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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: NEW IRELAND

STATION: KAVIENG

VOLUME No: 15

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1961 - 1962

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS NEW IRELAND DISTRICT 1961/62

KAVIENG

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
Kavieng 1-61/62	G.E.Bailey	Noatsi, Mandak, Barok & Kulot Census Divisions
" 4-61/62	I.T.Spencer	Tabar Ceneus Division
" 9-61/62	R.J.Jamieson	Parts Kara, Kulot, Mandak C/ds.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. <sup>KAVIENG.</sup> 1 of 1961/62

Patrol Conducted by G.E. BAILEY, CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled NOATSI, MANDAK, BAROK & KULOT CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives ONE R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 15/5/1961 to 28/7/1961.

Number of Days 74 (interrupted).

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services /3/1961 (land investigation).

Medical .../2/1961 (malaria control).

Map Reference Army strat. series: sketch map appended.

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION AND 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 ....

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

opula

MIGRATION

In

M

F

67-9-1

23rd October, 1961.

The District Officer,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIANG.

PATROL REPORT No.1/61-62  
NEW IRELAND

A perspicacious report but I doubt if LAGALA and/or BRAKAP can be blamed for the turbulence reported. It is possible that the peculiar cults originated from KAHU Plantation which once employed numbers of Manam labourers. As is well known similar activities are quite common on that island. I may be wrong but this theory could be investigated. New Ireland has been comparatively free of autistic activity, probably because it cannot be classed as an under-privileged region. It is no coincidence that cults flourish in these sectors of the Territory that have little economic potential; however, there are exceptions.

The map makes it much easier to follow the content of the report.

(J. K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-2



District Headquarters,  
KAVIENG, N. I.

September 21st, 1961.

Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

KAVIENG PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1961-62 :  
G. E. BAILEY, C.P.O.

Enclosed please find a copy of the above report. Delay in submission was caused by the temporary loss of the Census figures en route from Taskul.

Firstly, regarding the hearing of "Courts" by certain influential natives. This matter is being further investigated - to ensure that no further action is being taken by the men concerned. These people are well aware of their limitations in this respect, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Green did not acquaint me of the matter upon his return from patrol.

The attitude of the peoples of this area towards Native Local Government Council is now being tested by the survey which Mr. Frawley is currently undertaking.

While agreeing with Mr. Bailey's remarks regarding the morals of the peoples of this area, I would add that such is not confined to the one area but is characteristic of these peoples.

Mr. Bailey's remarks concerning the state of the road through Maranawai Plantation are correct. However, at the present time, this is not a gazetted road and only moral persuasion can be used. This has been tried without success. Moves are afoot at the present time to have the section of road through and beyond this plantation gazetted.

It is my opinion that Mr. Bailey has been most conscientious in his patrol work and has the makings of a good field officer.

(F.P.V. Robb)  
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. 67-1-1

Taskul,  
9th August 1961.

The Asst. District Officer,  
KAVIENG N.I.D.

KAVIENG PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1961/62.

Enclosed please find in three copies the abovementioned patrol report. Two claims for camping allowance are attached, one for the period covered by this report and the other for a previous patrol with Mr. R.J. Green P.O. to the East and West Coasts.

For your comments and advice.

*G. E. Bailey*  
.....  
G. E. BAILEY,  
CADET PATROL OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DIARY OF PATROL.

Monday 15th May 1961.

0930 hrs departed Kavieng for Konos arriving same at 1430 hrs. All villages in the Noatsi area warned of impending census patrol. At Konos overnight.

Tuesday 16th May.

A.M. to M.O.M. Kimidan to install new petrol bowser and following that to repair punctured tyre at Pinikindu pltn.

P.M. at Konos.

Wednesday 17th May.

A.M. and P.M. proceeded to Ramat village to warn villagers of approximate date of patrols arrival. Returned to Konos.

Thursday 18th May.

0730 hrs departed Konos for Mandes, lined, censused and inspected. P.M. at Libba village revising census and settling sundry native complaints. Returned Konos 1630 hrs.

Friday 19th May.

0800 departed Konos for Liandan revised census and inspected village. P.M. proceeded to Langania village and carried out census revision and routine administrative duties. Returned Konos 1545.

Saturday 20th May.

0800 departed for Lossu village. All morning spent in revising census and settlement of complaints. P.M. at Amba village revising census. Returned Konos 1730.

Sunday 21st May.

Sabbath observed at Konos village.

Monday 22nd May.

0815 proceeded to Kabil village and revised census. P.M. proceeded to Lamusong village and carried out routine work, returning Konos 1600 hrs.

Tuesday 23rd May.

A.M. at Konos revising census and investigating land dispute. P.M. at Konobin. Work of a routine nature carried out and another land dispute investigated and recorded for settlement by Native Lands Commissioner. Returned Konos 1730.

Wednesday 24th May.

A.M. at Pinikindu revising census. P.M. at Pinikindu pltn. investigating boundaries of Catholic Mission block and pltn. area following complaint by local father. Returned to Konos 1715 hrs and settled some outstanding complaints.

Thursday 25th May.

A.M. at Katendan revising census and inspecting village. P.M. at Lawatburra carrying out routine work and settling martial disputes. Returned Konos 1515 hrs.

Friday 26th May.

A.M. at Lambuso revising census. Vehicle sent to collect Mr. N. Brokam M.L.C. who wished to go to Kavieng the next day with the writer. P.M. at Malom revising census. Returned Konos 1630.

Saturday 27th May.

0700 hrs departed Konos for Kavieng arriving same 1030 hrs. Acquitted Mr. Brokam to T.A.A. and vehicle to service. At Kavieng.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sunday 28th May.

Observed at Kavieng.

Monday 29th May.

Awaiting transport at Kavieng, day spent in routine office duties.

Tuesday 30th May.

0830 departed Kavieng for Kandan via Catholic Mission Logogon where a native labour complaint was investigated. Arrived Kandan 1500 hrs.

Wednesday 31st May.

0800 departed Kandan for Lasigi lined and revised census. P.M. at Konogugus revising census. Returned Kandan 1500 hrs.

Thursday 1st June.

0800 commenced census of Livinko and Kandan villages, Livinko lined at Kandan as it is only 400 yards from Livinko. Talk given re the duties of a legco electoral delegate following the activities of LAGALA and BRAKAP. A similar talk was given in all Mandak and Barok villages. F.M. at Kantembu village. At Kandan overnight.

Friday 2nd June.

0730 departed Kandan for Bungbuwe and on arrival lined, censused and inspected village and gave talk on Local Government Council. P.M. at Lemeris village. At Lemeris overnight.

Saturday 3rd June.

0830 departed Lemeris for Kanabu and on arrival lined and revised census. Overnight at Kanabu village.

Sunday 4th June.

Observed at Lemeris.

Monday 5th June.

0800 departed Kanabu for Katingan. On completion of census proceeded to Pinatgin village and on the invitation of paramount luluai BUK-BUK stayed at house. P. L/L BUK-BUK informed the writer that he wished to make a will in favour of his son. He intends to leave his european type house to him and portion of his ground. Told matter will be referred to D.O. At Pinatgin overnight.

Tuesday 6th June.

0900 hrs lined Pinatgin village. Completed by 1230 hrs. The rest of the day was spent in general discussion with the villagers and inspecting the local aid post. At Pinatgin overnight.

Wednesday 7th June.

0930 hrs departed Pinatgin for Dabinot. P.M. lined and revised census followed by the settling of numerous complaints. At Dabinot overnight.

Thursday 8th June.

0800 departed for Silom. On completion proceeded to Langanut and on completing that village proceeded to Bulu arriving 1300 hrs. Two very small villages. At Bulu overnight.

Friday 9th June.

0900 commenced census of Bulu village, inspected and settled some minor complaints. 1100 hrs departed for Kelonoboi to confer with Mr. R.J. Green P.O. on native situation in the Barok area. 1500 departed for Belik village and set up camp. At Belik overnight.

Saturday 10th June.

Further discussion with Mr. Green.

Sunday 11th June.

Observed at Belik village.

Monday 12th June.

A.M. to Namatanai to replenish petrol supply. P.M. returned to Belik.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Tuesday 13th June.

0900 hrs departed Belik for Lokon village arriving 0820. All day spent at Lokon in revising census hearing complaints and discussing matters of local interest. Returned Belik 1645 hrs.

Wednesday 14th June.

0845 departed for Kanam village. Routine work carried out. P.M. proceeded to Karu village, revised census and settled six complaints made against luluai. Returned Belik 1530.

Thursday 15th June.

All day spent at Kolonoboi village with Mr. R.J. Green P.O. conducting a meeting comprised of villagers from the Mandak and Barok divisions. This meeting was held to explain to the people various points on which they had become confused such as the price of copra and wages. At Belik.

Friday 16th June.

Departed Belik for Kavieng 1030 hrs arriving 1630. At Kavieng.

Period 17th June - 26th June.

This period was spent in Kavieng because of the visit of His Honour the Administrator and the lack of transport. Routine office duties.

27th June, Tuesday.

1000 hrs departed Kavieng for Kokola village, West Coast to begin patrol of this area. Arrived 1740.

Wednesday 28th June.

A.M. at Kokola village. This is the best village on the West Coast Barok. P.M. proceeded to Komalu village, revised census and settled some minor complaints and thence on to Konogogo. At Konogogo overnight.

Thursday 29th June.

A.M. at Konogogo revising census. 1145 hrs proceeded to Kono village. P.M. at Kono revising census and village inspection. Further rumours re the price of copra and wages "scotched". This rumour originated mainly from BRAKAP T/T of Livinko when he was on a visit to the West Coast collecting money for the celebration in honour of Nicholas Ruckams election to the legco. Explained that contribution was entirely voluntary. At Kono.

Friday 30th June.

A.M. proceeded to Kalagunan and revised census thence on to Komalabu. P.M. at Komalabu carrying out routine work. At Komalabu overnight.

Saturday 1st July.

All day spent at Dampit revising census and settling numerous complaints mainly concerning pltn. labourers pigs. Manager contacted. At Dampit.

Sunday 2nd July.

Observed at Dampit Village.

Monday 3rd July.

A.M. from Dampit to Danu and after revision of census thence to Messi.

Tuesday 4th July.

The adjacent villages of Messi No 1 and Messi 11 lined and censused. Infant welfare post inspected and found satisfactory. In the afternoon moved on to Kanamarandan and camped overnight.

Wednesday 5th July.

0800 lined and censused and inspected Kanamarandan and thence on to Ugana. P.M. lined and censused Ugana village and the hamlet Mabo. Minor matters attended to. At Ugana overnight.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Thursday 6th July.

0700 hrs departed Ugan for Lambu arrived 1000 hrs.  
1400 hrs lined village and gave talk re Local government. Against. The first village in the area patrolled to be so disposed. At Lambu overnight.

Friday 7th July.

0700 hrs departed for Kontu arriving at 0930. Land Rover left at Koka pltn. P.M. lined and censused the adjacent villages of Kontu and Tembin. Talk re local government. Also against. At Kontu overnight.

Saturday 8th July

0830 hrs departed for Lemau arriving 0920.  
P.M. lined village and investigated land dispute between Lemau and Bimun people. Talk given on council. Also against. There seems to be a small pocket of anti-council natives at this Northern extremity of Mandak. At Lemau.

Sunday 9th July.

Observed at Lemau village.

Monday 10th July.

0800 departed Lemau for Kanamarandan investigating boundaries of a piece of ground which is being contested by the Konobin (East Coast) and Kontu natives. Also made temporary settlement in a village land dispute at Tembin. Arrived Kanamarandan 1730 and camped overnight.

Tuesday 11th July.

0700 hrs departed for Kaluan (Lelet) heavy rain and rough going. Arrived 1200 hrs. Camped overnight.

Wednesday 12th July.

A.M. lined Kaluan and thence on to Lenkamen.  
P.M. lined Lenkamen and settled minor complaints. Queries re coffee to be referred to D.A.S.F. Kavieng. At Lenkamen.

Thursday 13th July.

Departed for Lawatkana and on arrival lined and censused. Talk on council given all in favour.  
P.M. arrived at Limbin and after lunch revised census. At Limbin overnight.

Friday 14th July.

0800 down to the East Coast and camped for the duration of the day at Kandan village. Complaints re coconuts and marriages settled. At Kandan.

Saturday 15th July.

Mr. F.P.V. Robb, a/D.O. N.I. contacted at Namatanai. Spare tyre and tyre levers plus inner tubes not available there. (Land Rover had suffered tyre damage during its return from West Coast.) At Namatanai.

Sunday 16th July.

Returned to Kavieng on D.O.S. advice for replacement vehicle. Arrived 1500.

Period 17th July - 19th July.

Awaiting transport at Kavieng. No vehicle available - all pool vehicles being serviced and D.N.A. vehicle still laid up.

Thursday 20th July.

0900 hrs departed for Bimun village (West Coast). Bugged five times in four wheel drive vehicle whilst crossing Maranawai Pltn. Road in this area a disgrace whilst native road good. Gave up trying to reach Bimun today and camped overnight at Niama arriving 1800 hrs.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Friday 21st July.

A.M. proceeded to Bimun village. Towards the latter half of the morning rain. P.M. heavy rain. Afternoon spent in discussing Bimun-Lemou land dispute, arranged for both parties to be present the next day. At Bimun overnight.

Saturday 22nd July.

A.M. lined and censused village and settled a few complaints. P.M. made temporary settlement in land dispute, but don't expect it to last. Overnight at Bimun.

Sunday 23rd July.

Observed at Bimun Village.

Monday 24th July.

A.M. moved to Patlangat and revised census and thence on to Neiruaran. P.M. at Neiruaran investigating complaint made by Patlangat Pltn. manager; matter to be referred to D.O. At Neiruaran overnight.

Tuesday 25th July .

A.M. revised census, inspected village and settled various complaints. P.M. discussion with villagers re Council, all in favour. At Neiruaran overnight.

Wednesday 26th July.

Departed Neiruaran for Panaras and on arrival lined and revised census. P.M. hearing of complaints re land matters. At Panaras overnight.

Thursday 27th July.

A.M. moved on to Niama village. Set up camp. P.M. lined and revised census and gave talk on native Local Government. This village as were all other Kulot villages are now in favour of joining a council. Votes in favour of a council were unanimous. At Niama overnight.

Friday 28th July.

3800 departed for Kavieng arriving 1630 hrs.

END OF PATROL.

### INTRODUCTION

This was the writer's second visit to the area on a Census Patrol, the previous visit being with Mr. B. D. Brown, P. O. in October-November, 1960. However, this area has been constantly visited by Native Affairs' Officers this year during the course of land investigations, and the conducting of the Legislative Council elections. The last P.H.D. patrol to these divisions was in the period January-March of this year when the fourth spray round of the anti-malaria campaign was carried out.

### NATIVE SITUATION

The native situation remains overall satisfactory following some turmoil in the area after the Legco elections. The cause of this turbulence was mainly the activities of two men, LAGALA and BRAKAP who were elected as electoral delegates for the New Guinea Islands electorate. LAGALA is the chairman of the South East Mandak Native Society and BRAKAP is the tul-tul of Livinko village on the East Coast. The activities of these two natives can be divided into two spheres:

- (a) The illegal hearing of courts, with which the writer was concerned, and
- (b) The theory that copra was worth £30 per bag, the minimum pay for a day's work £7, and that a "crew" was worth £5. (For a full resumé of this situation, refer please to Mr. R. J. Green's report (Patrol officer).

Whilst the writer was patrolling the Noatsi division in May, it was reported to the patrol that two natives were indulging in the practice of hearing "Courts". When the writer investigated the matter fully on his arrival in the Mandak division, he found that the reports were true. At Linatgin village the "court records" were confiscated. In one instance, a toban native had been sentenced to a month's gaol. Later these records were given to Mr. R.J. Green who was at that time investigating the native situation in the Barok area. It was afterwards decided that no court action should be taken against the natives concerned as they seemed

to be under the impression that what they were doing was legal and as they were both influential men in the area court action could possibly turn a number of natives anti-Administration at a time when attempts are being made to establish a Local Government Council.

Regarding the excessive prices for copra and labour the writer had little to do with this on the East Coast. Mr. Green, as previously mentioned, conducted the investigation. On the West Coast rumours of this were found in every village and talks were given to discredit them.

The natives have now experienced a change of attitude towards councils. During the course of the patrol the writer asked the people in all villages their views on councils. In all villages except four, the people were in favour. The villages were Kabil in the Noatsi division and Lemau, Tembin and Kontu in the MANDAK division. Part of another village in the Noatsi division, Tandes, is also anti-council. The KULOT people have decided in favour of a council. The response was not greatly enthusiastic but the people expressed a desire to join the Tikana Council. This, when lines of communication are taken into consideration, seems the best idea. For this sudden change in attitude, remembering that these NOATSI, MANDAK, BAROK and KULOT people were anti-council a year ago, the writer feels that a good deal of the credit must go to NICHOLAS BROKAM, M.L.C., who gave several speeches urging the people to join a Council. Brokam is a native of the Barok area, his home being at Lokon village.

All disputes brought before the patrol were settled on the spot, and there was no need for court action, although it was later noted, when the writer was in the Kulot division, that a brawl had taken place at Komalu village. At this village feeling was running high between local natives and

labour from the nearby plantation. It was suggested to the Manager that he should advise his boys to keep away from the village at night. Apparently this advise went unheeded by his labour. The disputes brought to the patrol were of the usual nature, mainly pigs, women and debts. As is usual in New Ireland there was considerable changing of wives. The NOATSI area was by far the worst. This year alone there were thirty-four divorces according to native custom. A further reflection on the unsettled state of these natives is the fact that there are twenty-seven illegitimate children under the age of twelve in the fourteen villages of the Division. There are also five suspected half-castes.

At Lokon village a large native materials house has been built for Nicholas Brokam. It is intended to hold a "sing-sing" on its completion for which the local natives have so far collected the sum of £134. They intend to invite natives from Manus and Bougainville as well as New Ireland. Whether or not natives will accept the invitation if they live on Manus or Bougainville, and have to pay their own fare is very doubtful. It is also intended to invite a number of Government Officers from Kavieng.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economically the East Coast is more developed than the West Coast. This is due largely to the better communications and to the fact that the East Coast native on a per head basis owns a greater amount of land than the West Coaster. When the fact that quite a number of the West Coast villages were mountain people and that they now live in the middle of plantations (i.e. Dampit, Danu, Mananarandan, Neimaran), this is not surprising.

On the East Coast copra is sold in one of three ways, either to Chinese traders buying dries, to the Co-operative or direct to the P.J.B. Luluai Dori of Lasigi recently pur-



chased a new Thames Trader five-ton diesel truck and has obtained a pedler's licence. He is now buying dries in opposition to the two Chinese traders in the area. Dori owns two trucks, the other being a one-ton International. Four villages now own five-ton trucks. The villages are Pirikinalu, Malom, Konogusgus and Bungbuwe. These trucks are used mainly for carrying loads of copra to Kavieng. In these four instances, the villages have formed a company and purchased the trucks for cash. The natives of Karu village and other Barok villages contributed £1,500 for a new Bedford 3-ton truck which is held in the name of Father Kellar; the Mission priest. All revenue derived from this truck is distributed to the villagers who contributed towards it.

On the West Coast, the natives follow much the same pattern as do their East Coast counterparts as regards the disposal of copra, the only difference being that if it is sold to the P.C.B. it goes to Rabaul by ship.

The Lelet natives continue to plant coffee (for full particulars see appendix "A"), and there are approximately 11,700 trees on the plateau. Fresh vegetables are still grown as well as large quantities of taro and other native foodstuffs. Much of this taro is fed to the pigs as there is no outlet for it.

When the writer discovered that the two Lelet villages situated on the Eastern side of the Plateau had a  $\frac{1}{6}$  share in the Konogusgus tract, it was suggested that every week a quantity of foodstuffs could be consigned to the Kavieng market. These two villages are only 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours walk from the Coast). The natives concerned said that they would try the idea, but knowing the Lelet natives' capacity for taking things easy, the writer reserves his opinion.

Considerable areas of hitherto unused native ground are now being cleared and planted with coconut palms.

Approximately 2,700 cacao trees have been planted by the villages of Kandan and Livinko in a community effort under the direction of Joseph Hitter of Laupul village. Some of the trees are now starting to bear but as the site is poorly drained, it will not be a great success.

#### LAND TENURE

Land is becoming an increasingly fruitful source for litigation in these divisions. The present trend of clearing hitherto unused portions is becoming a subject for heated argument between individuals, and in two cases, between villages. For details of these disputes, refer to appendix "B".

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

The East Coast road is maintained exclusively by the Commonwealth Department of Works and natives are not required to work on it.

The portions of roads on which the natives are required to work were found to be in a fair condition and the bridges likewise. Plantation roads were on the whole well maintained but one road over which the patrol had to pass deserves special mention. This is the road running through Maranawai Plantation managed by an Oriental named Morgan Seeto. Although being located in the West Coast Kara division, this section was outside the area patrolled, it was necessary to pass over it to reach the Kulot villages. Mr. Seeto has a truck, jeep and trailer, labour and coronous pit on the plantation. It can thus be seen that he has the facilities to repair the road, but has neglected to do so. This state of affairs seems unjust to the village natives who have to maintain their sections of the road in reasonably passable condi-

tion for fear of prosecution - yet Seeto who is subject to the same Ordinance has so far gone scot free. Indeed, questions were asked by village natives to the writer concerning this.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

There are two Missions in this area, the M.O.M. with its headquarters at Kimidan, and the Catholic Mission with its headquarters at Karu. The adherents of both these missions exist amicably, and there is no evidence of factional strife. This is borne out by the fact that Nicholas Brokam, M.L.C., who is a Catholic, is treated with equal respect in Methodist villages.

There are both Mission and Government schools in the area. Government schools are located at Lossu and Lemeris on the East Coast and Bimun on the West Coast. The school at Lemeris is staffed by a European teacher. Mission schools average about one to every three villages.

GARDENS AND LIVESTOCK

All villages have adequate gardens and no evidence of a food shortage was uncovered. Coconut groves were much cleaner than they were the previous year. The natives also own considerable numbers of pigs and fowls which assure them of a supply of fresh meat.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

Housing is mainly above ground and was generally of a good standard. Where natives were found to be residing in "haus kuks" built flush to the ground, they were advised that when they next built a house to build it above ground level.

Villages on the East Coast were of a uniform standard but on the West Coast, one village, KOKOLA, stood out. This

village is prosperous and progressive and has the benefit of having a native of considerable drive living there. This native, ROBIN LEPAN, is extremely popular in the villages of KOKOLA, KOMALU and KONOGOGO.

Paramount Lulusi DARIUS of Dampit does not have much influence and his village leaves a lot to be desired.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

This area is served by nine aid posts and patrolled regularly by an Officer of the P. H. D. The people appeared fit and healthy.

CONCLUSION

The patrol was of a routine nature and no untoward incidents occurred. It will be noted that six villages of the BAROK Census division were not covered by the writer. These villages were patrolled by Mr. R. J. Green, P.O., and are covered by Mr. Green's report.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

APPENDIX 'B'

DETAILS OF TWO INTER VILLAGE LAND DISPUTES.

DISPUTE BETWEEN NATIVES OF BIMUN AND LEMAU VILLAGES WEST COAST.

The natives of Bimun were originally inland people but under the early German Administration they were forced to move to the coast and away from their ancestral ground. To enable themselves to grow sufficient food and commercial crops they purchased five blocks of land from the Lemau villagers. The last purchase was in 1954 when a piece of ground known as "SEPTIBAUN" was bought. Recently, within the last year the natives of LEMAU have taken to denying that the ground was paid sufficiently for and that the BIMUN people are exceeding the agreed to boundaries. This the BIMUN people strenuously deny.

DISPUTE BETWEEN NATIVES OF KNOBIN (EAST COAST) & KONTU (WEST COAST).

This dispute concerns a piece of land known as "LEGUNG", situated midway between KOKA Pltn. and KONTU village. The KNOBIN people were originally from the West Coast and resided at a village known as LEGUNG, the deserted site of which ownership is now being disputed. The KNOBIN peoples claims are being put forward by LEWIRAS who claims that the KNOBIN people have always worked the ground. The KONTU people claim that as a prominent member of the influential clan in KNOBIN now resides at KONTU the ground is theirs and that furthermore the boundaries of the piece of land are incorrect. There are about 600 bearing palms on the ground. The arguments have been going on for a number of years and temporary settlements have been of no use.

In the writers opinion these land disputes will become increasingly frequent owing to the local natives reawakened interest in agrarian matters. Land which was formerly unused is now being cleared and planted with palms. In some instances the natives have already started disputing the ownership of these recently cleared blocks.

More detailed information on these blocks has been collected and will be sent to the Natives Land Commissioner in an attempt to resolve the matters.

BAROK

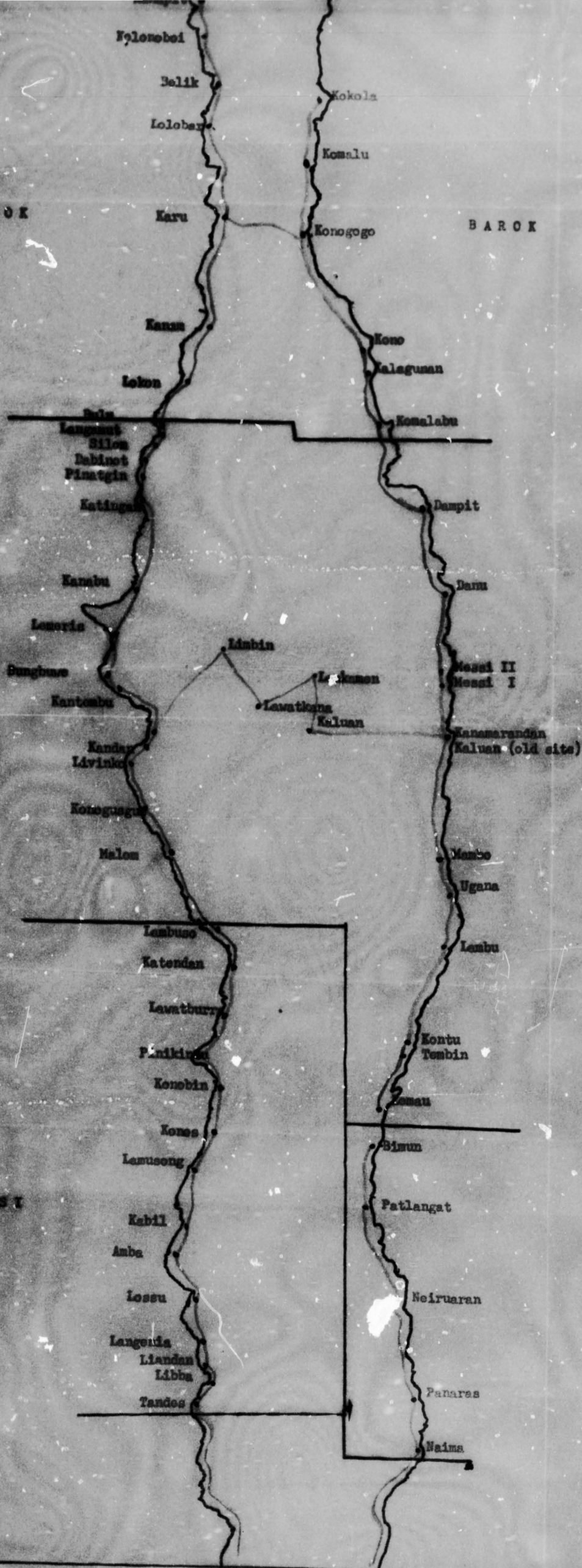
BAROK

MANDAK

MANDAK

SCATSU

KULOT



Route of patrol.

G.E.B. 1944  
G.E. BAILEY



BAROK

BAROK

MANDAK

MANDAK

MOATSI

KULOT

Kemat Bakan

Kematpiti

Kolenoboi

Belik

Lolobera

Karu

Kama

Lama

Kala

Kalagunan

Kaluan

Katanga

Katanga

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Katanga

Kokola

KomaLu

Konegogo

Kono

Kalagunan

Komalabu

Dampit

Dam

Liabin

Lenkusan

Lawtkana

Kaluan

Mesi II

Mesi I

Kusan

Kaluan (old site)

Mambu

Ujana

Lambu

Kontu

Tembin

Zema

Bimun

Patlangat

Noiruaran

Panaras

*Headquarters*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. KJ 4 of 61/62

Patrol Conducted by I. T. SPENCER PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled TABAR CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives CONST BARANA R P & N G C

Duration—From 5 / 7 / 1961 to 29 / 7 / 1961

Number of Days 23

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 15 / 8 / 1961

Medical 25 / 1 / 1960

Map Reference ARMY STRAT SERIES 4 MILES TO THE INCH

Objects of Patrol TAX / CENSUS / ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....  
*District Commissioner*

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

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

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

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



Popul

MIG	In	
	M	F

67-9-2.

23rd November, 1961.

The District Officer,  
Gulf District,  
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT KV4 1961/62:

I think you should consider joining the FABAR Census Division with the proposed NOATSI-MUMBAK Council. I do not see any reason why such an amalgamation could not be efficiently controlled by the Supervising Officer of the TIKANA Council. These two organisations could be quite easily controlled by the one officer stationed in KAVIENG.

2. It is very pleasing to read that the FABAR people are at least on the up-grade as regards the Mortality Ratio and this fact is no doubt chiefly due to the increased and intensified medical supervision of this group of islands. Apparently a major factor was the incidence of venereal disease which has eventually been brought under fairly reasonable control. Mr. Spencer is to be congratulated on the manner in which he has taught the village officials a little responsibility in arbitrating their own petty disputes. He should be careful to remember that the type of architecture favoured by the natives is purely their own business and that officers are not to interfere unless the housing is obviously insufficient for the purpose for which it was designed.

3. Mr. Spencer seems to have spent some time in explaining the N.A.R. to Laluni SISI of SIMBERI. He should therefore know that there is no enforceable legal sanction to compel natives to build a house. I hope he really means that he advised them to build a house and that he did not actually order them. It is administratively un-sound to issue instructions which cannot be enforced. I would have been interested to know at what price the local planters are prepared to buy native copra.

4. Apparently there has been some improvement in the local way of life in the last few years. It could be that they are more interested in their own type of existence than they are in ours.

5. A useful patrol but I think that more time could have been spent camping in the villages.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

67. 9. 2. ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-2

District Headquarters,  
KAVIENG, New Ireland.

October 23rd, 1961.

Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. KV4 of 61/62 :  
MR. I T. SPENCER

Enclosed please find the above numbered Patrol Report. This patrol has been carefully carried out by Mr. Spencer, and it is pleasing to note that there is an overall population increase in the Tabar group. As you are aware, this is an area where depopulation was of serious concern.

It is difficult to visualise as to how these people can be advanced, due to their lethargic attitude. It is possible that they can be incorporated in the proposed Mandak/Barok/Njatsi Council with whom these people have fairly close relations. The main drawback here, of course, is the lack of shipping and it would not be economic probably for the Council to purchase and maintain a boat purely and simply for the convenience of the Tabar population.

*Mr. Collins  
Admin. Sec.*

The attention of the Co-operative Officer has been drawn to the question of co-operative shipping to Tabar. However, it is doubtful as to whether this service can be greatly increased or even maintained on a schedule. As Mr. Spencer pointed out, they can well sell copra, as and when necessary, to the local plantations. They can see that the coffee crop will not amount to a great deal until and unless the Agricultural Department are able to supervise it. The question of supervision by the Agricultural Department of coffee crops on the various islands has been discussed by me over the past two years; but due at times to lack of interest and at times to lack of staff, little has been done by the Department of Agriculture.

*Amman...*

(F.P.V. Robb)

ENCLOSURE

ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

*See comments inside*

PATROL DIARY - PATROL NO. 4 of 61/62

Saturday, 5th August, 1961

Departed Kavieng, 8.30 p.m. for Tabar on board M. V. "Moutuana".

Sunday, 6th

Arrived Tomalabatt Plantation, 8.30 a.m. Sunday observed.

Monday, 7th

Departed Tomalabatt per canoe for SANIPARI 11.10 a.m. Arrived 12.30. Lined. Tax/Census revised. Departed Sanipari for KORUMBU 3.00 p.m. Visited garden en route. Lined. Tax/Census revised. Camped the night.

Tuesday, 8th

Departed by canoe for MARAI, arrived 9 a.m. Tax/Census revised. Minor complaints heard.

Left at 10.30 a.m. for SAMBUARI, arrived 30 minutes later. Tax/Census revised. No complaints.

Departed for MARAGAT at 2.30 p.m., arrived 3.30 p.m. Tax/Census revised. One complaint referred to MAPUA. Camped the night.

Wednesday, 9th

Departed Maragat for TATAU, arriving 9.30 a.m. Tax/Census revised. Complaints heard. Departed for LAVA at 2 p.m. Tax/Census revised at Lava. Minor complaints heard. Departed for SOS at 5 p.m. Arrived and camped the night.

Thursday, 10th

Tax and Census revised at Sos. Few minor complaints. Trading site 'Solomon' investigated and an attempt made to purchase.

M.V. "Tabar" arrived about 12.30. Departed for SIMBERI village at 2.30. Arrived 3.10. Tax/Census revised. Luluai SISI complained young men undermining his authority. Matter settled by arbitration. Camped the night.

Friday, 11th

Departed 8.10 for MARAGON. Arrived 9 a.m. Tax/Census revised. One D.N.A. case, adultery, heard. Fined. Paid.

Departed Maragon for NAPEKUR, arrived 1.45 p.m. Lined. Tax/Census completed. Camped the night.

Saturday, 12th

Departed Napekur 8 a.m. for MONUN. Arrived 9 a.m. Tax/Census revised. Minor complaints settled. Luluai TUMAS resigned. New Tultul provisionally appointed.

Departed 12.30 for BUERI. Arrived 2 p.m. Short stop at FIGIPUT Plantation. Tax/Census revised. Camped the night.

*Life evidently*

*revolves around*

*Tomalabatt Ptn.*

*where the writer*

*spent a considerable*

*time.*

*I fail to see why*

*you could not join*

*this area with the*

*proposed Norder - Wandak Council*

*406 2/11/61*

Sunday, August 13th, 1961

Sunday observed.

Strong winds blowing during the night.

Monday, 14th

Strong winds and high seas made crossing to TATAU impossible. Patrol remained at Bueri.

Tuesday, 15th

Unable to depart Bueri. P.M. walked to Simberi village. Too rough to cross even on sea.

Wednesday, 16th

Wind eased. Heavy rain still falling. Departed 7.30 for PEKINBERIU by canoe. M.V. "Tabar" met in mid passage. Towed to Pekinberiu, Arrived 10.30 a.m. Tax/Census revised. Minor complaints settled. Departed for TUGITUG 12.30. Arrived at 1.20. Tax/census revised. Tultul complained that two young men did not own houses. Both advised to build.

Thursday, 17th

Bad weather again. Remained Tugitug.

Friday, 18th

Departed Tugitug at 10.30 for MANGAWUR. Arrived 11.30. Tax and Census revised. Dispute over a pig settled by arbitration. Departed 1 p.m. for MAPUA, arrived 1.10. Tax and Census revised. No complaints. Camped the night.

Saturday, 19th

Departed Mapua for TOKARA, 7.30; arrived 8.30 a.m. Village lined and Tax and Census revised. No complaints. Returned to Mapua 10.30. Arrived 11.30. Departed Mapua for TOMALABATT, 12 noon.

Sunday, 20th

Observed at Tomalabatt.

Monday, 21st

Departed by canoe for RAKUBO at 9 a.m. Arrived an hour later. Tax/Census revised. One woman failed to line for census. Departed for DATAVA 12.45. Arrived 2.15. Tax/Census revised. No complaints. Camped the night.

Tuesday, 22nd

Departed Datava 7.30 a.m. Arrived KOKO 8.15. Tax and Census revised. No complaints. Departed 10.30 for MORAI via TERERI Plantation. Arrived 2.15 p.m. Tax and Census revised. One complaint re land. Settled.

Wednesday, 23rd August, 1961.

Departed Morai 8.10. Arrived MATLIK 9 a.m. Tax and Census revised. Few minor complaints settled.

Departed for BANESA 11.45 a.m. Arrived 1.10 p.m. Tax and Census revised Banesa. No complaints. Camped the night.

Thursday, 24th

Departed Banesa 8.10 for WANG. Arrived 10 a.m. Tax and Census revised. Minor complaints settled. New area for Seven Day Adventists' school lease surveyed and marked.

Departed 12.30 for TUMINDAR. Arrived 2.30. Short stop at DATARU Plantation. Tax and Census revised at Tumindar. Population of hamlet only 10.

Departed Tumindar per canoe for TIRAPATS 3.15. Arrived 6 p.m.

Friday, 25th

Tax and Census revision of Tirapats and KOWAMARAN. Few minor complaints settled. Visited TERAPAX Plantation.

Departed Tirapats village 3 p.m. for TOMALABATT.

Saturday, 26th

Heard complaints at Tomalabatt.

Constable BARANA to TUGITUG to check on instructions.

Sunday, 27th

Observed at Tomalabatt.

Monday 28th

One complaint heard.

Prepared to return Kavieng. Departed 9.30 per M.V. "Tabar" for Kavieng.

Tuesday, 29th

Arrived Kavieng 8.30.

Reported to the District Officer.

Patrol completed.

----- END OF PATROL -----

---oOoO---

PATROL REPORT NO. KV4 of 1961/62

AREA PATROLLED: Tabar Census Division

PATROLLING OFFICER: I. T. Spencer .

--- oOo ---

INTRODUCTION

This patrol to Tabar was mainly for the collection of the Native Poll tax for the 1961/62 period, revising the Census figures for the area, and dealing with any other matters arising from the Patrol's visit to the area.

In all villages the men were able to pay their tax where required, and in general their response to the patrol was good.

All village officials and members co-operated readily in providing transport and carriers for the patrol thus enabling it to move from place to place without waste of time.

As can be seen in the Diary, three days were lost due to unfavourable weather conditions. Two very stormy days, the 14th and 15th, made travel impossible as the patrol had to cross a five-mile passage between SIMBERI and PEKINBERIU with canoes being the only transport. Another very wet day, the 17th, delayed the patrol at TUGITNG.

DESCRIPTION

The Tabar census division consists of three islands. Of these, TATAU is the most heavily populated, accommodating a good half of the total population of Tabar.

All three islands are mountainous, but are surrounded by a coastal lowlands varying in width from fifty yards to three miles. The soil is a rich volcanic loam and supports all types of tropical agriculture.

Tabar is capable of supporting a population far in excess of its present day figure of 1,686. At present all native villages are on the coastal lowlands, and their agricultural development has not spread much further.

All villages and plantations were visited during this patrol.

NATIVE SITUATION

While the native situation of the area patrolled cannot be called good an improvement since Mr. Hayes' patrol last year, is noticeable.

The main complaint against these people is one that has been made time and time again - that is, lack of interest in their own affairs.

LAW AND ORDER

The Tabar people are law abiding. Only one case - adultery - was brought before the Court of Native Affairs during the patrol. However, countless disputes and complaints arising from pigs and unpaid debts were encountered and settled by arbitration. Most of these disputes could have been better settled by the village officials who, in most cases, know the full history of the dispute.

*Settle them by  
arbitration*

POPULATION

It is pleasing to note that the population is still on the increase, the current population being 1,686 as against last year's figure of 1628. Of this 58 increase 37 are natural and the remaining 28 migrations in. The increase for the year 1960/61 is nearly equal to the total increase recorded between the years 1956 to 1958.

1960	.....	1628
1961	.....	1686 - increase of 58
1956	.....	1536
1957	.....	1583
1958	.....	1606 - increase 70

*Erhai R.H.D.  
immigration*

The fairly high natural increase is due to a more long termed outlook of marriage being taken by the Natives. Though there are still many who treat marriage as a game.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Tabar evidently is lacking in vigorous leaders. Village officials while in most cases only mediocre are probably the best to be found. There are some exceptions to this trend, however.

Luluai SISI of Simberi complained that the young men were undermining his authority in the village. On a close investigation it was found that Sisi had ordered all work to cease on individual gardening and for all the villagers to pool their labour, and plant four large community gardens, one

*Improved medicine  
the Sisi  
authorities  
State  
affairs*

for each family in the village. If Sisi had tackled this project in a more tactful manner, he quite likely would have won the confidence and support of the people. However, the project was damned from the start because Sisi adopted the attitude of a dictator on the matter.

Sisi was informed of his authority as set out in the Native Administration Regulations, and advised to adopt the role of a leader and guide for the village - not a dictator.

Luluai TUMAS' resignation was accepted and a new Tultui provisionally elected for MOEJN. Because the village has only thirty odd inhabitants, a tultul was considered sufficient.

Luluai Tumas resigned through bad health and old age.

TAX COLLECTION

Response and Co-operation were good and no difficulty was met in obtaining canoes and carriers for movement of the patrol.

Tax was collected for 1961 during the patrol.

All natives paid their tax promptly, and appeared to have no difficulty in finding the money.

HOUSING

Housing construction is similar to the method carried out throughout the rest of New Ireland - bush timber, split bamboo walls and Sago thatched roof.

During a medical patrol in late 1959 the natives were advised to build their houses off the ground for health reasons. To a large extent this advice has been taken, and the use of 'haus Kuk' type dwellings have become rare. Older people and widows still are in favour of the 'haus kuk' type of dwelling.

In most villages housing is adequate and well maintained and where this was not the case, owners were advised to repair quickly.

In TUGTUG, two young men have refused to build themselves houses. Both were reprimanded, and advised to build immediately.

All villages are very clean and tidy, and all except one are fenced against pigs.

*Mr. Kwan said. Some time in meeting  
Although there are 3 Lulua. SW of S.M. 2000 ft. Lulua  
Kwan is no longer at  
Lulua to build a house.*

*Hope he really  
means  
advised  
and not  
ordered.*

*Housing  
Structure  
Kwan not  
Dugout*

*Complete here.*



ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads connect all villages and encompass the three islands. These roads are only bridle paths, but in the dry season most of the road can be covered on a bicycle.

During the patrol's visit roads were in a very unsatisfactory state, but this was due to nearly two months continuous rain prior to the visit. Despite their nearly impassable condition, attempts had been made to maintain them and keep them cut.

The sections where the road is adjacent to the beach it was still in excellent condition despite the heavy rain. Unfortunately these sections are short.

Roads passing through plantations are generally good. DATARU has approximately four miles of jeep road, and the road from ROKUBO to MORAI has been widened by Mr. Birve for jeep use.

There are no large rivers to bridge in this area.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

This Census division is regularly patrolled by Health and Malaria Control teams. The Department of Public Health supplies five Aid Posts in the area, and consequently the general health in the area is good.

All Aid Posts were visited by the patrol, and all patients seen. There were no serious cases recorded.

The villages and environs throughout the whole area are very clean and hygienic, and the author found no cause for complaint.

All Aid Post orderlies appear to be doing a good and conscientious job.

EDUCATION

Census figures show that there are 69 pupils attending Government Schools, and 104 attending Mission schools in the Tabar division.

Teaching is conducted at the Government Area School at SOS, a Roman Catholic School at MAPUA, and various village schools throughout the three islands. Unfortunately the response and attendance is poor.

The Department of Education plans to send a European teacher to Sos in the near future. So an increase of attendance might be expected before next patrol.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK

Stock: Tabar suffers no shortage of pigs. However, they are rarely killed for food purposes but rather hoarded for ceremonial occasions.

Poultry where available is used to supplement the native diet; but in most villages only a few head per house are kept.

The Catholic Mission at Mapua maintains a few head of goats and these are kept for milking purposes only.

Crops: Agriculture in this census division consists mainly of subsistence cropping. The natives use the bush fallow system of gardening, and grow all types of tropical crops. Their main foods are root crops, and between these maturing large areas of Sago provide abundant starch food.

There is no shortage of land on Tabar, and nearly all of this is rich and favourable for tropical gardening.

In 1956-57 large crops of taro were lost to an insect pest, and a shortage of food was reported on Tabar. Fortunately there is no evidence of a repetition of this attack.

During the patrol there were no complaints of food shortage and many well kept gardens were seen adjacent to the roads.

Cash Crops: Coffee plots planted under D.A.S.F. supervision in 1959 are now coming into bearing, and by next year should provide a good cash income for the owners.

Copra is produced in most villages and dried in driers owned jointly by two or more villages. The production is not great and is sold either to the Co-operative Society or private traders, and provides a small cash income.

Some of the more vigorous natives have taken on share-farming activities on the plantations and are earning quite a good steady income.

Some concern was shown by the people of MATLIK and BANESA over the too seldom and erratic trips made by the Co-operative ship. They claim that their copra is often rotten by the time the Society ship arrives and there is no notice given as to the time of the ship's arrival. This means that the people have to continue drying copra in the hope that as much as possible will be acceptable when the ship arrives.

*Handwritten note:*  
Probably low  
interest in  
way of etc. etc.

It is the author's opinion that the situation is not as grim as the villagers claim. There is a plantation on either side of these villages and both managers are willing to take native copra. It was pointed out to the people that even if the plantation prices were lower than those offered by the Society, it would be more profitable to sell to them than to allow the copra to depreciate whilst awaiting a Society ship.

MISSION

There are three Missions operating in the Tabar Census Division, namely, The Methodist Overseas Mission, the Roman Catholic Mission and the Seven Day Adventists. Each denomination takes some small part in the Education and health services.

These three missions all appear to exist side by side amiably.

CONCLUSION

Although the Tabar people are not keeping a standard parallel to their New Ireland cousins, there is a marked improvement in all aspects of native matters since last patrol.

It is the author's opinion that all villages are improved out of sight in population and increased interest in village affairs; but an exception must be made for Sanapari, Korumbo, Morai and Maregat. In these four villages the population has dropped by four. The total being 158 for the four villages in 1960 as against 154 recorded during this patrol.

Lack of interest and laziness seem to be the rule in these villages. If some interest in life could be injected into these people, I am sure the overall picture of Tabar would be more encouraging.

*Handwritten signature:*  
-----  
I. T. Spencer  
PATROL OFFICER

a

RAT

APPENDIX 'A'

68 I 2  
Sub District Office  
K A V I E N G

25 9 61

Commissioner of Police  
Headquarters R.P. & N.G.C.  
KONEDOBU

COMMENTS ON PATROL POLICE

Area Patrolled: Tabar Census Division.

Duration of Patrol: Twenty three days.

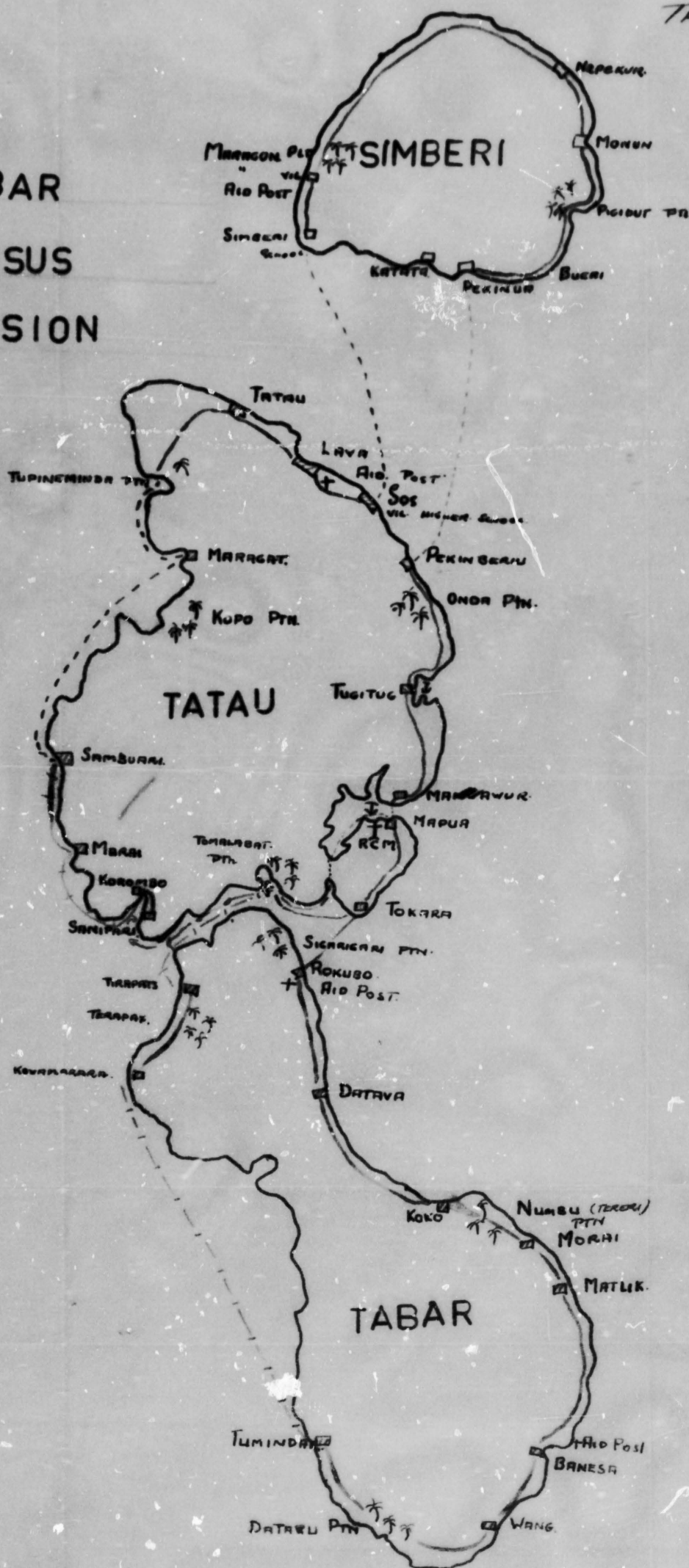
Comments: Const. BARANA No 5122.  
Conduct excellent. Bearing good. An ideal man for patrol work.

For your information, please.

*I T Spencer*  
I T Spencer  
Patrol Officer

TABAR PATROL  
NO 4 ON 6/62.

TABAR  
CENSUS  
DIVISION



Scale: 1 INCH TO 1.5 MILES.

⚓ : ANCHORAGES.

RED LINES DENOTES ROUTE  
TAKEN BY THE PATROL.

*J. H. ...*  
*Chief Officer.*

Headquarters.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. EQ - 61/62

Patrol Conducted by R J JAMIESON PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled PARTS KARA, KULOT, MANDAK (WEST COAST) DIVISIONS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Const. LEPELIS TIKANA COUNCIL CONST.  
Natives Const. LARANGEN TIKANA COUNCIL CONST.

Duration—From 15/1/1962 to 19/1/1962

Number of Days 5

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7/1961

Medical ...../...../19.....

Map Reference Army Strat Series.

Objects of Patrol (1). Council Survey, LEMAU, TEMBLI, & KONTU Villages - MANDAK DIVISION.  
(2). Land restoration of title - PANARAS.  
(3). Road Inspection.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

..... /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

JMcL/JW

67-9-5

2nd April, 1962.

The District Officer,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIING.

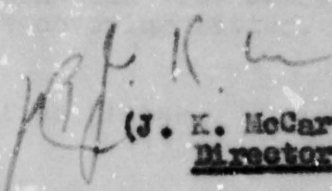
PATROL REPORT NO. 9/1961-62.

I would not agree that the natives benefit a great deal from the road if we compare the use made of it by Chinese traders and planters. Your suggestion of action against the Manager of PANAMIOCHO Plantation is about the sixth time that such an idea has been decided upon, without any concrete implementation. The planters and traders who live along the road should be forced to maintain their small section of it, considering they alone have the transport to use the greater part that is prepared by natives.

I would welcome some constructive action being taken to rectify the very unsatisfactory attitude of the West Coast people to council activity. Factual reporting of a fairly serious Administrative failure is alright, but a few concrete suggestions for improvement would not be amiss. The West Coast is notorious for its apathetic attitude towards any plans for their own benefit. You would be well advised to concentrate on the KARA by more patrol work directed to explanatory talks on the importance of taking an interest in area administration. Your staff exigencies are appreciated, but the KAVIING road network, though not perfect, is a lot better than in many other Districts. I suggest that patrols be transported to and from any backward areas and left there to do the job on foot.

Failure to benefit by available health services point up the fact that the West Coast has been comparatively neglected in the past, both by Native Affairs and the Health Department. Could it be due to the fact that the vehicular road is better on the East Coast?

t.  
ha  
40-

  
(J. K. McCarthy).  
Director.

Encs:

67-9-5



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-2

District Headquarters,  
KAVIENG, N.I.D.



7th March 1962.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

Dear Sir,

Attached is Patrol Report No. <sup>89</sup> 61/62 conducted by  
Mr. R.J. Jamieson, Patrol Officer. The patrol was for special  
duties incurring five field days only.

The native population on the West Coast in Kara and Kulot  
Census Divisions comprise about 1500 people, and they are hard  
pressed to keep the road in passable condition while it is being  
regularly used by heavily loaded plantation trucks.

Road used by  
churn trucks  
plantations

Action will be taken to require the Manager of Panamiocho  
Plantation to repair the road through his plantation, as it is  
his vehicle which is the main cause of damage. There are no  
native owned vehicles in the area. All that the natives can  
reasonably be expected to do is to cut the grass on the road  
edges and keep the drains, if any, clear of debris. Public  
Works is engaged in road forming a portion of this road, but it  
will probably be years before they reach the plantations.

This would be  
about the  
such time this  
has happened.

The West Coast people have not been as enthusiastic as the  
East Coast so far as Council activity is concerned. It is not  
likely that the Councilors who consistently fail to attend meetings  
will be re-elected at the forthcoming Council elections.

What does  
the DO  
plan to do  
about it.

Matters relating to agriculture have been referred to the  
Agricultural Officer, Kavieng. It is estimated there are about  
3,000 maturing cocoa trees, but it will be about two years before  
a sufficient number of trees reach maturity to justify a fermentary  
in this area.

Investigation into native claims to portions of Panaras  
Plantation, is the subject of separate correspondence. Likewise  
the voting statistics for the three Mandak West Coast villages  
have been submitted with a separate covering letter. See my  
40-1-1 dated 26/2/1962.

The report for your information please.

*I. B. Tuohy*  
(I. B. Tuohy)

ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

Encs:



DIARY OF PATROL.

MONDAY, 15th January, 1962.

Departed Kavieng 1000 hrs per Landrover. To Mungai to collect Council Constables. Arrived Panamafei 1315 set up camp. To PANAMICCHO for road inspection, returned PANAMAFEI 1800. Overnight PANAMAFEI.

Tuesday, 16th January.

To MARANAWAI Plantation for road inspection and road work supervision, to make road passable. Returned PANAMAFEI 1830. Overnight PANAMAFEI.

Wednesday, 17th January.

Departed PANAMAFEI 0730. Investigated land claim PANARAS. To PANUS by Landrover. Inspected road to TEMBIN returned to LEMAU 1800. Overnight LEMAU.

Thursday, 18th January.

Inspected Aid Post LEMAU. Talks given to the three villages re the proposed Council, the need to maintain their road in a reasonable condition for their own benefit and the Aid Post Orderlies' work. Vote on the proposed Council taken. Departed PANUS 1230 and arrived PANAMAFEI 2130 hrs due to light rain making the road almost unpassable.

Friday, 19th January.

Departed PANAMAFEI 0900 for PANGEIFUA to pick up court witnesses. Patrol returned Kavieng, via MUNGAI, at 1200.

PATROL REPORT NO. KVE<sup>9</sup> of 1961/62.

INTRODUCTION:

As this patrol, to the West Coast, was mainly to investigate the land claim by natives on PANARAS Plantation and to complete the proposed council survey of the three remaining villages in the MANDAK West Coast Division, only these two and other minor points brought to the patrol's notice will be dealt with.

*These were neglected when the last reg surveys were undertaken in the area.*

NATIVE SITUATION:

The native situation, particularly from PANAMAFEI to PANAMECHO, could not be called good. Housing was in a very poor condition and by the condition of the road I would say that road work was nil. These people have just received very good payment for putting "saksak" rooves on the PWD camp at LASILABA. It seems now that they expect payment for all public works. The people at PANGEFUA asked the patrol for payment for maintaining their road. The road was unpassable in this area and a days work had to be spent making the road passable for the patrol.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

In the KARA Division, which is in the TIKANA Council area, four Councilor's areas were visited. Two of these were unable to attend the council meeting because they had to work in their gardens. Their position as the village representative to the meeting was explained and the Patrol Landrover was able to take them to MANGAI for the meeting, they still did not wish to attend the meeting. There did not seem to be any food shortage in the area nor was there any new public buildings which would have taken up previous gardening time, and there was not any reason that the patrol could see for their non attendance. A councilor was absent from the area at the time and it was reported that he was very seldom seen by the village people and that he lived mostly on the East Coast and attended meetings only to receive his monthly payment. In the KULOT and MANDAK Divisions where the Luluai system of Administration continues a marked difference was noted. Roads were being maintained to some extent village housing was good and the peoples' attitude more co-operative. A complaint was made to the patrol by the Luluai of

*What in the DO area, four Councilor's areas were visited. Two of these were planning to do about this. He is notorious for this attitude.*

PATLANGIT Village that GABRIEL, driver at PATLANGIT Plantation, and GOLIVA of FATMILAK Village, are working an illicit still on the river near NALIUT Hamlet. A bush shelter was shown to the patrol but the drums had evidently been shifted the night before. This could possibly be checked by the next patrol to see if they are continuing with the still.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The West Coast road is gazetted as a secondary road as far as the Northern boundary of LAMUNAWAI Plantation. The District surveyor has written a report recommending that the road be extended to the river bordering PANUS a hamlet of LEMAU Village. The road in the KJLOT area, except for LAMUNAWAI Plantation itself, is much better than in the PANAMAFEI area. It is recommended that some action be taken against the owner of PANAMIOCHO Plantation, under the Roads Maintenance Ordinance. This Plantation was passed through by ~~me~~ myself on December the 19th 1961 and ~~the~~ the road was in a worse ~~condition~~ condition when I again passed through on this patrol. Despite several requests by previous patrolling officers in the past no effort has ~~been~~ been made to maintain the road in a passable condition. On entering the plantation from the Northern end there is a very stoney slight rise, this has become corroded in the middle leaving a big ditch. The patrol Landrover slipped into this and was lucky not to turn over. In wet weather this would prove more dangerous. After this there is a detour amongst the plantation coconut trees past a section of the road where four-wheel drive vehicles cannot get through. The Southern section is overgrown with bush and hides the smaller ditches in which we found the Landrover swinging dangerously. In this last section some of the people from PANAMIOCHO Village helped to put stones on the plantation road so the Landrover could get through. If this is the condition of the road during a dry spell it would be considerably worse with rain.

The native attitude all along the road was not to work on the road but to wait for the PWD to make their road and then they would not have to work on it any more. The natives were advised not to wait for the PWD as it would probably be some years before they completed the road and that it was to their ~~own~~ benefit that

See D.O.  
covering  
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Do. check  
walk

they maintain it in a reasonable condition.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

Only one Aid Post, at LEMAU, was visited. This was visited after receiving a report that there was a very sick woman in the Aid Post and she refused to go to Kavieng for medical treatment. It was found that the woman had been removed to the village the night before the patrol arrived and carried back to TEMBIN Village. There a male native KAPSELOK is reputed to have given her "bush medicines". When I first saw her she was very thin and unable to walk. The following evening she was taken to Kavieng by Mr. Williams, ~~PLMS~~, where she later died of advanced Tuberculosis. This is the second case that has been sent to Kavieng and died there. Before this last case the native attitude was that any person sent to Kavieng was sure to die. This allowed "bush medicines" to be used more frequently. A talk was given to the people on Health and the reason that the people died. They were told that they were not to interfere with the Aid Post, or the APO's work.

AGRICULTURE:

In the LAMASALANG Village area some cocoa was seen rotting. <sup>are</sup> There ~~is~~ no traders in the area and NINSA does not buy cocoa. This has previously been pointed out to the Agriculture department who are waiting on the results of a small native owned fermentary on the East Coast, at LAKURAMAU, before attempting the same on the West Coast where administration of the project would be harder.

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( R. JAMIESON )  
PATROL OFFICER.