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PATROL REPORTS

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STATION: NAMATANAI
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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NAMATANAI

PATROL REPORT

1962/63.

H'Q.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

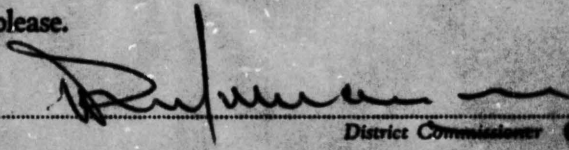
PATROL REPORT

District of New Ireland Report No. 2 Nam -62/63
 Patrol Conducted by Ronald Willard Cadet Patrol Officer.
 Area Patrolled Patpatara Census Division.
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil
 Natives one member R.P.& N.G.C.
 Duration—From 6/7/1962 to 3/8/1962
 Number of Days 28 days.
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany No
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Apr-June/1962
 Medical/5/1962
 Map Reference Fourmil Namatanai.
 Objects of Patrol Tax/census revision, routine administration Land
Restoration of Titles Investigations.

Director of Native Affairs,
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

11/10/1962


 District Commissioner *office*

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

67. 9: 3 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply Please Quote

No. 67-1

Sub-District Office,
New Ireland District,
NAMATANAI.

11th. September, 1962.

Assistant District Officer,
New Ireland District,
NAMATANAI.

PATROL REPORT No.2 - 1962-63

- Officer Conducting Patrol : R. Willard, Cadet Patrol Officer.
- Area Patrolled : PATPATARA Census Division.
- Objects of Patrol : Census Revision
Tax Collection
Routine Administration
- Duration of Patrol : 6th. July, 1962 to
3rd. August, 1962.
- Last Patrol to Area : D.N.A. April-June 1961.
P.H.D. East Coast May, 1962
West Coast July, 1961.
- Map Reference : Namatanai Fourmil.

Ronald Willard
(Ronald Willard)
CADET PATROL OFFICER.

PATROL DIARY.

- Friday 6th July. Walked to Bo Village - tax census revision. village inspection returned to station.
- Saturday 7th July. To Rapito village -tax collection and census revision;village inspection; returned to station
- Sunday 8th July Observed.
- Monday 9th July Walked to Napuntah; tax census revision, village inspection. To Nabumai; tax census revision and village inspection. To Rapito;overnight.
- Tuesday 10th July To Ulaputur Pltn for Land Titles Restoration Investigations. To Rasirik for interviews.
- Wednesday 11th July Investigation Ulaputur completed. To Burau; Taxcensus revision, minor disputes settled and village inspected. To Bom;overnight.
- Thursday 12th July Tax/census revision and village inspection Bom. To Ratabu;tax census/revision and village inspection, overnight.
- Friday 13th July To Ratabu Pltn; Tax collection. Inspection Gov't school and aid-post. To Hunabore, tax/census revision, village inspection;overnight.
- Saturday 14th July To Matakan village- tax census revision and village inspection. To Umudu; tax/census revision vilage inspection. To Umudu/Pakinsela rest house.
- Sunday 15th July Observed.
- Monday 16th July Village inspection and tax/census revision ~~Rebehen~~ Pakinsela. To Rebehen visiting Kabanut aid-post en route.
- Tuesday 17th July To Laba Plantation- Land Titles Restoration . To Kalil for statements. Overnight Rebehen.
- Wednesday 18th July Returned Laba Plantation - torrential downpour unable to complete investigation . Statements taken at Rebehen.
- Thursday 19th July Investigation completed Laba. Statements taken form Rebehen and Kabanut villagers over disputed land, overnight Kabanut.
- Friday 20th July Walked over mountain to East Coast, to Punam and thence Kisela. Torrential rain -overnight Poronbus
- Saturday 21st July To Samo - overnight Plantation.
- Sunday 22nd July Returned by vehicle to Kisela.
- Monday 23rd July Village cleaned under supervision. Tax/census revision - garden inspected.
- Tuesday 24th July To Matandiduk; tax census revision and village inspection, to Sopau;tax/census revision and village inspection. To Wanwana; tax/census revision and village inspection.
- Wednesday 25th July Investigation for Out of Town Business Leases at Schun and Matandiduk - application by Rabulut Plt Company. Village discussions Sopau and Wanwana.
- Thursday 26th July Land Titles Restoration Investigation at Sopau. To Metanangas; tax/census revision and village inspection. To Sohun.

- Friday 27th July Tax/census revision and village inspection - Bisapu. By landrover to Pire village; tax/census revision and village inspection. Overnight Sohun.
- Saturday 28th July To Namarodu; village inspection and tax/census revision. To Rasese for tax/census revision and village inspection. Returne Sohun.
- Sunday 29th July Observed -Sohun.
- Monday 30th July Tax/census revision and village inspection, Sohun To Rabulut Plantation for tax collection. overnight Sohun.
- Tuesday 31st July Commenced investigation land titles Restoration Mageh and Mageh Extended.
- Wednesday 1st Aug. Commenced Investigation for Rahanga Land Titles Investigation. Further work Mageh.
- Thursday 2nd Aug. Continued at Mageh, also Investigation of Tale, (Sohun).
- Friday 3rd Aug. To Selimun; tax/census revision and village inspection. To Namatanai tax/census revision and village inspection.

END OF PATROL.

INTRODUCTION:

The patrol was of the PATPATARA Census Division and was of a routine nature. PATPATARA is the area immediately surrounding NAMATANAI. On the East Coast it runs from PIRE to KISELA and on the West Coast from RAPITO to PAKINSELA.

As is general of the topography in this Sub-District mountains rise steeply from the West Coast and slope gradually to the East Coast. On the East Coast running from SOHUN to MATANDIDUK is a grass plain. This plain runs roughly parallel to the coast line but varies from half a mile to a mile and a half from the beach. The narrow fertile strip along the coast is almost fully planted with coconuts which means that the gardens are further inland - i.e., on the inland side of the grass plains. The only vegetation found on the grass plains is the very tough and wiry grass and pandanus tree.

Many of the people in this area originally lived inland, and it is around the former village sites that many of the garden sites are found. Many coconut groves are also found at these sites. All nuts from these palms are still collected, both for food and commercial purposes. BISAPU people have a copra drier on the old village site and the copra is sold to the local traders.

From BISAPU village a vehicular track runs inland to the old village site for a distance of three miles. This track is used by the Chinese traders to pick up copra. Similarly, from SOHUN, there is a track inland and also from SOPAU. In the latter case the road crosses the grass plain.

Tax was collected and census revised throughout the division with no difficulty.

In each village discussions on aspects of village life were held.

The area was last visited over a period from March to July, 1961, when tax was collected and census revised.

NATIVE SITUATION:

POLITICAL:

The Luluai system of government continues to operate satisfactorily in this division. However, as was found last year when a survey for a Local Government Council was carried out, many of the villages are not anxious for development. It is noted that PIRE, BO, NAMATANAI, NAPUNTAH and NABUMAI were in favour of a Council.

As has been found in other divisions of this Sub-District, many of the younger men show little or no respect for their elders. This has made the work of the village officials more difficult. All possible support and encouragement was given the officials by the patrol.

*contains reference to
Namatanai*

The people, especially the younger men, of this division are extremely lazy and the second anything that may entail exertion is suggested all interest is lost. A few of the older men expressed the opinion that the Administration should force development. It was explained by the patrol that the Administration could not force, but did and would encourage and promote development.

There seems to be no great awareness or interest shown in other areas.

ECONOMIC:

Since 1959 there has been some effort shown in this field. Following a determined effort by Patrol Officer Hole, all villages now have at least one copra dryer. This means that the majority of nuts collected are now dried in the village and the copra then sold to traders. Throughout the division £3 per bag is the buyers price.

On the West Coast shipping is regular and frequent. In fact competition between Toma Shipping, Wing Lee & Co., and Chin Pak, all of Rabaul has become very competitive. Workboats take approximately five to six hours to travel from Rabaul to the West Coast. A lot of the West Coast copra is shipped to Rabaul and then sold direct to the Copra Marketing Board, Rabaul. Shipping charges average at six shillings per bag.

200
The East Coast people are less fortunate in that they have no shipping service for their copra. The few ships that do call at Namatanai and the East Coast ship plantation copra and are not interested in shipping small quantities of village copra. The main reason for this is that the people are unable to maintain a regular amount of copra. WANWANA, NAMATANAI, BO and PIRE villages have all tried trucking their copra to KAVIENG and then selling it direct to the Copra Marketing Board, Kavieng. Transport costs generally average at 14/- per bag. Together with the fact that a representative must accompany the copra to handle the marketing, the people feel that it is much less trouble to sell to the local traders. The Chinese traders will pick up copra in the village and pay cash.

On the East Coast there are six Chinese copra traders who operate in the division while on the West Coast there are only four copra traders. All of these traders have interests in other business concerns.

Most of the driers in the villages are built and operated on a community basis. However, there are eleven New Irelanders with Copra Buyer's Licences in the division and they all have their own driers. Nuts are bought 12 for 1/- on the East Coast and 14 for 1/- on the West Coast.

Many people complained of the high price of forty-four gallon drums, required for building copra driers. The local stores charge £3 per drum.

It has been suggested that the people of the East Coast truck their copra to the West Coast and then ship it to Rabaul. There is a village owned utility at RAMAT Village and a three-ton lorry at KARU, both of which are available for hire. The difficulty here is that a store or shed would have to be built on the West Coast and then a caretaker employed. At the moment this is not an economic proposition because of the small and irregular amounts of copra produced.

Ten of the Namatanai people belong to a small society and they dry their copra in a society drier. It is then sold to the Copra Marketing Board, Kavieng. The society hires the village lorry from KARU to truck the copra to Kavieng. This society is run under the guidance of the Catholic Mission at Namatanai.

The only trade stores in the division are those operated by non-indigenous persons - excluding the four stores in the township there are ten stores at present operating in the division.

SOCIAL:

The PATPATARAS are a law abiding people. There is a great deal of contact between the people of all villages both on East and West Coast. Very few complaints were brought before the patrol. The officials of this division are frequently at the office with village complaints. However, two cases of adultery were brought to Namatanai for a Court for Native Affairs.

At WANWANA and BISAPU villages community halls were seen. These buildings were of bush materials and consisted of a long narrow room with tables and stools. A large kitchen was separated from the main room by a counter. All village parties are held in these buildings. Mens' houses, of course, still exist, but are used for talking and discussions rather than parties. Unattached males still sleep in these mens' houses.

The Namatanai people have built a hall for the Namatanai Womens Club. The effects of this club which is run by Mrs. K.J. Lang were seen in the tidiness of the kitchens and the cleanliness of the Namatanai women.

Parties are frequently held in all villages of the division. These are attended by people from the immediate surrounding villages.

The people on the West Coast have shown considerable interest in the Commonwealth Games. To date a collection, under the supervision of Administration School Teacher HENRY ITINGE, has amounted to £13. A great deal of community spirit is shown by the people with TUBUWANA school and aid-post at RATABU. Buildings are all in good condition and the grounds are laid out neatly with gardens, hedges and lawns.

LAND:

The patrol walked along a native bush track from NABUMAI to RAPITO. A large area of arable land is found in this area. The track crosses the head of the NAMBUTO River and many other streams which provide permanent water. The land is of a hilly nature but would be suitable for cultivation. A few isolated gardens were seen but on the whole the land is still untouched.

*Shrubbery
increasing in
log area?*

A similar area of land was seen when the patrol walked from PAKINSELA to PUNAM/RATAMAN C.D.). From PUNAM for approximately three or four miles inland is a rough road which apparently was built by the pre-war Administration and then later by the Japanese.

At no time in the foreseeable future should the people of this division have a shortage of land. The people of the West Coast have almost fully planted the narrow coastal plain. For further planting they will have to go inland; as they are already doing for their gardens.

BISAPU, SOHUN, METANANGAS, WANWANA, SOPAU, all on the East Coast have been resettled from the hills on small areas of ground on the coast. These people still use the land of their ancestors in the hills for cultivation. In fact, BISAPU, METANANGAS and SOPAU villages are all on native reserves.

NABUMAI, NAPUNTAH and BO, all inland villages, all have large areas of underdeveloped land. A problem arises here when the land is controlled by two or three men who refuse to allow it to be used by members of other sub-clans.

LAND TITLES RESTORATION:

Investigations were carried out during the patrol.

VILLAGES:

It was necessary to supervise the cleaning of KISELA and BO villages. In many villages the patrol recommended the building of fences around the village sites. Pigs are allowed to wander freely through the villages and, in fact, generally eat and sleep under their owners' house.

NAMATANAI, SELIMUN, RASESE, SOHUN, METANANGAS all are kept in reasonable order and houses changed as they become in a state of disrepair. RATABU, on the West Coast, is fenced in by a neat bamboo fence and lawn is grown in the centre of the area. Flowers and shrubs have also been planted.

The other West Coast villages were dirty and housing in a bad condition. Many recommendations for improvements were made by the patrol. It is felt this will require supervision.

Sanitation facilities are satisfactory in the coastal villages but in BO and NABUMAI were found to be non-existent. At NAPUNTAH, the third inland village, each household had its own pit latrine.

Water supplies are adequate in all the coastal villages - most of the village sites are on the banks of fresh water streams. Long walks are entailed in obtaining fresh water at NAPUNTAH, BO and NABUMAI.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Recommendations for new officials has been forwarded under separate cover. All officials appear to be satisfactorily carrying out their tasks.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

With the exception of the track to NAPUNTAH and NABUMAI, all roads in the division are gazetted as secondary roads.

The East Coast Road running from RAMAT Plantation to KISELA is in good order with the exception of the section running through HALLIS and NAMARODU Plantations. It seems that this section has always been in poor condition, even though the owner uses it daily for trade purposes. The whole length of the road is "in a reasonably passable condition" in so much that motor cars are able to travel along the whole section.

The sections passing through village land are in good condition.

All creek crossings are crossed by bridges - two new bridges have recently been built at SOHUN and WANWANA by Public Works Department. The transinsular road from BO to ULAPUTUR Plantation is in reasonable condition but used only by vehicles with four-wheel drive. From ULAPUTUR to PAKINSELA it is in reasonable condition also but numerous streams cross this section. Stone crossings have been built in most cases and, as was seen by the patrol, after heavy rain these crossings are washed away. This provides a never ending task for the villagers and it would seem that culverts should be installed.

The road to NAPUNTAH and NABUMAI is in fair condition but proves impassable after heavy rain.

MISSIONS:

There are two missions operating through the division, the Methodist Overseas Mission, with Headquarters at HALIS and the Roman Catholic Mission at Namatanai.

In many villages where adherents to both faiths are found there appears to be no conflict at all.

The Methodist people at RATABU and MATAKAN have built churches of permanent materials. Services are held regularly and to the apparent satisfaction of all.

EDUCATION:

The division is covered well in this field with the Administration Primary "T" schools at SOHUN and TUBUWANA and Methodist Overseas Mission Primary "T" school at HALIS and the Roman Catholic Primary "T" School at NAMATANAI. In addition there are Roman Catholic Mission Schools at BURAU, NABUMAI and SOHUN - all run by certificated teachers and the MOM School at KISELA.

All children in this division have every opportunity for schooling as all are situated within easy walking distance of at least one school.

The need for regular attendance at school and for parents to encourage their children to attend school was stressed by the patrol. The people showed a most favourable attitude towards education. The District Education Officer visits the area.

The Methodist Overseas Mission have this year established a Teacher Training Centre at HALIS. This centre serves the whole region - at the moment most of the trainees are from the New Britain District.

HEALTH:

Health in this area is in a good position. Activity centres around the hospital at Namatanai and the aid posts at SOHUN and RATABU. Some months ago Public Health took away the aid-post from KISELA because the people had failed to support it - apparently the buildings were in very poor condition and bush growth was allowed to grow freely. This

*For information to the
a letter advising on all classes
under the plan*

aid-post served the people of RATAMAN Census Division and it is they who are the losers. RATAMAN people are now faced with a longer walk to reach the SOHUN aid-post for medical treatment.

The aid-post at PAKINSELA has been transferred to a new site at the next village, KABANUT/KINSAL Census Division. The people here have built a dispensary and store-room of permanent materials.

Aid-post Orderlies accompanied the patrol through their respective areas. Health and hygiene talks were given in all villages.

The Medical Assistant, Namatanai, patrolled the East Coast section in April - all villages are often visited by day trips.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK:

The main foodstuffs of the diet are mane, yam and sweet potato. Rice, tinned meat and fish must also be mentioned when speaking of diet as these foodstuffs do play a large part in the diet of the people of this division.

Taro, tapioca and beans are other food crops grown in the division. Other food crops do not seem to interest the people to any great extent.

Coconut is the only cash crop. Again the people were encouraged to increase planting. A great many coconuts are also used for human and pig consumption. Over the last twelve months the people of this division have received a great deal of assistance from the agricultural Officer and his field workers, now stationed at Namatanai.

All villages in this division have large numbers of pigs which are generally of a good breed with a lot of Australian blood. Fowls, also of a mixed Australian blood, are found in large numbers in each village. Pigs and fowls are generally eaten only on festive occasions.

Fish foods are easily obtained along both coasts. However this activity does not interest the PATPATARA people. The foreign natives in this division do a considerable amount of fishing.

CONCLUSION:

When the new Local Government Council in the NOATSI/BAROK area is proclaimed, the PATPATARA people will be able to see at first hand the benefits to be gained from a Council. It would seem likely that all the villagers would then become in favour of a Council in their own area.

This is essential because, until a great deal of progress is made in the economic field, the area is unlikely to progress in other fields.

Ronald Willard.

(Ronald Willard)
CADET PATROL OFFICER.

APPENDIX "A".

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>LULUAI.</u>	<u>TULTUL.</u>	<u>COMMENTS.</u>
Pire	Baku	Anap	good fair.
Bo	Kiapen	Kiapring.	only fair. " "
Selimun	Zriman	Ronsoi	fair. "
Rasese	Babum	----	good.
Namarodu	Sci (prob.)	Toksier	fair. Prob.
Sohun	Karabu	Taudo	good. good.
Metanangas	Mantohun	Hamau	good. fair.
Wanwana	Tamangai	Malawaran	good. fair.
Sopau	Sekip	Tamanbora	good. fair.
Matandiduk	Kunas	Mastalua	good v. old. fair.
Kisela	Pranis	Boski	just fair. " "
Pakirsela	Taman	Sali	fair. "
UMudu	Topwang	----	fair.
Matakan	Batan	Harsok	fair. "
Hunabore	Malagan	Tagor	fair. "
Ratabu	Tabu	Wataku	good. "
Bom	Malowa	Earum	fair fair.
Buhau	Torama	Tambore	fair. good.
Rapito	Taksier	Salot	good good
Nabumai	Tagur	Hasop	fair. "
Napuntah	Sapulut	Karabu	good fair.
Namatanai	Litus	Maiya	good good.

APPENDIX "B".

REPORT ON R.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL NAM. 2/62-63.

Reg. No I0834. T/Constable. TOBON.

DRESS: Neatly attired at all times.





CONDUCT: Good.

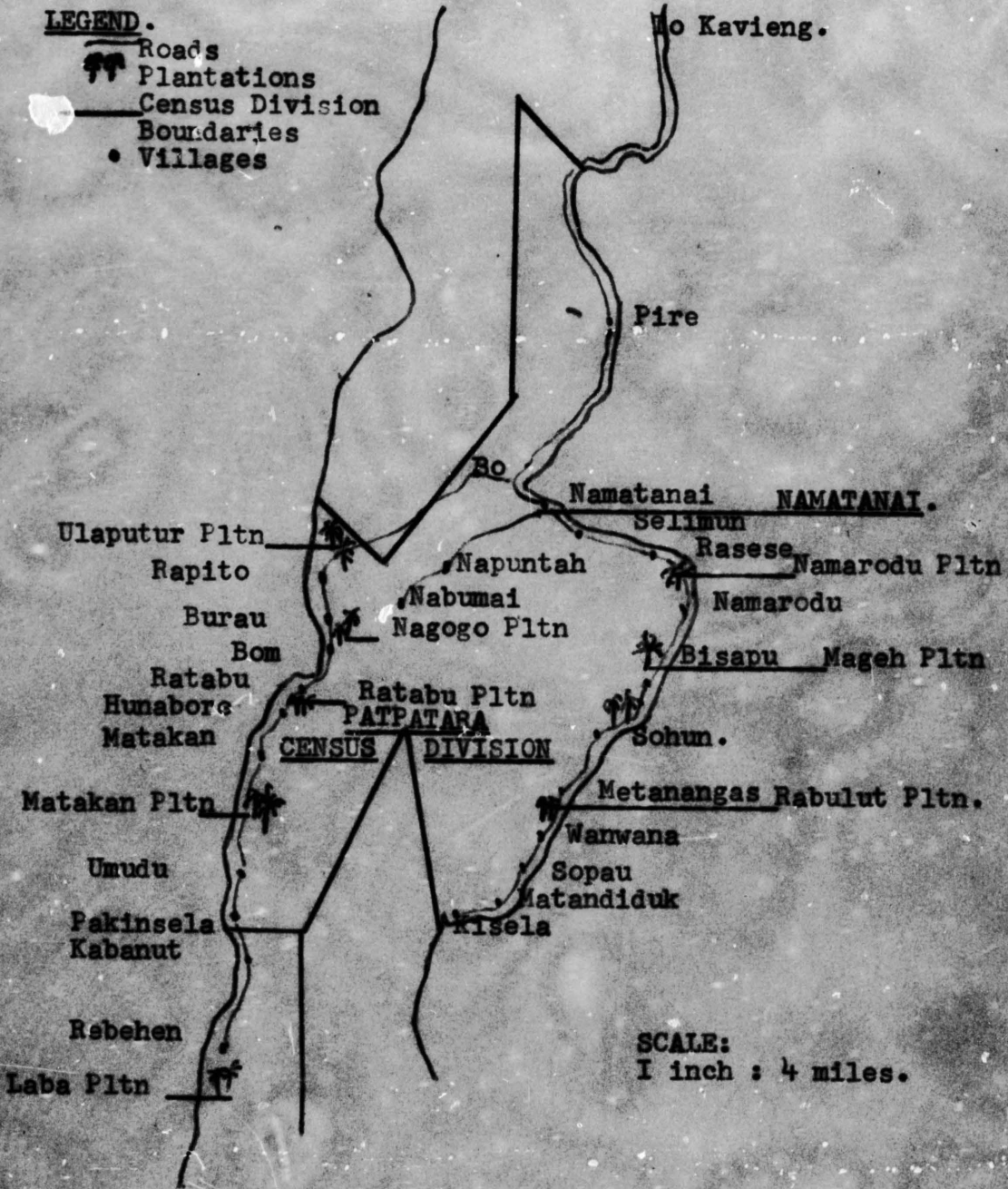
ABILITY: A reliable member.

Ronald Willard.

Ronald Willard.
(Cadet Officer R.P. & N.G.C.)

LEGEND.

-  Roads
-  Plantations
-  Census Division Boundaries
-  Villages



HEADQUARTERS.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. NAMATANAI No. 3/1962-63.

Patrol Conducted by B. D. BROWN. - PATROL OFFICER Gd. I.

Area Patrolled SUSURUNGA AND RATAMAN CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives Reg. No. 10869 Constable ZONGI

Duration—From 16/7/1962 to 10/8/1962

Number of Days 26.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9/1962.

Medical 1/1962.

Map Reference OVERLAY MAP NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 6/1961-62.

Objects of Patrol 1. CENSUS / TAX COLLECTION 2. LAND INVESTIGATIONS. 3. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

Amount Returned to Store

popula

MIG	In	M.	F.

JMcL.LAK

67-9-2

29th October, 1962.

The District Officer,
New Ireland District,
RAIERS.

HAMATANI PATROL REPORT No.3/1962-63

I have already commented on the section entitled "Land Matters" by my 67-9-2 of the 29th October, 1962.

It is a recognised factor in Native Administration that producers want their cash return from produce when it is delivered. Chinese traders in New Britain and other Districts have capitalised on this characteristic for decades.

It is a great pity that the Registry of Cooperatives suffers so severely from staff deficiencies. An energetic Officer stationed somewhere between Kavieng and Hamatani could do a tremendous amount of good in restoring some confidence in the Administration's economic advice over past years.

The Registrar's recommendations have already been dealt with in separate correspondence, vide my memorandum 67-9-1/35-20-9 of 24th October 1962.

The other matters should be dealt with in a separate memorandum to be supported by rough sketches and illustrations of the situation and arrangements for sale. This will require a complete report of correspondence to be maintained in the correct files as both procedures and the Registrar's recommendations.

(W.R. Johnson)

1962

67-9-2

25th October, 1962.

The District Officer,
New Ireland District,
KAVIRG.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1962/63;
LAND MATTERS;

Your memorandum 67-2-1 of 6th October 1962 refers.

2. Headquarters' comment on this Patrol Report will be provided in a separate memorandum, and this present memorandum deals only with that section of the report headed "Land Matters".
3. The Peronbus recommendation has already been dealt with in separate correspondence, vide my memorandum 34-4-1/35-20-9 of 24th October 1962.
4. The other matters should now be submitted in separate, self-contained memoranda to this office, supported by rough sketch maps illustrating the present situation and recommendations made. This will enable a complete record of correspondence to be maintained on the correct files at both your office and this Headquarters.

(W.R. DISHON)
Acting Director.

67.9.2. ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-1

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

6th October, 1962.



Draw attention to the fact that a paper should be sent to the Director on 25/10/62

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

NAMATANAI PATROL No. 3-62/63

B.D. BROWN - P.O. Grade 1

Attached report refers.

1. POLITICAL

The extension of Local Government into the PATPATARA RATAMAN and SUSURUNGA, should commence early in 1963 and I feel the opposition in the PATPATARA and RATAMAN divisions will be overcome.

Should the Community Education Centre at Kavieng develop in 1963 as hoped it will satisfy the needs of the developing Women's organisations. Mr. Brown's suggestion of selecting women for training is exactly what is planned for that centre.

The development of the Women's Organisations is most pleasing and credit must be given to Mrs. Lang, wife of the A.D.O. Namatanai, for her efforts in stimulating interest.

The problem this Department faces with regard to additional Welfare Officer appointments has been explained to the A.D.O.

2. ECONOMIC

The A.D.O.'s reference to my 15-1-1 of 12th March, 1962 is to an arrangement with the Co-operative Officer, Kavieng and the A.D.O. to visit the North East and South East PATPATARA Societies to answer requests by shareholders for return of capital. This visit did not eventuate.

The history of Co-operatives in this area has not been good and official policy seems to be to liquidate the societies. However, it seems to me that a real effort should be made to obtain an officer for NAMATANAI to rehabilitate the societies and cater for the increasing needs of the rest of the people. This particular problem appears to have been avoided too long.

In addition to these societies, there is the BOANG Society at TANGA needing assistance and other island groups which have been neglected.

Would you please take this matter of Co-operative Staff for Namatanai up with the Director of Trade and Industry as a matter of urgency.

LAND MATTERS.

The PORONBUS people - this matter is being referred to you on my 34-1-47 forwarded to you with this report.

*see file 944/1
folio (191)*

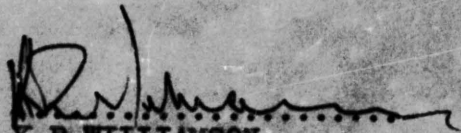
EC (Lds) 4 pages of land matters in report. For your action then to Mr. Stuck for general action

LAND MATTERS. Continued.

Sale of land. I concur with the A.D.O's suggestion for TAUPA's descendants to file claim and will ask him to do so.

I would appreciate any information on Portion 389 BALAI regarding water access rights and on Portion 720 at HURIS, referred to by Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown has submitted a good report and you will no doubt note his particular interest in land matters as evidenced by the neat and clear presentation of his submissions, in this and reports relating to land Title Restoration.


K. R. WILLIAMSON
DISTRICT OFFICER
New Ireland District.

c.c. A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 67-3.

Sub-District Office,
NAMATANAI,
New Ireland District.

12th September, 1962.

Assistant District Officer,
NAMATANAI.

Patrol Report Namatanai No. 3/ 1962-63.

Officer conducting patrol : B. D. Brown, P.O. Gd. I.

Area Patrolled : Susurunga Census Division.
Rataman Census Division.

Objects of the patrol : Census / Tax Collection.
Land Investigations.
Routine Administration.

Patrol Accompanied by

Europeans : Nil

Natives : Reg. No. 10869 Const. Zongi.

Duration of Patrol : 16/7/62 to 10/8/62 = 26 days.

Last patrol to the area : D.N.A. October 1961.
P.H.D. January 1961.
Agric. January 1962.

Map Reference : Overlay Map Patrol Report
Namatanai No.6/ 1960 - 61.

B. D. Brown
B. D. Brown.
Patrol Officer.

DIARY OF PATROL.

Monday 16th July, 1962.

Departed Namatanai per Landrover for Pulpulu. En route patrol was advised that many people attending Nission conference Punam. Arrived Samo Plantation 1530 hours. Overnight Samo Plantation.

Tuesday 17th July, 1962.

Day spent on investigation re Out Of Town Business Lease for Tong Yau Ming at Hipagat Village. Chain compass survey carried out and report compiled. Night at Samo Plantation.

Wednesday 18th July, 1962.

Departed Samo 0700 per jeep for Hilalon Village where investigation was carried out for Out of Town Business lease. Chain and compass survey carried out and report compiled. Night at Marr Plantation.

Thursday 19th July, 1962.

Departed Marr for Rativis to carry out investigation on out of town business lease. Dispute over land applied for. As the people had asked for store near their village an alternate site to be selected by following day. Night at Marr Plantation.

Friday 20th July, 1962.

0700 proceeded Ratavis and carried out land investigation. Chain compass survey and report compiled. 1730 departed Marr for Samo. Ujam River in flood at Hilalon Plantation night spent Poronbus Village.

Saturday 21st July, 1962.

Departed Poronbus 0530 for Samo Plantation arriving same 0645. Day spent Samo Plantation.

Sunday 21st July, 1962.

Observed Samo.

Monday 23rd July, 1962.

Departed Samo per jeep for Pulpulu arriving same 0730. Census / Tax Collection and village inspection. Villagers left under supervision in afternoon cleaning village surrounds. 1400 to Sena village to carry out investigation into water supply for village. Returned Pulpulu 1700. Night spent Pulpulu.

Tuesday 24th July, 1962.

Departed Pulpulu 0630 for Porbuhbun arriving 0700. Census / Tax Collection for same and village inspection. Meeting of Women's Club and general matters discussed. Work on books to date. Night spent Porbuhbun.

Diary Continued

Wednesday 25th July, 1962.

Departed Porbunbun 0730 for Rukaliklik arriving 0800. Census / Tax Collection and village inspection. Meeting of Womens Club and ideas discussed for raising of Club funds. Minor disputes settled. Sited bypass road between Rukaliklik and Porbunbun. Departed for Kambirara arriving same 1430 hours. Disputes settled. Work on books to date. Night at Kambirara.

Thursday 26th July, 1962.

0700 Census / Tax Collection and village inspection. Meeting of Womens Club. Departed for Kembeng 1100 arriving same 1230. Heavy rain delayed Census / Tax Collection until late afternoon. Meeting of Womens Club. Night spent Kembeng.

Friday 27th July, 1962.

Departed Kembeng 0800 hours for Kapsel. Visited Administration School en route, instructions left with village people for repairs to be carried out on same. Arrived Kapsel 1130 hours. Census / Tax collection and village inspection carried out. Visit to Administration Aid Post in afternoon and supervision of cleaning the village. Night Kapsel.

Saturday 28th July, 1962.

Departed 0730 for Samo arriving same 0830. Census / Tax Collection and village inspection. Minor disputes settled. Work on books to date. Night spent Samo.

Sunday 29th July, 1962.

Departed Samo for Samo Plantation where dispute settled. Day Spent Samo Plantation. Night spent Samo.

Monday 30th July, 1962.

0730 departed Samo for Hipagat with Census / Tax Collection and village inspection on arrival. Village cleaned under supervision. 1200 departed Hipagat for Likas arriving same 1250. Census / Tax Collection and village inspection. Village cleaned under supervision. 1630 departed for Pulpulu re land investigation and arrived Kombon 1730 hours. Night spent Kombon Plantation.

Tuesday 31st July, 1962.

Investigation re Kabinurat. 1000 proceeded Samo where three native disputes were brought forward and settled. 1130 departed Samo for Huris per jeep with Census / Tax Collection and village inspection on arrival. Minor disputes settled. Work on books to date.

Wednesday 1st August, 1962.

Enquiries made re cement peg found Huris. Departed Huris for Nokon arriving same 0915. Census / Tax Collection and village inspection. Minor disputes settled. Work started on excavating old Japanese

Diary of Patrol contd.

Wednesday 1st August, 1962.

wells to provide water supply. Work on books to date. Night spent Nokon.

Thursday 2nd August, 1962.

Departed Nokon 0730 for Himau'ul with dispute over pigs settled en route. Census / Tax Collection and village inspection on arrival. Minor disputes settled. Departed 1320 for Tekedan with Census Tax Collection on arrival. Village inspection and visit to Administration Aid Post. People intend rebuilding same with two new wards. Work on books to date.

Friday 3rd August, 1962.

0730 departed Tekedan per foot for Himau with Census / Tax Collection and village inspection on arrival. Minor disputes settled. Meeting of Womens Club and fund raising proposals discussed. Work on books to date. Night spent Himau.

Saturday 4th August, 1962.

0700 to Poronbus per foot. Proceeded Namatanai 0900 per jeep arriving same 1230 hours. Night spent Namatanai.

Sunday 5th August, 1962.

Departed Namatanai 1345 for Poronbus, arriving same 1600 hours. Night spent Poronbus.

Monday 6th August, 1962.

0730 Census / Tax Collection and village inspection for Poronbus. Minor disputes settled. To Muku to carry out coconut count thence on to Hilalon Reserve where investigation carried out re final order. Afternoon spent locating cement pegs. Nil found. Night spent Poronbus.

Tuesday 7th August, 1962.

0700 departed Poronbus for Hilalon arriving same 0800. Census / Tax Collection and village inspection. Minor disputes settled. Meeting of Womens Club. Night spent Hilalon.

Wednesday 8th August, 1962.

0730 departed Hilalon for Hibaling with Census / Tax Collection on arrival. 1300 hours departed Hibaling for Balai with Census / Tax Collection and village inspection on arrival. Visited all beach dwellings and coconut groves. Night spent Balai.

Thursday 9th August, 1962.

0700 departed Balai for Kudukudu arriving same 0800. Village inspection whilst awaiting people to turn up. Census / Tax Collection. Departed Kudukudu 1300 for Ratavis arriving same 1430 hours. Census Tax Collection and village inspection. Minor disputes settled. Work on books to date. Night Rativis.

Friday 10th August, 1962.

Diary of Patrol contd.

Friday 10th August, 1962.

Departed Rativis 0700 per jeep and trailer for Punam arriving same 0730. Tax / Census Revision at Rest house. Court for Native Affairs heard and minor disputes settled. Departed for village on inspection and inspection of roadwork for vehicular road to village carried out. Returned rest house 1500 hours. Land Rover ex Warangansau arrived 1630 and patrol departed for Namatanai arriving same 1730 hours.

End Of Patrol

1a
Native Affairs.

Situation. - Political.

The people of the Susurunga area have long been in favour of having a Native Local Government Council established in this Sub-District, but unfortunately they have been blocked by the lazier Rataman and Patpatara Divisions. A Council Survey was carried out last year in this area and talks were again held with the people in an effort to keep their interest from waning.

Women are beginning to play a more prominent role in village matters, and many new Womens Clubs have been established both nominally and financially. Meetings were held in all villages and the patrol was repeatedly asked to approach the District Officer in an attempt to acquire another female European Welfare Officer to replace Mrs. Sharp. If staff shortages prevent this, could some of the more influential women members be sent to one of the centres for an elementary course in this type of work.

This group of women may play a very prominent part in Council affairs at a later date, as they are becoming progressively well organised, and being almost equal in number to the men, will exert a good deal of influence at future Council elections.

The women have organised the marketing of garden produce, tobacco, fowls, hand and machine sewn clothing, woven baskets and mats and are gradually building up substantial bank accounts. Three sewing machines have already been purchased and the writer arranged that Mrs. Mahon of Samo Plantation would instruct certain women in using the machines weekly.

No further occurrences of the "Tumbuan" dance have been reported since last years patrol.

Economic.

A very pleasing aspect was the notable increase in planting of new coconut groves, which is a result of constant campaigning and haranguing by Native Affairs officers.

However, perhaps the most significant change over the last few years has come about with the falling out of Tong Brothers Company and Chin Pak of Rabaul. Copra which was previously purchased for £ 1.10.0. to £2.0.0. per bag is now bought at £ 3.0.0. to £ 3.5.0. and it did not take the people long to draw the conclusion that if a new trader can offer £1 a bag more then obviously they were being paid the minimum by the old established traders. Competition at the present time is very strong and lurks such as offering to supply materials to build driers, transporting drais to the driers, and bribery are the order of the day. Chin Pak will only buy processed copra and this has provided sufficient inducement for the people to produce their own copra instead of selling nuts at ten and twelve for a shilling.

It is accurately estimated that £900 to £1000 per month is paid out by the Chinese traders in the area which works out at £300 more than last year for the same amount of copra per month. The people were advised that this increase in price could not last indefinitely and therefore to take advantage of the increase before the opposing parties met and come to some "gentlemens agreement" concerning the price.

In 1954-55 a native society was formed in the Susurunga along the lines of a producer co-operative, to which the people contributed £3037.0.0. Due mainly to the lack of supervision by a competent officer of the Co-operative Division the venture failed which has left a feeling of bitterness towards the Administration.

Economic contd.

The present state of affairs with the Susurunga Native Society stands as follows.

I Savings Account Balance	£ 798.4.5.
I Fordson Major Tractor & Trailer	£ 300.0.0.

The tractor is at present being hired out to the Department of Public Works at a flat rate of £ 2.10.0. per day. All payments for fuel, oil, lubricants and maintenance have to date been met by Public Works and the money paid out by them for the hire of the vehicle is deposited in the Savings Account.

Although these assets are not very great, the Administration is faced with the matter of completely disbanding the Society and paying back the original contributors, at the same time explaining why they lost so much money or, if they have any conscience in the matter, send an experienced Officer from the Department of Trade and Industry to Namatanai to be stationed permanently, and rehabilitate these almost defunct Societies of Susurunga and North East and North West Patpatara.

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Land Matters.

Further enquiries were made re obtaining land on the coast for the Poronbus people. The native owners from Hilalon village again refused to sell portion of their land. The following suggestion is put forward for consideration.

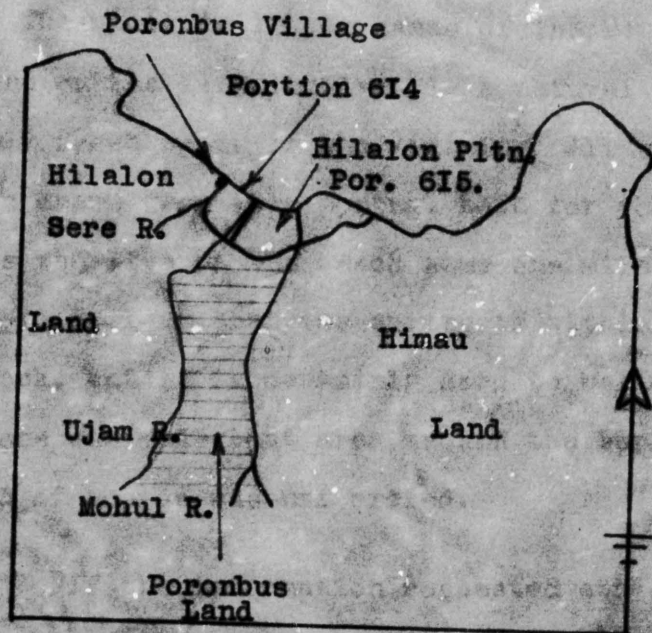
Burns Philp (New Guinea) Company hold a lease with the Custodian on Portion 6I4, Hilalon Extended, L.A. 3183. This block is 468 acres in area and adjoins the Poronbus owned land on the southern boundary. Refer sketch map attached showing Portion 6I4, Poronbus land, and their present village site.

To date Burns Philp have developed only 30 to 35 acres of the block. This section adjoins the beach and the improvements thereon are 444 mature and 474 two year old coconut palms. This is negligible when a comparison is drawn between the total acreage involved, and the number of years they have held the lease. The present manager stated that the Company had not divulged its intention of making further improvements to the block. Under the circumstances there would be adequate grounds to have the lease rescinded.

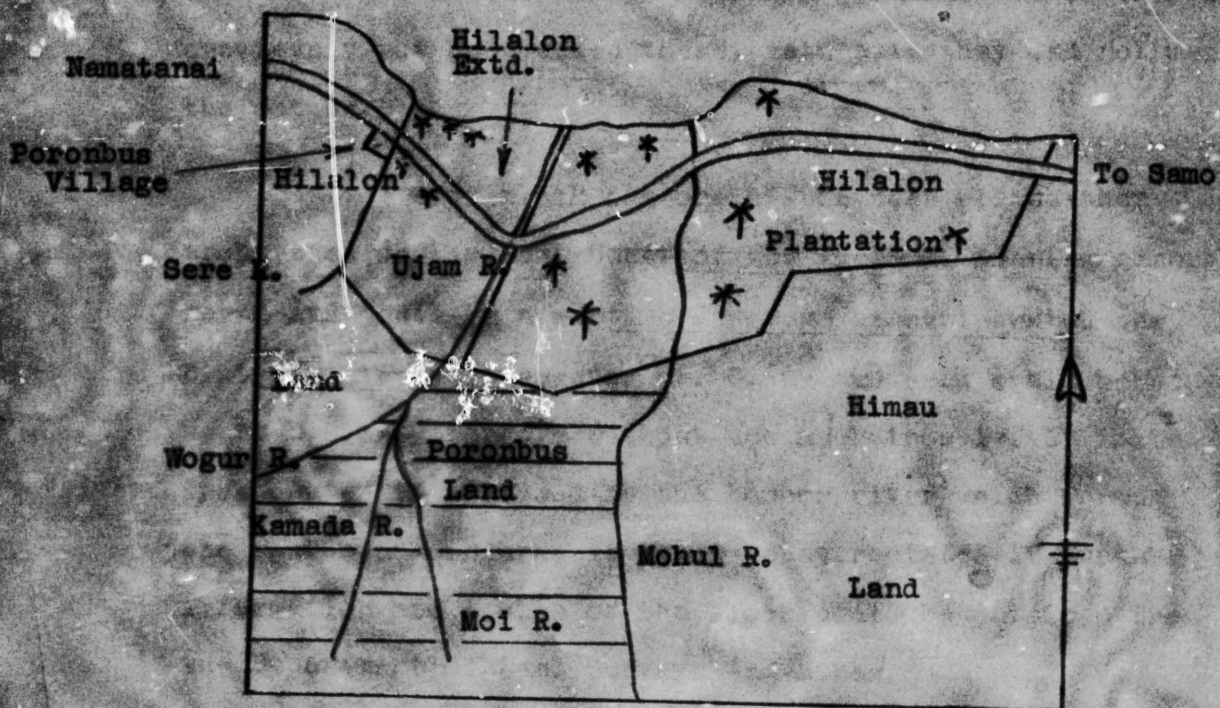
As can be seen from the sketch map, this would give the Poronbus people direct access to the beach and main road without having to pass through Hilalon Native or Plantation owned land.

Map next page.

Map of Poronbus - Hilalon Plantation
from Lands Dept. Fourmil of Namatanai.



Sketch of above enlarged.



Land Matters contd.

Information regarding Portion 389 at Balai Village is requested from Lands Department together with a plan if possible. The block is in the hands of the Methodist Overseas Mission and on the land involved, is a natural spring which ^{supplies} the only fresh water in the vicinity. All water from Balai village is drawn from this spring, both for those living nearby, and others who live on the beach some one mile distant. The Balai people declare that the spring is within the boundaries of the block, but it is certainly hard to believe that when the purchase was made that area around the spring together with a road of access was not excised.

If the information requested above proves that the spring is included in the Mission block, some move should be made to have the area excised and made a native reserve, purely in the interests of the Balai people.

A further instance of squatting on Administration land was noted by the patrol. This was on Portion 720 at Huris ^{which} and is apparently a forgotten block of some 1500 acres. The Huris villagers on being asked about the block, ^{said} that they knew the locations of the cement boundary markers, but as they had previously not been asked these, naturally they had not mentioned the matter.

This block has one of the best all weather anchorages on the East Coast of New Ireland. Running generally north and south is a wartime Japanese airstrip which the District Airport Inspector Mr. G. Grimme said could be bought up to D.C.3/ standard without too much trouble. Unlimited fresh water is provided by the Borpor river which forms the southern boundary. It would be appreciated if further information and a plan of the block could be obtained from the Department Of Land Surveys and Mines.

Land Matters Contd.

Again clarification is sought on the buying and selling of land between natives in this district. The people in the Namatanai Sub-District have^{been} selling land between themselves since before the German Administration. Many cases became apparent on this patrol and one particular case is illustrated for comment upon by the Chief Commissioner of Native Lands.

The case referred to is as follows.

m.n. PAULO of Kudukudu Village and of the KAMAGOS sub-clan, purchased a block of land known as MALUKUN from m.n. MANIAN an old leader of the MARERN sub-clan, in the time of the German Administration. During the period between the purchase and PAULO'S death, PAULO planted the area with coconuts. On his death PAULO gave the block to TAUPA his son. At this time there was no dispute over the inheritance by the MARERN Sub-Clan members.

TAUPA added to his deceased father's estate, by having a European type house valued at £800 erected on the block. TAUPA worked the block for almost twenty years, without litigation by any person, until his death in May this year. The plantation produces two and a half tons of copra per month, and with the house the property has an estimated value of £3000.

The now eldest member of the Marern sub-clan has made a tentative bid to recover the land, but on being questioned about the matter he admitted that PAULO had purchased the land originally, but he could not remember the price paid as he was too young. He also admitted that the other members of his sub-clan urged him to bring the matter up, purely because of their interest in the coconuts planted on the block.

Land Matters contd.

TAUPA left a will which although it does not meet with the requisites of the Native Administration Regulations, clearly indicates how he wants his possessions disposed of. After full consideration on this matter, as a Member of the Court for Native Affairs, the writer would have no hesitation in awarding the coconuts and the house to those mentioned in the will, and as the land MALUKUN has already been patrilineally inherited without dispute it would be appreciated if a decision could be made by the Chief Commissioner regarding disposal of the land itself.

Any number of these transactions can be listed, and if they are not recognised by the Chief Commissioner, eventhough they are accepted by the people themselves and therefore customary, officers will have no alternative but to record these transactions and forward them to the Commissioner as land disputes. Apart from further burdening Native Lands with work , which they will have no chance of settling for years to come, it is felt that a great deal of discontent will be arcused, not so much from people who originally sold the land, but from the purchasers ~~and~~ people who have inherited pieces of land from the original ~~possessors~~ ^{buyers}.

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Census / Tax Collection

A census revision was carried out for both Divisions, and Village Population Registers are attached.

Tax as collected in each village is compiled as follows for future reference, in the advent of Councils being introduced into this Sub-District.

VILLAGE	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
<u>SUSURUNGA</u>					
Pulpulu					16
Porbunbun	2	4	4	4	23
Rukaliklik				4	21
Kambirara	2	2	2	4	16
Kembeng		2	2	8	22
Kapsel			2	8	36
Samo		2	2	8	36
Hipagat		2	2	6	14
Likes				2	28
Huris				2	24
Nokon	2	2	2	2	28
Himau'ul				2	22
Tekedan				2	18
Himau	2	4	8	10	46
Poronbus				4	28
Hilalon	2	2	4	4	44
Hibaling			2	2	21
Balai				2	28
	<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>471</u>
<u>RATAMAN</u>					
Kudukudu		2	4	4	30
Ratavis		2	2	6	52
Punam		2	2	4	48
		<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>130</u>

A total number of 281 Personal Tax Exemptions were granted for the following reasons.

Village Officials	.....	53
Imp. Old Age	.....	115
Family Obligations	.....	54
Permanently Unfit	.....	35
Mission Worker	.....	2
Partial	.....	22

Tax was collected without incident, and no hardship was caused to any one person in the two divisions.

Village Officials.

Only one change has occurred since last year's patrol. Lualai TAUPA of Kudukuku Village died leaving his position vacant. However as there are only 741 persons in the village and the toll-toll has been carrying on without any difficulty no person was elected, as it was felt that in the not too distant future, a Council will be introduced in this Sub-District.

All other officials appear to be carrying out their duties in a satisfactory manner.

Villages

The patrol was rather stringent on poor or inadequate housing as all offenders had previously been warned to have their houses in a fit state of repair last year. A recent check was carried out, and all buildings were found to be progressing well.

Poronbus have now almost completed their village according to plan. All houses previously on the adjoining Mission block have now been removed.

Roads and Bridges.

A new section of road approximately one mile long was put in to avoid a steep sandy incline where vehicles invariably become bogged. P.W.D. completed a new 90 feet bridge spanning the Mohul River which replaced the old bridge which collapsed this year. A large cement culvert was put in by the Manager of Matandeduk Plantation. Native maintained sections of the road were good.

However a full scale bridging campaign is well overdue in these two divisions, many sections holding up traffic in the wet season could be easily bridged and so make an all weather road.

Health.

Aid Post Orderlies Towilwil stationed at Kapsel and Tomita stationed at Tekedan accompanied the patrol through their various areas and all ailments were recorded by them and presumably handed on to the Medical Assistant Namatanai. The most apparent cases were sores, skin complaints and philaria.

The matter of providing adequate water supplies was discussed in several villages, however the letter explaining how to obtain a subsidy from P.H.D. has been inadvertently misplaced and therefore only the details for each place is supplied.

Reference the D.M.O.'s inter office memo of the 8/6/62, an investigation was carried out and the village is apparently Sena not Warangansau. It was found that Sena village with a population ^{of 111} was almost completely out of water. Generally the people have a mile walk to the nearest stream which, in the dry season completely dries up, or failing that they obtain a brackish water from sink holes on the beach. The people after a lengthy discussion decided that they could raise enough money for a cement tank stand, guttering, corrugated iron and downpiping which they could obtain through Kcmbon Plantation for \$ 29.11.0. excluding freight. Going on a fifty ^{the amount} fifty basis, would hardly provide one 2000 gallon tank.

Huris and Samo with populations of 74 and 179 are both in the position where tanks are necessary to maintain an adequate water supply. Huris is situated on a narrow coastal belt which is surrounded by a large kunai plain. It is approximately 1½ to 2 miles to the Borpop river where drinking water is obtained. Failing that brackish water as in Sena is obtained from shallow holes scraped on the beach.

Samo villagers have a walk of ½ to 1 mile through

Health contd.

plantation property to obtain their water from a stream which is on the property itself. As all the labourers are foreigners the women often find themselves subjected to verbal abuse and running the gauntlet through the plantation, when obtaining water.

These two villages had not decided how much they could contribute towards the tanks as the " Warataba " was due to descend upon them. They said they would advise the office after the Mission collection.

Nokon previously had two wells which were constructed by the Japanese but, ^{was} subsequently filled in with rubbish. Work is under way at the present time of digging out a new hole which is to be lined with a concrete pipe already obtained by the Administration and the Methodist Overseas Mission has provided a hand pump. Although the construction is on Mission Land it will be far more satisfactory than the present set up.

Balai has already been mentioned with reference to the spring which is situated on Methodist Mission Land. If the spring and the area around it cannot be excised and made a reserve, these people will also be in need of tanks.

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Law and Justice.

Many minor disputes were settled by arbitration and there were only two cases demanding Court for Native Affairs action. These were covered under Regulation 95(I) and 84(2) and were dealt with accordingly.

Conclusion.

The patrol was of a routine nature and was well accepted by all villages in the two divisions. There was no negation to carry out instructions left by the patrol and the situation could be classed as quite satisfactory.

B. D. Brown

B. D. Brown.
Patrol Officer.

Namatanai Patrol Report No. 3/1962-63.

Report on Member of Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary
accompanying the patrol.

Registered No. I0869 Constable ZONGI.

Bearing : Good.

Appearance : Neatly turned out both on and
off duty.

Conduct : Good.

General
Remarks : The makings of a bright and
reliable patrol worker.

B. D. Brown

B. D. Brown.

Commissioned Officer R.P. & N.G.C.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. NAMATANAI 9 of 1962/63

Patrol Conducted by L.A. MEINTJES, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled IAK and Kunomala Census Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER, P. KILOBI

One member R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 13/3/1963 to 15/4/1963

Number of Days 34

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Feb./1962

Medical Oct./1962

Map Reference Journal Series, Namatanai, New Ireland.

Objects of Patrol Tax/Census, Common Roll Census, Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/10/1963

[Signature]
District Commissioner ofice

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

Village Popula

Year 1962/1963

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														MIGR in	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
<u>LAK</u>																			
Lambom	4/4	2	14															5	5
Bakok	2/4	3	1				1		1					1		1		2	3
Berioté	1/4	-	1													2	1		
Mathumlagir	30/3	1	1																2
Makom	29/3	-	-																
Siar	29/3	3	1																
Bakum	27/3	1	1													1		1	1
Kabilal	26/3	1	2														1		
Kamparun	25/3	1	1						1								1		
Lamorán	25/3	-														1			
Morukon	23/3	1														1			
Lenai	23/3	2																	
Mimias	21/3	1														2			
Kamiang	21/3	3	1													1			
Rei	29/3		2																
		19	25				1		1	1			1		9	3		8	11
<u>KUNOMALFA</u>																			
Kapsipau	19/3	1																	
Jasu	18/3	1	1										1					3	3
Purunkon	16/3															1			
Sumsum	16/3	1																	
Purunsa	16/3														2				
Danfu	15/3	1	1																
Weilo	15/3	1																	
		5	2										1		2	1		3	3

67-9-6

15th November, 1963.

The District Officer,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 9-62/63:

The above report is acknowledged.

I have written separately about the economic survey.

Social, political and to a large extent cultural advancement depends on economic development, particularly on an area basis and it is to be hoped that the posting of an Agricultural Officer to Namatanai is in fact permanent.

The Department of Labour is of course responsible for the Native Employment Ordinance and the District Labour Inspector should be fully acquainted with the legislation. The arrangement that exists between the Mission and the labour concerned is a fairly common one. At the local level the case is factual but on the scant information I have from the Patrol Report, any discussions I had with the Labour Department here would be largely hypothetical.

It is pleasing to note that the patrolling officer was issued with adequate and appropriate instructions. The report is well presented and contains a great deal of useful information. Mr. Meintjes appears to have taken his time over the patrol, as he was instructed to do, and it is indeed unsatisfactory that so many months were allowed to elapse before the report was written, even though Common Roll commitments intervened. Please emphasise the need for the prompt submission of reports on your various visits of inspection and have your officers prepare as much of the report as possible before returning to their station, even if this means spending an extra day at the last two or three rest-houses.

K.M.
(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67.9.6



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-20-1
If calling ask for
Mr.



District Headquarters
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

19th. October 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

NAMATANAI PATROL NO.9 OF 1962/63.

L.J. MEINTJES. C.P.O.

1. This is Mr. Meintjes first patrol report, delayed in submission due to other pressing duties, but nevertheless neatly presented and revealing a capacity for research.

2. ECONOMIC SITUATION.

The cash income survey has been, through 1962 and 1963, a task for all patrols and with this report on the Kunomala and Lak divisions, nearly completes a total coverage of the District. My 25-5-5 of 1st. July, 1963, which you do not appear to have acknowledged receipt, refers.

The recent appointment of an Agricultural Officer to Namatanai is welcomed but the need for improvement in marketing outlets demands the posting of a Co-operative Officer to the Sub-district.

3. MISSION ACTIVITIES.

Your advice would be appreciated as to the legal responsibility for compensation for death or incapacitation of a native working in the Mission Sawmill, who is not a worker within the meaning of the Native Employment Ordinance.

Revised

K.R. Williamson
K.R. WILLIAMSON
DISTRICT OFFICER
New Ireland District.

67-20-1

Sub District Office,
NAMATANAI
23rd September, 1963

District Officer,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT No 9 of 1962/63
LAK and KUNOMALA CENSUS DIVISIONS

Attached please find two copies of the above report. Its late submission is regretted and was occasioned by the extra work involved in compiling the Common Roll.

The following comments relate to the above report:

ECONOMIC SITUATION

It is hoped that the recent appointment of an Agricultural Extension Officer to Namatanai will ultimately result in a marked increase in economic activity throughout the Sub District. If this eventuates, the appointment of a Co-operative Officer would be highly desirable at a later stage to help establish markets, assist in transport of produce and etc.

MISSION ACTIVITIES

Although the sawmill operated by Father Gendusa in the Danfu area is benefiting the people of the region it also poses a problem. As the timber is donated by the owners to the Mission and all workers at the mill are volunteers, the Administration (a) misses out on royalties and (b) cannot insist that the Mission abide by the provisions of the Workers Compensation Ordinance. If I am in error in these two presumptions would you please advise me accordingly.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

There is a possibility that the vehicular road from Maritzoan could be extended as far as SIAR at little expense. When I patrol the Lak/Kunomala within the next two weeks I will look more fully into this possibility.

Mr Meintjes has submitted a comprehensive and well written report. MR Kilori has been disciplined for splitting the patrol without permission.

KJ Lang 120

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 9 of 1962/63:

LAK and KUNOMALA Census Divisions:



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-2

Sub District Office,
NAMATANAI.

12 March, 1963.

Mr. L.J. Meintjies, C.P.O.,
NAMATANAI.

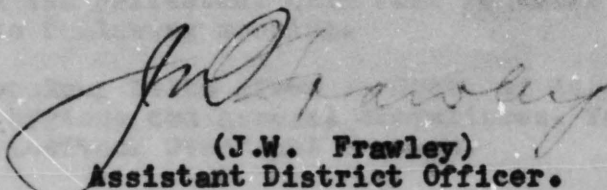
Patrol Instructions.

In accordance with verbal instructions, please prepare to depart tomorrow for patrol in the KUNOMALA and LAK census divisions. You will be accompanied by Mr. Posa Kilori and a member of the Police Detachment to be chosen by yourself. Transport by Landrover will be provided to take you to WARAGANSAU. At the completion of your patrol, when you arrive at LAMBON Island, return by first available sea transport to Namatanai.

The objects of your patrol are:-

1. Census revision,
2. Explanation of and compilation of Common Roll at all villages and places of employment, etc. All natives and non-natives, who will have reached the age of 18 years by 1964, including others who are not British nationals, whether permanent or temporary residents of the area, are to be listed,
3. Collection of Personal Tax in the LAK Census Division. Should a dispute arise as to whether any person is liable to pay tax, do not attempt to collect tax from that person, but note all details and report them to me upon your return,
4. Conduct a Local Government Survey in the KUNOMALA Census Division. The experience you gained with me in the SUSURUNGA and RATAMAN Census Divisions should enable you to do this successfully. Your report should provide the information required by Native Affairs Circular No. 304,
5. Examine the conditions of hygiene and housing in all villages and, if sub-standard, instruct the village officials accordingly,
6. Report on road and airstrip development in the area,
7. Make N.M.T.A. payments where necessary and endeavour to locate any depositors on the list of Unclaimed Deposits, who may reside in the area,
8. Arbitrate in disputes where possible and refer offences and matters for litigation to this office, and
9. Inspect all licences and report any breaches which may be brought to your attention.

This will be the first patrol of the many which you will lead. Do not be in a hurry - it is better to patrol slowly but well! The duration and rate of progress is left to your discretion, but the normal period for this patrol would be between three weeks and a month. Finally, I wish you and Mr. Kilori a pleasant and successful patrol.


(J.W. Frawley)
Assistant District Officer.

PATROL DIARY:

- WEDNESDAY: 13/3/63: Departed Namatanai by landrover arriving Waragansau 3.30 pm. Overnight Waragansau.
- THURSDAY 14/3/63: Departed for Muliama 8.30 am arriving 10 am. Lunch at Muliama Plantation. Continued on to Weilo village arriving 2.45 pm. Evening discussions on clan and sub-clan life. Overnight Weilo.
- FRIDAY 15/3/63: Villagers from Weilo and Danfu assembled 9 am and census statistics for Common Roll taken. Talks given on House of Assembly elections and Native Government Councils. Cash income survey carried out by A.P.O. Kilori and villages and palm groves inspected. Departed 2.15 pm via Sumsum, Purunsa and Purunkum villages for Maritsoan pltn. arriving 6 pm. Overnight Maritsoan.
- SATURDAY 16/3/63: Villagers from Sumsum, Purunsa and Purunkum lined at Sumsum. Common Roll statistics taken and census revised. Talks on Legco elections and Local Councils. Villages in an untidy condition and cleaned under supervision. Cash income survey carried out. Returned Maritsoan 5.15 pm. Overnight Maritsoan.
- SUNDAY 17/3/63: Observed Maritsoan. Names of all contract labourers entered into Common Roll carbon copy book. Overnight Maritsoan.
- MONDAY 18/3/63: Left for Iasu 8.15 am arriving 10.20 am. Village inspected and in fair condition. Villagers lined at 4 pm and Common Roll statistics taken and census revised. Talks on Elections and Local Councils. Talks well received. Overnight.
- TUESDAY 19/3/63: Departed for Kap. Ipaau 8.45 am arriving 10 am. Village in poor condition. Cleaned under supervision. Villagers lined at 4 pm and Common Roll statistics taken and census revised. Talks on forthcoming elections and Local Councils. Very negative attitude shown by this village. Overnight.
- WEDNESDAY 20/3/63: Departed for Rei 8.15 am arriving 9.30 am. Village in good condition. Villagers lined at 3.0 pm. Tax collected and census revised. Talk on Elections well received. Overnight.
- THURSDAY 21/3/63: Departed for Mimias 8.15 am arriving 10 am. Kamiang village inspected enroute. Villagers lined at 3.0 pm and tax collected and census revised. Rain fell at 4.20 pm so villagers dismissed and asked to line up the following morning. Overnight.
- FRIDAY 22/3/63: Villagers assembled 10 am and a talk given on the Legco Elections. Village inspected and one house sagging and in a dangerous attitude, demolished and re-erected under supervision. Overnight.
- SATURDAY 23/3/63: Departed for Lenai arriving am. Tax collected and census revised. Talk on House of Assembly elections very well received. Village inspected and in good order. Continued onto Morokon arriving pm. Census revised and tax collected. Rain fell so talks postponed to following morning.
- SUNDAY 24/3/63: Observed Morokon. Talks given on House of Assembly elections, hygiene and general cleanliness. Talks very well received. Overnight Morokon.

PATROL DIARY CONT'D.

- MONDAY 25/3/63:** Departed for Lamoran arriving am. Village inspected, all census revision and tax collected. Talks on Legco and village cleanliness. Tultul Hur told of approval of his appointment as Luluai. Continued on to Kamparum arriving am. Villagers lined and census revised and tax collected. Talks given on Legco and village cleanliness. Overnight.
- TUESDAY 26/3/63:** Left am for Kambilal. Village inspected and in fair order. Tax collected and census revised. Talks on forthcoming Legco elections. Heavy rain fell in afternoon. Overnight.
- WEDNESDAY 27/3/63:** Departed for Bakum arriving 9.45 am. Village inspected, tax collected and census revised. Overnight Bakum.
- THURSDAY 28/3/63:** Writing up of Common Roll and census revision. Overnight. Arrived Kambalal 3.30 pm. End of patrol.
- FRIDAY 29/3/63:** Departed for Siar where villagers from Sias and Malion lined. Tax collected and census revised. Talk given on Legco Elections. Overnight Siar.
- SATURDAY 30/3/63:** Departed for Matkumlagir. Census and tax collection. Talks on Legco Elections. Overnight Matkumlagir.
- SUNDAY 31/3/63:** Observed Matkumlagir.
- MONDAY 1/4/63:** Departed for Beriota by Mon and canoe. Tax and census revision. Talks on Legco Elections. Overnight Beriota.
- TUESDAY 2/4/63:** Departed for Bakok by Mon and canoe. Tax and census revision. Talks on Legco elections. Overnight Bakok.
- WEDNESDAY 3/4/63:** Overland to Metlik Plantation with cargo going by Mon. Names of contract labourers entered into Common Roll Carbon copy book. Overnight Metlik.
- THURSDAY 4/4/63:** By outboard to Lambon village. Village lined and tax collected. Census revised and Common Roll statistics taken. Village inspected and in good order. Talks on Legco elections. Overnight Lambom.
- FRIDAY 5/4/63:** At Lambom. Minor complaints heard and settled by arbitration. Writing up of Common Roll. Evening discussion on Native Council work at request of Luluai. Very attentive audience. Overnight Lambom.
- SATURDAY 6/4/63:** At Lambom. More minor complaints brought patrol's attention and all settled amicably. Waiting on M.V. Marr of which nothing has been heard to date. Overnight Lambom.
- SUNDAY 7/4/63:** At Lambom. No word at all from M.V. Marr on snipping sked. Overland and canoe to Metlik. A.P.O. Kilori remained at Lambom of his own volition though given the opportunity to return with me to Metlik Pltn. Overnight Metlik.
- MONDAY 8/4/63:** At Metlik.
- TUESDAY 9/4/63:** At Metlik. Luluai from Bakok reported that all works ordered by the patrol to be carried out now completed. Overnight Metlik.
- WEDNESDAY 10/4/63:** Carrier sent to Lambom to recall A.P.O. Kilori and Police Constable to Metlik. Carrier returned late Wednesday night with the news of A.P.O. Kilori's return up the West Coast. Overnight Metlik.

PATROL DIARY CONT'D.

~~WEDNESDAY~~ THURSDAY

~~11/4/63:~~ 11/4/63: At Metlik. Walked to Bakok Village and confirmed all requested works completed. Carrier sent back to Lambon to have Police Constable and cargo brought over to Metlik. Overnight Metlik.

FRIDAY 12/4/63:

Cargo and Police Constable arrived Metlik at 1 pm. Overnight Metlik.

SATURDAY 13/4/63:

Departed for Matkumlagir by outboard thence on foot to Silur Miss ion Station. Overnight Silur.

SUNDAY 14/4/63:

To Manga aboard the Miss ion pinnace. On foot to Muliama. Overnight Muliama.

Monday 15/4/63:

On foot to Kombon Plantation thence hire of jeep to Namatanai. Arrived Namatanai 8.30 pm. End of patrol.

The Kamons census division extends from Kalo village to Kapsipan village on the East coast to the Lak census division and from villages to Lambon island (!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!) census division consists of 15 villages and Kammala / villages. These two census divisions were last patrolled by an officer of the Dept. of Native Affairs during February 1962. A special patrol to Lambon only for the opening of their new airstrip was conducted by the Assistant District Officer in July of last year. A visit to this area was paid by the malaria control unit in October of last year.

NAIVE AFFAIRS / LAK CENSUS DIVISION:

The only village of this area which continues to show improvement in all aspects is the island village of Lambon. It is in fact one of the most progressive villages of the Namatanai sub-district. The main factor which has influenced the accelerated development of Lambon as opposed to the other villages is its situation on the main shipping route from the New Ireland East coast to Rabaul. Lambon, too, is fortunate in having an all-weather anchorage. Materials for the new wharf opened last year were purchased by the Island, Tolovi, and the villagers are at present engaged in the erection of a new school building for the eventual benefit of some fifty or so children of school going age who are at present unable to attend school because of lack of facilities. Tolovi, who was recently accepted as a member of the Planter's Association, is showing interest in developing a timber industry at Lambon which has extensive stands of good and workable timber.

The state of the other villages of Lak census division remains virtually unchanged economically being so it is off the main shipping route and being no plantations in the area to attract shipping. This factor coupled with, in the writer's opinion, the negative attitude and almost total lack of interest in advancement on the village people, has not increased their chances of attaining the stage of development and awareness so vital to the present time.

KUMOKA CENSUS DIVISION:

Economically this census division is more advanced than Lambon due to its being less remote and thereby having a greater share of European contact. Plantations in and about this area number five as opposed to Lak's one namely Metlik. Although more economically advanced than Lak the potential exploited and developed, as in Lak, is far below what may be expected were the people in any way advance conscious. This aspect is covered more fully under the heading "General Situation".

LAK and JUSTICE:

In neither census division was it necessary to refer any matter to a magistrate and all complaints brought to the patrol were settled amicably.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT NAMATANAI 9/62/63.

OFFICER CONDUCTING THE PATROL: L.A.Meintjes, Cadet Patrol Officer.

EUROPEANS ~~CONDUCTING~~ ACCOMPANING PATROL: Nil.

NATIVES ACCOMPANING PATROL: A.P.O. P. Kilor; Const. Lekus No. 5173B.

AREA PATROLLED: Lak and Kunomala Census Divisions.

DURATION OF PATROL: 34 days.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Tax-census, compilation of Common Roll, routine administration and N.L.G.C. survey of Kunomala census division.

INTRODUCTION:

The Kunomala census division extends from Weilo village to Kapsipau village on the East Coast and the Lak census division from Rei village to Lambom island on the Southern tip of New Island. Lak census division consists of 15 villages and Kunomala 87 villages. These two census divisions were last patrolled by an officer of the Dept. of Native Affairs during February 1962. A special patrol to Lambom only, for the opening of their new aipost, was conducted by the Assistant District Officer in July of last year. A visit to this area was paid by the malaria control unit in October of last year.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: LAK CENSUS DIVISION:

The only village of this area which continues to show improvement in all aspects is the island village of Lambom. It is in fact one of the most pro administration villages of the Namatanai sub-district. The main factor which has influenced the accelerated development of Lambom as opposed to the other villages is its situation on the main shipping route from the New Ireland East coast to Rabaul. Lambom, too, is fortunate in having an all weather anchorage. Materials for the new aipost opened last year were purchased by the Luluai, Todavi, and the villagers are at present engaged in the erection of a new school building for the eventual benefit of some fifty or so children of school going age who are at present unable to attend school because of lack of facilities. Todavi, who was recently accepted as a member of the Planter's Association, is showing interest in developing a timber industry at Lambom which has extensive stands of good and workable timber.

The state of the other villages of Lak census division remains virtually unchanged economically being as it is off the main shipping routes and having no plantations in the area to attract shipping. This factor coupled with, in the writer's opinion, the negative attitude and almost total lack of interest in advancement of the village people, has not increased their chances of attaining the stage of development and awareness so vital to the present time.

KUNOMALA CENSUS DIVISION:

Economically this census division is more advanced than Lak due to its being less remote and thereby having a greater share of European contact. Plantations in and about this area number five as opposed to Lak's one namely Metlik. Although more economically advanced than Lak the potential exploited and developed, as in Lak, is far below what may be expected were the people in any way advance conscious. This aspect is covered more fully under the heading "Economic Situation".

LAW and JUSTICE:

In neither census division was it necessary to refer any matter to a magistrate and all complaints brought to the patrol were settled amicably.

ECONOMIC SITUATION:Cash Crops. Copra.

(a) The chief cash crop of both Lak and Kunomala census divisions is copra. Each village has its own grove in the main owned by a select few of the village. Income, however, does not necessarily come only to these owners of palms but is portioned out to other members of the village who assist in some or other way in the production of copra. Figures pertaining to tonnage and value are set out in appendix A.

Although the main source of income not a great deal of money is derived from copra. Potential is there but not near fully exploited by the locals. One cause of this, only too evident, is the lethargic attitude common to the greater proportion of these people. Groves have ~~been left~~ become overgrown almost without check and many of the nuts are allowed to seed where they happened to fall. Very few of the adult palms were planted in any semblance of order as is the case with the young palms. All this of course does not add to or help production. The writer through a series of talks quoting figures attempted to bring about a more keen awareness of the value of healthy copra production. Unfortunately it will be quite some time before the success of otherwise of the writer's attempts can be accurately gauged. Yet another factor influencing the overall poor production figures is the ease with which green copra may be sold to local plantations. This willingness on the part of plantation managers to take green copra, though a quick and sure means of ready cash for those villagers concerned, has the detrimental effect of reducing their independence (villager's) and causing a loss of interest in such vital necessities for good copra production as the setting up of efficient driers and an orderly system of harvesting. The low prices paid by traders and plantation managers for nuts and green copra compared to the price of the cured product was emphasised by the writer and it is hoped that a more healthy interest will be taken in the construction and working of copra driers. Transport difficulties pose perhaps the biggest problem for a copra producer, other than plantations, and short of a syndicate forming with the express purpose of purchasing a suitable vessel the writer sees no real solution. Spare cargo space on vessels calling at plantations is limited and no solution is evident here.

(b) Cocoa.

The only significant plantings of cacao are at Purunkum village near Maritsoan plantation in the Kunomala census division. Some five hundred trees ~~have~~ have been planted, a village and not individual effort, but are not yet at production stage. The manager of Maritsoan plantation, which has considerable cacao plantings, gave valuable assistance to these villagers in the introduction of cacao.

(c) Food Crops.

The rather severe drought which affected copra production, (see appendix A) does not seem to have affected to the same extent the harvesting of food crops. There is certainly no surplus of food which may be sold to local plantations as in previous years but no instances of hunger or food shortage were witnessed. All villages have ample garden areas.

Shipping facilities & Marketing.

The M.V. Fatima, owned by Augus Chan and operating out of Rabaul to Metlik plantation, makes on the average three trips a month and on each return trip there is space for some thirty bags of native ~~at~~ copra or approximately one hundred bags a month. Lambom village supplies 80% to 90% of this with Bakok village taking up the remainder. Shipping costs come to about 8/- per bag and in Rabaul the copra is disposed through the Chinese traders and/or Copra Marketing Board. Price per ton paid by C.M.B. is in the vicinity of £45 with the Chinese traders going a little lower.

The Catholic Mission at Silur buys cured copra from villages in both Lak and Kunomala at £5 to £3/5/0 per bag. A mission operated pinnacle collects and delivers the copra to Rabaul.

A third vessel, M.V. Tessie, owned by the Tultul of Kait village on the West coast makes occasional trips to Lambom but being a small vessel of only fourteen feet is of limited use as a copra conveyor.

Timber from the mill was used for the three bridges mentioned earlier in this report. A small pinnacle owned by the Mission takes regular trips to Rabaul and though inadequate because of its size and other vessel commitments supplies a welcome outlet for locally processed copra. There is a

Shipping facilities & Marketing cont'd.

Other than those mentioned no vessel operates a scheduled service to Lak census division. Plantations in Kunomala are serviced by the M.V.'s Marr (now under annual survey at Rabaul and temporarily replaced by the M.V. Ellan) and Manmo and where space is available, unfortunately a rare occurrence, native copra may be shipped at 8/- to 9/- a bag.

HOUSING:

Housing has been a major theme along this coast of the previous two D.N.A. patrols and consequently housing in this area is largely of a high order. There was need, however, in some instances notably the Beriota/Bakok area, to stress the need for erection of suitable and hygienic latrines. An exception to the generally good housing was evident at Mimias village where one house, sagging and in a dangerous attitude, was demolished and re-erected under supervision. Rest houses were above average though some of them a bit small for a two man patrol. All houses except those at Lambom are constructed entirely of native bush materials viz. kunai roofs with bamboo walls and limbom floors. The houses are above ground level on bush timber piles. At Lambom the houses are constructed from pit sawn planks with a type of clinker construction for the walls. These houses, too, are placed above ground on piles.

EDUCATION:

Education is in the hands of the Catholic and Methodist Missions there being no Administration schools in either of the two census divisions covered by the patrol. The Catholic Mission operates schools at Iasu, Mimias, Morokon, Purunsa and Silur. The Methodist Mission has schools at Lambom, Bakok, Beriota and Matkumlagir. Below are details as to classes and attendance etc.

Catholic Mission:

School:	Std 3:		Std 2:		Std 1:		Class 1:		Class 2:		Teacher:
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
PURUNSA:	5	2	4	4	4	6	5	6	5	3	AMBROSE/TOMAMAI
IASU:	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	1	1	KATAI/KIAPMENE
MIMIAS:	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	15	-	-	
MOROKON:	6	3	3	5	7	8	8	2	6	3	JAMES/POSEBARE

From census figures the total number of children at Silur would be 28 male and 15 female.

Methodist Mission:

School:	Std 4:		Std 3:		Std 2:		Std 1:		Prep:	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LAMBOM:	5	3	8	7	11	7	18	15	5	4
BAKOK:	-	-	3	2	5	4	3	3	4	3
BERIOTA:	-	-	2	2	4	3	5	2	4	-
MATKUMLAGIR:	-	-	5	3	4	2	5	3	6	2

Mission Activities:

Father A. Gendusa is the resident priest in charge of the Catholic Mission activities in this area. A sawmill introduced by him in the Danfu region is the main source of building material for the Mission which now has four completed church buildings at Mangai, Purunsa, Silur and Morokon. Timber from the mill was used for the three bridges mentioned earlier in this report. A small pinnace owned by the Mission makes periodic trips to Rabaul and though inadequate because of its size and other Mission commitments supplies a welcome outlet for locally processed copra. Trade stores

Mission Activities cont'd:

-: operated by employees of the Mission are at Mimias, Morokon, Silur and Siar.

The influence and activities of the Methodist Overseas Mission are not so apparent in the Beriota/Lambom area as the Catholic influence in its respective area. Church buildings exist at Lambom and Beriota and schools at Lambom, Bakok, Matkumlagir and Beriota. A catechist supposedly resident at Lambom was in Rabaul on the patrol's visit to that village.

Medical and Health:

Three aidposts serve this area viz. at Muliama, Taron and at Lambom. The aidpost orderly at Taron, TAMSAK, has complained that in prior years the villagers within his sphere of influence were none health conscious and were very naive as regards support for his health programmes, the villagers at Morokon being the worst offenders. The attitude of late seems to have changed for the better and it is the writer's belief that even more co-operation may be expected in the future. TAMSAK accompanied the patrol thru his area and his "policy speeches" were well received.

Cases of scratches and cuts being allowed to develop into tropical ulcers were few and far between and it was necessary to advise only one woman to attend the aidpost for treatment for an open tropical ulcer. There were some 21 reported cases of chicken pox at Lambom village, mostly youngsters, but the aidpost orderly, JOSEPH, had the situation under control and when the patrol left, of the 21 only 13 remained in quarantine. Lambom was the only village infected.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

From Wello, the northernmost village of the Kunomala census division, a vehicular road exists as far as Maritsoan plantation. This road has been fairly well maintained by the villagers and local plantation managers, the section thru Maritsoan being in excellent condition. The Catholic mission operated sawmill at Danfu supplies the timber for bridge building three of which had been completed on the patrol's visit. Beyond Maritsoan there is a walking track maintained and kept clean by the village people. For the most part this track is adjacent to the beach and in certain sections it follows the beach above high water mark. At Silur the road goes a few hundred yards inland and is steep and rocky in parts. To Siar the road is again fairly level and somewhat more inland. From Siar to Matkumlagir the road follows the beach and walking is uncomfortable due to the very high incidence of sandflies. Beyond Matkumlagir the mountainous terrain and rugged coastline render walking difficult and the patrol continued by Mon, smaller than but similar to the southern surf-boat, and canoe to Metlik and Lambom. Rounding Cape St. George is at the best of times a dangerous venture by canoe due to the strong and unpredictable tide races. It was off this cape that the Wilhelmanie sank in 1961.

Vegetation

Except for cleared garden areas and village palm groves the vegetation is tropical forest in the main with patches of grassland, these latter more extensive at and around Silur.

The total value of copra produced in Lak for the past year is 45040 while that for uncoals is 21000/21000. From the above figures it can be seen that uncoals is 11,000 mature palms as opposed to the 19,000 mature palms of Lak, produces only one quarter as much copra as Lak. In fact, the single village of Lambom produced more copra than the entire Kunomala census division, and with less mature palms.

APPENDIX A.

Palm count and Production figures per village.

VILLAGE:	IMMATURE PALMS:	MATURE PALMS:	NO. BAGS PROCESSED COPRA PER MONTH:
WEILO:	500	750	12
DANFU:	5000	300	4
PURUNSA:	245	500	8
SUMSUM:	60	700	5
PURUNKUM:	A FEW "KRU"	675	6
IASU:	850	1400	12
KAPSIPAU:	220	1100	9
REI:	260	1000	9
KAMLIANG:	170	1640	13
MINIAS:	180	1455	12
LENAL:	340	1500	12
MOROKON:	2000	2100	17
LAMORAN:	300	670	5
KAMPARUM:	300	1550	11
KAMILAL:	140	460	3
SIAR:	600	1600	14
BAKUM:	1300	950	7
MALIOM:	750	230	2
MATKUMLAGIR:	2100	2270	16
BERIOTA:	1500	430	3
BAKOK:	800	350	2
LAMBOM:	12000	8300	75
TOTAL:	29615	29930	257
KUNOMALA: LAK:	6875	11020	56
LAK:	22740	18910	201

APPROX. 3 TONS.
APPROX. 13 TONS.

The above production figures are some 25% lower than the previous year due no doubt to the unusually dry conditions prevailing from August 1962 to about May this year. Most of the plantations in this area suffered a loss in production as well.

The total value of copra produced in Lak for the past year is £5040 while that for Kunomala is £1080/£1100.

From the above figures it can be seen that Kunomala with 11,000 mature palms as opposed to the 19,000 mature palms of Lak, produced only one quarter as much copra as Lak. In fact, the single village of Lambom produced more copra than the entire Kunomala census division, and with less mature palms.

APPENDIX "B"

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

<u>VILLAGE:</u>	<u>OFFICIAL:</u>	<u>NAME:</u>	<u>REMARKS:</u>	<u>YR. OF APP.</u>
LAMBOM.	Luluai	TONDAVI	Very Good	1954
	Tultul	PUNGAN	Good	1958
BAKOK.	Luluai	TONGIEL	Oldish but willing	1946
	Tultul	SOLOT	Fair with supervision	1960
	M.F.T.	TOAMORI	Good	1955
BERIOTA.	Luluai	TOASINI	Only fair	1946
MATKUMLAGIR.	Luluai	BOSKI	Improving	1954
MALIOM.	Luluai	MAMANKIAP	Lazy	1935
	Tultul	TATOPI	Fair	1955
SIAR.	Luluai	MARAN	Fair	1960
	Tultul	LI SUAK	Fair	1946
BAKUM.	Luluai	TANSILIR	Good	1956
	Tultul	TOBUNBURAI	Good	+1958
KAMBILAL.	Luluai	TODIAI	Good	1955
	Tultul	TOAPINI	Good	1958
KAMPARUM.	Luluai	TUNIKAIL	Fair	1956
LAMORAN.	Luluai	HUMI	Good	1963
MORUKON.	Luluai	TAROPI	Peer, ineffectual	1955
	Tultul	BUNGIAN	Poor	1948
LENAI.	Luluai	TOMI	Old	1948
	Tultul	TOATSITIR	Only fair	1950
MIMIAS.	Luluai	TOAKULA	Died 24/6/62	1935
	Tultul	PIALKINO	Peer	1938
KAMIANG.	Luluai	GULAI	Fair	1960
	Tultul	TUASINGAU	Fair	1960
REI.	Luluai	TOPISAI	Fair	1960
	Tultul	TOANDONI	Fair	1950
KAPSIPAU.	Luluai	KIAPSURSUR	Peer	1925
	Tultul	TOKUNDURUN	Fair	1960
IASU.	Luluai	TULEA	Very good	1958
PURUNKUM.	Luluai	TOMOLIO	Good	1955
	Tultul	KIAPUTUP	Fair	1955
JUMSUM. PURUNSA	Luluai	Kiapmaringis	Fair	1955
DANFU.	Luluai	TOANGA	Fair	1954
	Tultul	TOANELI	Fair	1956
WEILO.	Luluai	TOANIL	Fair	1960
	Tultul	TOARONGI	Absent	1960

APPENDIX "C"

SCHEDULE OF TAX COLLECTIONS:

Those fully taxed:.....206

Partial Tax:..... 17

EXEMPTIONS: 223

Village Officials..... 25

Economic Distress..... 4

Medical Reasons..... 4

Family Obligations..... 9

42

The total amount of tax collected was £285. Tax was collected from Lak Census Division only the rate being one pound per taxable male except for Lambon Village where the rate was two pounds. No attempts at tax evasion were recorded.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO. 9 of 1962/63.

Report on member of Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary
accompanying the patrol.

Registered No. 5173B Constable LEXUS.

Bearings: Good.

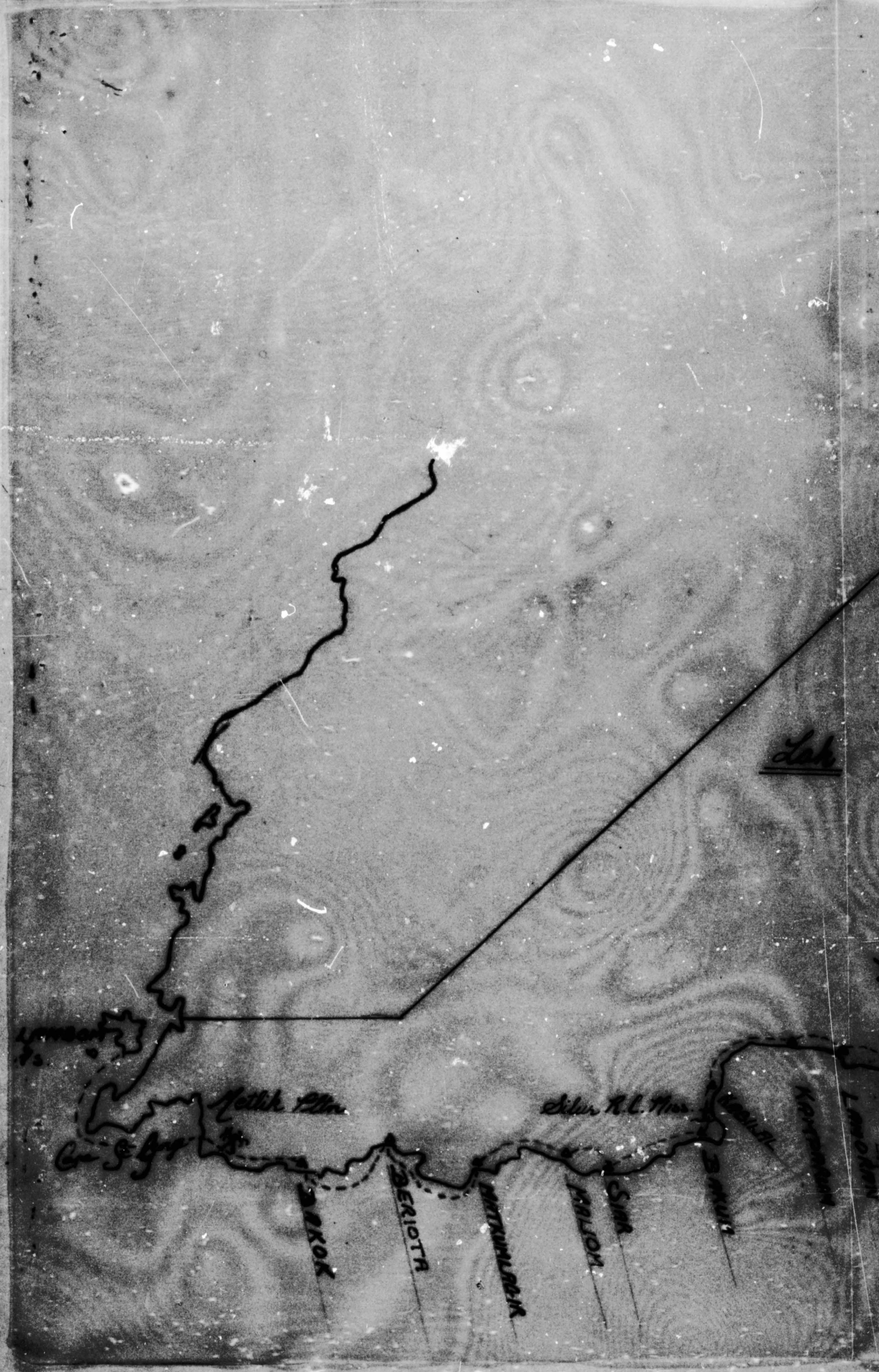
Appearance: Neatly turned out at all times.

Conduct: Good.

Remarks: A willing worker and very familiar with the
area patrolled.

L. A. Meintjes
L. A. Meintjes.

Cadet Officer, R.P. & N.G.C.



B

Lak

Mettik Plo

Siber R.L. No.

KANTONEN

LAMPON

MOROKKI

SAROK

BERIOTA

MATTUWILDEK

RILJON

SINA

SINUIS

To Samarang

Meliana Pllr.
Meron Pllr.
Kunung Pllr.
Singsing Pllr.
Manga Christij

WEILO
DANFU

Kunamala

PURUNSA
SUNSUM

PURUNKUM

Mantoran Pllr.

Tasu

KATSIPAU

REI

KONTANG

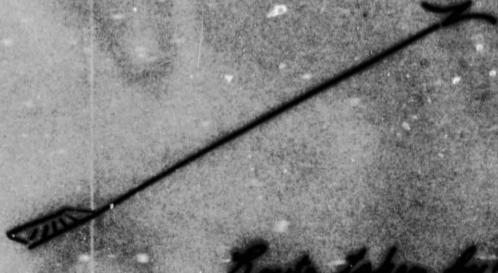
MUNIP

LEHNI

MOROKON

KANTANAN

Lah



Route taken by
Villages
Plantations

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*B

Population Register

Area Patrolled *Lah - Namomala*

POPULATION		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing AG'S		Child		Adults		
		Out	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16				16-45	M	F	M		F	M + F
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F												
		2		17	3	1		10	3	22	77	27	58	58		68	81	80	67	332	
5	4	1		2				1		5	24	6	16	16		11	20	26	20	81	
1				2						2	15	4	10	10		10	12	19	13	56	
		3	1						1	6	15	3	11	11		13	14	16	17	65	
		2		2						1	8	3	6	6		6	9	5	9	33	
		12		5				1	1	5	42	5	20	20		22	29	36	31	137	
		1		4	1			3	3	6	30	6	20	20		16	16	32	25	101	
2	4	1	1	2				3		5	13	2	11	11		5	10	15	15	52	
3	2	1		8				6	5	21	25	5	14	14		7	9	18	17	71	
1				2				5	3	5	10	3	7	7		10	7	8	9	44	
		3		3				2		4	26	5	17	17		22	19	27	21	97	
2	5	1		2	1			2	1	4	17	3	17	17		13	13	22	18	73	
				3						4	10	3	8	8		8	6	9	10	36	
				3						7	13	-	10	10		16	9	11	12	51	
1				-						2	12	3	12	12		8	10	12	13	43	
15	15	27	2	55	5	1		33	17	99	337	78	237	237		235	264	336	297	1272	
2	3			4						2	8	6	6	6		9	8	9	10	40	
				1						5	10	6	11	11		13	12	12	17	55	
1	1	3		1						2	12	1	8	8		4	6	15	11	40	
3	3	-								6	7	3	6	6		12	7	12	10	41	
1	3	-								2	2		4	4		6	2	5	6	19	
		2						3	3	1	9	3	8	8		5	5	10	10	38	
		3		1				8	4	6	18	5	10	10		2	10	20	17	65	
7	10	8		7				11	7	24	66	24	53	53		51	50	83	81	298	