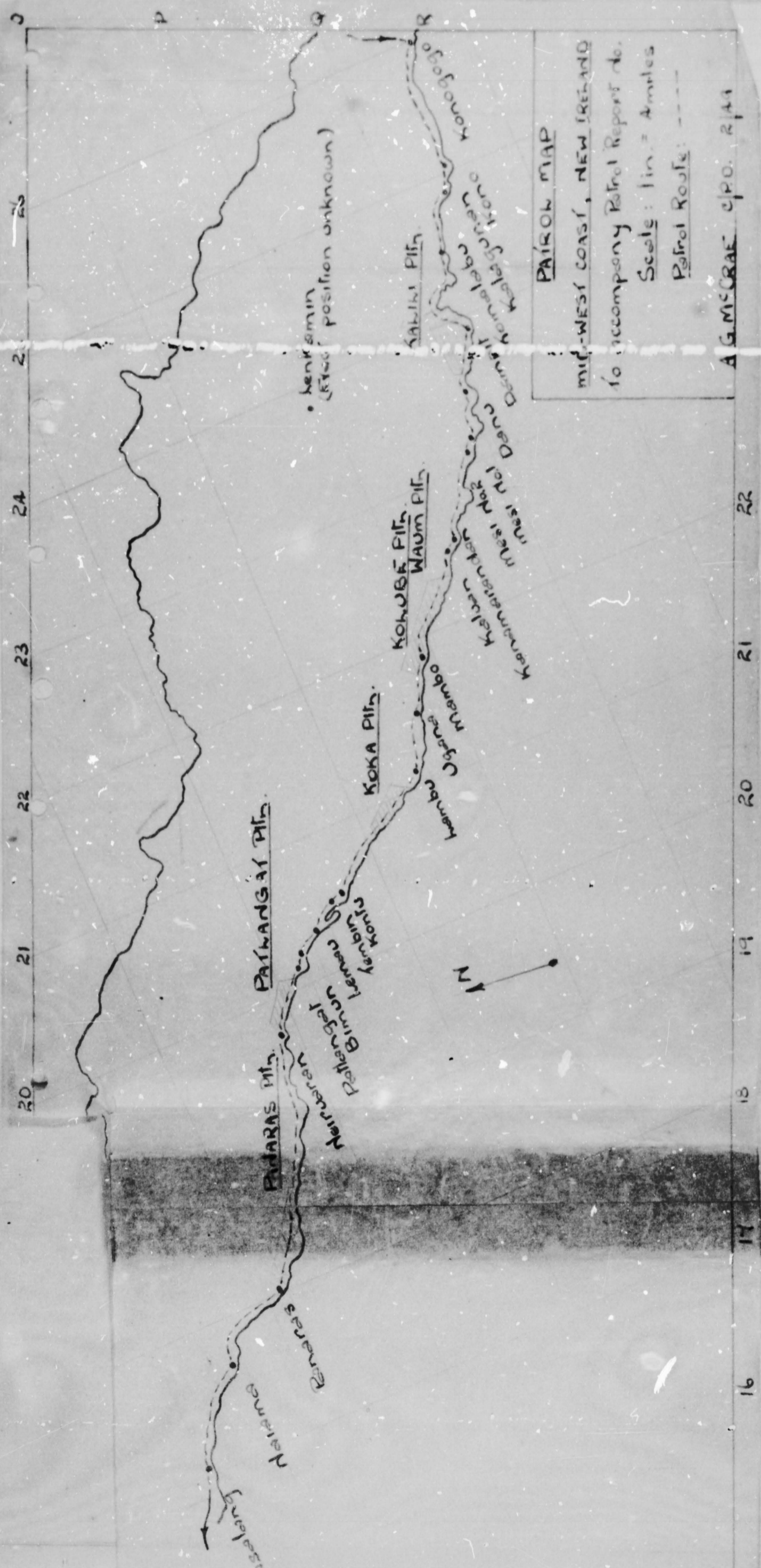
(b) CENSUS

At the village of KONOGOGO the census was checked and a new village book compiled and issued. The other villages in the area had been covered in this respect by the previous patrol.

WALINGA	5/2/49
WIRIANGA	5/3/49
PARARAG	7/2/49
WIRIANGA	7/3/49
WIRIANGA	8/5/49

A.G. McCree

(A.G. McCree)
C/Patrol Officer.



PAIKOH MAP

MID-WEST COAST, NEW IRELAND

to accompany Patrol Report No.

Scale: 1 in. = 4 miles

Patrol Route: ---

A. G. MCGRAE C/P.O. R/44

6

Patrol Report No.6 1948/49:

A routine patrol confined to payment of war damage compensatin previously assessed by Patrol Officer Kimmorley, and to compile a census of KONOGOGO Village. It was carried out satisfactorily by these two young Officers.

00

①

DS. 30-12-28

2nd September, 1949.

KAVIENG

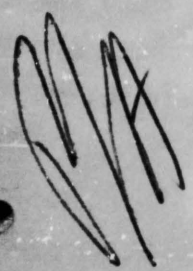
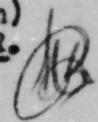
NEW IRELAND.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 48/49

Receipt is acknowledged of the above.

Whilst it is not doubted that the payment of war claims was satisfactorily carried out, as a report it is far too meagre, no mention being made as to roads, villages etc. etc.

(I. F. Champion)
ACTING DIRECTOR.



7 OF 48/49

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

CWK:AL.

District Office,
KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND.

21st. February, 1949.

District Officer,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT - KABIEN to LAUJ, WEST COAST N.I.
by C.W. KIMMORLEY P.O.

INTRODUCTION:

The above patrol was carried out in accordance with Patrol Instruction 30/2, Kavieng of 1/2/49.

(a) MAP:

The map used was the 4" Strat Map, Kavieng Sheet, the accompanying patrol map is a tracing of this, gridded to correspond with the District Map.

The positions of villages shown on the patrol map are reasonably accurate, having been fixed by compass bearings, or placed appropriately with relation to natural features, plantations etc.

Apart from these villages, the following hamlets are occupied in the area:-

IRNSALEN	Hamlet of KABIEN
BELOUTI	" " LAVALAI
PARA OKUB	" " PANAMAPEI
WUFON	" " ANGEIPUA
LAUBUL	" " PAN WECCHO
PANAKAIS	" " BELIFU

(b) PATROL DIARY:

1st. February, 1949:

Patrol left Kavieng on workboat "Mercy" and landed at KABIEN. As people had not assembled, census could not be checked. Some work was done with aid of people who were in the village to clean the area which was very dirty.

2nd. February, 1949:

Lined people of KABIEN and checked census. Moved by canoe to LOKONO and commenced checking census there.

3rd. February, 1949:

Finished census at LOKONO. Remainder of day spent discussing administration matters with Paramount Lulual and other officials and natives; also in settling a number of disputes.

4th. February, 1949:

Moved on to KAIT and completed work there.

5th. February, 1949:

Left KAIT and canoed to BAGATORE and after checking censuses, etc., at this village, moved on to LAVALAI.

6th. February 1949: (Sunday)

Worked at LAVALAI during morning.

7th. February, 1949:

By canoe to LEMUSMUS No. 1. Checked census etc., then moved on to LEMUSMUS No. 1.

8th. February, 1949:

Checked census at LEMUSMUS No. 1. Discussed various matters with Lulual and people - who are to nominate a new Tultul and M.T.P., when the patrol returns in about one week.

9th. February, 1949:

Walked to PANAMAPEI and worked there then returned to LEMUSMUS No. 1. Met Mr. McCrae's patrol returning from Mid-West Coast at PANAMAPEI.

10th. February, 1949:

Canoeed to PANGEIFUA. Checked census at that place and also PANANGAI.

11th. February, 1949:

Walked to PANAMECHO and worked there.

12th. February, 1949:

Moved on to PANAKAIS. Checked the BELIFU line and compiled new village book.

13th. February, 1949: (Sunday)

Rest day.

14th. February, 1949:

Walked to LAFU. Completed work there and returned to PANAKAIS.

15th. February, 1949:

Writing notes etc., at PANAKAIS.

16th. February, 1949:

Patrol returned to LEMUSMUS No. 1.

17th. February, 1949:

Patrol picked up by workboat "Korasela" and taken to SUMUNA Harbour.

18th. February, 1949:

Returned to KAVIENG.

GENERAL:(a) CENSUS AND STATISTICS

Throughout the area patrolled the census was checked and new type village books were compiled and issued.

At the time of the last District Service patrol, about 8 months ago, the inhabitants numbered 1210 and now number 1195.

Total number of males	614
Total number of females	581
masculinity	1.06
Total Births	21
Total Deaths	34
Deaths per 100 births	162

(b) WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS

A Claim, Form "A", for compensation for death was completed for each case of a native who had died from the effect of war had been killed during the war, finalising this aspect of war damage compensation in the area.

Details of injuries received by natives in the area were also noted, but it is not thought that any of these injuries warrant the granting of a pension or gratuity, as all were slight, and the natives concerned don't appear to be incapacitated in any way.

No. of Claims for Compensation for Death, Form "A". 13.
No. of Claims for Pension or Gratuity, Form "B". 3.

There are no further claims for Compensation for Property, Form "F", from this area. Of the few Form "F" claims taken for payment, only one claimant was located and paid. The remaining claims are returned herewith.

(c) NATIVE SITUATION

As reflected in the reception accorded the patrol, the attitude of the people toward the Government was good. Carriers and canoes were readily available (except on one occasion).

However, as is evident in the state of most villages, and from reports of village officials and others, the area is noticeable for an attitude of slackness.

In the writer's belief, formed from observations made during this patrol and a previous one for the assessment of War Damage, the causes of this slackness are as follows:-

- (a) A feeling of insecurity, resulting from the war, and fostered by lack of knowledge among the people of events in the outside world.
- (b) An idea, engendered by what has been heard of the proposed formation of Village Councils, that village officials are no longer important. Though no official expressed his complaint in this way, most of them did complain that the people tended to disregard them.
- (c) Last, and most important, a break down in communal life.

This, it is thought, is mainly the result of the fact that very few of the people are absent from their villages working or for other reasons. In the area patrolled, the number of males absent in employment is 27, from a potential of 421.

This state of affairs makes it possible for each family to be virtually independent. Where a good proportion of men are absent for a time, they find themselves, on their return, under an obligation to those who remain at home, because the latter have looked after their houses, gardens, etc., while they were away.

Now, as few go away, few find themselves dependant on others, and each man, with his family tends to behave independently. There is no need to live close to one's neighbours so as to help them when their men folk are absent, for the men are nearly always at home.

Further, there are no big feasts and dances in this area now, and no danger from enemies, and hence not much attraction toward community life socially or from a security point of view. Indeed it becomes better to move some distance away, for by doing so it is possible to avoid much work such as making latrines, cleaning the village, and maintenance of roads and rest houses, etc.

This is what is happening in parts of the area visited, particularly at LEMUSMUS and PANAMAFETI. Families have built huts in the bush. When the village officials wish to call them together they do not bother to come - an instance of this was the one occasion, referred to above, where carriers were not readily available. Each man thought that the others would go to meet the patrol, with the result that very few did.

Possibly later, when money becomes scarcer (for instance when war damage payments are spent), and if taxation is re-introduced in some form, with the result that more men have to work, there may be a return toward more communal effort.

Village Courts and Councils, when instituted should be valuable in this regard.

With regard to (a) Anyone expressing doubt or fear has been assured that the war is long over, and further, that it would not be possible for any enemy to come to New Ireland without warning.

(b) Where village officials have been acting justly and within their powers they have been given full support.

Generally a resumé of the duties and powers of officials, as laid down in the Native Administration Regulations has been given to the people, and they have been told that this is still the law, as it has been in the past.

(c) Orders have been given that some of the worst houses in the bush be pulled down, and that the occupants move to the village, where more hygienic living is possible. The people have been told that wherever they live they are still required to maintain the village road, rest house, cemetery, etc.

While it is realized that freedom for each man to choose his own place of abode is ideally desirable, it is believed that this tendency in the area patrolled is having a harmful effect, mainly because it is making it very difficult to improve the hygiene of native life. The houses visited in the bush were dirty, not weatherproof, had pigs in them, and in the undergrowth surrounding them there was rubbish and excreta. Flies were numerous.

(d) NATIVE CUSTOM

During both visits by the writer, to the area patrolled, fathers of women newly married to men from another village have requested that the husband be ordered to come and live in the wife's (and father's) village. It is said that this custom was not mentioned to the men before the marriage.

It seems that native custom is for the wife to go and live in the man's village, except in cases where he wishes to go to live in hers, and it is on this basis that these cases have been dealt with.

It was noted that among the TIKAK people, in one or two instances where the people were allowed to sit down during the census check, the women, on passing in front of the seated men, either stooped very low or crawled. This is said to be an old custom and to extend throughout the TIKAK Language group.

(e) AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SUPPLY

The gardens in the area are not yielding very much taro (the staple crop), at present, it being the time, characteristic of most native agriculture, when most of the plants are young, and few mature ones available. However, the gardens are well planted, and within two or three months there should be ample supplies.

Sago is not plentiful in the area from LEMUSMUS No.1 to LAFU, as the porous limestone country draws all surface water away rapidly, so that there are no swamps suitable for the growth of sago palms.

This fact - the scarcity of sago - possibly is largely the reason why the gardens of these people receive a lot more care than appears to be the rule elsewhere in New Ireland. Should their gardens fail they have no reserve food supply to fall back on, so they do their best to ensure that there is no failure.

(f) ROADS

Travel from KABIEN to LEMUSMUS No.2 is almost impossible except by canoe. There is a road from KABIEN to KAUT, but it is very poor from lack of maintenance.

From KAUT to LAVALAI there is no road. At LAVALAI (Sicsui Pltn.) a motor road starts and runs to LEMUSMUS No.2, thence to PANAMAFAI and to the East Coast. It is crossed by a number of unbridged streams between LAVALAI and LEMUSMUS No.2. Walking is easy in the rest of the area - from PANAMAFAI to LAFU the road is a good motor road, without any bridges and culverts, as there is no surface water.

(g) REST HOUSES

Rest Houses are under construction at KABIEN, LOKONO, KAUT and LAVALAI. The small population of BAGATERE makes the building of a rest house there unnecessary.

LEMUSMUS No.1 and 2. jointly maintain the house at the former place.

As the PANAMAFAI people do a good deal of road maintenance and are close to LEMUSMUS No.1 they have no Rest House

PANANGAI, PANGEIFUA and PANANECHO also have none. Good houses exist at PANAKAIS Hamlet and at LAFU.

(h) HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

A number of patients were brought into Kavieng Native Hospital by the patrol.

Malaria and tropical ulcers were common, but otherwise the health of the people seemed good.

Hygiene is very bad, not one native latrine being seen. Steps were taken to remedy this state of affairs.

Water supplies, mostly from springs in the limestone, are clean.

G.W. Kimmerley
(G.W. Kimmerley)
Patrol Officer.

22/11/49.

(i) UNEXPLODED BOMBS, ETC:

As well as some previously reported, more unexploded bombs, dropped during the war, have been found. The positions of these will be indicated on the map kept for that purpose in the District Officer.

There is a submarine mine, with all its horns intact, on the beach in a native coconut plantation between BAGATERE and SIGACUI.

(j) MISSION INFLUENCE:

The Methodist and Roman Catholic Missions operate in the area, and the influence of both, judged by the number of adherents to each faith, seems to be about equal.

(k) VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

A complete list of Village Officials is to be found in Appendix "A" to this report.

It was pleasing to find that the tendency for Village Officials to leave their office, and give their hat to another man, or for an influential Luluai to make changes in appointments of officials without reference to District Services Officers, as was found in the Mid-West Coast on a recent patrol, was entirely absent in the area covered by this patrol.

All the officials listed have been acting in their present capacity for a considerable time, and all are satisfactory, though in some cases their administration is weak (See sub-heading "Native Situation").

EXPLANATORY REMARKS TO APPENDIX "A"

BAGATERE and LAVALAI are both small places which have no Tultul.

Both LEMUSMUS No.1 and No.2 have no M.T.T., PERO, (or BPIU) of the former place having died about one year ago. LAPANGAS, M.T.T. of PANAMAFEI, has been visiting these two villages regularly to attend to sores etc.

LEMALAJA of BAGATERE, the M.T.T. is now living at LEMUSMUS No.1, but says that he will soon return to BAGATERE.

The Tultuls of LEMUSMUS No.1 and BELIEU (LAIWIRU and TIVINAU) have both died recently. In their stead LAGOM and YARI have been nominated by the villagers. Both are recommended.

PANANGAI, having a small population has no Luluai or M.T.T. BALIN the M.T.T. of PANGEIFUA goes there regularly in the course of his duties.

B.H. Mumford P.O.

22/11/49.

APPENDIX "A"

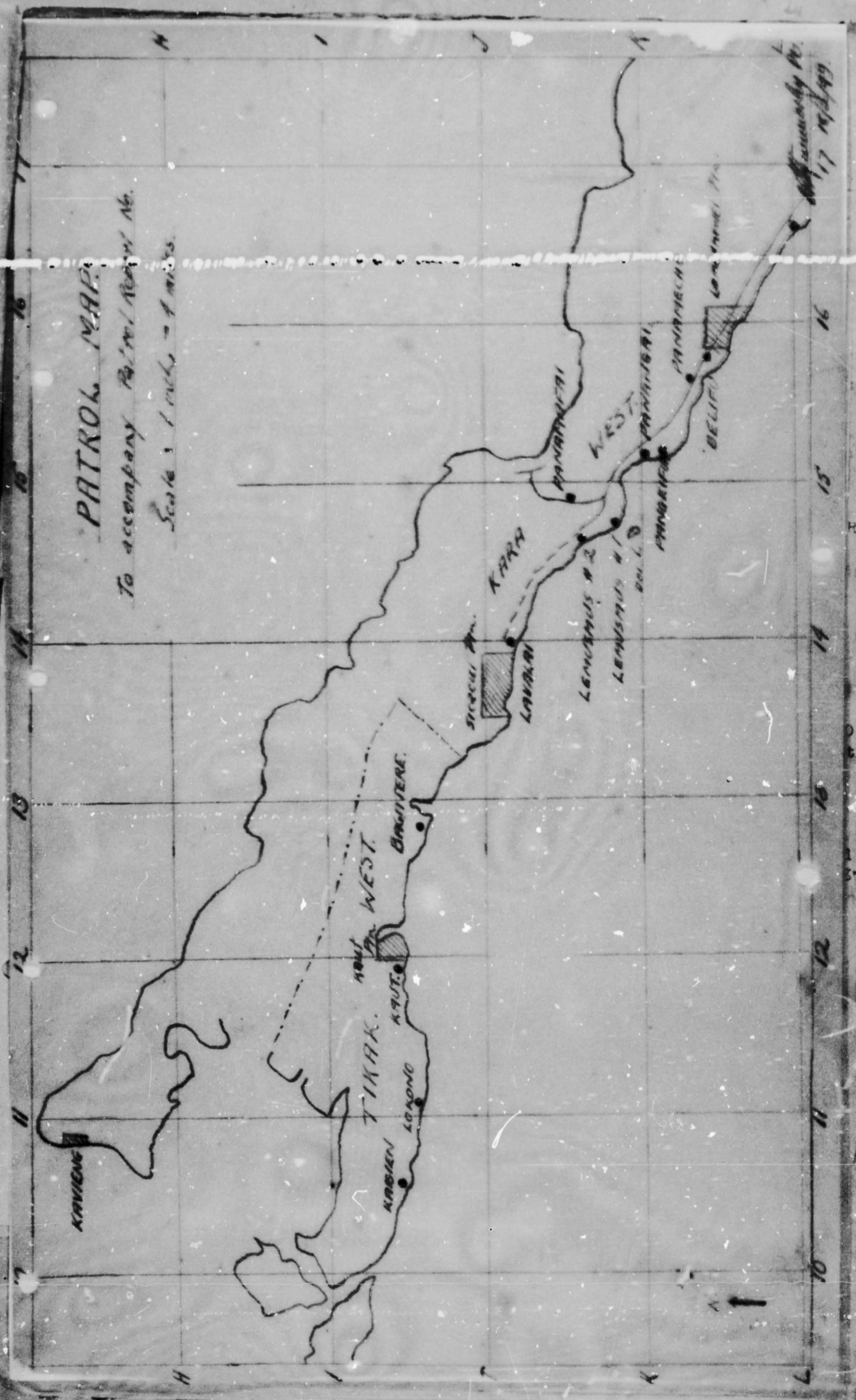
VILLAGE OFFICIALS

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TULUJ	MEDICAL TULUJ
KABIEN	BATLARAS (Paramount Luluai)	BIULAN	NASAE (TOMAS)
LOKONO	OLAMAN	KAWONGAS	LOROP
PAUT	SAKIAS	TASSO	NAKAS
BAGATRE	MANO	----	LAMALAJA
LAVALAI	BONING	----	MALANGE
LEMUSMUS No.2	MURAU (BEINO)	WATI	----
LEMUSMUS No.1	MIHEL	----	----
PANAMAPEI	BITALOT	GASOT	LAPANGAS
PANANGAI	----	PASUMAT	----
PANGEIFUA	LAUTURUP	SIKAMBLE	BALIN
PANAMECHO	PATEIN	PITA KAMBAGASO (LAUBJL Hamlet)	KUNOK (SENO)
PANAKEIS	BALAT	----	TOMINUKA
LAFU	LAROS	NODAI	KAGO

PATROL MAP.

To accompany Patrol Report No.

Scale: 1 inch = 4 miles.



Patrol Report No.7 1948/49:

A routine patrol to compile a census and to deal with outstanding matters of war damage compensation.

12

30-12-29

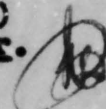
28th September, 1949.

District Officer,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

Patrol Report - New Ireland 7/1948-49.

No comment is required as this patrol was of
a routine nature.

(I.F. Champion)
Acting Director.



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9 OF 48/49

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

District Office,
KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND.

BM.EL

31st March 1949.

The District Officer,
KAVIENG.

DISTRICT OF NEW IRELAND: REPORT No. 9

REPORT OF A PATROL TO TABAR ISLANDS

by B.A. McCabe, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: TABAR ISLAND GROUP.

Object of Patrol: Payment of War Damage Compensation (Form F)

Duration: March 19th. to March 27th. 1949.

Personnel Accompanying: AISOLI A. SALIN, Native Education
Assistant (as witness to payments)

Reg. No. 3750	CORPORAL IRIAP
Reg. No. 6084	CONSTABLE APARI
Reg. No. 5117	" OVE
Reg. No. 6012	" PABINOMA

INTRODUCTION:

The Tabar Islands were patrolled in January by Mr. I.F.G. Downs, Assistant District Officer, when the area was thoroughly reviewed and reported on. The particular object of this patrol, the payment of War Damage (Form F) claims was consequently effected as quickly as possible.

DIARY 1949.

19th. March, 1949: (Saturday)

Left Kavieng 2.15 a.m. by chartered workboat, arrived SIGERIGERI anchorage 2 p.m. Landed Constable APARI to notify all villages of the patrol, also mail and cargo for TERIFAX Plantation. Through KAWILIWIL Passage to MAPUA on TATAU Island. Advise the people of TATAU Island; thence to SOS anchorage, north Tatau for the night.

20th. March, 1949 (Sunday)

To PIGEBUM Plantation where landed and visited Mr. P. Patten. During the afternoon paid War Damage for MONUK, NAPAUR - BUERI villages. Stayed overnight at PIGEBUM anchorage.

21st. March, 1949 (Monday)

Departed 8.30 a.m. for MARAGON, where MARAGON and SIMBERI villages were paid. Reboarded boat at 12 noon and proceeded to SOS.

Paid War Damage for SOS, LAVA, TATAU, MARAGAT and PEKINBERI AT SOS for the night.

22nd. March, 1949 (Tuesday)

To MAPUA where War Damage of MAPUA, MANGGAWUR and TOKARA villages paid.

23rd. March, 1949 (Wednesday)

Departed MAPUA 7.20 a.m. arriving SIGERIGERI 8.28 a.m. Mr. Meehan (DLO) landed for TERIPATS Plantation, then to KARUMBO anchorage. Payments for MARAI, SAMBUARI, KARUMBO and SIMAPARI effected. Back to SIGERIGERI 1 p.m. payment being made for TERIPATS and KOWAMAHARA villages. Walked on to RAKUBO where payments made and slept overnight.

24th. March, 1949 (Thursday)

Proceeded along East Coast road to DATAVA, KCKO, MORAI and MATLIK, paying War Damage at each. Road to BANESA a quagmire as a result of recent rain, so word sent for the claimants from WANG and BANESA to come on to MATLIK for payment. Remained overnight at MATLIK.

25th. March, 1949: (Friday)

Settled remaining War Damage Claims. Returned to RAKUBO in rain, and reboarded boat at 5 p.m. To MAPUA for water and fuel for the boat.

26th. March, 1949: (Saturday)

To SIGERIGERI anchorage where waited till 5 p.m. before leaving for Kavieng. Four patients and M.T.T. VAKOTI embarked 4 a.m.

27th. March, 1949: (Sunday)

Delayed for two (2) hours by engine trouble, 6 a.m. under weigh again, arriving Kavieng 8.30 a.m.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION:

Payment was effected in cash of all 357 claims (Form F), thus completing this aspect of Compensation for TABAR with the exception of a few absentees. Schedule "A" to this report details the amount distributed at each village, the total amount being £1,384/1/-.

The people appeared to have improved in outlook considerably since the previous patrol, and it is evident that their feeling of being rather out of touch with affairs and Administration on New Ireland accounted for their previously being somewhat lethargic. The problems brought to their consciousness by Mr. Down's patrol have been thought about by the keener minds, and particularly around the par. Luluai's village, Tatau.

One complaint only was received, of ordinary assault, particulars of which have been recorded in the office for further attention; it was suggested however that a meeting of the village elders might be able to iron the matter out.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK - CROP PEST.

The pest which has been attacking the tubers of Taro has prevented any more Taro being grown on TATAU and most of TABAR Islands; Taro is still being grown on SIMBERI Island.

Gardens of Kau-Kau, Yams and Tapioca are sufficient for nutrition however and there is an abundance of Sago palms in the swamps. Bananas are difficult to grow on account of the damage by birds. Pigs and fowls are present in fair numbers, and fishing is practised, also hunting of wild pig.

NEW SEED:

New seed made available by the Department of Agriculture was distributed - Corn, Tomato, Silver Beet, Lettuce, Melons and Cucumbers. Advice on planting was imparted.

COPRA PRODUCTION:

Production in small quantities could commence at DATAVA, KOKO and RAKUBO, all on Tabar Island when a boat is available to lift native Copra; the people are keen. The Copra could be concentrated at RAKUBO and KOKAP for shipment. Rhinoceros beetle was noticed.

HEALTH.

Little sickness was observed on the patrol, the last patrol having collected all hospital cases for Kavieng at that date. Patients have been sent over to the Methodist Mission Hospital at Kimiden. Four (4) patients for the Kavieng Hospital were brought in.

It is believed that there is considerable venereal disease in the islands, and a medical patrol with this in mind would be beneficial.

EDUCATION.

Two students for UTU Central School near Kavieng were brought in from SIMBERI Island. SALIN, Education Assistant who accompanied the patrol, reports that there are several more aspirants.

"Lagesai" our district newspaper, was distributed.

ROADS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads between villages are in a neglected condition in regard to drainage and in times of rain they become channels of water. Shovels are needed before gradual reconstruction could take place.

ROADS AND TRANSPORT (Continued).

It was pleasing to see that new large canoes were being built. The people were urged to maintain this form of transport for its advantages in relation to trade, fishing, transport of sick people to the mainland and for general purposes.

Stone jetties have been reconstructed at the following places:-

SOS, KARUMBO and TOKARA.

MISSIONS.

Father Krumpel has left MAPUA Catholic Mission station for NAMATANAI, and it is understood that Father LAMAS, who was there pre war, is to return.

PATROL MAP:-

A map of this area will be found at the end of this report.

TATAU	74. 7. --	23
SAMBUARI	29. 3. --	9
MORAI	31. 19. --	8
KARUMBO	38. 10. --	14
SINAPARE	37. 8. --	13
TOKARA	31. 15. --	7
MAPUA	64. 14. --	1
RAKUBO	18. 24. --	11
MANG-GAWUR	23. 7. --	10
TERIPATS	24. 13. --	7
MINUNDA	36. 7. --	8
KOWARARA	33. 8. --	12
MATLIR	24. 7. --	10
WANG	40. 7. --	10
BANESA	40. 16. --	10
MORAI	33. 7. --	10
ZOKAP	16. 15. --	7
KUES	19. 15. --	9
DATAYA	22. 10. --	10

B.A. McCabe

(B.A. McCabe)
GADET PATROL OFFICER.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION (FORM F) TABAR ISLANDS, NEW IRELAND DISTRICT.

VILLAGE	VALUE	NO. OF CLAIMS.
MONUN	£ 23. 2. --	7
NAPAKUR	143.14. --	22
BUERI	143.14. --	16
SIMBERI	85. 2. --	20
MARAGON	105. 9. --	15
PEKINBERIU	70.11. --	21
SOS	38. 3. --	10
MARAGAT	88.15. 7.	11
LAVA	80.14. --	22
TATAU	74. 7. --	23
SAMBUARI	29. 3. --	9
MARAI	31.19. --	8
KARUMBO	38.10. --	14
SINAPARI	57. 5. --	10
TOKARA	21.15. --	9
MAFUA	64.14. --	17
RAKUBO	18. 2. --	11
MANG-GAWUR	23. 7. --	10
TERIPATS	24. 18. --	7
TUNUNDA	26. 7. --	8
KOWAMARARA	63. 6. --	19
MATLIK	26. -- --	9
WANO	40. -- --	12
BANESA	40. 16. --	13
MORAI	23. 3. --	10
KOKAP	16. 12. --	5
KOKO	19. 15. --	9
DATAVA	29. 18. --	10

£ 1,384. 1. --

357.

POLICE REPORT.

All of the Police proved satisfactory on the patrol :-

REG. NO. 3150 - CORPORAL IRIAP.

Carried out his duties in an efficient manner.

REG. NO. 6084 - Constable APARI.

Is bright in appearance and though inexperienced is quite willing.

REG. NO. 5117 - Constable OVE.

Quite satisfactory in his job and keen. Dependable and a hard worker.

REG. NO. 6012. - Constable PABINOMA.

Conscientious and trustworthy.

B. J. McCabe

(B. J. McCabe)
CADET PATROL OFFICER.

DS. 30-12-51

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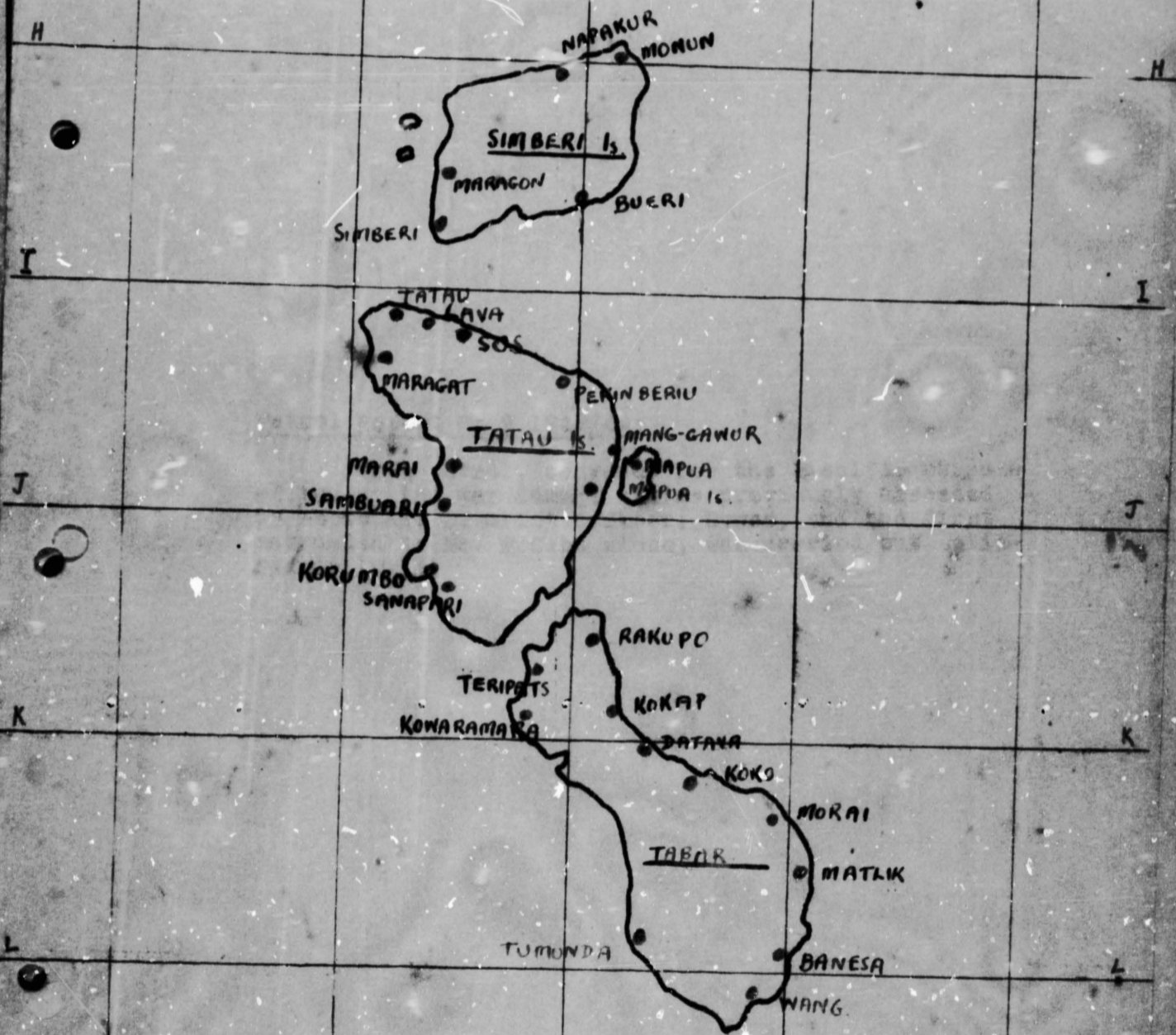
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PATROL MAP



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DS. 30-12-51

Patrol Report No.9 1948/49:

This patrol, convened for the specific purpose of paying the war damage claims previously assessed by Assistant District Officer, Downs, and the first entrusted to Mr. McCabe alone, was carried out satisfactorily.

9

DS. 30-12-31

NEW IRELAND

PATROL REPORT No. 9 - 48/49

Receipt is acknowledged of the above.

Native Affairs: It is pleasing to read that the outlook of these people has improved since the previous report and no doubt you will arrange for regular visits in future.

Crop pest: The native should be warned to take every effort to prevent the spread of the pest which has been attacking taro on TATAU from spreading to the other islands.

Roads: Will your stocks of shovels and picks permit supply of a quantity to these people. If not, please submit S.I.V. endorsing thereon that they are required for road maintenance TABAR Group.

(I. P. Champion)
ACTING DIRECTOR.



10 OF 48/49

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

Police Post,
TASKUL...NEW HANOVER.

21st. May, 1949.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

The District Officer,
NEW IRELAND DISTRICT.

PATROL REPORT NO. 10: REPORT OF A PATROL TO NEW HANOVER.

PREAMBLE.

OFFICER conducting PATROL: C.W. Kimmorley P.O.
AREA PATROLLED: North and South New Hanover.
OBJECTS of PATROL: To compile a Census and record all Claims for Compensation for Death, or for Injury, due to War.
DURATION of PATROL: 14th. March 1949, to 18th. May 1949.
Personnel accompanying: Reg. No. 2593, Constable DUMA
Reg. No. 2550, Constable KUMBUNGROBWI
Reg. No. 2604, Constable MARIS.

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol instruction was carried out in accordance with the detailed instructions set out in Patrol Instructions from the District Office, Kavieng, of 21st. February 1949, later modified by verbal instruction to include South New Hanover as well as north.

North New Hanover includes the three (3) TUNGAK speaking villages on the TSOI Islands, KULIBUNG, MAMION and TSOILIK, and the main island villages, with small offshore islands, from KULPETAU No. 1 and No. 2 to SOSSON I round the north coast.

South New Hanover includes the TINGWON Is., and all villages from AU to KULINGAI, round the south coast.

(This division - north and south New Hanover - is indicated on the accompanying Patrol Map).

Transport for the Patrol consisted of two (2) large sailing canoes from TASKUL.

DIARY:

Monday, 14th. March, Set out from TASKUL POLICE POST, and moved to KAUILIKAU, TSOI Is. Attended to various matters, mainly in respect to timber cut there by Administration.
Tuesday, 15th. " To UNGAKUM. Finalised all matters relating to the timber camp, up to date.
Wednesday, 16th. " Held up at UNGAKUM all day by a violent storm.
Thursday, 17th. " Moved to KULIBUNG. Checked census etc.,
Friday, 18th. " To MAMION. Checked census ect. Bad weather.
Saturday, 19th. " Canoeed to TSOILIE and completed work there.

March, 20th, Attempt to cross ISABEL PASSAGE to METEIAI
abandoned owing to wind and sea.
" 21st. Crossed to METEIAI on the main island of New
Hanover.
" 22nd. to) To TASKUL and KAVIENG, thence by M.V. "BLUE PETER"
April, 4th.) to TINGWON I. where census checked, returned to
TASKUL, and resumed patrol at METEIAI.
" 5th. Checked census at METEIAI.
" 6th. Checked census at METEIAI.
" 7th. Moved to KITING and checked census there.
" 8th. Worked at adjacent village of BOLPUA No. 2.
" 9th. Canoeed to UNUSA I. where NEIGI VILLAGE is now
situated. Checked census at NEIGI.
" 10th. To LUKUS I. and NUSLIK I. checking census at both
places. Returned to NEIGI.
" 11th. Moved to POTPOTINGAN (Min). Checked census.
" 12th. By canoe up MIN River to PATIKUNGIA, where census
checked.
" 13th. To UNGALIK Island.
" 14th. Moved to PUAS. made investigation of survey and
boundaries of MATANALAUA Plantation as per memo
from Department of Lands.
" 15th. Checked census at PUAS.
" 16th. &) EASTER week-end. Wrote up notes, and correspond-
" 17th.) ence for District Officer, Kavieng.
" 18th. To NEITAB Island. Checked census there, then at
PATIPAI No. 1 on main island.
" 19th. To PATIUNGUARI (TOBUT), checked census, thence
canoeed to KUNG Island.
" 20th. Moved to BANGATANG and checked census.
" 21st. Walked inland to KULIKITONG and worked there, return-
ing to BANGATANG at night.
" 22nd. Checked census, etc., at PAULUM, then canoeed to
SOSSON Island.
" 23rd. Lined people of SOSSON and UNGALABU Islands, and
checked census.
" 24th. By canoe to AU. Checked census there.
" 25th. Canoeed to UMBUKUL, checked census there, then at
METAMOLI on to TUGILITONGA.
" 26th. Checked census at TUGILITONGA, then at BUTEILONG,
and moved to BAUNGNUNG.
" 27th. Checked census at BAUNGNUNG and adjacent NEINGANG.
" 28th. Moved to BAUE. Checked census of that place and
the hamlet of PATIVINI.
" 29th. Canoeed to METAKABIL. Checked census there.
" 30th. Walked to METAMONA, checked census, then canoeed to
METERAN.
May, 1st. Checked census at METERAN.
" 2nd. Moved to TIOPOTOK and checked census there.
" 3rd. Checked census at METEWOI and moved to BAIREB.
" 4th. Checked census at BAIKEB.
" 5th. To UNGAT. Checked census.
" 6th. Walked inland to PATERINA. Checked census and
returned UNGAT.
" 7th. Checked census at SAULA and compiled new village
book for new village at KULONGAT.
" 8th. Checked census at LABONGAI.
" 9th. To BENGGE. Checked census.
" 10th. To BOLPUA No. 1. Checked census, thence to
NUSAWONG.
" 11th. Checked census at NUSAWONG and at MAGAM.
" 12th. To NAIKAPUTUK. Checked census there, and compiled
book for new village of NEILA.
" 13th. Checked census at MATANIU-NUSANTOMATAI.
" 14th. To NARIMLAUA, checked census, thence to TASKUL
POLICE POST.
" 15th. At TASKUL.
" 16th. To KULINGAI. Checked census.
" 17th. Checked census at KULPETAU NO. 1 and 2.
" 18th. Checked census at KONEMAITALIK and returned to
TASKUL.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS:

(1) NATIVE AFFAIRS:

From the point of view of native affairs generally; New Hanover is in a satisfactory condition, however there has been a certain amount of unrest mainly among the people of the inland villages, along the island track from POTPOTINGAN to PATERINA and the coastal villages at either end of this track, BOLPUA No. 2. KITING, SAULA and KUDJUNGAT.

This unrest was first brought to light by talk of the arrival of the "King of America" and that cargo was on its way.

The matter has been carefully investigated, and it appears that the progress of the trouble has been as follows:-

Some months ago two (2) men of POTPOTINGAN started to tell people that the Americans "from EMIRA" had come and formed a camp in the middle of New Hanover. They also said that they had been taken to EMIRA by the Americans, where they had been given instructions about the "American Law" which they were to bring to New Hanover.

They gave various orders. The people were not to go away to work, and at various times had to remain indoors and hidden. No one was to report them, under the threat of being beheaded.

It seems that the leaders of this trouble were not possessed by any religious or other mania, but simply had found a scheme by which they could extort from and control their neighbours.

However, among many of the less intelligent natives, the story was believed and added to, to the extent that cargo was about to arrive. The surprising aspect of the matter is that so many of the relatively sophisticated New Hanover natives, although not entirely believing the story, thought it might possibly be right, and so did as they were told by the trouble makers.

It is of interest to note that the natives involved are those people who live mainly in houses scattered about the bush near their gardens and who have no communal interest, such as the production of copra, which keeps the coastal people occupied.

Being bush people (for the most part) they have no work to do on canoe making and fishing etc., and apart from actual garden work, do very little - they have plenty of time on their hands. (This state of affairs has been mentioned by the writer in a previous report, where it was observed on the West Coast of New Ireland. Patrol Report of Patrol, KABIEN to LAFU, February, 1949).

The following action has been taken in an attempt to eliminate the trouble caused by the false reports:-

(1) The people have been addressed and told that the Australian and American Governments are friends, and that if Americans come to New Guinea, they do so as guests of the Administration.

(2) It was pointed out that they are no Americans at EMIRA or MUSSAU.

(3) The men were encouraged to work. Many of them volunteered to work in the two (2) Administration Saw-camps in the area, and it has since been learned that some of the POTPOTINGAN people have gone of their own accord to work at PATIO Plantation, thus it appears that the prohibition on seeking employment has been broken down.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Continued).

(4) Investigation into the causes of the trouble are almost complete, and Court action will be taken against the ring-leaders.

(5) The general impression gained is that most of the natives concerned are pleased with the action taken, however, the situation is one which needs to be watched. Those mentioned above, who do believe the story, and it is possible that their ideas might lead to some pseudo-religious outbreak, such as occurred at METEWOI two (2) years ago, which resulted in the LULWAI losing his position.

A separate account of the matter is being prepared, containing more detail than this, and also a list of names of natives involved, for the guidance of future District Service Officers in the area.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The areas under taro, particularly on the South Coast of the island have increased considerably during the past year, and the people have a surplus over their requirements which they sell to the people of the islands between New Hanover and New Ireland.

Sago is also very plentiful, and it too is used in trading.

The chief matter of interest under the heading of Native Agriculture is the greatly increased production of Native grown Copra during the past few months, since the establishment of a shed for storing copra at TASKUL. Many tons are being produced each month.

Regarding Livestock; there has been no increase in the number of pigs held by the natives, and all efforts to persuade them to stop killing grown pigs so as to increase the number of progeny have been unavailing.

In the native mind, the killing of pigs for feasts in memory of the dead is much more meritorious if they are scarce than if they are plentiful, and the thought of the kudos to be gained by a man who kills his last pig in honour of a dead relative, outweighs any ideas regarding breeding which he may have.

The ravages of the long horned grasshopper noticed last year have been checked, and there was very little damage to palms in evidence on this patrol (Patrol Report - Patrol to New Hanover, 20th. May, 1949.

EDUCATION.

The teacher in charge of VASSANGA AREA SCHOOL is now DARIUS PASINGANBOKI, replacing BOSKI TOM, who has been transferred to KERVAT TRAINING CENTRE, RABAUL.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Maintenance to roads is done regularly by the villagers and they are in fairly good order, except in unoccupied European Plantations, where they are deteriorating rapidly.

An improvement in native road condition was particularly noticeable on the north side of the island.

MISSIONS.

There are three (3) Mission stations in the New Hanover area.

(a) The Methodist Mission at RENMALEK, with a native Pastor KAPMIAS in charge.

(b) The Catholic (Sacred Heart) Mission at LAVONGAI, in charge of Father Stamm.

(c) The Leper Hospital at ANELAU Island which is staffed by the Sacred Heart Mission. No active proselytizing is done here, and there is a Methodist Church on the island for the use of Methodist patients. A native Mission Teacher is in charge.

Generally speaking, a village as a community adheres to one mission or the other, but many villages have members of both congregations, and some have both a Catholic and Methodist Church.

The villages which are predominantly Catholic are as follows:-

- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| TIOPOTOK | LAVONGAI |
| BAIKEB | KULPETAU No. 2. |
| PATERINA | METEIAI |
| SAULA | LUNUS Is. |
| KULUNGAT | UNGALIK Is. |
| KUNG Is. | NEITAB Is. |

The other villages are Methodist.

CENSUS.

The census was checked and new type village books issued to all except eight (8) villages, where old type books were used. These will be replaced as soon as new type books come to hand.

The total population of the area patrolled is 5,977, compared with 6,059 for the same area last year.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

The last remaining War Damage Claims for this area were paid, and all claims for Compensation for Death, or for Gratuity, were recorded for future payment.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

New Hanover village officials are listed in Appendix "A".

Recommendations and notes:-

LUKUS Island: The Luluai SANGUSING has died, and the Tultul DUANGAI is recommended to replace him.

POTPOTINGAN. KIUKIUTALUS recommended as Luluai and TAMAI as Tultul.

KUNG Is. LAPANPIRAS has been nominated by the people as Tultul.

PAULUM. The Luluai POLOKON is aged, and has migrated to BAIKEB. The people of PAULUM are to chose a man to replace him.

PATIVINI. The Tul-tul KUNAU died recently, and since then this small village has been under MANGMANG, Luluai of BAJE. The people of PATIVINI wish to continue this way. MANGMANG is an intelligent native, and a good Luluai.

METAMONA. Luluai TUSIGAI wishes to resign as he is very old. People will decide on a successor for him.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Continued)

METEWOT. Tultul BOVINGA deceased. MELANGASI recommended to replace him.

UNGAT. Luluai MAISOLO Deceased. His son IGUARAVES is popular choice as successor.

PATERINA. Luluai MATPOK wishes to resign, because of failing eyesight. His nephew DASLEIA is recommended to replace him.

KULUNGAT. A new village. MOKIS and TUNGTANAMAN recommended as Luluai and Tultul respectively.

NEILA. Also a new village. LAPANTANGANBUNG recommended as Luluai and BAWANGO as tultul.

EXPLOSIVES.

The following unexploded bombs etc. have been sighted in the area patrolled.

Approximately fifteen (15) anti-aircraft shells in ready-use ammunition box on half submerged Japanese gunboat lying off PATIUNGUARI village (E 3).

Some corroded and probably harmless bombs on reef near Japanese wreck at LUKUS Island. (E. 5.).

A contact mine on beach north of GNURIBUNG hamlet, near UNGAKUM (F. 7.).

A contact mine on beach south of UNGAKUM (F. 7.).

A contact mine on passage at MATUBIT hamlet, near KAUILIKAU (F. 8.).

A contact mine on reef off KAUILIKAU (F.8.). (Additional to the empty one seen nearby by Sub.Lt. Murphy).

A suspected depth charge at UNGAKUM (A).

Two (2) bombs, fused, at PATIO Plantation (not included on Patrol Map).

Some of these explosives were previously reported, others are newly reported, and ALL have been actually inspected by the writer since the visit of H.M.A.S. "Shoalhaven", and Sub-Lt. Murphy's party last September.

An object previously reported as a mine, in the mangroves on the Western shore of KAUILIKAU Island, on inspection proved to be a very large mooring buoy.

W. J. Murphy P.O.

APPENDIX "A".

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TUL TUL	MEP. TUL TUL
KULIBUNG	RUAKEN	PALLA	SELPÉLAU POPOLAWA
MAMION	BUARI	MANDAU	MONGOP
TSOILIK	ANSIK		BAIS
METEIAI	YANGAMIRING	PIRIS	RULEIMAT
PATIPAI No.2.	NATMALLIK	YESLUAI	KERENGOS
BOLPUA No. 2.	TEMELAKSIGAI	SAUD	TI VILAVONG
KITING	BULAU		MARASMAILIK
NEIGI	GRASMUS	ANANGPASIM	BOSKRU
NUSLIK Is.	PASINGANDUA	LAPANARUPING	
LUKUS Is.		DUANGAI	DANGAPALAU
POTPOTINGAN		KIUKIUTALJA	PASINGANMAILIK
PATIKUNGIA	BILABILAU		PEGANMAILIK
UNGALIK Is.	MAUL	TAUAN BANGMUNU	SEIBAK LOGO
PUAS	PANPAN	LAMOLIE	
NEITAB	SANGAU		KUSAK
PATIPAI No.1.	MAINGOS	BOMELING	PASINGANDULEWAN
KUNG Is.	NAUSO		TAUANIKOT
BANGATANG	POSIGATWAL	MOTAGAGA	TEMIOTO

APPENDIX " A " (Continued).

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TUL TUL	MED. TUL TUL.
KULIKITONG	MELANGLIK	ALOGOT	TEMELAMAN
PAULUM			SILAUREI
UNCALABU Is.	KULUGAS	PUTBAK	
SOSSON IS.	TONG	TULONG	SAPONG
AJ	SARO	WUTEI	KULA
UMBUKUL	LASBOR	TEMETUN	TAMANGELING
METAMOLI	SOSONGA	DALPILIK	PASINGANKOLOS ROBIN
TUGILITONGA	PEISAT	LAULAU	SOKUT LAPAN SAL
BUTEILONG	PASINGANTUWOLEI	TIGIUT	LAPANMALI
PAUNGHUNG	BULAU	TI VIPIRING	PASINGANWONG PAKPASINGAN
NEINGANG	NAUBA	SOLOGOLONG	TOKBILAS
PATIVINI			
BAUE	MANGMANG		N AULAWAI N AUNIM
METAKABIL	PITALI	BALING	SUINONG
METAMONA	TUSIGAI	SUITAU A	BALTASNUNUK
METERAN	PAGANBUA	LASUMAI	SALIM
TIOPOKOK	TUWOGO	TORIS	PASINGANTUTUS INAUNGLAS
METEWOI	TUGULEI		MARIS
BAIKEB	SINGIRAU		WANALAU
ONGAT		PASINGANKIKNIS	PASINGANTUSIKEI

APPENDIX " A ". (Continued).

VILLAGE	LULJAI	TUL TUL	MED. TUL TUL.
PATERINA	MATPOK	ALEN	PASINGAN PELESIN AU
KULUNGAT			
SAULA	BOSAPTUSIKEI	BUKA	SILAUJUS
LAVONGAI	IGUA	BATLOM	BOSRONG
BENGE	NOKI	BOSAPITIBUS	LAMBAITAS
BOLPUA	BAITASMATANAI	TEMIPITOK PILOKUS	KIUKIULES TAMLAROT
NUSAWONG	BRITASPINIS	YAMIN	TIENTILISON
MAGAM	SERIPAT	PILALIK	YANGASOL
NAIKAPUTUK	TAWINLAPAN		MASIONG
NUSANTOMATAI MATAN IU	POGOS	YANGAMARALA	TAGUT PULPULAS
NELLA			
NARIMLAUA	TOKOLPAK	LAPANEL	YANGARULEI
KULINGAI	PASINGANBORAM	PASINGANLAS	AUNONG KOTAN
KULPETAU No. 1.	NO LULJAI OR TUL TUL - COUNCIL APPOINTED UNDER KILPULES AND MASILEI.		
KULPETAU No. 2.	GALENG	BATOMOL	IGUAMALASAN
KONEMAITALIK	MOSEMOSE	PASINGANMAT	RAUMAILIK
TINGWON IS.	ANGELEI		KAIS.

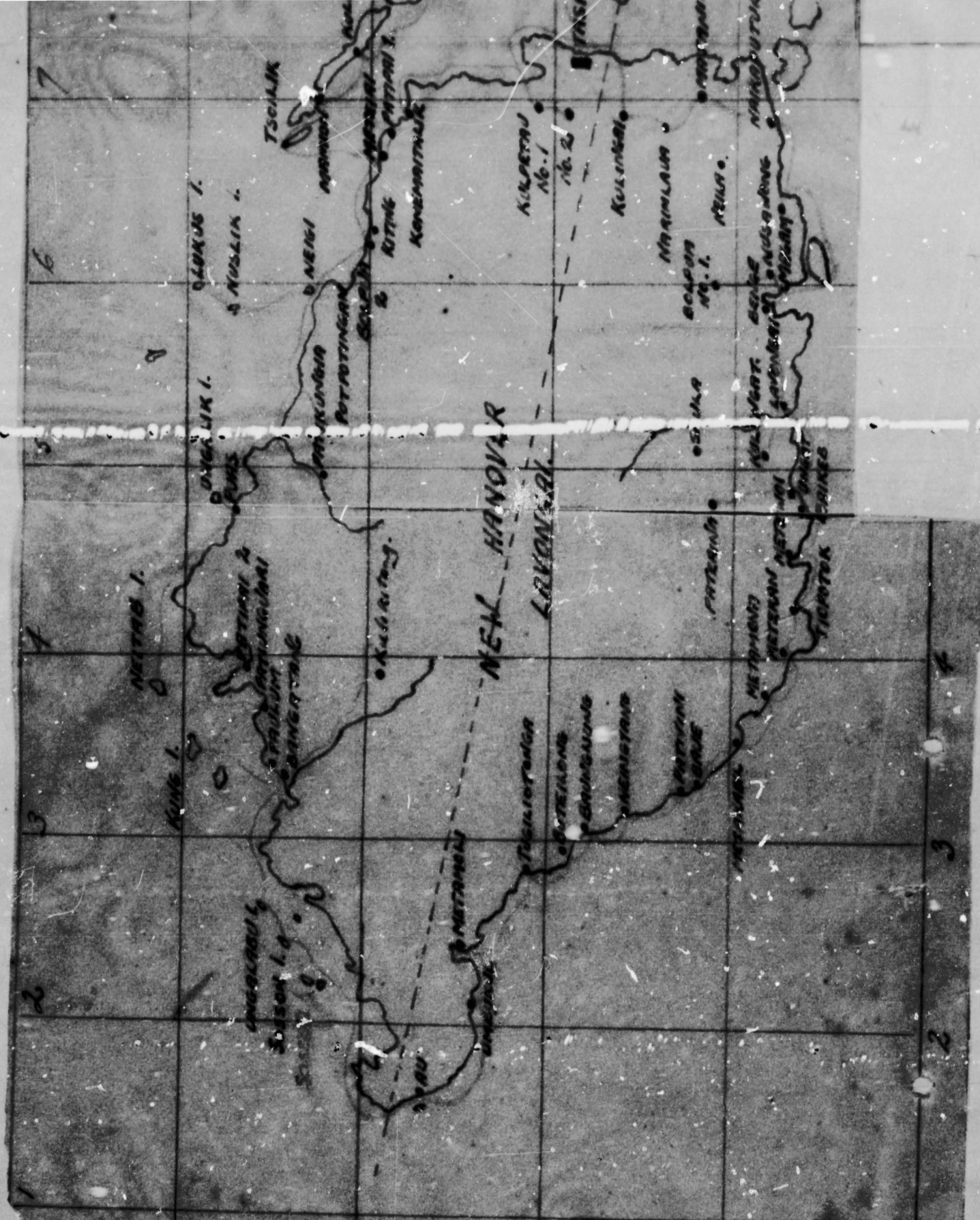
PATROL MAP

NEW HANOVER. MAR. - MAY 1949

Scale 1" = 4 miles.

Patrol
Route.

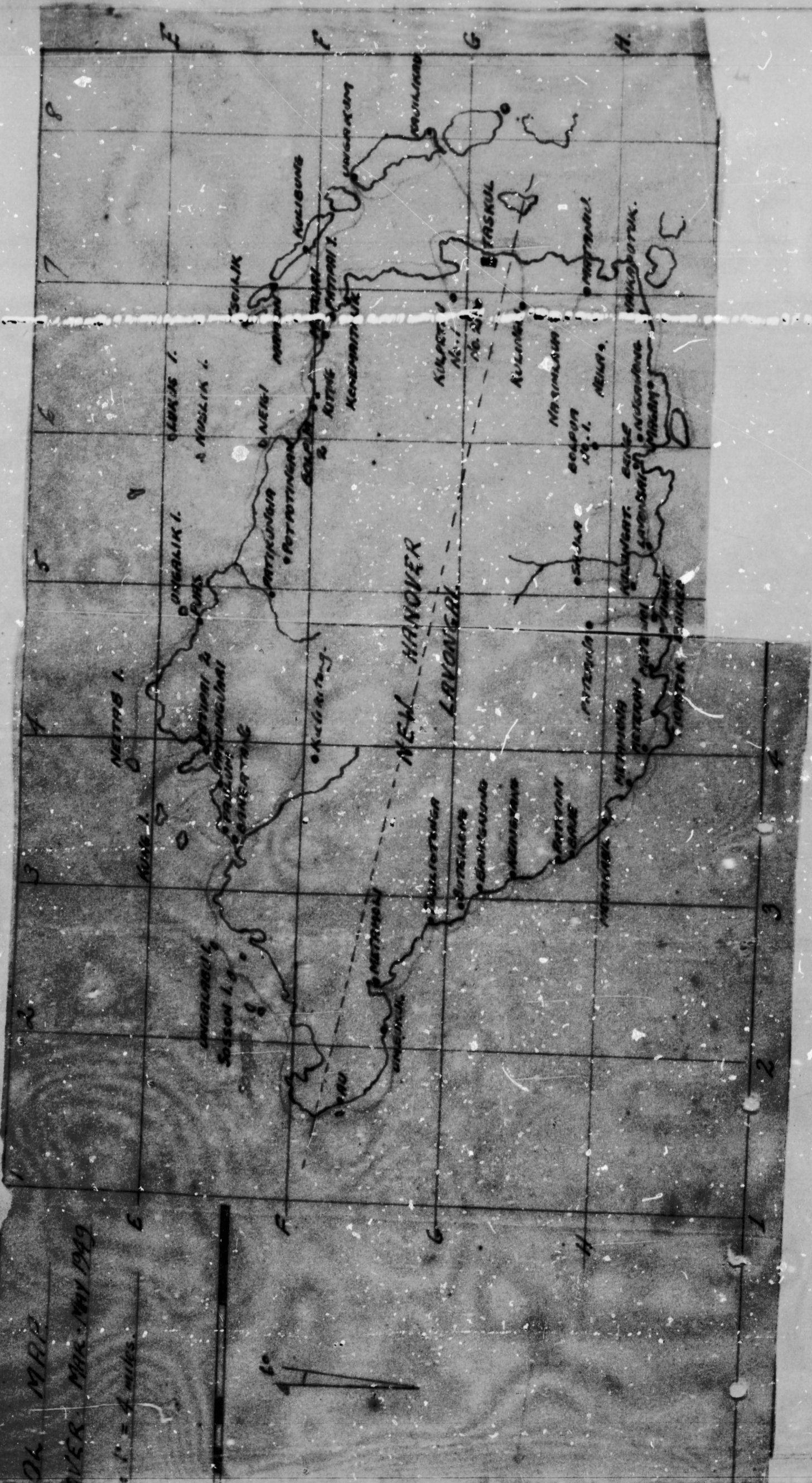
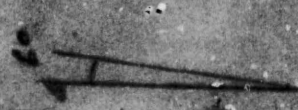
Thomson L.P.



OK MAP

1948 MAR - MAY 1949

1" = 4 miles



30-12-32

20th September, 1949.

District Officer,
SAVING,
New South District.

SAVING Report No. 22 of 4/49.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above, and your comments therein noted.

The patrol appears to have been thorough and well conducted.

Ivan Chapman
(I.F. Champion)
Acting Director.

(11)

Patrol Report No. 10 1948/49:

New Hanover has always been somewhat a problem here; hence the establishment of a Patrol Post at Taskul. Difficulties, such as the elaboration of the supposed return of the Americans, arise easily with these people who are very prone to exaggerated fervour if not corrected quickly by an Officer on the spot.

* The explosives locations not already dealt with have been advised through the prescribed channel. *

Patrol Officer Kimmorley, now withdrawn to undergo the Long Course at A.S.O.P.A., is being replaced at Taskul by Patrol Officer Kaad when the latter returns from a patrol just concluded in Namatanai Sub-District.

30/12/33

①

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

District Office,
KAVIENG, New Ireland.

14th April, 1949.

The District Officer,
KAVIENG.

DISTRICT OF NEW IRELAND: REPORT NO. 11

REPORT OF A PATROL OF TIGAK SUBDIVISION.

by B.A. McCabe, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: TIGAK Subdivision.

Object of Patrol: (a) Census
(b) Investigation of War Damage (Death and Injury) Compensation.

Duration: 2nd March to 12th March, 1949 and 1st. April to 7th April, 1949: 18 days.

Personnel Accompanying: Reg. No. 3794, Constable IGAMAT.

INTRODUCTION:

The last patrol of the Tigak tribal area for census purposes was undertaken by Mr. I.P.G. Downs, Assistant District Officer in April/May 1948, since then administration of the area has been promoted by constant consultations with village officials and councillors, as the area is within easy reach of Kavieng.

DIARY.

- Mar. 2. 7 am. visited MAIOM, conducted census and received claims for Death and Injury. Moved on to PABLIANG in the afternoon for census and War Damage there. Returned to Kavieng for night.
3. 7am Census and War Damage at KABELMAN. Afternoon spent at PANAPAI for similar work.
4. 6am. by jeep to PUTPUT, census and War Damage. At PUTPUT for night.
5. Census recorded and claims received at KASELOK. Returned to Kavieng 12 noon. (Saturday).

Diary (cont.)

Mar. 8. 7am walked to Omo for census and War Damage in the morning.
At KULANGIT in the afternoon.

11. Visited MONGOL in the morning and BAGAIL in the afternoon.
12. Visited NUSALIK.

- April 1. Left Kavieng by canoe for Eruk Island, 2 hours run. Census and War Damage completed, remained overnight, at ENUK.
2. Arrived at BUTEI 8am, completed work by 1 oclock. To NONOWAUL in the afternoon.
 3. Visited both KITON and BANGATAN villages. At BANGATAN overnight.
 4. On to WUPON where remained for the day.
 5. Visited WANG, completed work and returned to NONOWAUL for the night.
 6. Arrived NUSEILAS 12 noon. Census taken and claims received. Slept at the village.
 7. Small village of TOME congregated at NUSEILAS for census and War Damage. Returned to KAVIENG 4.30 p.m.

.....

CENSUS.

Recording of the census proceeded smoothly, villages congregating at the times requested. It proved essential to give plenty of notice of the patrol as the people travel extensively for trade and social reasons throughout the year.

The average size of families is slightly larger than generally throughout the Sub-district, and it is considered that this is due to good government both by village officials and the Administration, and the Mission influence. On the other hand divorce seems to be increasing and is to be discouraged as it will affect population growth adversely, and in addition the problem of the children's welfare (where there are children) arises. There is often dispute as to whom is fitted to care for them.

The number of deaths over the past twelve months equalled the number of births.

WAR DAMAGE.- DEATH AND INJURY.

Some 140 claims for Compensation for Death from this area were investigated. The causes ranged from bombing and machine-gunning, executions by Japanese on charges of treachery, and epidemics of dysentery.

It is apparent that as the war intensified around New Ireland the Japanese became suspicious that the natives were actively assisting the Allies, particularly in the matter of intelligence to A.I.B. personnel. The executions performed by the Japanese, together with physical danger from the air assault impelled the to run away to New Hanover. Arrival of a large number of people there placed a strain on food supplies, consequently there was considerable malnutrition especially in the early stage of settling in. Absence of medicine and medical facilities contributed to loss of life, when epidemics and sickness occurred.

WAR DAMAGE- DEATH AND INJURY (cont.)

As these abnormal factors were directly associated with the war it was felt that the claims for compensation were justified. All claims have been recorded, and are recommended for approval.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

In this area as elsewhere in Kavieng district increasing attention is being given to cash-cropping in the form of copra. The people are well off, and money economy, in some villages near Kavieng being almost dependant on their money income to purchase food as well as to satisfy new tastes. The high price of copra, approximately £3 a bag, is a strong inducement to produce as much as possible, and transport to Kavieng is easy and cheap.

The inhabitants of the islands to the west of Kavieng maintain ample gardens in addition to their copra activities, and are well off. These people appeared to display more energy and enthusiasm in their work, and were more united and contented than the mainland people.

Village officials are generally conscientious and effective. GEIGAN, the Paramount Luluai is a respected and influential man. Village councillors, who were appointed under a modified village council system last year, are gradually assuming their functions; in some cases they were doubtful of their positions and the job required of them, and advice was given in these cases.

On the whole it is considered that the situation is fairly good, and that the outlook is brightening.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

(a) Subsistence. Taro and bananas share importance as the staple crops on this part of the mainland, whilst in the islands taro is the principal staple. Sago augments the diet considerably, supplies being fairly ample.

The Japanese snail is continuing to cause some damage to new gardens; however the damage is not serious, and snail exterminator is being constantly supplied by the Administration.

Fish are plentiful, and there are fair numbers of domestic pigs on the mainland, so protein is not lacking in the diet. There are numerous fowls also, and wild pigs can be caught.

New seed (tomatoes, spinach, lettuce, corn etc.) was distributed, and if these thrive a useful variety to the food will be provided.

(b) Copra. Existing coconut groves are being fully exploited. Clearing of the bush around the palms has been done. In the islands sun drying is done, as the weather is rather drier there.

Trochus Shell is a product with a profitable return requiring little effort, and production is increasing.

EDUCATION.

There are 6 students from TIGAK at Utu Central School, 8 at the Methodist Mission school LIGA, near Kavieng, 1 at CRTS MALAGUNA and a teacher-trainee at SOGERI.

Methodist Mission catechists give elementary instruction at most villages.

ROADS AND TRANSPORT.

The villages on the mainland are situated near the main road and enjoy good communications. There are many canoes in the islands, some rigged for sailing and large enough to carry 6 or 8 bags of copra into Kavieng.

(14)

MISSIONS.

Predominantly the area is Methodist. The Mission station at LIGA, near MAIOM village is staffed by Reverend B. Chenoweth and his wife. Mr. Chenoweth is awaiting delivery of a 20 foot motor vessel with auxiliary sail, in which he will be able to patrol to New Hanover.

B.A. McCabe

(B.A. McCabe)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

3

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

(Patrol Report of the TIGAK Subdivision, New Ireland)

March/April 1949.

The general standard of health is higher in this Sub-division than elsewhere in the District, as advantage is readily taken of the hospital and medical facilities at Kavieng when sickness occurs. Very few cases of yaws were observed; there were some minor sores.

Sanitation was poor however and the people were advised to improve this aspect, and to maintain villages in a cleaner condition. It was pointed out that these conditions were conducive to dysentery epidemics which have taken a toll of lives since the Japanese invasion.

The villages of UPUOS and NONOWAUL were found to be without Medical Tultuls, so the people were instructed to select a suitable person to fill the positions.

B.A. McCabe

(B.A. McCabe)

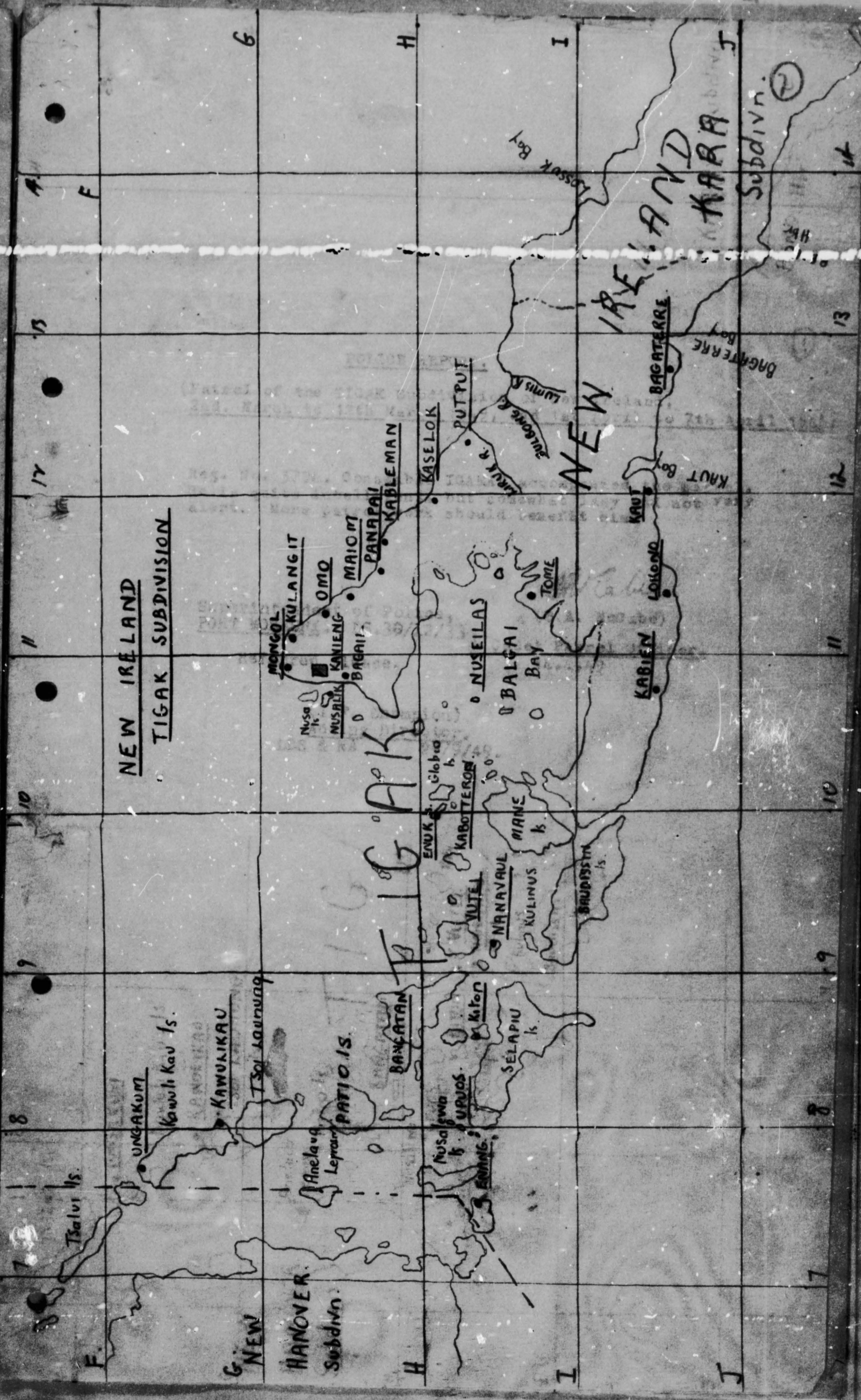
Cadet Patrol Officer.

14. 4. 49.

The Director,
Department of Public Health,
PORT MORESBY. DS30/12/33

Referred please.

(I.F. Champion)
Acting Director.
DDS & NA 29/9/49.

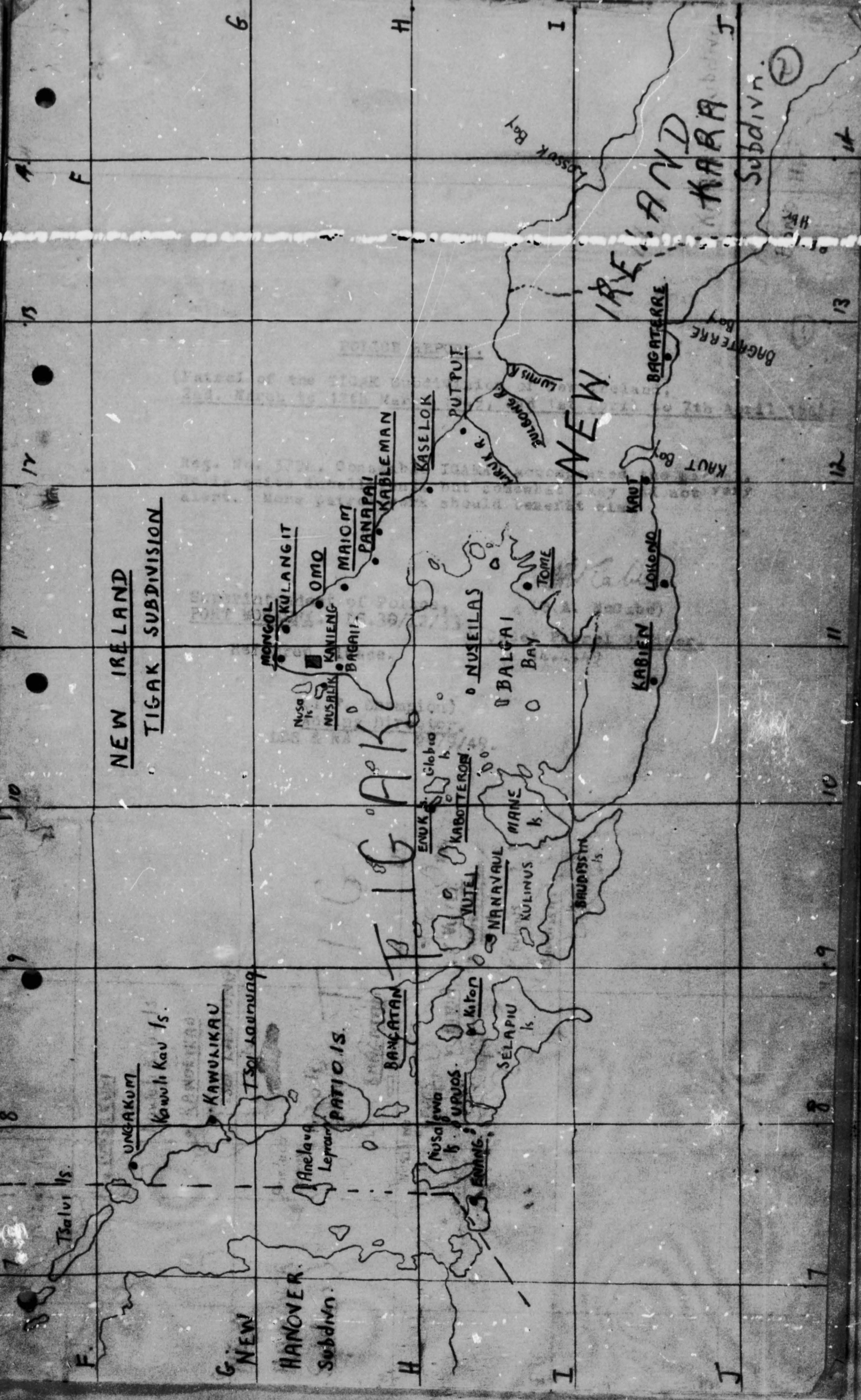


NEW IRELAND
TIGAK SUBDIVISION

NEW HANOVER
 Subdivn.

NEW IRELAND
KARRA
 Subdivn. (P)

TIGAK



POLICE REPORT.

(Patrol of the TIGAK Subdivision of New Ireland,
2nd. March to 12th March 1949, and 1st April to 7th April 1948)

Reg. No. 3794, Constable IGAMAT accompanied the patrol.
He is quite intelligent, but somewhat lazy and not very
alert. More patrol work should benefit him.

Superintendent of Police,
PORT MORESBY. DS.30/12/33

B.A. McCabe
(B.A. McCabe)

Cadet Patrol Officer.
14.4.49

Referred please.

(I.P. Champion)
Acting Director.
DDB & NA 29/9/49.



POLICE REPORT.

(Patrol of the TICAK Subdivision of New Ireland,
2nd. March to 12th March 1949, and 1st April to 7th April 1948)

Reg. No. 3794, Constable IGAMAT accompanied the patrol.
He is quite intelligent, but somewhat lazy and not very
alert. More patrol work should benefit him.

Superintendent of Police,
PORT MORESBY. DS.30/12/33

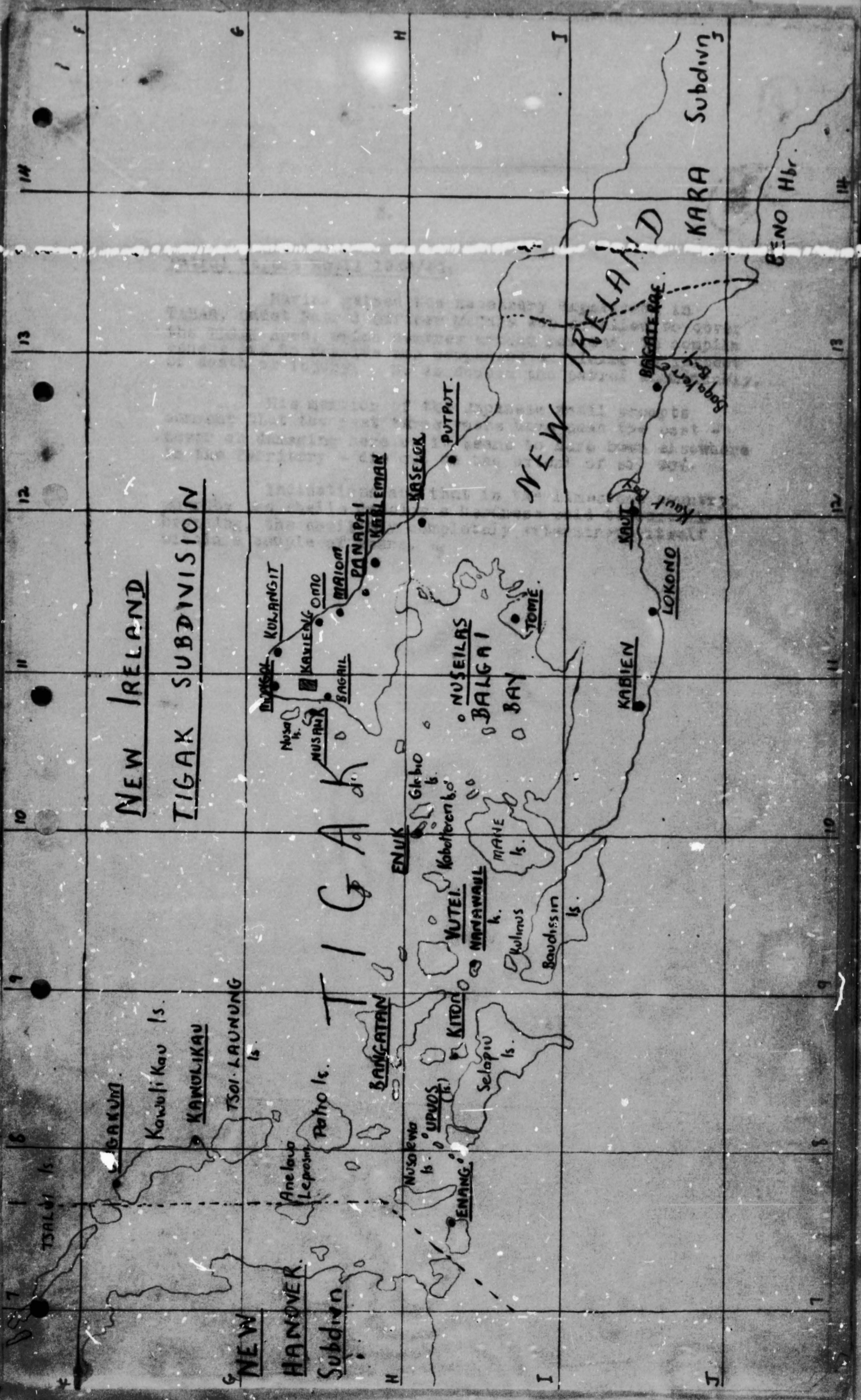
Referred please.

B.A. McCabe

(B.A. McCabe)

Gadet Patrol Officer.
14.4.49

(I.F. Champion)
Acting Director.
DDS & NA 29/9/49.



NEW IRELAND
TIGAKI SUBDIVISION

NEW HANOVER
Subdivn

TIGAKI

NEW IRELAND

KARA Subdivn

BENO Hbr

BANGATE RAE

KOUT

LOKONO

KABIEN

NUSSEILAS

BANGAI BAY

TOMI

ENUK

GIBO

Kobothen

NUTEL

MANAWAU

MANE Is.

Kolumos

Baudhissim

BANGATAN

KIRO

UPUOS

ENANG

NUSUWA

Ane lau Lepos

Pato Is.

TSOI-LAUNUNG

KAWLIKAU

Kawlikau Is.

BANGUM

TSALU Is.

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Patrol Report No. 11 1948/49:

Having gained the necessary experience in TABAR, Cadet Patrol Officer McCabe was detailed to cover the TIGAK Area, which centres around Kavieng, to compile census and to receive war compensation claims in respect of death or injury. He conducted the patrol commendably.

* His mention of the Japanese Snail prompts comment that the past three years have seen the pest - never as damaging here as it seems to have been elsewhere in the Territory - die out to the extent of say 90%.

Indications are that in the limestone country, whereby the shells develop a hardness said to curtail breeding, the snail may completely exterminate itself within a couple of years. *

MEM BERGUND

(9)

30-12-33

29th September, 1949.

The District Officer,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

Patrol Report .. New Ireland 11/1948-49

Mr.c/Patrol Officer McCabe appears to have carried out his patrol in an efficient manner.

It is interesting to note that the Japanese snail pest is diminishing.

(L.F. Champion)
Acting Director. *LB*

LB

12 OF 48/49

District Office,
Kavieng,
NEW IRELAND.

25th. July 1949.

MEMORANDUM FOR :

The District Officer,
NEW IRELAND DISTRICT.

PATROL REPORT NO : 17 REPORT OF A PATROL TO MANDAK
AREA, EAST COAST, NEW IRELAND.

PREAMBLE.

Officer conducting Patrol	: C.W.Kimmerley P.O.
Area Patrolled:	MANDAK area, East Coast, N.Ireland.
Objects of Patrols:	To compile a Census and record all Claims for Compensation for Death, or for Injury due to war.
Duration of Patrol :	4.6.49 to 13.7.49.
Personnel accompanying:	Reg. No. 5477B Constable SARAGET Reg. No. 5125 B " PAVANI Reg. No. 5421 " APARI

INTRODUCTION :

Patrol was carried out in accordance with Patrol
Instructions 30/2 of 31st. May 1949.

DIARY :

Friday 3rd. June.	Reached KARU in evening, by road from KAVIENG .
6th. "	Lined the people of KARU Village and checked census, inspected village etc.
Sunday 9th. "	At KARU.
6th. "	Moved on foot to KANAM, inspecting bridges en route.
7th. "	Checked census at KANAM, thence to LOKON and checked census there.
8th. "	Checked census at the two small villages of BULU and LANGGAMUT.
9th. "	Received instructions to postpone completion of Patrol and proceed to NAMATANAI. Patrol was resumed in July.
6th. July	Checked sensus at the villages of SILOM, DABINOT KANTINGAN AND PANATGIN.
7th. "	Moved on checking census at KANABU MANABU BUNGBUWE and LEMERIS.
8th. "	Census checked at LIMBIN and LOWATKANA.
9th. "	Walked to KANTEMBU and KANDAN, checking census at both places. The small villages of LABRUBUT and KONOUGUSGUS both lined at KANDAN.
Sunday 10th. "	Rest day.

Monday 11th. July. Checked census at LASIGI.

12th. July. Walked to MALOM and checked census there.

13th. " Made survey of land for which lease has been applied by Methodist Mission at KIMADAN.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS.

1. Census.

The compilation of the census was simplified greatly by the fact that data collected by the ADC. Mr. I. Downs, last year, was available.

New type village books were issued in all villages.

2. Native Situation.

The natives met were co-operative and accorded the patrol a good welcome. Very many natives were absent at TABAR or the West Coast attending feasts and dances, and four big feasts were held in the MANDAK Area during June and July. This aspect of native life is taking up too much of the peoples' time at present, but will no doubt before long assume correct proportion when the present enthusiasm wears off. Meanwhile it indicates an interest in life which has been lacking to some extent in native communities in N.I. since the war, and possibly shows that the natives' uncertainty about the future is leaving them

3. Agric. and Food Supply.

Food appeared to be abundant. There were numerous pigs in the area, and large quantities of taro and sweet potatoes -- the latter grow well on the LELET Plateau, which is occupied by the MANDAK people.

4. Roads and Bridges.

The road from KIMADAN to KARU is in good order but the bridges are bad. Some bridge repairs -- at KARU and the RUBIO culvert near KIMAM -- were done by the natives during the course of the patrol.

5. Missions.

The R.C. and Meth. Overseas Mission operate in the area.

The Roman Catholic Mission has a station at KARU under Father REUSKEN, and the Methodists have a school and native hospital at KIMADAN.

The are adherents of both faiths in all villages.

6. Village Officials.

A list of Officials is appended.

The Luluai DAULIN of KONOUGUGUS died recently and should be replaced. The people are as yet uncertain of whom they wish to be the new Luluai, but are unanimous in their desire NOT to amalgamate with any other village.

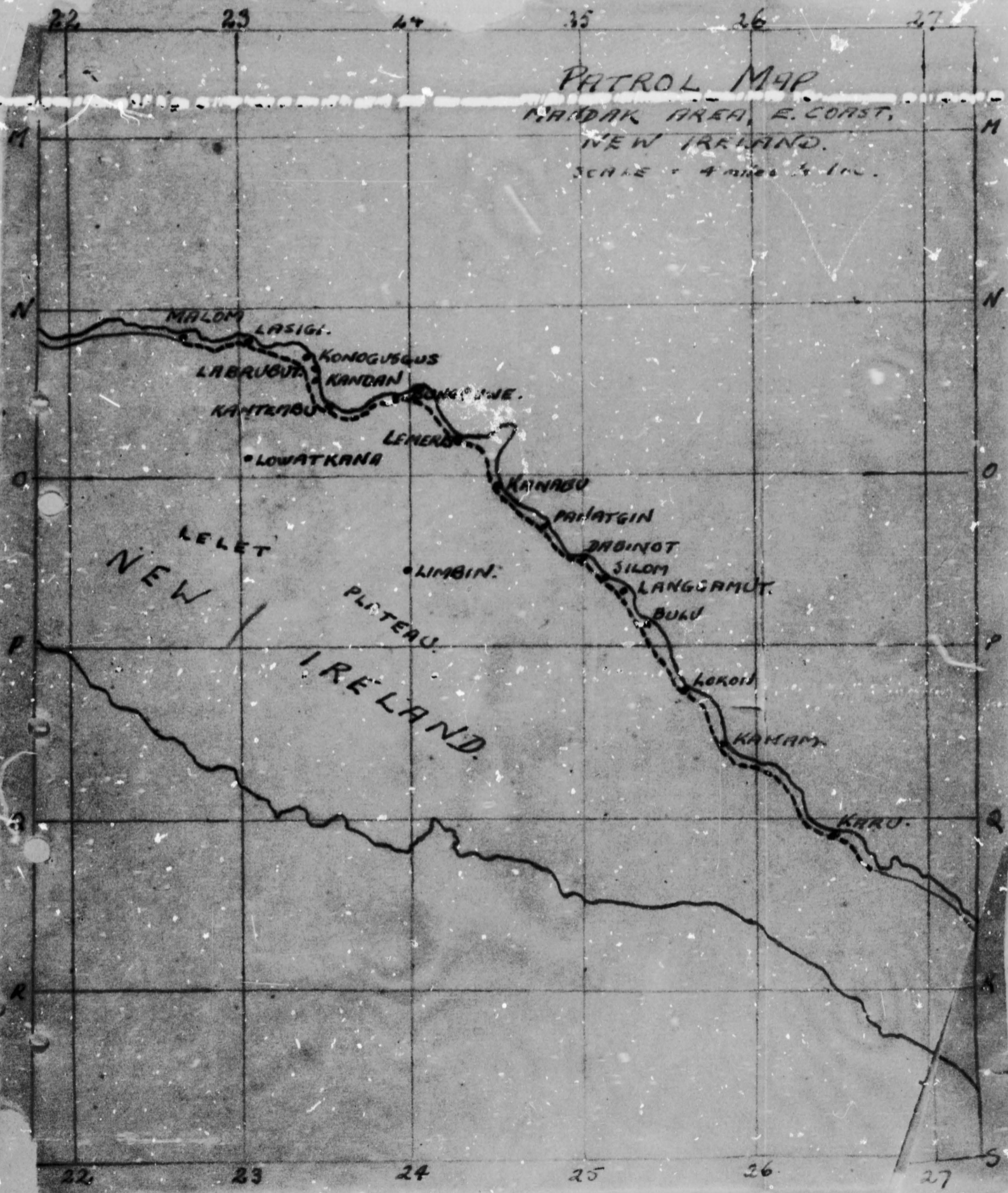
W. J. Murray P.O.

APPENDIX " A "

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. MANDAK AREA.

VILLAGE	LULUAI	FULTUL	MED. FULTUL.
KARU	SYELI	---	LUKULAM
KANAM	BILU	TAUS	777-----
LOKON	KUTU	UBUL	WAROK
BULU	BARING	BELING	ATLASU
LANGGAMUT	SOMOLIMAN	-----	-----
SILOM	MUNGKANDOS	-----	-----
DABINOT	BONGABOK	ALIPET	TONG
KATINGAN	KANTAMA	-----	-----
PANATGIN	BUKBUK Paramount Lulusi.	LAKNEGEI	BALAMOT
KANABU	SOBONG	BOSAP	LETA
BUNGBUWE	PASEI	-----	IASALA
LEMERIS	GESEVENE	KOMBUN	-----
LIMBIN	LENMOS	GAWA	MAMAT
LOWATKANA	LELUKA	LENTUBO	NARIONG
KANTEMBU	SIMONPIS	LOKING	SEMLALUGA
KANDAT	TASIA	WASIMBO	KIAPTAMBU
LABRUBUT	LENGKWANATING	RONGKAIS	LAWU
KONOGUSGUS	-----	LENKIP	-----
LASIGI	DORI	-----	KIAPMARAI
MALOM	SIONI	MORIS	MALINGATABAR
		MANEPI	PONGPONG

PATROL MAP
MADAK AREA, E. COAST,
NEW IRELAND.
SCALE = 4 miles to 1 in.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

District Office,
KAVIENG, N. IRELAND.

25th. JULY 1949.

The Director,
Dept. Public Health,
Port Moresby.

HEALTH - NATIVES OF MANDAK AREA.

A recent patrol, from 4.6.49 to 13.7.49, of this area which is on the East Coast of New Ireland, has been made by the writer.

The last Medical Patrol to the area was made by Mr. POOLE, Med. Asst., in August 1948.

Native Health generally is good. Very few sores etc. were seen and arrangements were made to get any natives requiring medical attention to hospital.

The Methodist Overseas Mission has a Hospital at KIMADAN and thus natives do not have far to travel to receive attention.

An interesting feature noted in regard to this Hospital was that many native women now go there a week or two before before they expect to bear a child and remain until some days after the child is born. Apart from the care of the mother during delivery, attendance at the hospital undoubtedly saves many infants who would otherwise die of starvation, for preserved milk is given to babies whose mothers do not have enough natural milk -- a common occurrence among native mothers in the area.

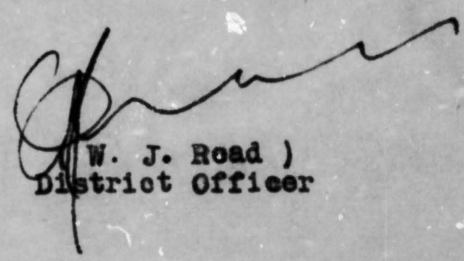
C. W. Kimmorley
...
(C.W.Kimmorley.)

(6)

Patrol Report No.12 1948/49:

A routine patrol to compile census and to investigate war damage claims in respect of death or injury. It was sandwiched in just prior to Mr. Kimmerley's

As a final overall comment it will be seen that Cadets McCrae and McCabe have been able to gain field experience enhancing their future usefulness; and that despite a generally inexperienced staff the amount of field work performed, and the effect of it, is pleasing.



W. J. Road)
District Officer

For
the
Board
of
Control
of
the
Police
Force
of
New
Zealand
at
the
dis-
posal
of
other

⑦

30 12 34

28th September, 1949.

District Officer,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

New Ireland Patrol Report No.12
1948/49.

As there were no special features connected
with this patrol, no comments are necessary.

I. F. Champion
(I.F. Champion)
Acting Director.

RS