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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: NEW IRELAND

STATION: NAMATANAI

VOLUME No: 12

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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

NAMATANAI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
Namatanai 1-61/62	P.J.Batho	Kandas, Kinsal and Sokirik C/d
" 5-61/62	P.J.Batho	Lihir Is.
" 6-61/62	R.Willard	Kandas, Kinsal and Sokirit C/d
" 8-61/62	B.D.Brown	Tanga Census Division
" 10-61/62	R.Willard	Lihir Is.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of New Ireland Report No. Namatana 1/61-62

Patrol Conducted by Patrick J. Batho, Cadet Patrol Officer,

Area Patrolled Kandas, Kinsal and Sokirik Census Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Two Members of the R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 10/8/1961 to 23/9/1961

Number of Days 45

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 18/7/1960 For Kinsal and Sokirik 28/6/60

Medical March/1961

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol General Administration and Census revision.

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 .....

.....

.....

.....

# Village Popula

Year .....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														MIGR.		
				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		
Bo		4	2													2				
ARE		3	2														1		6	5
Namatonai		4	12														4			
Saliman		4	4													4	1		1	2
Hofu 68		1	2													3	1			3
Rasee		5	1						1						1		1			1
Kucila		1	3					1								1				
Mtasekolek		1	1																	
Sofau		1	4													1				
Wanawana			1																	4
Mainga		1	3													1				1
Sohun		2	5													1	3			
Biafu		4	1								1					1	1		1	
Namaroklu		1	4														3		1	
Pahineta		4	4													7	1			2
Umuola		2	2																	
Motokan			3													1			4	5
Hanabore		3	2					1								1	1	1		2
Ratabu		5	3																2	2
Bom			4													5			1	4
Burau			1													2	2		3	5
Pakto		2														2	1		3	4
Chabamai		10	4														4			
TOTAL									2	1	1				1	31	23	1	22	10
<u>RATMAN</u>		58	68																	
Kuchuluola		1	3														2			1
Rafawer		1	1													5	3		1	
Penam		2	2														1		1	1
		4	6													5	6		2	2

ula

MIGR.

F

5

2

1

1

4

1

2

5

2

2

2

5

4

1

4

2

2

67-9-3

1st March, 1962.

The District Officer,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO.1/61-62.

Statistics should not be submitted in pencil, and illegibly. The rest of the report is comprehensive, and shows that useful work has been done.

It is interesting that the TONRIPI of the Gulf District decided that animal husbandry was not worth the trouble and decided to kill off their pigs in one final binge. Fish and game are plentiful.

It is better to fence out pigs than to fence them in.

It is known that west coast natives once migrated to the Duke of Yorks. They also intermarry and have certain defined land rights in the related Census Divisions.

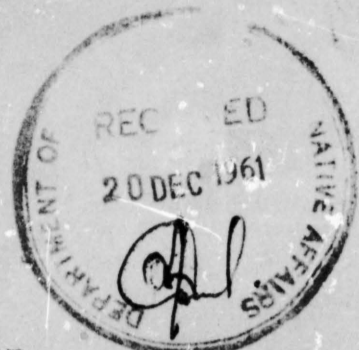
I do not think that the NAMATANAI West Coast is yet ready for area administration, but the results of the survey are awaited with interest.

Has the suggestion of the Lulua LAKO been taken up with the District Education Officer? You do not seem to have read my Circular No.330.

I have said before that there appears to be an element of cultism in the universal desire to own a boat. Few privately owned vessels even of mechanically minded expatriates show a profit intrinsically. I would be surprised if the coastal shipping companies run their sea transport for the returns they get from these operations alone.

(J. H. McCarthy).  
Director.

67.9.3 ✓



67-2-1

District Headquarters,  
Kavieng, New Ireland.

11th December, 1961.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT 1/61-62

Forwarded herewith is a Patrol Report of the Namatanai West Coast Divisions, patrolled by C.P.O. Batho, and comments by Assistant District Officer, Namatanai.

It is noted that there is considerable interest in the land situation at King Village and a long standing dispute has been referred to the Native Land Title Commissioner, Rabaul. He has informed me that the matter has been referred to the Chief Commissioner, so it is hoped that settlement of the dispute can be made soon.

It is pleasing to note that there is a popular swing towards the acceptance of local Government Administration among the Sokirik people. However, the survey, just completed, shows strong opposition in the West Patpatara and Kinsal divisions.

The Report indicates that some improvement has been made in village hygiene amongst these West Coast villages. Trouble over pigs still exist. However, I am convinced that until such time as the nuisance value of their presence exceeds their real benefits, the village people will not do anything to eradicate the pigs and until then the argument will be perennial.

*Some of the statistics  
of the District*

Cadet Patrol Officer Batho has submitted a well presented report, notwithstanding the confusion of the meaning of Arbitrary and Arbitration. Much work has been put into the statistics of copra production as well as appendices of village officials, school attendance statistics, trading licences and a police conduct report.

The camping allowance claimed by Mr. Batho has been handed to the Treasury Department for payment.

*I.B. Tuohy*  
(I.B. Tuohy) - A.D.O.  
for District Officer, Kavieng.

*Statistics will be submitted  
in future  
with report and include  
comprehensive statistics  
in report format*





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67  
67-2-1

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-3

Sub-District Office,  
New Ireland District,  
NAMATANAI.

5th. December, 1961.

District Officer,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO.1/1961-62

Attached please find two copies of the above report.  
The following comments are submitted in respect of this report:-

VILLAGE HOUSING & HYGIENE:

It is problematical whether the penning of village pigs is a favourable solution to the hygiene problem which they pose by being allowed to roam freely. I believe that the Agriculture Dept. opposes the idea of penning pigs as

- (a) being confined in inadequate pens makes them susceptible to disease, and
- (b) owners are forced to make additional allowance for their food requirements when pigs are not permitted to forage.

I favour the idea of a fence around a village which precludes the entrance of pigs into its immediate surrounds.

EDUCATION:

Mr. Batho has been requested to use the correct terminology when referring to Mission teachers.

The matter of (a) the dismissed teacher at NASKO and the absent teacher at KABAMAN has been brought to the notice of the District Education Officer in case these are subsidised schools; (b) the application for a school at LABUR has been similarly referred.

AGRICULTURE:

Relevant extracts from this heading have been referred to the Agriculture Officer at Namatanai.

MEDICAL & HEALTH:

Relevant extracts from this heading have been referred to the Medical Assistant, Namatanai.

(PATRICK J. BATHO)  
Cadet Patrol Officer

2.

LAND:

I understand that you have already referred this dispute to the Native Lands Commissioner at Rabaul.

GENERAL:

Mr. Batho appears to have carried out his patrol in an able manner and has submitted a well written report. However, he has been instructed to submit future reports more promptly and to refer to a dictionary to establish the difference in meaning between "arbitrary" (see para 1 page 3) and arbitration.

Claim for Camping Allowance attached.

*K. J. Laag*  
(K. J. Laag)  
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 67 - 3

Sub-District Office,  
NAMATANAI.  
District of New Ireland.  
2nd November, 1961.

The Assistant District Officer,  
NAMATANAI.

Patrol Report Namatanai No.1 - 1961/62.

Officer conducting patrol : Patrick J. Batho,  
Gadet Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled : KANDAS census division  
KINSAL " "  
SOKIRIK " "  
PATPATARA " " (West Coast)

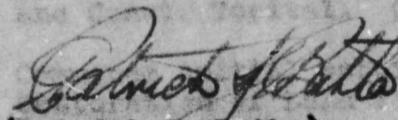
Object of patrol : Census Revision.  
Routine Administration.  
Land Titles Restoration  
Investigations.

Patrol accompanied by :  
Europeans : Nil  
Natives : No. 6961 Const. KELEHE  
No. 10864 T/Const TOPITAL

Duration of Patrol : 10/8/1961 to 23/9/1961  
= 45 days.

Last Patrol : D.N.A. July, 1960.  
P.H.D. March, 1961.

Map reference : Overlay map attached.

  
(Patrick J. Batho)  
Gadet Patrol Officer

PATROL DIARY  
\*\*\*\*\*

Wednesday 9th August, 1961

2300 hrs. Board M.V. "MARR", at anchor Namatanai harbour.

Thursday 10th August.

0330 hrs. Depart Namatanai on M.V. "MARR" en route LAMBOM

Friday 11th August

0400 hrs. Arrive LAMBOM, immediately board M.V. "PATIMA", at anchor LAMBOM harbour. Depart for LAMASSA at 0730, arriving 0930. Heavy rain all day prohibits census taking. Overnight.

Saturday 12th August

Census commenced at 0800 hrs. Light rain continually interrupts the holding of the census. Heavy seas prevent the patrol from leaving the island. Overnight.

Sunday 13th August.

Observed.

Monday 14th August.

Heavy seas prevent the patrol from leaving the island. Talks given on Coconuts - Care and Maintenance. Overnight.

Tuesday 15th August.

Heavy seas prevent the patrol leaving the island. This afternoon a canoe brings news that the M.V. "VEILOMANI" sank on Friday 11th at 24.25 hrs., 1/2 mile N.E. of Cape St. George. All the members of crew and passengers saved. Overnight.

Wednesday 16th August.

At 0600 it was seen that the wind had dropt, proceed by canoe to KABAMAN. Arrive same mid-morning, census revision on arrival. Village inspected and it is cleaned under supervision. Proceed to NASKO, as rivers might flood in the evening. Overnight.

Thursday 17th August.

0700 hrs. commenced the census revision of NASKO. Inspected the village and surrounds. Proceeded to Gil-Gil in the late afternoon to arrange for investigation for Title restoration. Overnight.

Friday 18th August.

The discovery of bones on the nearby Plantation. Statements taken by me from all interested parties. The bones viewed by self and Const. Topital. Overnight.

Saturday 19th August.

Commence initial enquiries into Restoration of Land Title for Gil-Gil. Heavy rain prevents any investigation work being carried out in the afternoon. Overnight.

Sunday 20th August.

Observed.

PATROL DIARY  
\*\*\*\*\*

Monday 21st August

Continue with the investigation on Gil-Gil. Some of the cement pegs located. Heavy rain prevents work in afternoon. Overnight.

Tuesday 22nd August.

Continue investigation on Gil-Gil; more cements located. Overnight.

Wednesday 23rd August.

Continue with investigation. Very heavy rain mid-morning causes survey of boundaries to be abandoned. Overnight.

Thursday 24th August.

Continue investigation. Completed in the afternoon despite showers of rain. Overnight.

Friday 25th August.

Commence the survey and investigation of CUBERTAUN. Heavy rain in mid-afternoon causes survey to be discontinued.

Saturday 26th August.

Continue with investigation. Complete the survey in the late afternoon. Overnight.

Sunday 27th August.

Observed.

Monday 28th August

Take the necessary statements with regard to the investigations on Gil-Gil and Cubertaun. Overnight.

Tuesday 29th August.

Proceed to Kait village at 0800. Census revision carried out. Village inspected and cleaned under supervision. Civil debt claim settled by arbitration. Overnight.

Wednesday 30th August.

Proceed to King village at 0730. Census revision, the village inspected and cleaned. As all interested parties in the Rangranges dispute were not present, patrol proceeded to Watpi. Return after, when census at Watpi completed. Overnight.

Thursday 31st August.

Census revision at Watpi. Village inspected, many houses in poor condition. Lulua advised re the situation, village cleaned. Overnight.

Friday 1st September.

0730 returned to King village; spent the day explaining the necessity of the case being heard by a Native Lands Commissioner. Suggested that the claimants should share the profits until decision of Commissioner be known. Return to Watpi in the late afternoon. Overnight.

Saturday 2nd Sept.

Proceed to Semalu; carry out census revision on arrival. Village inspected, found to be reasonably clean. Overnight.

Sunday 3rd Sept.

Observed.

PATROL DIARY  
\*\*\*\*\*

Monday 4th Sept.

Several disputes of debt settled amicably by arbitration. Also some marriage problems brought to the attention of the patrol, also amicably settled. Overnight.

Tuesday 5th Sept.

Depart from Semalu at 0830. Reach Kamdaru, river proved to be unfordable, Delayed at Kamdaru. Overnight.

Wednesday 6th Sept.

Ford the Kamdaru river at 0730, proceed to Siaman. Census revision on arrival. Village inspected and cleaned. Overnight.

Thursday 7th Sept.

Proceed to Hitung, census of Suralil-Hitung, villages inspected. Proceed to Palabong in the afternoon, arrive in the evening. Overnight.

Friday 8th Sept.

Census revision at Palabong, village inspected and cleaned. Proceed to Kalil in the late afternoon. Overnight.

Saturday 9th Sept.

Census revision at Kalil, village inspected, Proceeded to Rebehen census on arrival also inspection. Proceed to Kabunut for census and village inspection. Rest house roof required repair, proceeded to Pakinsela. Overnight.

Sunday 10th Sept.

Observed.

Monday 11th Sept.

Investigation for Land Restoration of Titles at Pakinsela. Several civil debt disputes settled by arbitration. Overright.

Tuesday 12th Sept.

Land investigation at Umudu. Boundaries not cleared, to be continued the next day. Overnight.

Wednesday 13th Sept.

Finish investigation at Umudu. Civil debts settled by arbitration. Overnight.

Thursday 14th Sept.

Investigation at Bom. Rest house in poor condition returned to Pakinsela per jeep. Overnight.

Friday 15th Sept.

Proceeded to Rasirik. Census revision on arrival, village cleaned under supervision. A.D.O. Namatanai calls patrol in for consultations and stores. At Namatanai.

Saturday 16th Sept.

At office Namatanai for consultations.

Sunday 17th Sept.

Observed.

Monday 18th Sept.

Public health. HOLIDAY

PATROL DIARY  
\*\*\*\*\*

Monday 4th Sept.  
Several disputes of debt settled amicably by arbitration. Also some marriage problems brought to the attention of the patrol, also amicably settled. Overnight.

Tuesday 5th Sept.  
Depart from Semalu at 0600. Reach Kandarū, river proved to be unfordable, Delayed at Kandarū. Overnight.

Wednesday 6th Sept.  
Ford the Kandarū river at 0730, proceed to Rimau. Census revision on arrival. Village inspected and cleaned. Overnight.

Thursday 7th Sept.  
Proceed to Hitung, census of Suraili-Hitung, villages inspected. Proceed to Palabong in the afternoon, arrive in the evening. Overnight.

Friday 8th Sept.  
Census revision at Palabong, village inspected and cleaned. Proceed to Kallī in the late afternoon. Overnight.

Saturday 9th Sept.  
Census revision at Kallī, village inspected, proceeded to Rebehon census on arrival also inspection. Proceed to Kabunt for census and village inspection. Rest house roof required repair, proceeded to Pakinsela. Overnight.

Sunday 10th Sept.  
Observed.

Monday 11th Sept.  
Investigation for Land Restoration of titles at Pakinsela. Several civil debt disputes settled by arbitration. Overnight.

Tuesday 12th Sept.  
Land investigation at Umahu. Boundaries not cleared, to be continued the next day. Overnight.

Wednesday 13th Sept.  
Pinak investigation at Umahu. CIVIL debts settled by arbitration. Overnight.

Thursday 14th Sept.  
Investigation at hom. Rest house in poor condition returned to Pakinsela per jeep. Overnight.

Friday 15th Sept.  
Proceeded to Rasirik. Census revision on arrival, village cleaned under supervision. A.D.O. Mamtanal calls patrol in for consultations and stores. At Mamtanal.

Saturday 16th Sept.  
At office Mamtanal for consultation.

Sunday 17th Sept.  
Observed

Monday 18th Sept.  
Public Holiday

PATROL DIARY  
\*\*\*\*\*

Tuesday 19th September.

Return to Rasirik. Proceeded to Kurumut, census revision and village inspection. Proceeded to Repunteon. Overnight.

Wednesday 20th Sept.

Census revision of Repunteon, village inspected and cleaned. Proceeded to Labur, thence to Rebehen. Overnight.

Thursday 21st Sept.

Census revision at Rebehen, village inspected and cleaned. In the afternoon commenced the survey of Suruput, for Land Title Restoration. Overnight Rebehen.

Thursday 22nd Sept.

Proceeded to Labur, finish Suruput investigation en route. Census revision at Labur, village inspected. Overnight.

Saturday 23rd Sept.

Depart Labur for Namatanai via Bo. Depart Bo per Landrover at 12.30 for Namatanai. End of Patrol.

\*\*\*\*\*



PATROL REPORT NAMATANAI No. 1 - 1961/62

INTRODUCTION:

The Patrol was transported from Namatanai to Lambom Island by the M.V. "Marr", at Lambom the Patrol boarded the M.V. "Fatima" which was bound Lamassa Island. Whence the Patrol proceeded up the West Coast of New Ireland as far as the boundary of the Namatanai Sub-District; administering the census divisions of KANDAS, KINSAL and SOKIRIK and visiting en route the PATPATARA division.

The KANDAS division comprises an area of some 718 square miles, which, for the most, is rugged mountain terrain. This division supports a population of 669. The KINSAL, with an area of 66 square miles, supports a population of 412; whilst the SOKIRIK, with an area of 42 square miles, supports a population of 501.

The Patrol experienced almost unceasing wet weather, and storm conditions precluded the use of canoes. Due to the weather conditions, the Patrol was delayed for six days at Lamassa Island; during this time the M.V. "Veilomani" sank in heavy seas half-a-mile North-East of Cape St. George. All members of the crew and the passengers were saved, until help was forthcoming, the native peoples of Lambom took care of the survivors.

Radio communication has been established in the KANDAS, with the installation of a Radio-Transmitter at Onamarang Plantation. From its central position, this radio station can adequately serve the daily needs of most of the Plantations and the Native community. In cases of emergency it is an essential need of inestimable value.

A total of 45 days were spent in the West Coast area; this includes time spent off on investigation for the Restoration of Land Titles.

## NATIVE SITUATION

The people of the KANDAS appear to be socially content and law-abiding. There were few complaints; these were concerned mainly with the restoration of debts and marriage problems. In general, they were amicably settled by arbitrary means. (arbitration)

The villages are, on the average, of moderate size, the average population of a village is 75. There are only two villages with a population of over 100; they are LANASSA with 131 and KING with 104. For the most part the villages are separated by several hours of walking; thus each village becomes a self-contained unit with its own school and church.

The infiltration by the Duke of York Islanders continues and their influence is increasing. During the time the patrol was in the area, there were several native-owned boats from the Duke of Yorks visiting the coast on business ventures. Several Duke of York Islanders have acquired land in the KANDAS, this cannot but bode ill for future generations, unless such transactions are put on a title bases. Some tension has arisen in a dispute over the ownership of land between the local villagers of KING and some Duke of York Islanders. There were not many Islanders to be seen in the area at the time of the patrol; however, since the departure of the patrol, they have become more in evidence. Their presence seems to cause the local natives some anxiety; the local natives feel that the Islanders wish to settle on their land, albeit the Islanders may have some claims through the Matrilineal system of inheritance.

They have certain rights

The villages of the KINSAL tend to scattered and very untidy, a characteristic reflected in the people themselves. The people are lethargic and easy-going, there were only a few complaints, these were mainly concerned with the restoration of debts.

The SOKIRIK is a quiet area within easy jurisdiction of Namatanai. Hence there were only a few complaints to the patrol. The people tend to be lethargic, except at LABUR where the Lulua LAKO, a martinet of activity, has transformed his village into a community with pride in themselves and their work.

POLITICAL SITUATION

The West Coast is, at present, under the Lulusi system of direct government. However, currently, a Local Government Survey is being carried out in the SOKIRIK and KINSAL census divisions. This should find the people of the SOKIRIK favourably drawn to Local Government, though the people of KINSAL appear to be somewhat unsure and evenly divided on the question.

*They are not ready*

Local Government will provide an avenue of advancement through a system rather than a personality: for the Lulusi system, though good in many ways, is dependant on a personality, whose characteristics are the rough stamp that cast and die the village.

Attachments

List of Lulusis and Tultuls see Appendix A

VILLAGE HOUSING AND CLEANLINESS

The general housing standard throughout the KANDAS, KINSAL and SOKIRIK is reasonably good. Recommendations were made for the replacement of certain houses which were in poor condition, and the people advised to keep their houses in good repair. However, little attention had been paid to the upkeep of kitchen buildings; many proved to be in need of repair, others were dingy places with little ventilation where little regard was paid to hygiene. The villagers were advised, that from a health point of view, such kitchens should be replaced immediately; in all cases such advice was heeded.

The village surrounds were, in most cases, clean and tidy, though often this would prove to be but a good facade behind which lurked untidiness. In the KINSAL district, where the villages are divided into straggling camps, the cleanliness was of a particularly low standard. Often the bush had inundated the very villages; here the domestic pigs were allowed to wander without let or hinderance through the villages. These pigs would visit the kitchens of their owners where they were wont to sample the evening meal. The need for penning these domestic animals was stressed as the only means of controlling them and of preventing their befouling the village area.

*Handwritten notes:*  
The village surrounds were, in most cases, clean and tidy, though often this would prove to be but a good facade behind which lurked untidiness. In the KINSAL district, where the villages are divided into straggling camps, the cleanliness was of a particularly low standard. Often the bush had inundated the very villages; here the domestic pigs were allowed to wander without let or hinderance through the villages. These pigs would visit the kitchens of their owners where they were wont to sample the evening meal. The need for penning these domestic animals was stressed as the only means of controlling them and of preventing their befouling the village area.

## EDUCATION

KANDASI: The education of youth in this division is entirely in the hands of the Missions, the Methodists and the Catholics. The sphere of Methodist teaching is much wider covering seven of the nine villages of the area. The Methodist schools are in the care of a Mission-boy, or, as in a few cases, of a Mono-mono. The medium of Kua-nua is in general use for teaching; though a few teachers, who understand a little English, give lessons in this language. The Mission teacher at NASKO has been suspended recently by the Mission for improper conduct, the Luluai has taken over the duties of the teacher. At KABAMAN the Mission teacher has been absent for a month and the Luluai has stepped into the breach and assumed the duties of the teacher.

The Catholic Mission has two schools in the area, one is at KING village the other is at HITUNG village. The teacher at KING holds an "A" Certificate, he is very keen to extend the school activities and hopes to start a Standard 1 class in the near future. The teacher at HITUNG had been absent for a week at the time the patrol visited the village, however he returned the same day as the patrol departed from HITUNG.

KINSAL: The education of this division is in the hands of the Methodist Mission. They have a school at KABUNUT village which serves the entire KINSAL area. The school is staffed by a very keen teacher, who holds an "A" Certificate.

SOKIRIK: The two Missions have a school each in this census division. The Methodist school is at RASIRIK and provides for the Methodist adherents in the area. The Catholic school is at KURUNUT; this school serves the Catholic adherents in the area. This school is under the direction of an "A" Certificate teacher. The Catholic children of REBEHEN village attend school at the Catholic Mission at KARU and NAMATANAI.

EDUCATION (Cont.)

SOKIRIK (Cont.) The Methodist school is situated in the most southern village of the SOKIRIK; thus the Methodist school-children of LABUR are cut off from their school by series of mountain ranges. If the children are to go to school, they have to leave home and become dependent upon the whims and fancies of those who may wish to care for them. The Luluai LAKO is most concerned for the welfare of his villagers' children, he anxious to have a Government school established at his village. An estimate of the attendance would be as follows -:

Children between 5 and 15 years :  
10 males 15 females.

Children under 5 years.  
12 males 12 females.

This would give a school attendance of 25 from this village alone, with a potential of 24 in the succeeding years. The Luluai is willing to clear a portion of ground and erect a school if the Education Department is willing to provide a teacher to staff this school.

*Handwritten notes:*  
This has been  
Luluai  
Luluai  
Luluai  
Luluai

Attachments

School statistics : Appendix "B".

MISSIONS.

KANDAS This division is under the influence mainly of the Methodist Overseas Mission, except for the villages of KING and HITUNG which were under the influence of the Catholic Mission. There were no complaints brought to the patrol by or against the representatives of the two Missions. The services and devotions are held regularly to the contentment of the people. Most of the church buildings were of native materials, however the Catholic Mission have built a church of permanent materials at KING village. Both Missions operate from the Duke of York Islands.

KINSAL This division is entirely under the Methodist Overseas Mission influence and is under the direction of the Methodist Minister at HALIS. The Mission has erected a permanent material church at KABUNUT. There were no complaints by or against the representatives of this Mission.

SOKIRIK This division is influenced by both the Methodist and the Catholic Missions. The village of REBEHEN is under the influence of the CATHOLIC mission at KARU; the other villages are directed by the METHODIST mission at HALIS and the CATHOLIC mission at NAMATANAI.

## AGRICULTURE

The gardens of the three divisions appear to be well cared for and the food crops are in adequate supply. In most cases a good selection of subsistence crops is planted; a typical selection might be: sweet potatoe, yam, tapioca, also some mami. A few villages plant "Singapore" as well as some taro, though the planting of taro is discouraged by the ravagings of the taro beetle in this area. Such crops as beans, cabbage, and other green vegetables are planted. This practice was encouraged and the people exhorted to continue adding green vegetables to their diet.

All the villages could boast of having some chickens, a few of the more fortunate had a few ducks. Only just over half of the villages had domestic pigs, and these were generally penned in, except in some villages of the KINSAL and SOKIRIK where they were allowed to wander about the village. The people were advised to have their pigs put in pens.

Throughout the three divisions the main cash crop was coconuts. Before departing from Namatanai the patrol obtained notes on the care and maintenance of coconut palms from the Agricultural Officer at Namatanai. These notes were used as a bases for any advice given to the villagers. The people were encouraged to increase their plantings; however in the lower KANDAS area the people have been much disheartened by the constant attacks on the new coconut palms by the Rhinoceros beetles. Doubtless if more attention had been paid to cleaning the grooves, the activities of these pests would have been greatly curbed. All the grooves had been cleaned before the advent of the patrol, but whether this practice will continue is a debatable point.



## ECONOMIC DEVELOPEMENT

Copra remains the only source of income tapped as yet by the people of the west coast. A few of the more enterprising have established themselves in trading businesses. But it is still true to say that the economy of these people is dependent on copra.

There are ample numbers of driers available in each village; in general they patterned on the "hot-air" drier. Marketing facilities are good, due to the frequent and direct shipping to Rabaul. Often a village will hold all the copra produced until a ship-load has accumulated, this is generally about 100 bags. The copra can then be uplifted in one trip and accompanied to Rabaul by a representative of the producers.

Hereunder a table showing the production for each village and the resulting income based on a lowest price estimate of £50, and on the average of 15 bags of copra per ton.

VILLAGE	POPULATION	No. BAGS PER MONTH	TOTAL INC PER MONTH	Total Inc PER ADULT Male.
LANASSA	: 131	: 4½	: £15	: 0/9/4½
KABANAN	: 68	: 20	: £63	: £3/10/0
NASKG	: 37	: 5	: £13/7	: £0/19/0
KAIT	: 64	: 11	: £36/13/4	: £1/12/0
KING	: 104	: 20	: £66/13/4	: £2/1/8
WATPY	: 57	: 30	: £100/0/0	: £6/13/4
SEWALU	: 51	: 13½	: £45/0/0	: £2/13/0
SIAMA	: 90	: 10	: £33/6/8	: £0/19/1
HITUNG)SURALIL	: 67	: 10	: £33/6/8	: £1/6/8.
<u>TOTAL.</u>	: 669	: 124	: £406/7/0	: £20/4/1½

Average production from each village:

13 7/9 Bags, per month

Average income per adult male per month

£2/4/11.

The above are the figures for the KANDAS census division. Undoubtedly the attacks of the Rhinoceros beetles have done much to hamper the production of copra in this area.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPEMENT (Cont.)

KANDAS (Cont.-)

It was noted that some of the young men were absent from the villages at work; this is especially the case at SIAMAN and SURALIL-HITUNG villages. A number of the young men from these two villages find employment on the nearby plantations. A few entrepreneurs have established themselves in small trading businesses. One village has long been established in the shipping trade; at the time the patrol visited the village, KAIT, their vessel, the M.V. "TESSIE" was layed up. The "TESSIE", it appears, has been on the beach for several months, its engine is at present in Rabaul undergoing a major overhaul. The past operations of the vessel appear to have been somewhat haphazard; however it rendered a service to the village community by shipping the village copra to Rabaul, also its prestige value to these people would be incalculable.

*Sumatra to  
main village*

KINSAL

In this division the main source of income is the coconut; with the concentration of trading ability in or near the area, many of the people find it easier to realise their assets, and sell the nuts as is. There are a few who dry their own copra and these together with the native traders are responsible for the village production.

Hereunder a table showing the production for each village; and the resultant income based on the average of £50 per ton, and 15 bags per ton.

VILLAGE	POP	No. BAGS PER MONTH	Total Inc. PER MONTH	Average Inc PER ADULT MALE
PALABONG	: 60	: 16	: £53/6/8	: £2/4/5.
KALIL	: 98	: 5	: £16/13/4	: £0/10/0
REPEHEN	: 90	: 35	: £116/13/4	: £3/17/9
KABUNUT	: 170	: 5	: £16/13/4	: £0/6/8
TOTALS	412	: 61	: £203/6/8	: £6/18/10

Average production per village per month

13½ Bags

Average income per adult male per month

£1/14/8½

ECONOMIC DEVELOPEMENT (Cont.)

KINSAL (Cont.) From the above list there appears to be some variation from village to village. Some explanation might be afforded by the following facts: the two villages with the lowest copra production are in the vicinity of trade stores; the village of PALABONG is rather remote from the trading influence, whilst REBEHEN has several undercover traders whose production is derived from sources within and without their home village.

SOKIRIK These people derive most of their income from copra. There is only one non-native trader in the area, though there are a few native traders in the villages. Thus most of the profits accruing from coconuts in this area are kept within the villages. It would be true to say that copra production is carried out in a easy-going manner. An exception is LAKO, the Luluai of LABUR, who has devoted much energy to the establishment of a plantation and a small trading business.

Hereunder a table showing the production for each village, and the resultant income based on the average of £50 per ton of copra and the average of 15 bags per ton of copra.

VILLAGE	POP	No. BAGS PER MONTH	TOTAL INC. PER MONTH	AVERAGE INC. PER ADULT MALE
RASIRIK	: 49	: 9	: £30/0/0	: £1/1/5
KURUMUT	: 63	: 9	: £30/0/0	: £1/5/0
RAPUNTEMON	: 128	: 18	: £60/0/0	: £1/10/0
REBEHEN	: 116	: 10	: £33/6/8	: £0/14/0
LABUR	: 145	: 18	: £60/0/0	: £1/4/0
TOTALS	501	: 64	: £213/6/8	: £1/2/10

Average production per village per month  
12 4/5 Bags.

Average income per adult male per month  
£1/2/10.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

KANDAS: Road communication in this division is by means of a foot-track, this extends for the length of the census division. The condition varies, depending on the local terrain. Some of the topographical features experienced on this coast; the inland lake, the mountain ranges which precipitate to the coast and the numerous rivers, discourage the progression of the road. As a result the road makes frequent diversions along the beach where the walking is arduous and unpleasant on the carriers. Some parts of the road are contradictorily good; from WATPI to KAMDARU Plantation there is a stretch of road which is suitable for tractor or even jeep traffic. This road is well maintained within the plantations. Due to the heavy rain experienced at the time of the patrol the roads were little better than muddy streams. There are no bridges in this census division; thus some of the large rivers can only be forded if weather conditions are favourable.

KIRBAI: The secondary vehicular road for the West Coast terminates at KALIL. From KALIL to PALABONG there is a foot-track, which, like the road of KAMDAS, makes frequent diversions along the beach. Indeed these diversions seem to comprise the most part of the road. The vehicular road was in only fair condition; there was much need of surface repair. There were numerous holes in the surface and the culverts required, in many cases, replacing; the people were advised to give this matter their earliest consideration. The road through LABA Plantation is in a scandalous condition; there are many deep ruts and out-crops of rock in the road, these prove a hazard to even the most sturdy of vehicles. Private and Administration vehicles are forced to plough their way through this property in the lowest gears. Evidently there has been no time or effort spent on road repairs or even an attempt to maintain this road.

SOKIRIK: There is a foot-track which connects the villages of SOKIRIK. This is reasonably maintained, despite the hilly ridge country over which it runs. Those parts of the vehicular road which pass through the SOKIRIK are maintained, though require some attention in the matter of holes and stone out-crops which occur in the road. Also the culverts require renewing, some being in an advanced state of disrepair.

## MEDICAL AND HEALTH

**KANDAS:** The health of the people of this division appears to be good. There have been regular medical patrols in this over the past two years; the last patrol was in March, 1961, in addition the Aid Post in this area was visited in June, 1961, by the Medical Assistant. The Aid Post is at KING village, this Aid Post serves the entire KANDAS area. It is staffed by the A.P.O. CHACKABO, who appears to be doing a worthwhile job. He had no complaints regarding lack of co-operation by the peoples of the region, except in two minor cases. He advised that all his suggestions in matters of hygiene had been acted upon, an exception was WATPI village where there was some reluctance shown. However the need for hygiene was pointed out to these villagers and their attitude has changed.

The people of LAMASSA are anxious to have the Aid-Post there re-opened. During the rough seas this island community is virtually cut off from the nearest Aid Post - LANBOM. Under the very best conditions a journey to LANBOM would take nearly four hours. The people are, not unnaturally, worried about their children and people who fall sick so far from aid. The present population of LAMASSA is 131, of whom 68 are children, 32 women and 31 men. As the Aid Post would be situated on the mainland across from LAMASSA, it would be able to serve the needs of KABAMAN, with a population of 68.

**KINBAL:** A new Aid Post is being established at KABANUT, this should effectively serve this area. In addition serious cases can be readily transported to Namatanai.

**SOKIRIK:** Although there is no Aid Post in this area the general health of the people is good. The more serious cases can be brought to Namatanai for treatment; the villagers of Rebehen would be inclined to attend the Aid Post at Kokola village.

## LAND

**KANDAS:** The patrol conducted two investigations for Land Titles Restoration, these were at GIL-GIL and CUBERTAUN Plantations.

The question of RANGRANCOS was brought to the patrol's attention. This unhappy question has caused some tension between the members of the KROI clan and NISIMAN (formerly of the Duke of Yorks). Briefly the controversy is as follows -:

NISIMAN claims that his brother WESLIE bought this land in the 1930 period; this claim is refuted by the members of the KROI clan. They state that WESLIE was given only temporary use of the ground to plant some food for his workers.

This matter was referred to the Native Lands Commissioner, Rabaul, in memorandum 35-11-1 of the 1st December, 1959, by the District Officer. This matter has been referred to the District Officer in memorandum 34-2 of the 31st October, 1961. In the interim it was suggested that the two claimant parties share the profits of this plantation. This idea does in no way appeal to NISIMAN, who is convinced that this property is his.

**KIRBAI:** There were no problems of land brought to the attention of the patrol. However there were three investigations carried out regarding Restoration of Land Titles, in the neighbouring PATPATARA census division.

**SOKIRIKI:** Other than an investigation regarding Restoration of Land Title, there were no land problems brought to the attention of the patrol.

**TRADING**

**KANDAS:** There are few villages which cannot boast of at least one local business-man. For the most part these local businesses appear to be haphazard affairs, and supply often fails to keep even pace with demand. However, some native traders, with perhaps a little business acumen, have built themselves small stores and have entered the mercantile world with some determination.

All licences were inspected; those holding licences which had expired were reminded of the obligation to renew such licences.

**KIESAL** There was only one licence holder in evidence at the time the patrol visited this area. However it was obvious that a good deal of undercover trading by natives among the peoples of this area. Those suspected of trading were advised of the necessity of holding the requisite licence.

**SOEKIRIK** There are a number of licence-holders in this area. All licences were inspected and those holding licences which had expired were reminded of the obligation to renew such licences.

**ATTACHMENTS-**

**List of Native Trade Establishments.  
Appendix "C".**

Location	Name	Notes
PALAPUS	...	...
FALL	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...

VILLAGE OFFICIALS APPENDIX "A"  
\*\*\*\*\*

VILLAGE	VILLAGE OFFICIALS		REMARKS
VILLAGE	LUBAI	TULTUL	
		KANDAS *****	
<u>LABANSA</u>	BARCH		Old, but still willing to do his best
<u>KABAMAN</u>	TOASONG	PARANDI	Fair enough official
<u>KASKO</u>	TOVIN	TOALIPI	Just fair, requires supervision.
<u>KAT</u>	KARAKET	OTTO	Good, however believes himself better than he is.
<u>KAYPI</u>	WASMAN	TOMATE	Reliable, of the old school.
<u>KING</u>	KUNLIN	LIFI	Old, but still capable
<u>KUMALI</u>	TOPULWIN		Good, reliable
<u>KIAMAN</u>	NONTAPAN		Ineffective.
<u>KALAPUR</u>		KOSTA	Keen, does not receive much encouragement from his superior.
<u>KALIL</u>	TOPINDE		Good, quite keen.
<u>KABUNUT</u>	KONOH(SURALIL)		Fair.
		KIRBAL *****	
<u>KALAPUR</u>	SAIT	KALAPUR	Becoming dispensable
<u>KALIL</u>	ELTRA		Fairly good.
<u>KALIL</u>	TAULXI	KAULE	The position seems to be of secondary importance to him
<u>KALIL</u>	ULBA	TAPLAI	Fair.
<u>KALIL</u>		TAMAIL	Fair.
<u>KALIL</u>			Good.
<u>KALIL</u>			Good, willing.
<u>KALIL</u>			Fair.



VILLAGE OFFICIALS(Cont.)

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>TULTUL</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
	<b>SOKIRIK</b> *****		
<b><u>RASIRIK</u></b>	<b>TULASOI</b>		Fair.
		No Tultul, none requested.	
<b><u>KURUMUT</u></b>	<b>PATAN</b>		Fair, new old.
		<b>NONKAS</b>	Fair.
<b><u>RAFUTENON</u></b>	<b>NONKAS</b>		Fair, requires to be advised many times.
		<b>SULOT</b>	Fair.
<b><u>LAMUR</u></b>	<b>LAKO</b>		Very good, anxious to better his village.
		<b>YOGEP</b>	Good, makes a good subordinate.
<b><u>REBBIEN</u></b>	<b>MARITINEL</b>		Fair, does control all elements of the village
		<b>NONKAS</b>	Fair.

**APPENDIX "B"**

**SCHOOL STATISTICS**

VILLAGE	CLASS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
LANASSA	1	9	7	16
	2	6	2	8
	3	5	-	5

This school covers the entire village 29

KABAMAH	1	5	2	7
	2	2	0	2
				<u>9</u>

NASKO	1	2	3	5
-------	---	---	---	---

KAIT	1	4	4	8
	2	3	2	5
	3	3	-	3
				<u>16</u>

WATPI	1	6	4	10
	2	4	0	4
	3	4	-	4
				<u>18</u>

KING	1	2	6	8
	2	3	5	8
				<u>16</u>

SEMAM	1	8	5	13
-------	---	---	---	----

SIAMAH	1	10	4	14
	2	5	1	6
	3	1	-	1
				<u>21</u>

NITUNG : Teacher absent : no figures available

**SCHOOL STATISTICS (Cont.)**

VILLAGE	CLASS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
KABUNUT	Std. 1	16	20	36
	Std. 1	18	46	46
	Std. 2	11	16	16
KABANAN				98

This school serves the entire KINSAL area.

SOKIRIK				
KURUNUT	Std. 1	3	3	6
	Std. 2			
SEBALO		4	5	9
		6		6
KIENGO				21

The other villages do not have schools, except Basirik, for which figures were not volunteered.

KALIL	WENGA & TOPIRIK			
DIKIRIK	TOPIRIK, TOMI			
	WAL			
KABUNUT	SISA			
SOKIRIK				
KURUNUT	SIBU & JOHANNES			
KAPUTIRIK	NEKAS			
	BOGAS/REAN			
LAPIL	LAKO/BERIA			
	MAIT/WASA			
	FANIK/HIS			
KURUNUT	LAKO/SIARA			
	SEBALO			
	THE/LAKA			

APPENDIX "C"

\*\*\*\*\*

NATIVE TRADE BUSINESSES

KANDAS

License-Holders

LANASSA: : BORON : General Mercantile  
Copra Buying.

KABAMAN : TOARONG : General Mercantile  
Copra Buying  
Advised to obtain licence.

NASKO : NIL

KAIT : TOMAITE : General Mercantile  
Copra Buying.

WATPI : LIPI : General Mercantile  
Copra Buying.

SEMALU : TOPEN : General Mercantile  
Copra Buying.

HITUNG : Cathocist : General Mercantile  
Copra Buying.

Kissal

PALABONG : KALAPUR : Wishes to start a  
business, advised to  
obtain licence.

KALIL : ELISA & TOPENI : Wish to start a  
business, advised  
to obtain a licence.

KEBEREN : TOPIDIC, TOGOR  
WAR. : Wish to start business  
advised to obtain licence.

KABUNUT : ULBA : Copra Buying.

Sekirik

KURUNUT : BULU & JOHANNES: Copra Buying.

RAPUNTENON : NONGAS : General Mercantile  
Copra Buying.

LABUR : NONGAS/WALEN : General Mercantile  
Copra Buying.

: LAKO/SURAKA : General Copra Buying.

: MARIT/MASRA : GENERAL Mercantile  
" Copra Buying.

: TABUH/HUS : " Mercantile  
" Copra Buying.

KEBEREN : LAKO/SURAKA : Copra Buying

: NONGAS : Copra Buying

: TUR/TARAN : General Mercantile  
Copra Buying.

APPENDIX "D"  
\*\*\*\*\*

REPORT ON R. P. & N. G. C. WITH PATROL

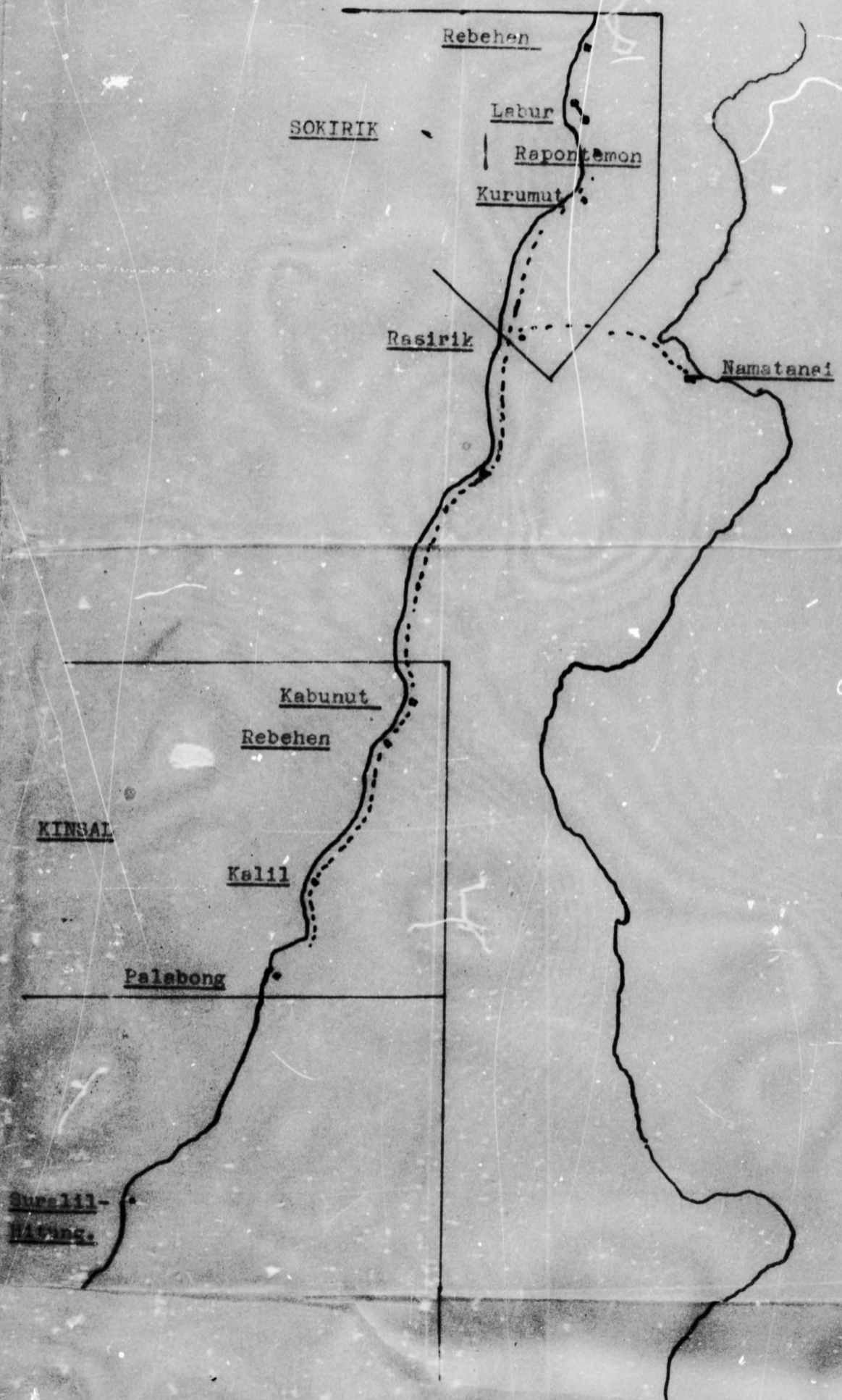
REG. NO. 6861 Constable KELEHE.

<u>Conduct.</u>	Always good.
<u>Dress.</u>	Nestly attired at all times.
<u>Ability.</u>	A reliable constable who can be relied upon to do his best. His knowledge of this area, the west coast, made him an asset to the patrol. Carried all tasks allotted to him with confidence and to my satisfaction.

REG. NO. 10864 Constable TOPITAL

<u>Conduct.</u>	Good.
<u>DRESS.</u>	Always neat and tidy.
<u>Ability.</u>	Here is a keen young constable, always willing to learn something new from his superior. Carried out all tasks allotted to him to my complete satisfaction. With more experience he should prove an asset to the force.

*Patrick J. Batho*  
(Patrick J. Batho)  
Officer of R. P. & N. G. C.



Siama

KANDAS

Semalu

Watpi

King

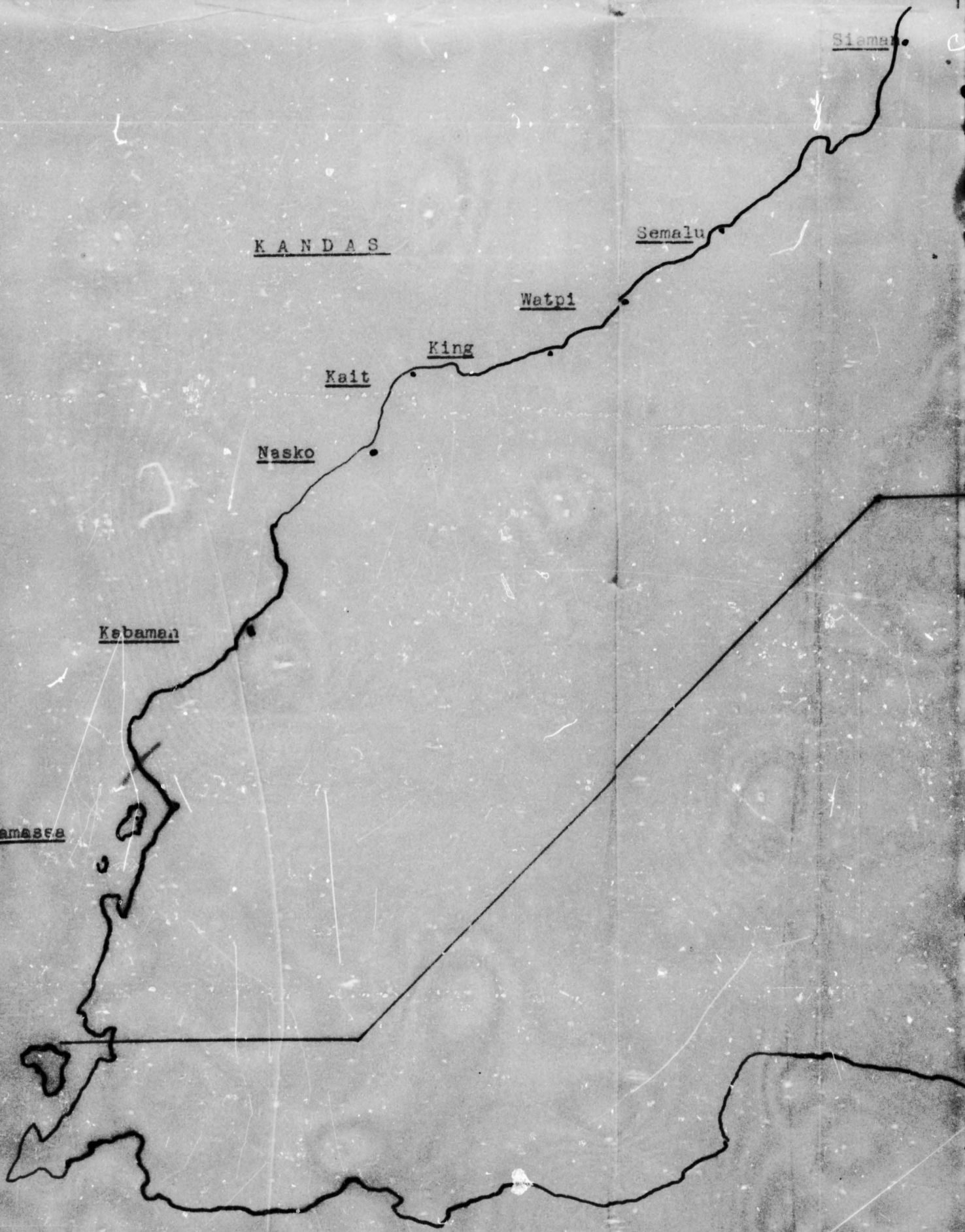
Kait

Nasko

Kebaman

Lamassa

Lambon



# Population Register

Area Patrolled.....

PAT PATARA

HOMES	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 Age		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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M	F	M	F	M + F
		5		2		2		1			6	35	5	27	1	27	19	16	39	38	122
	1	10	1	2				6	2		5	32	6	27	1	27	22	17	37	35	132
	4	12	1	8	2						16	39	7	37		37	43	39	49	52	206
	1	6		5							8	46	15	27	1	27	26	26	41	30	154
	5	5	1	2	1						7	38	8	28		28	14	20	38	39	120
	3	5	3	7							13	48	12	24		24	36	20	50	41	157
	1	6		7				1			3	31	5	18		18	12	15	27	26	96
		5	7	7				3	2		4	25	2	17		17	13	16	23	25	96
		1	5	3		3		3	7		5	22	6	12	1	12	5	9	28	29	92
		1	3	2	1			2	2		2	14	2	10		10	5	4	13	17	49
	4	2	2		1			4	6		1	16	4	10		10	3	4	22	21	64
		1	6	3	10	2	13	11	2	7	9	44	14	27		27	19	19	43	40	167
	2	2	9	1	8	2	2	2	4	10	9	36	10	19		19	9	9	29	27	119
	2	4	10	1	6	2			10	5	10	34	11	18		18	9	12	39	31	125
	2	9	3	4				1			7	22	11	21		21	16	33	28	27	112
				3				3			7	14		8		8	12	10	16	11	55
		2		3				1			3	18	5	16		16	3	18	16	18	61
	3	1	3	6				2			9	30	2	23		23	23	14	29	29	106
			1	9	3	8	11	4			10	27	6	22		22	14	15	26	25	116
		2		7	4	10	6	7	3		11	28	8	25		25	7	11	28	32	112
		2	3	6	4			12	4		9	32	5	28		28	8	14	31	26	115
	1			2				13	12		10	29	12	18		18	5	7	32	26	97
		5		1				2	1		9	26	5	17		17	25	23	35	24	116
																	335	371	724	671	2587
	7	18	106	12	110	22	38	30	86	61	173	686	161	484	4	484	335	371	724	671	2587
		3	3	2		1		3	1		11	21	9	13		13	13	12	21	17	73
			8	1				2			16	28	6	20	2	20	16	10	27	24	93
		3	6	8				2	1		8	47	7	22	1	22	29	20	49	30	145
		6	17	11		1		7	2		29	96	22	55	3	55	68	49	97	76	311



Hqtrs  
Kororua



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. NAMATANAI 5/1961 - 1962.

Patrol Conducted by Patrick J. Batho, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled LIHIR Island.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. Ronald Willard, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Natives 5 Members of the R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 21 / 11 / 19 61 to 16 / 12 / 19 61

Number of Days 26 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7 / 11 / 19 60

Medical July / 19 61

Map Reference Overlay Map

Objects of Patrol Tax collection, 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 .....

JHcl/SV

67-9-4

2nd April, 1962.

The District Officer,  
New Ireland District,  
RAVINGO.

HANARAKAI PATROL REPORT NO. 5/1962-62.

An earlier request for funds to ensure the patrolling of MALI and SANAKIKI should have been made.

I heartily agree that unnecessary police are an embarrassment to a patrol, and if not gainfully employed, they cause more trouble than they cure. Five police are not necessary to patrol LIKER Island. Your Officers would find it an interesting exercise to try a few patrols without any police. It has been done before, and also in New Ireland.

Although it may be advisable to allow Officers the Christmas and New Year breaks in the main centres, it is not absolutely necessary, and a "mist". For your information, over the last festive season, four patrols were had at it in the Southern Highlands.

It is pleasant to read of the good medical work being done by the nuns of the Catholic Mission.

The LIKER existence seems to be rather idyllic than economically effective. The success of the two individuals deal direct with the Copra Marketing Board, Rabaul, may provide a useful incentive for the others.

A comprehensive report, and well written.

Just for the record, I would be interested to find out how you compute that MALI and SANAKIKI comprise one-third of the LIKER population or that they are not within safe canoe travel of LIKER Island. I presume you mean HANUR and HANAKOT.

*R. J. Keane*  
(S. E. McCarthy).  
Director.

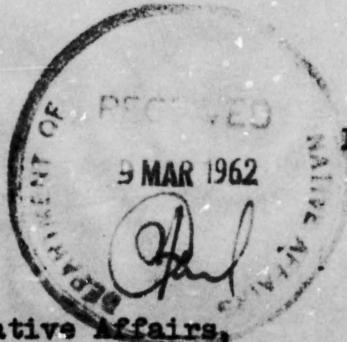


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 9. 4

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-1



District Headquarters,  
KAVIENG, N.I.D.

3rd March 1962.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOPU.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO.5 of 1961/62

Forwarded is a Patrol Report by C.P.O. Batho on Lihir Island, with covering remarks by the A.D.O. Namatanai.

Mr. Batho has provided an interesting geographical description of Lihir Island. The patrol did not visit the outer island of Mali and Sanambiri, owing to lack of a boat. As these islands contain about one third of the Lihir population the tax census should be completed as soon as possible. However, canoes are hazardous in the open waters, particularly in the North Western season, and patrols are well advised not to use them. With further funds available in the next quarter, a boat can be hired to visit these islands. The Population Register as compiled for the main island, is held pending completion of the outer island villages.

*Further report to be made to the Director of Native Affairs*

It is noted that two natives are now selling copra direct to C.M.B. Rabaul. Where village copra is involved, shipping has always been the difficulty, the loads being too small to interest the few commercial vessels that visit the place.

A.D.O. Namatanai has referred Health and Agricultural matters to the respective departments. The Agricultural Officer, Kavieng, informs me that the problem of the Axiagastus Beetle has been referred to Kerevat.

There were five native policemen accompanying this patrol. Unless there are special police duties involved, the routine patrol in this district normally require only two policemen. Too many police on such patrols who are not fully employed, could prove an embarrassment to the patrol and it is wise to keep to minimum requirements.

*Ague*

The report and comments for your consideration please.

*I. B. Tuohy*  
(I. B. Tuohy)  
Acting District Officer

Encs:

67 - 3

Sub - District Office,  
NAMATANAI.  
New Ireland District.  
6th February, 1962

District Officer,  
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO 5 of 1961/62.

Attached please find two copies of the above report. The following comments are submitted in respect of it:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

As is the case with most other island people the economic growth of the Lihir Islanders is restricted by poor communications. Until such time as these people come within the province of a Native Local Government Council their economic activities must of necessity remain on an individual basis.

AGRICULTURE

Relevant extracts from this heading have been referred to the Agriculture Officer at Namatanai.

HEALTH.

The sine of omission of the Aid Post Orderly at Sans have been brought to the attention of the Medical Assistant at Namatanai.

VILLAGES.

Mr. Bathe has omitted to mention in his report that faults in housing and hygiene were rectified during the patrol's visit.

ROADS.

A small quantity of road making tools have been loaned to the villagers residing in the southern portion of Lihir. It is their intention to widen tracks in their area on a voluntary basis.

CENSUS & TAXATION.

Due to lack of funds and irregular services to Lihir it has not been possible to collect 1961 tax in the outer islands. This places an unfair burden on the people who will be expected to pay two years tax during 1962.

GENERAL

Mr. Bathe has submitted a well written report which is marred slightly by typographical and/or spelling errors. The patrol appears to have been carried out in an able manner.

*K.J. Lang*  
K.J. Lang.  
Assistant District Officer.

COPY

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: 67- 2

Sub District Office,

NAMATANAI

15th November, 1961

Mr P. Batho,  
Patrol Officer,  
NAMATANAI

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS  
LIHIR ISLAND CENSUS DIVISION

In accordance with our recent conversation, please prepare to depart for LIHIR Island, in company with Mr C.P.O. WILLARD by first available vessel and conduct a tax/census patrol of Lihir and outlying islands if possible.

A. At each village you are required to:

- (1) Revise the census and collect outstanding taxes.
- (2) Inspect housing and hygiene and make any necessary recommendations re improvements.
- (3) Investigate all complaints and endeavour to settle all civil disputes by arbitration. Any doubtful cases refer to me and prepare an investigation report in respect of any criminal matters.
- (4) Where possible, encourage extension of existing coconut groves and copra production. Also include in your report estimates of copra production for each village.
- (5) Any land which is surplus to owner's present and future requirements, should be noted in your Patrol Report for information of this office.
- (6) Ensure that existing roads and tracks are being maintained.
- (7) Amend the village official's list and submit recommendations in support of new appointees.
- (8) Attend to all matters contained in "Matters for attention on patrol Lihir Island" file on my desk.

B. During the Patrol:

- (1) Impart as much of your patrolling knowledge as possible to Mr. Willard.
- (2) Ensure that the A.P.O. from Londolovit who is at present in Namatanai, embarks for Lihir with you and accompanies you during your patrol in his area. Similarly, his colleague from the other Aid Post should accompany you whilst you are in his area.
- (3) Const. 1st Class GWANDEK, CONST/BUGLER SIAK and Constables LEXUS, ANDREAS and BOB will accompany the patrol.
- (4) The patrol should take approximately 3-4 weeks and must terminate prior to the Xmas holidays.
- (5) Get Travel Warrants to cover the forward and return journeys for yourselves and Police and ensure that the A.P.O. has a warrant for his passage.
- (6) Draw sufficient rations for patrol personnel and make allowances for those rations already drawn by Consts. GWANDEK and BOB.
- (7) Estimate your patrol requirements of tobacco and money and take out an advance accordingly.
- (8) Your patrol report must be handed in not later than two weeks after your return.

I trust that you will have a pleasant and successful patrol.

*K.J. Lang*

K.J. Lang.

Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA  
\*\*\*\*\*

File No. 67 - 3

Sub-District Office,  
NAMATANAI,  
District of New Ireland.

4th January, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,  
NAMATANAI.

Patrol Report Namatanai No. 5 - 1961/62

Officer conducting patrol : Patrick J. Batho,  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled : LIHIR Island.

Object of patrol : Census revision  
Tax collection  
Routine Administration

Patrol accompanied by :  
Europeans : Mr. R. Willard, C.P.O.  
Natives : No. 5259B Const 1/C GWANDEK  
No. 5173B Const LEKUS  
No. 6189 Const ANDEREAS  
No. 9250 Const BOB  
No. 9551 Const SIEK

Duration of patrol : 21/11/61 to 16/12/61.  
= 26 days.

Last Patrol : D.N.A. 7th November, 1960  
P.H.D. July, 1961.

Map reference : Overlay map attached.



(Patrick J. Batho)  
Cadet Patrol Officer

PATROL DIARY

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- Tuesday 21st November, 1961. Depart Namatanai per M.V. "St. Robert" bound for LIHIR. Arrive LAMBOA at 1610. Flag hoisted on arrival. Overnight.
- Wednesday 22nd November Depart from LAMBOA for SALI. Const. Andreas left to guard some of the cargo. Arrive SALI in the late afternoon. Overnight.
- Thursday 23rd November The Tax-Census revision of SALI and LIENBIL conducted. The two villages were inspected and talk on health and hygiene given. Overnight.
- Friday 24th November Depart for BANAM, arriving in the late morning. Tax-Census revised in the afternoon, village inspected and talks on health and hygiene given. Need for latrines stressed. Overnight.
- Saturday 25th November Depart BANAM and proceed to HUNINO, conduct Tax-Census. Proceed to LAMBOA. Overnight.
- Sunday 26th November Observed.
- Monday 27th November Revision of Tax-Census at LAMBOA followed by village inspection. Talks given on health. Proceed to SAMO arriving that evening. Overnight.
- Tuesday 28th November Tax-Census for SAMO revised that morning. Village inspection held in the afternoon, talks given on health and hygiene. Visited the school. Overnight.
- Wednesday 29th November Proceed to WURTOL in the morning. Tax-Census of SIANUS conducted en route, no Rest House this village. Very tidy village, talk on health. Overnight Wurtol Rest House.
- Thursday 30th November The Tax-Census for WURTOL revised in the morning. Village inspected and talks given on hygiene. Tax-Census for TALIS revised in the afternoon. Overnight.
- Friday 1st December, 1961. Proceed to PANGO; inspect en route the cause-way through the swamp, a very good effort. Tax-Census for PANGO, village inspected.

PATROL DIARY

Saturday 2nd December

The Tax-Census for KOMAT revised, village inspected. Hospital at Mission visited. Visited the cacao and coconut grooves. Overnight.

Sunday 3rd December

Observed

Monday 4th December.

Inspect coconut grooves. A number of villages work on the wharf at Palie. Overnight.

Tuesday 5th December

Proceeded to TOMBAVIL. Tax-Census revision conducted for the hamlet of LINMEL. Tax-Census revised for TOMBAVIL in the afternoon. Overnight.

Wednesday 6th December

Proceed to LISEL. Tax-Census revision conducted in the afternoon. Village inspected and a new copra drier visited. Encouraged the people to plant more coconuts. Overnight.

Thursday 7th December

Proceed to LATAUL. Tax-Census revision conducted and the village inspected. Visited the school, talks with the teacher. Overnight.

Friday 9th December

Proceeded to Matagwis. School choir sang for the patrol. Tax-Census revision for Matagwis. Village inspected. Overnight.

Saturday 9th December.

Tax-Census revision for LIBUKO; village inspected, very neat. Proceeded to LONDOLOVIT, overnight.

Sunday 10th December.

Observed.

Monday 11th December

Proceed to PUTPUT by canoe. Tax-Census revised, village inspected. Talks given on health and hygiene. Proceeded to LONDOLOVIT by canoe Overnight.

Tuesday 12th December

Tax-Census revision of LONDOLOVIT, visited the Aid-Post. Village inspected and talks given on health and hygiene. Proceed to KUNAIE, Overnight.

Wednesday 13th December.

Tax-Census revision for KUNAIE held, village inspected. Talks given on health and hygiene. Purchase of land: LAMALAKIAN, payment made to Hurali. Overnight.

Thursday 14th December.

Proceed to SUEN, Tax-Census revision held. Village inspected. Returned to LONDOLOVIT. Overnight.

Friday 15th December

Proceed to LAMBOA via the trans-insular road. Note the ample land available in the interior. A.D.O. holds C.N.A. at LAMBOA. Overnight.

Saturday 16th December

Proceed to NEMOTANAI per M.V. "Lakakot". Arrive at 1215 p.m. End of Patrol.



INTRODUCTION

The patrol was a routine visit to LIHIR for the purpose of routine administration, census revision and personal tax collection.

LIHIR island is situated approximately 35 miles due North of Namatanai. The main island is some 15 miles long and, at the widest point, 9 miles wide; it has a circumference of nearly 40 miles. From the sea Lihir appears to be of extremely rugged terrain with mountains rising sharply from the narrow coastal plain. Beyond the mountains there is an interior of gently sloping hills. This interior appears to be unused, the soil maintains small trees and a luxuriant undergrowth of fern. This interior is well watered by the mountain streams and the soil is a general mixture, though patches of red clay soil were seen. The volcanic nature of the island is revealed by the hot springs which are to be seen in the area between PUTPUT and LONDOLOVIT villages. The people still use this source of heat for cooking, especially they use it for cooking the pig.

The non-indigenous population of the island comprises : Mr. and Mrs. J. Sciortino and son of Londolovit Plantation, Mr. Yip Chee Fatt and Mr. S. Elder of Lakakot Plantation, and three Mission Sisters and Father Muller at the Catholic Mission at Palie.

There is a daily radio-communication service between Londolovit Plantation and Kavieng; in addition the Mission operates its own inter-Mission radio service. Thus all emergencies can be dealt with as they arise. There are two vessels stationed at the island, one a 40 feet workboat the "St. Robert" own by the mission and stationed at PALIE; the other a 32 feet motor-boat owned by Lakakot Plantation and stationed at Lakakot.

## NATIVE SITUATION

### SOCIAL

The people of LIHIR continue along the even tenor of their ways. They do not appear to have much contact with the other peoples of the Sub-District. Thus their out-look has become somewhat insular and parochial. The greater number of their old customs and practices have died out, due mainly to the influence of the Missions in the area. There is a constant movement of people within the island; some people have been known to walk for up to ten hours to attend a sing-sing or some of the Mission celebrations. It would appear that the life of the islanders is a content one, rarely fraught with hard work.

A number of complaints and disputes were brought to the attention of the patrol, these were amicably settled by arbitration. These disputes were concerned mainly with old debts and problems of marriage.

NATIVE SITUATION

POLITICAL

Lihir continues to be administered under the Luluai system of direct government. Some of the Luluais are elderly men who have held their appointments for many years. They have become imbued with the spirit of their work, and those villages under their care and command appear to be among the most content and the best kept. However some of the younger appointees, perhaps not having the long tradition of service to the Administration behind them, tend to be more easy-going in their approach to work. This is reflected in the more casual approach to work in those villages under their care.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPEMENT

The main source of income open to these people is the production of copra or the selling of coconuts to the trading businesses. There would be approximately 20,000 mature coconuts and 25,000 immature coconuts on the main island. Copra production for the entire census division would be somewhat more than 50 tons per annum. Without a doubt the attacks of the Axiagastus have had an adverse effect upon the copra production. However the Axiagastus cannot be blamed entirely for the low copra production, many of the coconut grooves had not been cleaned since the last patrol visited the area. In one village the bush reached the tops of the fully grown coconut palms. Those villages with only a few coconut palms were strongly encouraged to extend their plantings.

There are two natives who now deal directly with C.M.B. in Rabaul. Between them they have produced eight tons of copra since the inception of business last June. They have built two good hot-air type copra driers and are promoting the building of a third. Perhaps their obvious success will impart some desire for betterment to their neighbours. The people are able to see a greater return for their efforts in producing copra, this might spur them on to a goal of increased plantings and increased copra production.

There is a small native planting of cacao at LAMBOA, comprising some 400 trees. There is another smaller planting at KOMAT. Any produce from these plantings are sold to the local businesses.

Apart from primary production the other avenue of income open to the people is employment on one of the plantations or trading businesses. There are a number of avenues of employment open to these people: Lakakot Plantation will employ up 30 local natives, Londolovit Plantation will employ up to 20 local natives. Apart from this there is employment with the local missions in various capacities and some islanders are employed on the mainland of New Ireland and in Rabaul.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPEMENT (Cont.)

An estimate of income for the entire census division from amounts paid out to the LIHIR people by the various businesses and companies on Lihir would be as follows.

Copra sold to Plantations	@	1550 - 0 - 0
Payment for labour or other employment	@	4669 - 0 - 0
Copra sold direct to C.M.B.	@	400 - 0 - 0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<hr/> 6619 - 0 - 0 <hr/>

This would give an income of approximately £6/12/4 per adult male.

## AGRICULTURE

The island of LIHIR has a fairly good soil and all crops should do well. The climate of the island would allow the people to plant at any time during the year; however the people plant the gardens only once a year. This means that when the previous garden is finished the people must wait some time until the new gardens ripen. Usually there is a shortage of food during the months of November, December and January. A typical selection of the staple diet would be: yam, mami, potatoes and tapioca. The latter ripens later than the others and is the main food during the period of shortage. The diet is supplemented with such fruits as bananas, pineapples, melons and "laulaus"; the people also gather nuts for food.

All villages have the usual domestic animals; there were plenty of pigs to be seen and everyone seemed to have some chickens. The pigs are allowed to roam round the bush seeking what food they can, unfortunately more often than not they will break into a garden to find food.

The main cash crop is the coconut; coconuts are grown by all the villages on LIHIR. The production of coconuts and copra is declining due to the activities of the beetle AXIAGASTUS. This beetle attacks the spathe of the coconuts and causes the premature falling of the newly formed nuts. The spathe eventually dies, turning black then falling off. As there are no mature nuts on the spathe the coconut fronds are no bent downwards; this hampers the formation of new spathes. The Axiagastus is reported to have spread to the main island from SANAMBIRI island, an island just off the coast at LONDLOVIT. The beetle seems to have been rife on this island for some years, though it now seems regained its natural balance, perhaps some predator has found it. The beetle has gained ground in Londolovit Plantation, here several examples of the beetle and its activities were pointed out to the patrol by the manager of the plantation, Mr. J. Sciortino. The beetle has caused a serious decline in the production of copra at this plantation. The beetle has gained access to other parts of the main island and the production of copra by the native peoples has subsequently dropt.

AGRICULTURE (Cont.)

It would appear that the beetle has just gained a footing on the main island, there is still an opportunity to arrest its activities before it becomes a scourge on the land. Londolovit Plantation has consulted expert advice and is to commence the individual spraying of palms in the new year.

At LAMBOA and KOMAT, a few enterprising natives have planted a few cacao trees, these have not, as yet, come into full production.

There is a primary school at Lamboa, and a primary school at Komat. The school at Lamboa is a primary school, and the school at Komat is a primary school.

The Catholic Mission has a central school at FALKE; this is under the supervision of a Missionary. The Sister is assisted in her work by three native teachers, two of whom have "B" Certificates. This school, in addition to serving the needs of the surrounding area, provides a standard of up to Standard 4 for the children of the island. The Mission has a further four schools on the main island. These schools are generally for a group of villages and are usually under the supervision of a trained or certificated teacher. The standards of these village schools are very reasonable and in some cases provide an education up to Standard 4. The teachers appear to be well paid and they take a genuine interest in their work.

## EDUCATION

Education on LIHIR is entirely in the hands of the two missions : that is the Methodist and Catholic Missions.

The Methodist Mission has three schools which serve the Mission's region of influence. Of these the largest seen was at SAMO, this school is under the care of a trained teacher. This school serves the villages of SAMO, WURTOL, and SIANUS, providing them with an avenue of education up to standard 2. The school at SUEN was already enjoying the school holidays when the patrol visited that village. There is a primary school which serves the villages of BANAM and HUNIHO, this is under the care of the local missionaries.

The Catholic Mission has a central school at PALIE; this is under the supervision of a Mission Sister. The Sister is assisted in her work by three native teachers, two of whom have a "B" Certificate. This school, in addition to serving the needs of the surrounding area, provides an education of up to Standard 4 for the children of the island. The Mission has a further four schools on the main island. These schools are centrally for a group of villages, and are usually under the supervision of a trained or certificated teacher. The standards of these village schools are very reasonable and in some cases provide an education up to standard 3. The teachers appear to be very keen and they take a pride and interest in their work.



## HEALTH

The people of LIHIR are more than fortunate to have the advantage of the medical facilities provided by the Administration and the Mission.

The Administration has two Aid-Posts on the main island, these are situated at SAMO village and at LONDOLOVIT village. They were both seen by the patrol and they seemed to be in reasonable order. However the wards at both Aid-Posts will require replacement within the near future. The patrol was advised that work of this nature would be commencing at the SAMO Aid-Post early in the new year. There were no complaints made to the patrol by the local village peoples concerning the Orderlies. However the Sister-in-Charge of the Mission hospital advised the patrol that several natives had complained to her concerning the Orderly at the SAMO Aid-Post. They informed the Sister that this Orderly was in the habit of leaving his patients to their own devices whilst he frequently went away to work in his gardens or coconut grooves.

The Mission hospital is at the Roman Catholic Mission station at PALIE; the hospital is under the care of a fully qualified sister - Sister Liboria, M.S.C. This hospital caters for all serious cases of sickness and accidents through-out the LIHIR islands; in addition the hospital provides a general in and out patients service for the people of the nearby villages. The Sister is also very keen on the welfare of the newly born and the mothers. The Sisters also visit the Mission schools, thus ensuring that the health of the future adult generation is good from childhood. Whilst visiting the schools they conduct a school clinic and various campaigns, such as an anti-hookworm campaign. The patrol visit the hospital whilst at PALIE, the Sister-in-Charge described the various aspects of her work.

## VILLAGES

All the villages on the main island of IJHIR are situated on the coast, the majority being close to the fore-shore. However a few, namely BANAM, SALI and LIENBIL, in the north-east of the island are situated on the cliff overlooking the sea.

All village housing was examined and inspected by the patrol. In a few villages the housing standard was a fairly low one, in such villages the percentage of houses in a state of disrepair was high. The houses are built of the usual bush materials; it was noted that the people used soft woods for the posts and bearers, this probably because they are easier to fell than the more enduring woods. This practice shortens the lifetime of a house as these soft woods succumb easily to the rot and the ravages of insects.

The village areas were in general fairly clean, however a few of the surrounds were overgrown. It was evident that certain villages were more interested in a short term policy of cleaning the village only when an inspection was imminent; rather than a long term policy of general cleanliness and hygiene. The Aid-Post Orderlies who accompanied the patrol gave lectures in general hygiene and personal hygiene; the people were advised to keep their village and their homes clean.

Some villages had very poor latrine facilities; indeed those villages on the cliff were entirely devoid of such facilities. The need for latrines was stressed by the patrol and the Orderlies pointed out the epidemics which could arise from a lack of sanitation. The Orderlies gave advice regarding the accepted standards of latrines, and suggested sites for them.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

In general the roads round LIHIR are in a good passable condition. In the North-West of the island the road traverses some very rugged country, by consequence the roads here are difficult to maintain. In parts the road is steep and slippery; and, as if seeking an easier gradient, the road winds its slow length along the ridges and through the valleys. The roads in the rest of LIHIR follow the coastal plain and can be easily maintained. There is an excellent causeway through a swamp area between the villages of TALIS and PANGO, this saves a lengthy diversion through the hills in order to circumambulate the area. Some of the rivers are spanned by a foot-bridge, some of these bridges are sturdy constructions built of stout timbers; however a few appear to have constructed from poor quality wood, such as bamboo, and can only be but temporary.

There is a trans-insular road from LONDOLVIT to LAMBOA; however this track is little used and little maintained, though it is still in a passable condition.

There are at present no vehicles on LIHIR; however in the event of any person obtaining a vehicle, the roads in the south of the island could be made into jeepable tracks very easily. In cases of emergency transport by sea is available; both the Mission and Lakakot Plantation have motor vessels stationed at LIHIR.

### TRADING

There are three trade stores operating on the island of LIHIR; one is operated by Mr. Yip Chee Fatt of Lakakot Plantation, another by Mr. J. Sciortino of Londolovit Plantation and another by the Catholic Mission at Paie. It is believed that the Mission intends to establish a further three trade stores within the census division. The three existing stores buy copra as well as engaging in general mercantile business; thus providing the people of the island with an avenue of income as well as expenditure.

There is only one native holding a current licence to trade on LIHIR; he is engaged in the buying of copra and coconuts at SAMO village. However his volume of business is very small, and such copra as may be produced by his business is sold to one or other of the trade stores. Such persons who expressed themselves interested in starting a trading business were advised of the necessity of a licence and the procedure to obtain same. Now that a group of natives are selling their copra direct to C. M. B., it is felt that there will be an increase in the number of native peoples engaging in trading ventures.

CENSUS AND TAXATION

The census was revised for all the villages of the main island of LIHIR; however the census was not revised for the outer islands of the census division due to the lack of shipping and the funds to charter a vessel.

The personal tax for 1961 was collected from all those eligible to pay; any outstanding taxes were also collected. As with the census the patrol was unable to collect the tax from the outer islands of the census division.

The total amount of tax collected was £567/10/0, this may be analysed as follows:

Tax for 1958	:	£47 - 0 - 0
Tax for 1960	:	£48 - 0 - 0
Tax for 1961	:	£472 -10 - 0
TOTAL		<u>£567 -10 - 0</u>

APPENDIX "A"

SCHOOL STATISTICS

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>GRADE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
LAMBOA	: Std 2	: 9	: 4	: 13
	Std 1	: 7	: 3	: 10
	Class 1	: 10	: 10	: 20
				<u>43</u>
.....				
PALIE	: Std 4	: 6	: 5	: 11
	Std 3	: 16	: 18	: 34
	Std 2	: 9	: 11	: 20
	Std 1	: 11	: 9	: 20
	Class 1	: 10	: 17	: 27
				<u>112</u>
.....				
LATAUL	: Std 2	: 8	: 3	: 11
	Std 1	: 9	: 5	: 14
	Class 1	: 9	: 00	: 19
			<u>44</u>	
.....				
MATAGWIS	: Std 3	: 11	: 5	: 16
	Std 2	: 9	: 5	: 14
	Std 1	: 15	: 8	: 23
	Class 2	: 11	: 8	: 19
	Class 1	: 11	: 8	: 19
				<u>91</u>
.....				
KUNAIE	: Std 3	: 9	: 6	: 15
	Std 2	: 8	: 9	: 17
	Std 1	: 3	: 7	: 10
	Class 2	: 9	: 8	: 17
	Class 1	: 5	: 12	: 17
				<u>76</u>
.....				
BANAM & HUNIHO	: Class 2	: 2	: 1	: 3
	Class 1	: 7	: 8	: 15
			<u>18</u>	
.....				

SCHOOL STATISTICS (Cont)

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>GRADE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
SAMO	: Std 2	: 1	: 1	: 2
	Std 1	: 9	: 2	: 11
	Class 1	: 17	: 21	: 38
				<u>51</u>

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APPENDIX "B"

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

<u>VILLAGES</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>TULTUL</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
LIENBIL	TAKI	SIGMIT	Poor Fair, tries to do his best.
SALI	KALAHAILO	HIET	Fair Negative.
BANAM	GERIS	KIAPSAI	Fairly good official Willing assistant
HUNIHO	IENMILE	TABU	Good, has only a small labour force, village excellent. Poor, for the size of village this official is not needed.
LAMBOA	SIANABAL	APINBIN	Good, very reliable A very good worker
SAMO	ALUMBU	SIKAU	Very good official, interests of village at heart Good, keeps village records.
		KUKUMBALA	Fair.
SIANUS	KIAPUAS	TOKPALUM	An eager official Old, but steady.
WURTOL	AKOT	TOIMANIL	Rather negative Fair only
TALIS	SIMBO	ISIATS	Poor A loyal official, wishes to resign - poor health
		APUL	Appears to be a good character, probationary.
PANGO	ISIU	RAMBIT	Loyal official, though ineffectual Poor
KOMAT	IPOT MARUM(Recommendation)	TAIS	Old, wishes to resign Popular choice, appears to be of good character Fair.
LINMEL		SAWIT	Fair, very loyal
TOMBAVIL	KARI	SOLIS	Fair and careful Capable



VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Cont)

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>TUTUL</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
LISEL	SIGIAL	LAKO	Quite capable Negative
LATAUL	SAIDODO	TOLAM	Quiet, very good Fair
MATAGWIS	LESKAU	KULIEN	Poor Negative
LIBUKO	LAKAKOT	BANANAU	Fair, does his best Good
PUTPUT	TOIRURU	KUS	Fair Fair
LONDLOVIT	AMBEL	KONLIEN ARAU	Absent for six months Fair, willing Fair
KUNAIE	TANGIER	AMBEN	Old but good Fair
SUEN	TOIYINONON	TAKENMON	Fair Fair.

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APPENDIX "C"

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

Reg. No. 5259B Constable 1/C GWANDEK.

<u>Conduct</u>	Always good
<u>Dress</u>	Neatly attired at all times
<u>Ability</u>	A very reliable N.C.O., excellent at all investigation work. He has good command and inspires confidence in those under his command.

Reg. No. 5173B Constable LEKUS

<u>Conduct</u>	Good
<u>Dress</u>	Neat and tidy
<u>Ability</u>	A very willing worker, ready to undertake the most unpleasant tasks. Carried out all tasks allotted to him in a satisfactory manner

Reg. No. 6189 Constable ANDEREAS

<u>Conduct</u>	Good
<u>Dress</u>	Fair
<u>Ability</u>	It had been a long time since this member had been on patrol; however he carried out all tasks allotted to him in a satisfactory manner.

Reg. No. 9250 Constable BOB

<u>Conduct</u>	Good
<u>Dress</u>	Very neatly attired member.
<u>Ability</u>	A keen young member, carried out all tasks allotted to him in a satisfactory maner.

Reg. No. 9551 Constable/Bugler SIEK

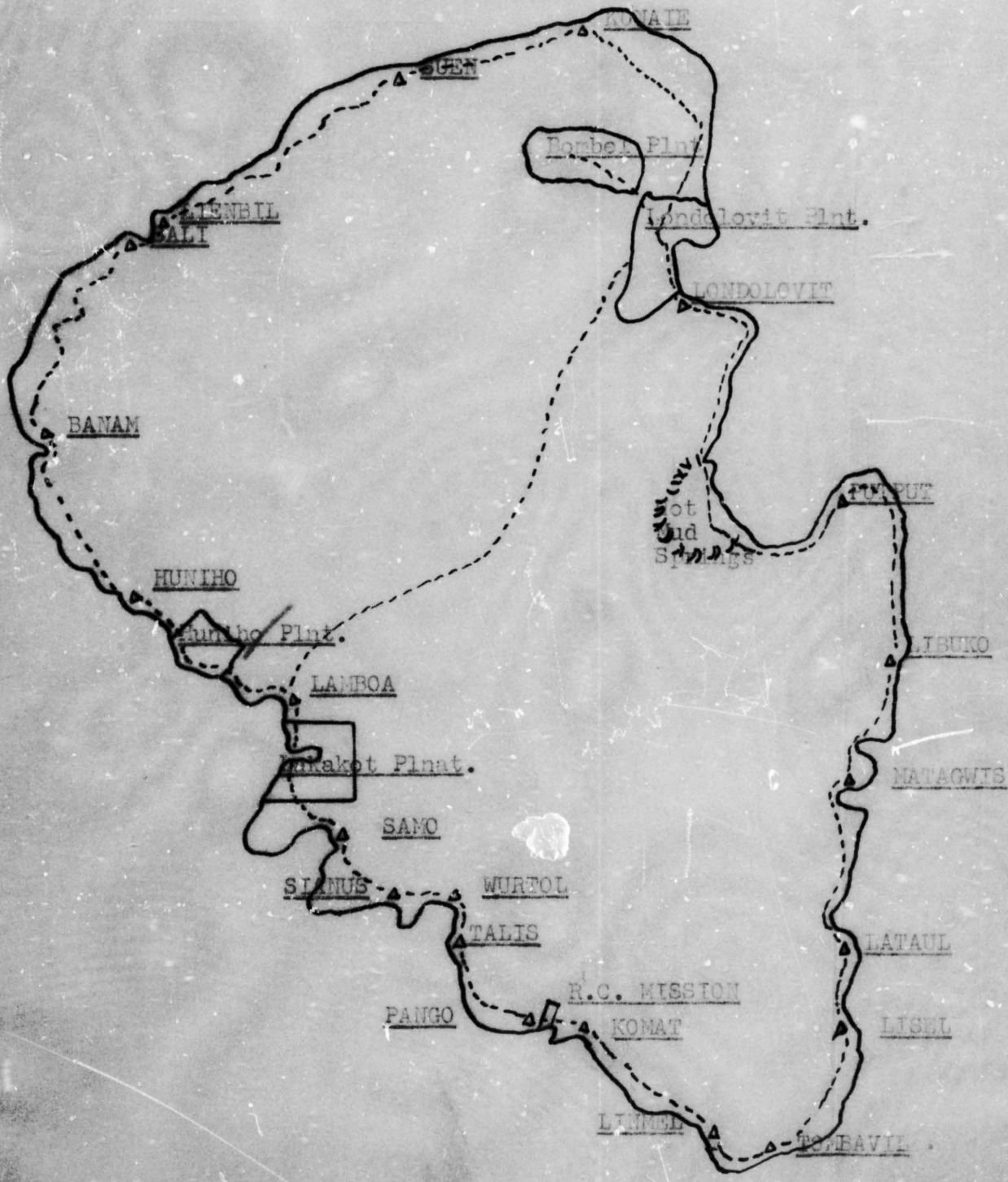
<u>Conduct</u>	Good
<u>Dress</u>	Neat and tidy
<u>Ability</u>	Having this member added a touch of ceremony to the routine of patrol. He carried out all tasks allotted to him in a cheerful and satisfactory manner.

*Patrick J. Batho*

(Patrick J. Batho)  
Officer of R. P. & N. G. C.

LIHIR ISLAND

SANAMBIRI ISLAND



NORTH



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. Namatani 6/61-62

Patrol Conducted by Cadet Patrol Officer Ronald Willard

Area Patrolled Kandas, Kinsal and Sokirik Census Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Two members of R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 15./2./1962 to 28./3./1962

Number of Days 34 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10./8./1961 Kinsaladn Sokirik Health Ed.  
Medical March/1961 Jan 1962.

Map Reference Fourmil series ( New Ireland )

Objects of Patrol Routine administration

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MOFESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/5/1962.

*W. Putman*  
District Commissioner

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GOVERNMENT ANTHROPOLOGIST, D.N.A.

MINUTE

File No. 67-9-6

Govt. Print.—81/7.68.

SUBJECT

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 - 61/62 Namatanai.

Your attention is drawn to Appendix "B".



(W.R. DISHON)  
Acting Director  
D.N.A. 3/10/62

67-9-6

3rd October, 1962.

The District Officer,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 - 1961/62 - NAWATANAI

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I am gratified to note that disputes were amicably settled by arbitration when concerned with coconuts, civil debts and marriage problems.

What is meant by "male cult houses" ?

What is the attitude of the people towards those from the Duke of Yorks in relation to land? Do the Duke of Yorks people have recognised land rights in this area? This is of importance and I would like an investigation carried out and the results forwarded to me.

Has Nicholas Brokham visited that area yet?

I am pleased to note that the hot air copra driers are found in all villages. The people appear to have all the facilities necessary to build up a thriving copra industry.

To what extent is LAKO's example being followed by other people? Who does his book-keeping for him?

It is pleasing to note that new coconut plantings are being made.

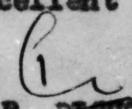
Has the Department of Agriculture taken any action to combat the large Japanese snails? The housing at KANDAS must be certainly most impressive.

The people seem to be well catered for in the matter of education at the lower levels.

I hope that records of information gained concerning land disputes has been recorded in the village books as well as in this Report.

The content of Appendix "A" is most valuable as is in particular the content of Appendix "B", which has been passed to the Government Anthropologist.

Mr Willard has done an excellent job.

  
(W.R. DISHON)  
District Officer

67-9-6

67-9-6

1st August, 1962.

~~The District Officer,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.~~

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 1961/62 - NAMAZANAI

Further to my 67-9-6 of 18th June, 1962, it is advised that the above report has still not been received, although we have your comments on it No. 67-2-1 of 21st May, 1962.



*J.K. McCarthy*  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
Director.

→ Minute:  
The Director,  
D.N.A. Konedobu.

Ref: 67-2-1.  
KAVIENG.  
10th August, 1962.

Patrol Report, Nam. No 6 of 61-62 forwarded herewith.  
Regret delay; it was inadvertently placed on this office file.

*I.B. Tucky*  
I.B. Tucky  
A/District Officer.


67-9-6

13th June, 1962.

The District Officer,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 - 61/62 - NAWATANAI

Your comment on the above Patrol Report is  
acknowledged. Upon arrival, I shall be able to  
comment upon the Patrol Report.

  
(W.R. DISHON)  
A/Director.





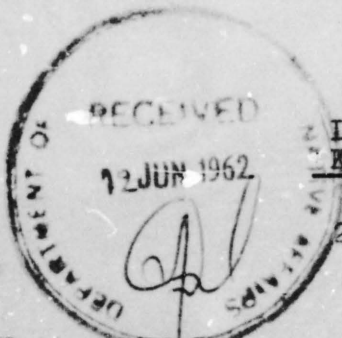
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-9-6 ✓

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.67-2-1

Department of the Administrator,



District Headquarters,  
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

21st May, 1962.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU. Papua.

NAMATANAI.

*no report attached*

PATROL REPORT 6-61/62 R. WILLARD C.P.O.

1. As yet I am not familiar with the areas patrolled but Mr. Willard presents an interesting picture, the report being noteworthy for its attention to detail.

2. With regard to the land transactions, to which the Assistant District Officer, Namatanai has referred me, I believe that for no other consideration that to avoid future disputes a record should be made locally of the transaction. Of course, if recorded by an Administration Officer, the transaction would appear to have official sanction but, assuming that at the same time in the future these deals will be recognised as customary, as among the Tclai today, there are distinct advantages for future Land Title investigators in having some record available.

As to the unused areas of native lands, the degree of alienation in the Duke of York Islands combined with their proximity and social affiliations with the people of those divisions, suggests possible immigration from that direction in the future.

*P.O. (has)*

There is some interest too, by Burns Philp, in acquiring new planting areas at this end of the District. Therefore the first step would be to assess the amount of land waste and vacant and acquire it.

3. Following approval and proclamation of the Noatsi - Mandak - Barok - Kulot local Government Council, the Sokirik Division will be dealt with.

K.R. WILLIAMSON,  
District Officer,  
N.I.D.

c.c. A.D.O. Namatanai.

67-3

Sub-District Office,  
NAMATANAI  
5th May, 1962

District Officer,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT No 6 of 1961/62

A ttached please find two copies of the above report. The following reports are submitted in respect of it:

POLITICAL SITUATION

Perhaps the sentiments expressed by the Sokirik division people could be passed on to Mr. Brokham.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Every assistance will be afforded to the Luluai of NASKO in his venture.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Relevant extracts from this heading have been referred to the Agricultural Officer at Namatanai.

EDUCATION

Relevant extracts from this heading have been passed to the District Education Officer, Kavieng.

LAND

The desire by young people to change the inheritance pattern is natural in these days when they are becoming more and more caught up in a cash economy. However, it is doubtful if these clan land transactions are valid when considered in relation to Section 6 of the Land Ordinance. Your advice as to how these transactions should be regarded would be appreciated.

It is possible that the unused non alienated areas of the hinterland of these three divisions could be utilised for a re-settlement scheme at some future date. To this end an agricultural survey of the potential of these areas would be of primary importance.

GENERAL

Mr. Willard has submitted a comprehensive and well written report.

*K. J. Lang*  
K. J. Lang.  
Assistant District Officer.

### INTRODUCTION.

The patrol boarded the M.V. Marr at Matandedak Plantation en route to Lambom Island. At Lambom the Patrol boarded the M.V. Fatima for Lamassa.

Throughout the patrol fine weather was experienced. Travel between villages was frequently by canoe in the Kandas Census Division. However in the Kinsal and Sokirik Divisions the canoes were not adequate to transport the patrol.

For two days the patrol walked in the centre of the Island and camped one night.

The landform of the area patrolled is made up of a narrow coastal plain and a rugged mountain range. The people generally live on the coastal plain but Kurunut and Rapuntemon in the Sokirik division are hillside villages. Generally cultivation is carried out on the coastal plain or the river valleys although in the Sokirik many steep hillside are planted with gardens and coconuts. The coastal plain varies in width from two or three miles to only a few yards. In fact at some stages the steep hillside come right to the high-water level of the sea. Generally the people go no further than two miles inland to select garden sites.

Kandas has a population of 670 and an area of 718 sq. miles and contains nine villages. The Kinsal with an area of 66 sq. miles supports a population of 412 in four villages. The Sokirik consists of five villages has a population of 301.

The area from Kamdaru to Gil Gil plantations including Semalu, King, Kait and Watpi villages is constantly in contact with Rabaul. There are seven plantations in the area and a radio is operated daily with Rabaul R T C from Onamarang Plantation. Copra boats from Rabaul are in the area at least two or three times a week and there is a vehicular road (maintained by the plantations) from Kamdaru to Onamarang Plantations.

Kabaman, Nasko, Siamen, and Suralil-Hitung in Kandas and Palabong in the Kinsal are comparatively isolated. Their contact with the 'outside world' is not as great as the other villages in the area patrolled.

As throughout the Namatanai Sub-district the area has suffered a drought the past few months. Rainfall figures are kept at Kamdaru and Matop Plantations. Kamdaru has an annual average of 90 inches per annum (records have only been kept for two years) and Matop an annual average of 150 inches.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The people of the area are generally law-abiding and contented. Far more complaints and disputes were brought to the patrol in the Kandas than in the Kinsal and Sokirik. This is only to be expected as the people of Kinsal and Sokirik are within easy walking distance of the Office at Namatanai and in fact are frequently in Namatanai to settle disputes.

The disputes brought to the patrol generally concerned usufructuary rights of coconuts, civil debts and marriage problems. These were amicably settled by arbitration. Some land disputes (see land section) were brought to the patrol but were unable to be settled by arbitration.

Luluai Karamet of Kait village in the Kandas division is also leader of the Kroi sub-clan in that division. Kroi is the largest and most wealthy of the clan groups. It was thought that because of this double capacity that Karamet was holding his own courts in Kait and neighbouring villages. He was warned that he was not a patrol officer and these activities would lead to court action if continued. He was instructed to bring all complaints to Namatanai or to the next patrol.

#### Social.

A few people (mainly males) from other districts were found to have settled in almost every village and to have married local women. These men are generally New Guineans who have worked as labourers on neighbouring plantations. These people seem to be happy to adopt the New Ireland way of life.

It was noticed in the majority of villages throughout the area patrolled that there are many young men of marriageable age who are still unmarried purely because there is a shortage of young women. In discussion it was found that this did not concern the people greatly but the elders said they would soon have to think about bringing in women from other divisions. Male cult houses still exist in most of the Kandas Villages.

The villages in each division have a large amount of social contact. In Kandas each village tends to be an independent unit although Kait, King and Watpi have very close ties. Kandas villagers often have a community garden. Most villages in this division are several hours walk apart. The people of Kandas still have a great deal of contact with the Duke of York Islanders and frequently visit that area - these visits are returned by the islanders. Duke of York people often have claims to ownership of land in Kandas as the people are very much interknit racially. Ill feeling still exists between the locals of King village and Misiman and other descendants of Wesley from the Duke of Yorks. It is hoped that the Native Lands Commission will soon be able to settle this long standing dispute, over the ownership of 'Rangrangos'.

In the Kinsal and Sokirik there is a lot of contact socially between the villages within their division. The villages are quite close together.

These villages are more a series of camps than one main village.

#### Political Situation.

Generally speaking the Kandas people do not have political contact between villages although there are signs between King and Kait villages. These people are satisfied with the Luluai system of government but appreciate and respect advice from the old people of the village.

Siamen in the Kandas, has a most apathetic resident population. Several of the younger men work as permanent casuals workers on Kamdaru Plantation. These men are obviously the cream of the youth which means that the people left in the village are completely void of interest or energy.

The Kinsal people are politically independent units and have mixed feelings towards the proposed local government council. The main fear that arises is that it will entail a little more work and initiative on the part of the people than is required under the present system.

The people of the Sokirik division are anxious for the local government council to be formed as soon as possible and are very keen to better themselves. These people expressed disgust in the fact that their local elected member of the Legislative Council has not yet visited them. They are keenly interested in events of development in other areas and felt that Mr. Nickolas Brokham could tell them a great deal.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Income is still largely derived from copra by the people throughout this area. Each village has at least one 'big' man who employs labour to work his plantation. This labour is found in the local villages. At all times it was found that the employers were complying with the Native Labour Ordinance. In Kandas, in particular, the people were most anxious to comply. On the whole it was found that the wages paid were higher than the minimum required.

Kandas. As already mentioned many of the young men from Siamen and also Suralil-Hitung are absent from the village, working on plantations. This brings an estimated £130 per month into the two villages. However this money stays in the hands of the workers rather than be distributed through the village.

Copra driers of the 'hot-air' type are found in all villages. This area has a regular and frequent shipping with Rabaul and the people are charged from 5/- to 7/- per bag of copra to ship it to Rabaul. The people generally wait until they have a full load in the village and then order a work boat. It is usual for one villager to accompany the copra to Rabaul and the Copra Marketing Board. In the Kandas there are no Chinese trading in copra so that the people gain full advantage monetarily.

Average copra production for each village is 14 bags per month. Average income per adult male per month is £ 2/5/0.

The majority of villages have one General Mercantile Trader.

Rice, tinned meat and fish, biscuits, tobacco and matches are the main items sold. Licences were in order.

ESTIMATE OF VILLAGE COPRA PRODUCTION.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Av no. of bags per month.</u>
Lamassa	5
Kabaman	10
Nasko	5
Kait	11
King	20
Watpi	30
Semalu	30
Siamen	8
Suralili-Hitung	10

Luluai Tovin of Nasko intends opening a bread store at King village. He was reminded by the patrol of the health regulations with which he must comply and also that a bread licence would be necessary. Tovin learnt his trade in prewar days at Koppo. With the many plantations and the bigger villages of King and Kait in this area the business should do quite well.

Kinsal.

Two Chinese copra traders are operating in this area. However the Kinsal people are now realising that it is far more profitable to dry their own copra and sell it direct to Copra Marketing Board Rabaul. It seems now that only the very lazy and those in need of a few shillings quickly sell dry coconuts to the Chinese. Each village here also has at least one drier.

ESTIMATE OF COPRA PRODUCTION.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>AV. No. of bags per month.</u>
Palabong	16
Kalil	6
Rebelen	33
Kabunut	7

Monthly average production per village is 15 bags.

Monthly average income per adult male is £ 1/15/0.

Sokirik.

Here is found the perfect example of what can be done. Luluai Lako of Labur has cleared a large area of land and planted it. These palms are as yet not bearing although Lako does have another section of bearing palms. This income derived enables him to employ casual labourers (sometimes as many as 15 per month) to work and plant more land. In four or five years Lako should be marketing at least 10 tons of copra per month and this will later increase as he intends to continue the planting scheme.

There are only two non-native traders in this area, both of whom have other interests. Like the people of Kinsal the Sokiriks now prefer to dry their own copra and sell it direct to C.M.B.

ESTIMATE OF COPRA PRODUCTION. -Sokirik.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Av. no bags per month.</u>
Rasirik	9
Kurumut	10
Kapuntemon	18
Labur	18
Rebehen	9

Average monthly production per village is 13 bags.

Monthly average income per adult male is £1-3-0/

There is a general mercantile trader at Kapuntemon village.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The gardens of the three divisions are just beginning to pick up after the dry spell. The gardens at Lamassa are still in a ~~bad~~ bad way. The people have had to forage for food over the last few months but at no time was there a position of starvation. Tapioca was abundant at all times and with bananas often formed the staple diet. Sweet potatoes, yam and taro are other vegetables grown. In the Kinsal and Sokirik beans, cabbages and tomatoes are widely grown. Kandas people also grow corn and peanuts. Pumpkins, pineapples watermelons and pawpaws are also widely grown throughout the area. Each village in the Kandas grows citrus fruits. Mainly lemons and pomelos although some oranges were seen in a few villages.

Every village runs fowls and some also run ducks. Very few villages in the Kandas have domestic pigs but all villages in Kinsal and Sokirik have a few pigs. The people at Kait have bought seven **goats** and intend breeding from them. A talk was given these people, on goat husbandry. It is intended to use the meat for food.

The cash crop of the area is coconuts. Planting is being carried out but not at a very rapid pace. Again the people were given talks on care and maintenance of palms and encouraged to increase their planting. It was good to see the people of Lamassa have begun a program of planting. For some years now they have been very discouraged because of the constant ravaging of their new palms by the rhinoceros beetle. They realize now that to keep this pest down they must keep their new groves clean.

The area around Siamen (Kandas) is severely infested with the large Japanese snails. This is the only area in the three West Coast Divisions that the snails exist. The villagers have already been forced to plant their gardens long distances from the village site in places that have not yet become infested. At the moment the snails seem to be halted in their spread by two rivers, one north and the ~~one~~ south of Siamen.

#### MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

KANDAS. The health of the people in this area is still good although there has not been a medical patrol there since March 1961. The aid-post at Kingis in good order and some rebuilding was being carried out upon the arrival of the patrol. This aid-post is under the care of Aid Post Orderly Chackabo who accompanied the patrol through this division. Chacabo brought no complaints to the patrol.

The people of Lamassa were pleased when informed by the patrol that Public Health Department had decided to re-open an aid-post at Lamassa. Work was commenced immediately on the construction. This aid-post will serve Lamassa and Kabaman villages. Two runaway T.B. patients, one from Lamassa and the other from King, were located by the patrol and promptly returned to Bitapaka Hospital, New Britain. A suspected leper from Kait village was promptly sent to Nonga Base Hospital, Rabaul.

KINSAL. The new aid-post is well established at Kabanut and serves the people of the four Kinsal villages as well as two neighbouring villages in the Patpatara Census Division. An out-patients and dispensary department has been built of permanent materials. Serious cases in this area are quickly transported to Namatanai. The aid-post Orderly from Kabanut accompanied the patrol whilst it patrolled the Kinsal.

SOKIRIK. These people are also in good health although the division does not have an aid post. Most people come to Namatanai for medical treatment but Rebehen villagers go to Kurumut Plantation or Kokola aid-post in the Kavieng Sub-district.

#### VILLAGE HOUSING AND HYGIENE.

Throughout the three divisions the general housing standard is good. In the Kandas all houses are grouped in the main village. However in the Kinsal and Sokirik generally there is a main site and then a series of smaller straggling camps. Some houses were in need of replacement and instructions were given to that effect. Kitchens throughout the area are not satisfactory. Many people cook in the open or underneath their houses. These practices were discouraged and the people advised to build separate kitchens.

In Kandas houses consist of bush sawn weatherboard, limbom or plank floors and either kunai or galvanised iron. A lot of galvanised roofing is seen in this division. Many villages also have a water tank. Generally in the Kinsal and Sokirik walls are of bamboo or thatched sago palm fronds, limbom floors and kunai roofs.

Kait and Kabaman villages in the Kandas were cleaned under supervision and Kalil and Rebehen in the Kinsal.

Pigs are still seen in the village area in the villages in the Kinsal and Sokirik. These people were told to build fences to keep out the pigs.

The accompanying aid-post Orderlies gave talks on health and hygiene in all villages.



### MISSIONS.

KANDAS. Seven villages and Suralil hamlet in this division are under the influence of the Methodist Overseas Mission. King and Hitung adhere to the Roman Catholic faith.

It seems that all villagers are church minded. Services are held regularly to the contentment of the people. No conflict what-so-ever exists between the two denominations. King (R. C) and Kait ( MOM ) villages are closely linked in many ways and find that their religion does not hinder them.

The Catholics at King have built a church of permanent materials. Both missions operate from the Duke of York Islands.

KINSAL. This division is purely under the influence of the Methodist Overseas Mission, which is under the direction of the Minister at ' Halis ' Namatanai. A church of permanent materials has been erected by the people at Kabanut village.

SOKIRIK. This division is under both Methodist and Catholic influence. Rebehen village is a Catholic village ,directed from the Catholic Mission at Karu. Labur and Rasirik are mainly Methodist while Kurumut is mainly Catholic. Rapuntemon has about the same number of adherents to both Missions. These Mission are directed from Namatanai.

No complaints were brought to the patrol concerning the missions or their representatives. Throughout the area the people of both denominations work together in perfect harmony. Each village has its own mission representative to conduct the services and give religious instruction.

### EDUCATION.

In the three divisions education is under the control of the two missions, things are not as satisfactory as they could be.

Kandas. Each village has its own school. The schools are run by the Methodist Mission with the exception of King and Hitung schools which are run by the Catholic Mission. The teachers are generally Duke of York Islanders and it is not uncommon for these teachers to return to their home villages for a break of a week every few months. This break very often runs into four or five weeks. Meanwhile the school either closes down or an educated villager steps into the position. The teachers at Kabaman and Semalu were absent at the time of the patrol. The Kabaman school had been closed for some weeks.

The schools at Kait and King are both under very keen teachers; the King teacher has an 'A' Certificate.

KINSAL. This division has one teacher at Kabanut under the control of a keen 'A' Certificated teacher. The children of Palabong are not attending the school at all regularly. Some weeks they do not attend at all, others they spend three or four days at the school. Because of the distance they have to sleep at Rebehen during the

EDUCATION cont'd.

week and take food with them. This means that the children must leave home each Sunday afternoon and return on Friday afternoon for the weekend. This is a four and a half hour walk for the 12 Palabong children enrolled at Kabanut school. The need for education and the importance for regular attendance was stressed by the patrol. The people were told to give their children every possible encouragement. The Palabong people also expressed dissatisfaction in that their children were taught to speak and read and write Kua-nau-the language of the Tolais. The parents claimed that they would prefer their children to be taught English. Those teachers of the Methodist Mission who know some English do teach it but most of the village teachers have a very limited knowledge of the English language.

SOKIRIK. In this division there is a M.O.M. school at Rasirik attended by the Methodist children of Rapito (Patpatara C/Div/) Rasirik and Rapuntemon. A catholic school under an 'A' certificated teacher is at Kurumut. This is attended by Rebehen, Kurumut and Labur catholic children.

Ten Methodist children of Labur village attend Halis M.O.M school at Namatanai. One mother stays with the children for two weeks and then is relieved by another mother. Food must be brought in by the people regularly.

Attachments: statistics Appendix 'A'.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

KANDAS. The walking tracks in this division are in good order although the diversions to the beach make walking at times somewhat unpleasant. From Watpi to Kamdaru Plantation a vehicular road is maintained in reasonable condition by the plantations -- Onamarang, Mala, Lampaka, and Kamdaru. These four plantations between them have four jeeps and five tractors.

The track extends from from the mainland opposite Lamassa to Palabong in the Kinsal. The section near Pipirik Plantation is quite rugged and is very slippery in wet weather.

Only at Watpi village was work required to be done on the roads, under supervision.

The Lamassa, Kait and Kamdaru Rivers all provide hazards in wet weather and often prove difficult to ford. There are no bridges in this section.

A party of Chinese young men from Rabaul journeyed to the lake at Suralil during the last new year holiday break and spent two nights there. According to the local residents twelve crocodiles were shot in the two nights. This lake was dynamited by the Japanese during the war and then used by them as an anchorage. The Chinese men had a speed boat on the lake.

During the patrol the M.V. Orion was wrecked on the beach at Mala Plantation. This was due to the negligence of the crew. The engine has since been removed but the craft is left to disintegrate.

The vessel owned by the village people of Kait The 'M.V. Tessie' is still laid up on the beach where it has been for the last two years. The people hope parts will be ready for it in the very near future and that it will soon be in working order again.

KINSAL. From Palabong to Donup Plantation is a walking track which frequently diverts to the waterfront. From Donup there is a secondary vehicular road which eventually leads to Namatanai. This road was found to be in good order, as were the few bridges.

SOKIRIK. From Rasirik to Labur is a walking track, from Labur to Rebehen is a vehicular road which links with the Karu - West coast road in the Kavieng Sub-district. This road was in good order and has a number of solid bridges. The Rasirik-Labur track runs along the ridge so is quite steep in places - it was found to be in reasonable order. There is also a walking road from Labur to Bo village (near Namatanai) which was also in reasonable order.

## LAND .

It is becoming a practised custom that the younger men buy land from the clan group so that they are able to plant it with coconuts and then leave it to their children when they die. The people are not willing to sell the land to the Administration and then individually take a lease. However they do require that some Government recognition be given to this transfer of land from the clan group to individuals. This practice has become quite common in the Kandas division.

At no area in the Kandas is there, at present or in the foreseeable future, a shortage of land. When the patrol walked inland it was seen that at least for seven miles the land is most suitable for cultivation. This area ranges from gentle slopes to steep hillsides

The coast line of the Kandas is approximately sixty miles long. Generally the natives do not use land more than four miles inland which means the land ~~is~~ available is roughly 240 square miles excluding the land in the centre. There is approximately 4,500 acres of alienated land in this division and the greatest possible maximum of land used by the natives for gardens, village sites groves etc. would be 10,000 acres.

In the KINSAL the coastal plain from Kabanut to Kabil is no more than one mile wide. The people have planted this area with coconuts and now most of the gardens are found on the steep mountain slopes. There are only 100 acres of alienated land in this division.

In the SOKIRIK there are 460 acres of alienated land. All of this division is readily cultivated although there is no coastal plain on some of the coast so hillsides are planted extensively.

## DISPUTES. -- Land.

The land Rangrangos at King village was traversed and pegged and a scaled plan made of it as requested by Native Lands Commissioner Rabaul in his 5/2/2 of 30th November 1961. A genealogy of King claimants was made. Appendix 'B'.

A dispute has arisen at Watpi village over ownership of ground known as Kabut. Mermirung from the Duke of York Islands bought Kabut for the price of a bag of rice in the 1930s. The land was bought from Tomalgen, the leader of the Kur sub-clan. The land was consequently planted with coconuts by Mermirung. Kur clan now claim that when Mermirung died they bought back the land but Misiman (also a claimant in the Rangrangos dispute) <sup>claims</sup> that Kur did not rebuy the land and that it was inherited by himself. Misiman is a brother of Mermirung. This will be referred to the Native Lands Commission.

## ANTHROPOLOGY.

Further to the work of C.P.O. Moyle in 1958 and C.P.O. Dunkerley in 1959 studies were carried out by the patrol in the Kandas villages.

attachments :- Appendix 'B'.

APPENDIX 'A'.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

<u>LAMASSA :</u>	<u>Class.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	1	7	15	22
	11	7	3	10
	111	20	-	<u>20</u>
				<u>52</u>
.....				
Kabaman	Teacher absent : no figures available.			
.....				
Nasko	1	1	2	3
	11	2	1	3
	111	1	-	<u>1</u>
				<u>7</u>
.....				
Kait	1	2	7	9
	11	3	1	4
	111	3	1	<u>4</u>
				<u>17</u>
.....				
King	Kindergarten	5	5	10
	1	2	1	3
	11	2	1	3
	111	1	1	<u>2</u>
				<u>18</u>
.....				
Watpi	1	6	-	6
	11	4	-	4
	111	2	2	<u>4</u>
				<u>14</u>
.....				
Semalu	1	2	3	5
	11	2	1	3
	111	1	-	<u>1</u>
				<u>9</u>
.....				
Siaman	1	6	4	10
	11	4	1	<u>5</u>
				<u>15</u>
.....				
Hitung	1	1	3	<u>4</u>
.....				

SCHOOL STATISTICS. Con'td.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Class.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>total.</u>
Kabenut	1	18	26	44
	Std. 1	12	20	32
	Std. 11	14	8	<u>22</u>
				98

.....

Rasirik	1	3	4	7
	Std. 1	1	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
	Std. 11	3	2	<u>5</u>
				18

.....

Kurumut	1	9	7	16
	Std. 11	2	3	5
	Std. 1	6	5	<u>11</u>
				<b>32</b> .....

Labur 10 children attend M.O.M. School at 'Halis'. Namatanai.

APPENDIX ' A 1 '.

The patrol spent two days walking in the centre of the island. The patrol left Kabaman village and walked for four hours in an Easterly direction; in the first place following the course of the Polok river. The patrol passed through flat and gentle sloping country for the first four hours, this area would be most suitable for cultivation. Generally speaking the vegetation was of a rain forest type. Wild pigs were abundant in this area.

After this zone the patrol came across reasonably steep hills with flat tops and then later mountain slopes. The patrol walked through this area for three hours, when it arrived at ' Mt. Lapuntah' where a camp was made. The vegetation in this area was also of a rain forest type but was not so suitable for cultivation because of the steep slopes.

The next morning the patrol walked for two hours to Mt. Gilaut or 'Mt Kunokalang' as it is known locally. Towards the peak of this mountain it became obvious that this area is generally obscured by cloud. The trees were stunted and covered in mosses. Ferns were prevalent -- generally the more primitive types of vegetation were found in this higher area. The writer imagines that this type of vegetation is verging on a moss forest type. At this time the atmosphere was very moist but it was not raining. It gave the impression that if the air had been wrung gallons of water would have materialised -- a mist was present.

From this higher area Lamassa Island to the South could be seen and also the East coast; believed to be in the vicinity of Maliom ~~river~~ village and the mouth of the Weitin River. Mt Gilaut is approximately mid-way between the East and West coasts.

The patrol was accompanied by the Tultul of Kabaman and seven young men of the village. When the idea was first suggested to the people it aroused much interest. No living natives of Kabaman had walked so far inland. The older people told of folk lore but seemed to have forgotten most details. Several tales featured red leaves. It was noticed by the patrol in the Lapuntah area that many leaves of some trees had red tips and that in some cases the whole leaf was red. No evidence could be found to support the tales of an inland lake which featured in the folk lore with stories of very large fish.

The people claimed that Mt Lapuntah was the site of a village in the times when their forefathers were still hill people. No evidence of such a site could be found.

Kunokalang in the vernacular means hook the moon and it was noticed on a map that a mountain near Suralili-Hitung was named Mt. Kanogalang. However the Mt. near Kabaman is named Mt Gilaut on the same map (map reference is of the Royal Australian Survey Corps of the Cape St. George area). These maps do not show the height of the mount but it is believed by older non-indigenous residents of the division that it is between four and six thousand feet high. The writer feels that the latter may be a more correct estimation.

APPENDIX 'B'.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

During discussions in the evenings in the Kandas some interesting topics arose. As in the rest of the Sub-District there are only two moieties :- Tarangau and Menangulai. Groups present in Kandas are as follows:-

<u>MOIETY.</u>	<u>CLAN.</u>	<u>SUB-CLAN.</u>	<u>LEADER.</u>
Tarangau	Mamar	Kroi	Telek of King Karamet of Kait
		Kapto	
		Tokbol	Ben of Semalu
		Kamrai	
		Kur	Tomalgeni of Watpi
		Boro	
Kapto and Kamrai clans are not found in this division at present.			
Menangulai	Mambaun	Kamlapa	Rampot of Lambon
		Lio	
		Sabat	
		Unaboiboi	
		Bongian	Topita of Kabaman
		Wunu	

The Mamar clan has descended from Tarai who was also a member of the Kroi Sub-clan. She lived on the South East coast of New Ireland between Metlik and Siar. From Kroi have descended the other Sub-clans. Tokbol and Kur are only small in numbers in this division and are often helped out in Sub-clan matters and worries by the Kroi Sub-clan. Kroi is the wealthiest and most influential sub-clan of Mamar. This means that in the area from Kabaman to Semalu the leader of Kroi is generally also the leader of Mamar clan. The sub-clans broke away mainly because of disputes over women.

The founder of Mambaun clan was Silik who resided at Matataie hamlet (near Metlik Plantation). Silik was a member of the Kamlapa sub-clan from which the other sub-clans originated. Rampot of Lambon is the leader of Kamlapa throughout the Kandas and Lak Census Divisions. Clan Leader.

A new leader is selected by the old leader when he becomes aged. Generally the old man selects a close relative such as a younger brother, younger cousin or a son of his sister. This man must show signs of leadership and generally good character by clan standards. Very often today clan leaders are also Lulusis or Tultuls. In the Kandas the leaders are heads of the group in villages from Semalu to Kabaman. Each village does have its own leader of the Sub-clan providing there are more than one or two families but the leader of the Sub-clan in the area instructs and advises the village leaders.



APPENDIX ' B '. Cont'd.

The leaders of kroi are numbered in order of succession on the genealogy attached. At the moment Telek is the nominal leader but as he is very old he has appointed Karamet of Kait to succeed him . Karamet now does the work of clan leader.

CLAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

It is usual for a clan and often a sub-clan to have its own coconut groves in the village . Usually these are worked by all members of the sub-clan and profits are divided amongst all members who need money. This ranges from children away at boarding schools young men and women to the old men and women. In some clan groups, however labourers(often young men of the particular sub-clan) are hired to work the copra.

If a member of the sub-clan comes from another village to live he is automatically entitled to the profits of his sub-clan's business. This is so whether the immigrant be from a neighbouring village or from a village in another census division. It is only a resident of the particular village who is entitled to profits from the sub-clan business. Some men do maintain residency in two villages so that they receive profits from their own village and also the profits from the vilage of his wife.

INHERITANCE.

It is well known that this is a matrilineal system of inheritance in the Kandas Division, so it is not necessary to explain further. However it is quite common now for men to buy ground and plant it with coconuts and then insist that it be left to his own children.

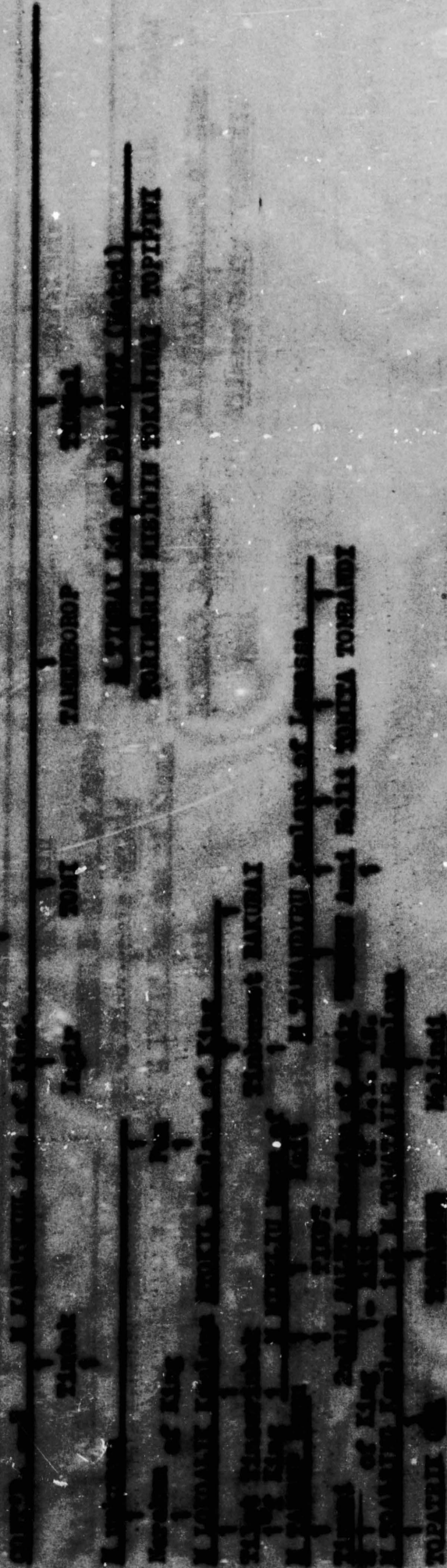
MARRIAGE.

The young men of the area now choose their wives without a ruling by their fathers or clan leaders. More often than not it is the young women who do the choosing. However there are still the old clan rules to be observed. Incest is forbidden within the clan.

Attachments: -Genealogy.



GENEALOGY KINGDOM OF MALAYA



— married, name of husband, suboken, place.

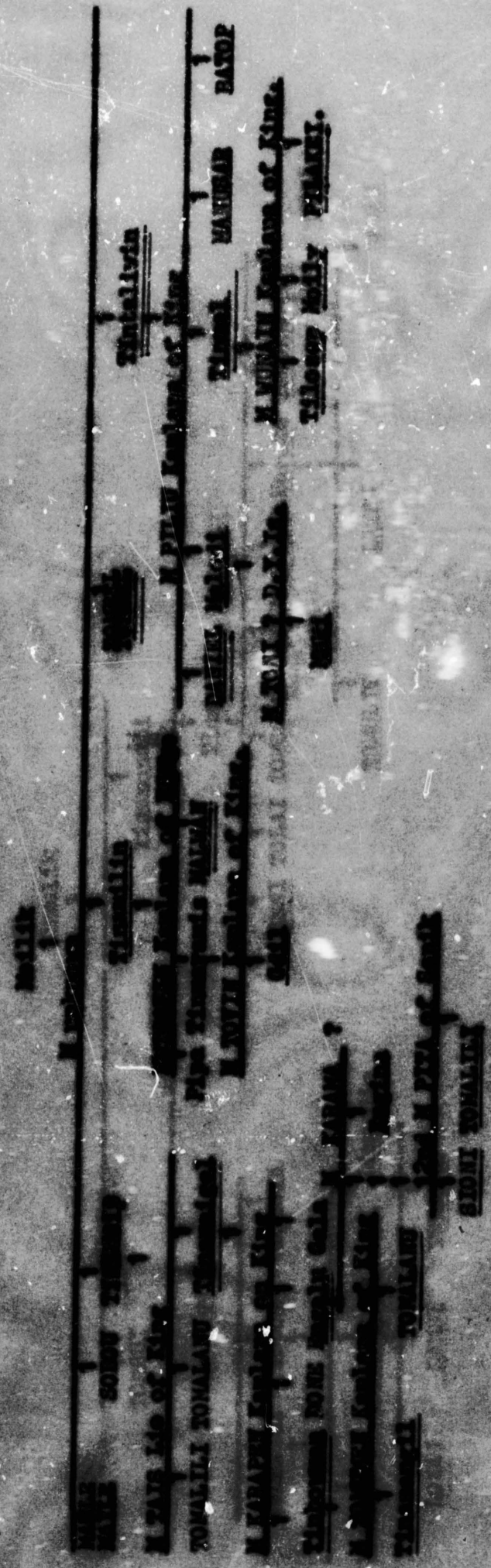
Block letters - indicates male sex

Script letters - indicates female sex

— Living at present.

— Claims a share of the clan lands in 1962.

HERALDY OF THE ROYAL LITERARY OF THE ROYAL ARMY OF THE MARSHAL CLAY, KARAS CHIEFS DIVISION.





APPENDIX "C".

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>TULTUL</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
<u>Lamassa</u>	Todayi		on probation
		Parandi	fair
<u>Kabaman</u>	Toarong		fair
		Toapili	just fair
<u>Nasko</u>	Tovin		good
		Otto	fair- aging
<u>Kait</u>	Karamat		good
		Tomaite	reasonable
<u>King</u>	Kumlin		good
		Tomaite	just fair
<u>Watpi</u>	Wasman		poor
		Lipi	Good-young
<u>Semlu</u>	Topulwin		absent at Nonga Hospital
		Tomoro	just fair
<u>Siaman</u>	Nontapan		very poor no other likely
		Kosta	" " candidates.
<u>Suralil-</u>		Konom	good
<u>Hitung</u>	Topinde		Good- aging
<u>Palabong</u>	Sait		just fair
		Kalapur	fairly good
<u>Kalil</u>	Elisa		only fair
		Kaule	absent- in hospital.
<u>Rebehen</u>	Taulei		just fair
		Taplai	fair
<u>Kabanut</u>	Ulba		good
		Tamail	fair
<u>Basirik</u>	Tulasoi		fair
			no Tultul
<u>Kuramut</u>	Pranis		on probation
		Nonkas	fair
<u>Rapuntemon</u>	NONKAS		good
		Sulot	good
<u>Labur</u>	Lako		very good
		Iosep	good
<u>Rebehen</u>	Maritinel		only fair
		Nonkas	poor

Luluai Barom of Lamassa and Luluai Fataa of Kurumut both resigned because of old age. The new appointees were made on probation pending approval by the Director. Both Todayi and Pranis were elected by popular vote as well as being noted by the patrolas leaders. The patrolendeavoured to select new officials for those remarked as poor and only fair. However it was found that other people were not willing to take a position and very often the other villagers were no more promising than the present officials.

APPENDIX " D".

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

Reg. No. 10864 Constable TOPITAL

CONDUCT : good  
Dress : Neat and tidt at all times.  
Ability: A competent young constable.

Reg No. 10869 Constable Zongi.

Conduct: good.  
Dress: Very neat and clean at all times.  
Ability: Not as realiable as he should be but  
is always a very willing worker.

*R. Willard.*  
R. Willard.  
(Officer of R.P. & N.G.C.)

Residenc.

Kabangut

Rebahan.

KINSAL.

Laba Fltn.

Kelil.

Donup Fltn.

Palabong.

Mator Fltn.

Suralli-  
Hitung.

KANDAS.

Siapan.

Tampaka Fltn.

Kandara Fltn.

Mila Fltn.

Semalu.

Onemarang Fltn.

Katol.

Estreng Fltn.

King.

King Fltn.

Kandias Fltn.

Kitt.

MICOL Fltn.

Misko.

Pangrat.

Manan.

Polak Fltn.

Mt. Lemutsh.

ST. GILAUT.

Massa.



KANDAS, KINSAL AND SOKIRIK CENSUS DIVISIONS OF THE MAMATANAI SUB-DISTRICT.

- Village Sites.
- Vehicular Tracks.
- Census Division Boundary.
- Plantations.



*How 1961/62  
KAWENG. COPY*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of **NEW IRELAND** Report No. **NAMATANAI No. 3 - 1961/62**

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

Area Patrolled **TANGA CENSUS DIVISION**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **MR. J. CURRAN, AGRICULTURAL OFFICER**

Natives **Reg. No. 5259B Const. I/C GWANDEK.**

Duration—From **22/3** /19 **62** to **18** / **4** /19 **62**

Number of Days **28** Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany **No.**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **5** /19 **61**

Medical **7** /19 **60**

Map Reference **OVERLAY MAP ATTACHED**

Objects of Patrol **CENSUS REVISION, TAX COLLECTION,**

**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	....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

ula

JMcL. LSK

MIGRAC		
In		
M	F	M

67-9-9

11th October, 1962.

The District Officer,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIANG.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT No.8/1961-62

A comprehensive and informative report.

There is certainly a real population explosion going on in the Tanga Census Division and the people would be well advised to arrange for the not too distant future. Four hundred and three (403) births for sixty eight (68) deaths in a population of 2,400 approximately over a period of 4 years is not really bad. The Soang Islanders should be encouraged to utilise their land rights on Malendok and Tefa by cultivating tree crops now if they are not prepared to migrate until such time as they are forced to do so, which will not be very long.

It is interesting that there is a move to change to a patrilineal inheritance system but I doubt if the variation can be made without considerable strife. You will find that the influential smart gentleman will try to use whatever system suits himself the better in any particular case.

I consider your objective should be to stay out of involvement with such an administrative headache as the Soang Advancement Society as much as you possibly can and except in as far as they request your advice. This organisation has been an unfortunate excrescence in the past and if they refuse to allow a properly organised co-operative to establish its usual strict control, they ought to be permitted to "stew in their own juice". The Administration should be heartily sick of the whole business, especially if it was conceived against administrative advice in the first place and with the interests of civilian Europeans involved.

It is hoped that such monies as accrued from the sale of the "good ship Venus" be distributed as equitably and as soon as possible. The method suggested by Mr. Brown seems to represent a reasonable solution at this late stage.

It is not necessarily true that gaoling 20 of the Tanga last year strengthens the peoples' regard for law and order just because certain members of private enterprise and the Mission so affirm.

(W.R. Fishon)  
A/DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-9-9. ✓

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-1



District Headquarters,  
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

15th August, 1962.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KORROBOBU.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT No. 8/1961-62

PATROL OF TANGA ISLANDS.

Forwarded please find report by Mr. B.D. Brown.

The rapid population increase must soon induce the Boang people to occupy the less populated areas of MALENDOK and TEPI. The people's voluntary decision to adopt patrilineal inheritance is most opportune to any move to take up land blocks on an individual basis for small farms. An Agriculture report upon the suitability of land at MALENDOK will indicate whether such a resettlement scheme is practical. If so, this would make a suitable area for a pilot project of re-settlement for New Ireland.

If an Airstrip can be opened, as appears practicable by the report, this would be a boon for TANGA, solving many obstacles to development, and enable a Local Government Council and Co-operative projects to be efficiently supervised. Population pressure and land shortage ought not deter opening an airstrip because the present population increase of 37 per 1000 per annum is going to oblige many young people to seek outside employment. An airstrip at TANGA, with the two new strips on the South Coast, will make the fourth small airstrip in Namatanai Sub-District, thus making a close link with Namatanai, Rabaul or Kavieng.

With regard to the BOANG Advancement Society. This is an independent Society; it is advised and assisted where possible by Native Affairs at Namatanai and Rabaul. Efforts to have its supervision taken over by Co-operative Section have so far been unsuccessful. Recent shareholders decision to withdraw surplus funds from proceeds of copra and the sale of M.V. "VENUS" will be acted upon, subject to your approval, and I will pass on the resolutions and relevant data to the Society's Accountant Mr. Jennings at Rabaul. I agree with Assistant District Officer, Namatanai, Mr. Lang, that this society be discouraged from entering trade store operations unless, and until the new Department of Trade and Industry takes over supervision.

*Comprehension*

There have been many instances where storemen have defrauded such society stores, and doing gaol terms even where some measure of supervision is carried out.

The Patrol Officer did well to record the settlement of coconut disputes, the anthropological data, and copra production figures. The report is most informative and well presented.

Delay in onforwarding this report is regretted.

*I. B. Tuohy*  
.....  
I. B. TUOHY  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER  
New Ireland District.

67-2-1

District Headquarters  
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

16th August, 1962.


The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

KAMATANAI PATROL REPORTS Nos. 8 and 10/1961-62

Enclosed please find covering remarks to the  
above Patrol Reports.

I have been dogged by some unfortunate misplace-  
ment of the Patrol Report originals and I am currently  
conducting a search for same. They are marked "Headquarters  
Copy" so it is possible they have been posted, but there  
is no record by the despatch clerk.

I shall pursue the search further before having  
new copies made. I would appreciate your advice should  
the reports be already received.

  
.....  
I. B. TUOHY  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER  
New Ireland District.

67-2.1

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-3

Sub-District Office,  
NAMATANAI.  
25th May, 1962

District Officer,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT No. 7 of 1961/62.

Attached please find two copies of the above report. The following comments are submitted in respect of it:-

NATIVE SITUATION:

1. The suggested migration of Boang Islanders to Malendak and Tefa because of increasing population pressure is sound in principle. However, most island people are notoriously slow to admit the advantages of changing their place of abode in the common interest and I do not think that the people of Boang will prove any exception.

2. The Boang Island Advancement Society continues to pose an administrative problem because of the nature of its structure. Its only advantages appear to be that it provides transport for the movement of copra to central shipping points and saves individual producers the trouble of shipping their own copra to Rabaul.

I concur with Mr. Brown's suggestion that the Society's accountant in Rabaul should be instructed to pay out monies now held in trust and that only a reserve fund should be maintained. Before contacting the accountant in this regard I would be glad of your views in the matter.

3. As the Co-operative Officer, Kavieng has stated that he is precluded by shortage of staff from encouraging co-operative enterprise in this Sub-District, I most definitely do not subscribe to the idea of the Boang Society branching out into consumer store activities. It has taken considerable time and effort to regularise the financial affairs of this society and unless its proposed store received recognition and assistance from Co-operatives it would be doomed from the start.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

The people's expressed desire to change over to a patrilineal inheritance system sounds encouraging. Although, it remains to be seen whether the change over will be universal, free of wrangling and without recourse to the Native Lands Commission.

AERODROME SITE:

Do you require the next patrol to make further investigation into the airstrip site located on the plateau near Fonli.

AGRICULTURE:

It is of paramount importance that a follow up patrol should check the condition of the new coffee nurseries in approximately July/August. As there is virtually nil shipping between Namatanai and Tanga it would be necessary for the District trawler to be made available for this patrol.

Mr. Brown has submitted a comprehensive and well written report.

*K. J. Lang*  
K. J. Lang.

Assistant District Officer.

67.9.7



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2

Sub-District Office,  
NAMATANAI.  
21st March, 1962

Mr. B. Brown,  
Patrol Officer,  
NAMATANAI

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS  
TANGA ISLAND  
CENSUS DIVISION

In accordance with our recent conversation, please prepare to depart for Tanga Islands on the M.V. "Theresa May" at 6p.m. on the 22/3/62 and carry out a tax/census of that census division.

During the course of the patrol you are required to:-

1. Inspect housing and hygiene and take any necessary action under the appropriate Regulations of the Native Administration Regulations.
2. Investigate all complaints and settle by either Court action or arbitration.
3. Where possible encourage extension of existing coconut groves and stimulate copra production.
4. Endeavour to resolve any problems of the Boang Advancement Society which are brought to your notice.
5. Ensure that existing roads and tracks are being maintained.
6. Amend the village officials list and submit recommendations in support of new appointees.
7. Effect payment of all outstanding N.M.T.A. advices held at this office which relate to Tanga.
8. Attend to all matters in the "For attention on Patrol File."
9. Reg. No 52593 Const. Sgt. GUNDEK will accompany you.
10. The mode of your return to Namatanai is left to your discretion. If an unduly long wait is involved in returning direct to Namatanai you may return via Rabaul. In the latter case I want you to advise me by radio prior to leaving Tanga.

I trust that you will have a pleasant and successful patrol.

*M. Lang*  
K. S. Lang  
Assistant District Officer.

ADO comment?  
DO comment?  
Has DO seen?



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File 67-I.

Sub-District Office,  
**HANATAHAI,**  
New Ireland District.

27th April, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,  
**HANATAHAI.**

PATROL REPORT HANATAHAI No. 9- 1961/62.

Officer conducting patrol

Officer: B. D. Brown, Patrol Officer SA 1.

Area Patrolled

Area: Tanga Census Division.

Objects of Patrol

Objects: Census Revision,  
Tax Collection.

Patrol Accompanied by  
Europeans

Accompanied by: Routine Administration,  
J. Curran, Agricultural Officer.

Natives

Officer: No. 5259B Const. I/C. GWANDEL.

Duration of Patrol

Duration: 22/3/62 to 18/4/62 a 28 days.

Last Patrol to Area

Last Patrol: D.N.A. May, 1961.  
P.H.D. July, 1960.

Map Reference

Map Reference: Overlay Map Attached.

*B. D. Brown*

B. D. BROWN,  
Patrol Officer.

PATROL REPORT NAMATANAI No. 9 - 1961/62.

Diary of Patrol.

- Thursday 22nd March : 2300 hours departed Namatanai per m.v. Theresa May for Put anchorage.
- Friday 23rd March : 0900 hours arrived Put village where D.M.O. disembarked. Trawler then proceeded Kitkita where self and A.O. went ashore. Census / tax collection and village inspection on arrival. Minor disputes settled. Visited gardens with A.O. in afternoon. Night Kitkita.
- Saturday 24th March : 0700 departed Kitkita per canoe for Belamfal with census / tax collection and village inspection on arrival. Accompanied A.O. on inspection of nearby gardens returning Kitkita 1630 hours.
- Sunday 25th March : Observed.
- Monday 26th March : 0700 departed Kitkita for Tefa per canoe with census / tax collection and village inspection on arrival. Meeting held of contributors to the Tefa boat fund and it was resolved to return £ 120 to the Boang contributors. This amount collected and taken by self for redistribution. Returned Kitkita 1630 hours. Night Kitkita.
- Tuesday 27th March : 0700 departed Kitkita per canoe for Put village arriving same 0930. Heavy rain delayed census until 1400 hours. Census / tax collection and village inspection for same. Minor disputes settled. Night at Put.
- Wednesday 28th March : Writer confined to bed with fever.
- Thursday 29th March : 0800 departed Put per canoe for Fungwel arriving same 0900. Census tax collection and village inspection on arrival. Night spent Fungwel.
- Friday 29th March : 0800 departed Fungwel for Sinaudu per canoe with census / tax collection and village inspection on arrival. Patrol approached re change from matrilineal to patrilineal inheritance. Assisted A.O. re land ownership. Departed Sinaudu 1500 hours for Balawaransau arriving same 1645. Heavy rain. Night spent Balawaransau.
- Saturday 31st March : 0730 census / tax collection and village inspection Balawaransau. Patrol approached re people's desire to change from matrilineal to patrilineal inheritance. People absent in afternoon planting coffee. Night spent Balawaran.

- Sunday 1st April** : Observed.
- Monday 2nd April** : Heavy rain in morning. Departed 1300 hours for Gargaris with census / tax collection on arrival. Proceeded to inspect gardens and land above village. Returned Balawaransau 1800 hours. Cance sent in early morning to Boang to advise people of patrol's forthcoming arrival on Tuesday. Night Balawaransau.
- Tuesday 3rd April** : 0700 departed per Amfa plantation pinnace for Sunkin arriving same 0830. Census tax collection and village inspection on arrival. Patrol approached re change from matrilineal to patrilineal inherit. Minor disputes settled. Departed per foot 1400 hours for Ambisumel with census tax collection on arrival. Further talks on changeover of inheritance system. Returned Sunkin 1830 hours. Night Sunkin.
- Wednesday 4th April** : 0700 hours departed Sunkin per Society jeep and trailer for Amfa with census tax collection and village inspection for Bil en route. Patrol approached re change from matrilineal to patrilineal inheritance. Departed Amfa per foot arriving same 1400 hours. Census / tax collection and village inspection held same. Patrol again advised of changeover from matrilineal to patrilineal inheritance. Work on books to date. Night at Amfa.
- Thursday 5th April** : Heavy rain until 1500 hours when patrol departed for Sasa with census / tax collection on arrival. Payment of £105 made to FONAF on behalf of the Tefa boat fund contributors. No complaints returned Amfa 1800 hours. Night at Amfa.
- Friday 6th April** : 0700 hours departed Amfa for Ambaba with census / tax collection on arrival. 3 hours spent settling dispute over ownership of coconuts. Departed for Taunsi per Society jeep arriving same 1420 with census / tax collection on arrival. Returned Amfa 1815 hours. Work on books to date. Night at Amfa.
- Saturday 7th April** : 0700 departed for Tiriwan per Society jeep. Cargo sent on to Taunsi ahead of patrol. Census / tax collection and village inspection. Court over ownership of coconuts postponed until following day. Departed Tiriwan for Luanke per foot arriving same 1420 hours. Census tax collection and village inspection together with minor disputes settled. Proceeded Taunsi per foot 1750 hours. Night at Taunsi.
- Sunday 8th April** : Most of day spent tracing lineages re dispute over ownership of coconuts. Night at Taunsi.

- Monday 9th April** : 0730 census / tax collection and village inspection for Taunsiip. Remainder of morning spent settling disputes over ownership of coconuts. 1400 hours proceeded to Tiriwan where all interested parties gathered for ownership dispute. Court adjourned until Wednesday. Returned Taunsiip 1800 hours. Night at Taunsiip.
- Tuesday 10th April** : Heavy rain delayed patrol until 1045. Proceeded per foot to Fonli with inspection of road and coconut groves en route. Census / tax collection and village inspection on arrival. Departed per foot for Ansawe arriving 1500 hours. Census / tax collection and village inspection on arrival. Minor disputes settled and investigation re alleged unlawful carnal knowledge instigated. Departed for Amfa per Society jeep arriving same 1835. Proceeded to R.C. Mission re the above case.
- Wednesday 11th April** : Courts for Native Affairs re ownership disputes held at Tiriwan and Taubie villages. Returned Amfa 1730 hours.
- Thursday 12th April** : 0700 departed for Fonli where C.N.A. held re ownership dispute. Afternoon spent on investigation and statements taken. To Amfa Plantation to arrange transport for following day to Malendok Island. Night at Amfa.
- Friday 13th April** : 0600 departed Amfa per plantation pinnace for Putama Plantation arriving same 0745. Radio conversation held with A.D.C. re return transport and court witnesses. Proceeded Fungwel village where people advised patrol of their wish to change from matrilineal to patrilineal inherit. Returned Put Plantation where night was spent.
- Saturday 14th April** : 0800 Proceeded to Put village where patrol was informed of people's desire to change from matrilineal to patrilineal inherit. One court over disputed ownership of coconuts settled. Returned Put Plantation.
- Sunday 15th April** : Observed Put. m.v. Fatima arrived Tanga.
- Monday 16th April** : 0800 departed Put for Kitkita, Belamfal, and Tefa where patrol informed of villagers desire to change from matrilineal to patrilineal inheritance.
- Tuesday 17th April** : Proceeded to Amfa where 18 contract labourers attested. Returned Put.
- Wednesday 18th April** : 0940 departed Put for Namatanai per m.v. Fatima arriving same 1835.

END OF PATROL

## NATIVE AFFAIRS.

### Native Situation.

The Tanga people are generally law abiding and cooperative, the only major cause of disturbance being disputed ownership of land and more common, ownership of coconuts. A great deal of time was spent over the latter, and all cases brought to the patrol, were settled under Courts for Native Affairs and recorded as such, to prevent further litigation. The Tangas are easily aroused, and as a consequence, many fights arise out of their disputes, and as they receive a patrol, but once a year, generally these incidents are not recalled.

Villages and housing is now of a reasonable standard since last years campaign, and is being kept at a high level, despite the old cry, of lack of materials for building and maintenance.

Comment is again made on the rapid population growth. Since 1958 to 1962, there have been 405 births as compared with 68 deaths. This rapidly expanding growth of population is now creating land shortages, especially in relation to Boang Island.

However as the Glans on Boang have land rights on the adjacent islands of Malendok and Tefa, which are relatively well off, in regard to land, it was suggested that migration to these islands by the Boang people, would alleviate the situation. It was pointed out to the people on Boang, that now is the time to begin developing these adjacent islands by planting coconuts, which in five years will provide an income, instead of waiting until population pressures will force them to migrate onto unimproved land thereby making the people concerned wait another five years before they would receive the benefit of any financial return.

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Native Situation contd.

It is felt, that future officers, should further point out the benefits, and encourage migration in regard to the Boang people.

The desire to change from matrilineal to the patrilineal system of inheritance is discussed later under anthropological data.

A general meeting of the Boang Island Advancement Society was held at Amfa, and minutes of the meeting were recorded by the writer and are attached hereto.

The main point raised was the break up of monies held in Rabaul by the Commonwealth Bank, relating to the sale of the m.v. Venus, and monies also held by the bank resulting from proceeds of copra sales by Society members. It is suggested that their accountant Mr. R. Jennings of Rabaul use the minutes of the meeting as an authority, and have the bank make out personal cheques to each individual member, all of whom can deposit these in their savings accounts with the savings bank agency at Amfa R.C.M. station. In so doing this would provide a double check on money paid out by the bank in Rabaul, and received by each owner.

The money from the m.v. Venus and the means available to redistribute the proceeds were made available by Mr. Hole Patrol Officer, in 1960, and were further referred to in Namatanai Patrol Report No.8 - 1960/61. It is therefore hoped that this matter will now be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

After the General meeting had been concluded, the members brought up the matter of starting a store at Boang. The following points were made.

- I. At the present time they have no cash in hand to start a store as it is tied up in Rabaul.

Native Situation contd.

On successful return of their money the matter could again be raised.

2. The store venture would have to be floated on a share basis, being separate from copra proceeds. It was suggested that one share be worth five pounds thereby eliminating any would be small investor.
3. As the Society is unregistered at present, an agent, first approved by the District Officer Rabaul, would have to be appointed, to handle their business transactions at the Rabaul end. However if the Society was to become registered it could take advantage, of Co-operatives bulk store facilities in Rabaul, purchase their goods cheaper, and at the same time be guaranteed of fair dealings.
4. No person with sufficient clerical ability is available at Tanga. Again if registered, they could avail themselves of a Co-operatives trained clerk.
5. This last paragraph is only included in the event of the Society carry out the proposed venture of their own accord. A society account could be opened in Rabaul and accounts could be paid by presigned withdrawal forms, the bank then presenting a cheque to the agent as payment. Monies taken in the store to be deposited at regular intervals with the Savings Bank Agency at Amfa e.g. fortnightly which would then be credited to their account in Rabaul. Any profit forthcoming could be ascertained from deposits and withdrawal and their accountant Mr. Jennings could distribute this yearly to proportionate shareholders by cheque.

In conclusion the members agreed that they would wait until their money was returned ( no option) before approaching the Administration either for Registration or to find a suitable person, to act as their agent. Naturally this would be more abely handled by the District Officer or Assistant Registrar, Rabaul, as this office has no regular contact with these people, except for our annual patrols.

Economic Production for Tanga on Present Figures.

Submitted here are figures supplied by the Agricultural Officer Namatanai, of copra production for each village, together with the names of persons involved in buying copra.



Native Affairs contd.

<u>Village</u>	<u>No. of Bags</u>	<u>Purchaser</u>	<u>Local Price</u>
Kitkata	4	P.P. Bond	£2 to £2.5.0.
Belamfal	6	P.C.B. Rab.	
Tefa	6	A. Chan.	£2 to £2.5.0.
Put	5	P.P. Bond.	" "
Fungwell	4	P.P. Bond.	" "
Sinaudu	7	P.C.B. Rab	
Salawaransau	5	P.P. Bond.	£2 to £2.5.0.
Jargaris	5	P.P. Bond.	" "
Sunkin	5	BIAS. P.C.B.	
		A. Chan.	
Ambisumei	10	B. I. A. S.	
Ambaba	15	"	
Bill	15	"	
Amfa	15	"	
Sasa	25	mn Wasaman	£2 to £2.5.0.
Tandie	20	"	
Tiriwan	40	P.C.B. Rab	
Luenke	15	P.C.B. Rab	
Taunsip	100	P.C.B. Rab	
		Pvte. Traders	£2 to £2.5.0.
Fenli	130	B. I. A. S.	
Ansawe	20	B. I. A. S. PCB	
		A. Chan.	
<b>Total</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>bags or approximately 30 tons per month.</b>	

Receipts of money in payment for copra is very unevenly distributed as a large proportion goes to large individual owners. Copra produced for the B. I. A. S. has a high cost of labour and a high amount is paid out monthly as wages to its members.

Cash cropping of cocoa and coffee is dealt with under the Agricultural section of the report.

The native situation on Tanga from an Administrative point of view could be classed as satisfactory, although, there is still great scope for advancement economically.

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Anthropological Information.

The following information has been drawn up, of clan relationships on Tanga, to aid future officers in settling ownership disputes. Inheritance right follow the matrilineal pattern and the people mainly reside matrilocally although there is now an increasing number residing patrilocally.

(1) is the leading or larger phratry whilst (2) is the smaller phratry or moiety.

<u>Moiety</u>	<u>Clan Name</u>	<u>Sub Clans</u>
(1) MENANGULAI ( Pidgin )	FUNFASAMBO ( Pig )	FUNKU ( Black Pigeon ) FUNTUNUMAN ( Small black bird ) FUNKOROFI ( Fowl ) FUNPALI ( Small blue sea hawk, white breast ) FUNESKI ( Small red bird "Sun" Pidgin. ) FUMPEN ( RAT )
KOSOR ( Tanga )		
(2) TARANGAU ( Pidgin )	FUNSUAMBU ( Betel nut Palm )	FUNTASIK ( Sea hawk ) Funfulumat ( Green & red parrot ) FUNTULEFELENG ( Black bird, red tail ) FUNFIRFIR ( Dog ) FUNPULIH ( Flying fox ) FUNWAP ( Brown & white Sea Hawk )
TAGAU ( Tanga )		

Clans and Sub clans are only totemic in the sense that they follow the name of an animal as there are no restrictions placed upon members killing or eating animals of their sub clan's totem.

Each moiety has a head or leader, who is an old and respected native, and prior to the Administration's arrival he was a definite ruling power ..... contd

Anthropological Information contd.

contd .... in decisions effecting the clan, such as determination of usufructury rights etc. However his influence has gradually broken down and now we have leaders of each sub clan at a village level in their sphere of influence. These leaders hand down decisions regarding their particular locality, although in certain cases approval must be sought first from other leaders in the same sub clan.

Marriage rites were previously exogamous. However due to population pressure, this has been greatly relaxed and there are several instances of cross cousins marrying to ensure that land ownership remains within certain groups.

The patrol was informed that it was the peoples' wish to change from matrilineal to patrilineal inheritance rights. They were most definite, that as from the beginning of 1968, all new plantings of coconuts would come under patrilineal inheritance rights on the death of the owner. At the present time the average male adult is not prepared to go to a great deal of work planting coconuts, as their efforts are swallowed up by the clan at the time of their death.

It is therefore felt that these people have taken an important step, by changing their inheritance rights, in attaining increased economic prosperity. This changeover was noted in all village books for future reference.

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Anthony  
E/2K ad

### Villages and Housing.

Apart from Ansawe village, which has been resited since the last patrol, all village locations remain the same. The majority of the people spend most of their time in the garden houses, and the established village sites are mainly frequented during the off periods in the gardens.

Both housing in the villages and the garden dwellings were of a satisfactory standard, and very few structures had to be demolished, because of their unsanitary condition, a direct contrast with last years patrol. Further encouragement was given to the people to erect more permanent material houses, to provide water catchment areas as well as living quarters, as there are permanent water supplies on the island. Previous talks have had some effect, as the Manager of Putnomu ordered ten x five hundred gallon water tanks during the last year for various natives.

### Village Officials .

No deaths or changes has taken place in the last year and all are working satisfactorily.

### Rest Houses.

Rest houses are situated at Kitkita, Put, Fungwell, Sinaudu, Balawaransau, Sunkin and Amfa and Taunsip, all of which are well maintained and are quite ample for any patrols operating in the area.

### Roads and Bridges

The vehicular road which links all villages on Boang, despite heavy rain was in good condition and well maintained except for the section between Taunsip and Fonli, which was cut under supervision. .... contd.

Roads and Bridges contd.

The wharf at Amfa which was completely rebuilt and extended last year, is still in excellent order, and is constantly used by the natives, the R. C. Mission and Private Enterprise.

Walking tracks on Malendok, Lif, and Tefa Islands were well maintained although the main mode of travel from village to village is by canoe.

A small 14ft diesel engine boat attached to Amfa Plantation was utilised between Boang and Malendok Islands.

An excellent airstrip site was located on the plateau near Ponli, which would be suitable for light aircraft, however the shortage of land would possibly prevent its institution.

The islands generally receive frequent shipping from Rabaul, however at the time of the patrol there was a period of one month, without a call.

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Census / Tax Collection.

A census revision was carried for all villages and relevant Village Population Registers are appended hereto. Once again it was pleasing to note the comparison between births and deaths.

	Births	Deaths	Increase
M	58	6	52
F	50	9	41
		<u>Total</u>	<u>93</u>

Migrations in and out were merely shifts from village to village and there were very few migrations outside the Tangra Census Division.

A total of £ 538 in Personal Head Tax, and a number of 302 Personal Tax Exemptions were issued.

These comprise as follows :

Village	<u>Tax Collection</u>				<u>Exemptions</u>						
	1960	61	62	O/A	F/O	V/O	U/H	M/W	P/U	FAR	
Kitkita	-	-	29	3	4	I				I	
BELAMPAL	-	-	20	9	2	I			2	4	
Tefa	-	-	20	4	2	2	2		I	4	
Put	-	-	7	3	4	2			4	I	
Fungwell	-	-	16	3	I	3	I		I	2	
Balawaransau	-	-	22	7	2	3			2		
Gargaris	-	-	20	5	3	3	I		I		
Sunkin	2	4	29	10	5	3	I	I	I		
Ambisunei	-	I	15	11	6	3			I	5	
Bil	-	6	17	I	4	2			2	I	
Amfa	-	-	18	2	11	2			I	2	
Sasa	-	2	36	18	5	I			I	4	
Ambaba	-	-	22	4	6	2			2	2	
Taubie	-	-	35	11	12	3				3	
Tiriwan	-	4	14	2	6	6			2	2	

Census / Tax Collection contd.

Village	Tax Collection				Exemptions					
	1960	61	62	O/A	F/O	V/O	U/H	M/W	P/U	PART.
Luanke	-	-	29	5	4	2			2	3
Taunsip	2	4	73	2	3	4				2
Fonli	2	6	38		4	3				6
Ansawe	-	2	25		1	1				1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>46</b>

1961-62: \$2 included in each for one foreign native from Kavieng Sub-District.

Excluding absentees, all eligible males paid their Personal Head Tax and no undue hardship was caused to any particular person in the Census Division.

holdings of woods, and they were instructed in planting and also directed to get their holdings up to the required number to be **oooooooooooooooo** the good drainage, both in the plant and in the tree species. 610 were planted and they were discussed and did not meet requirements.

Increased planting was again emphasized and it was noted that since the last Native Affairs patrol only 600 trees have been planted by

A P.O.I. report has been submitted by Mr. Curran.

Source: P.O. Curran

Agriculture

The patrol was accompanied by Mr. J. Curran Agricultural Officer, Namatanai and it was this Departments first visit since early 1959.

Fifteen coffee plots were prepared and planted with shade, and nurseries were also established, ranging in size from 400 to 1,500 seedlings. Three blocks were established on Malendok island and the remaining twelve on Boang were situated as follows : 6 at Sunkin, 1 at Fonli, 5 at Taunsi, 2 at Gargaris and 1 at Sinaudu. The latter two refer to Malendok.

Wasman and Paseng m.n. of Taubie village have holdings of cocoa, and they were instructed in pruning and also directed to get their holdings up to the required number to be registered under the Cocoa Ordinance. Both are to plant a further 150 trees apiece. 616 were pulled out as they were diseased and did not meet requirements.

Increased planting was again encouraged and it was noted that since the last Native Affairs patrol many new areas have been planted up.

A full report has been submitted by Mr. Curran.

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Medical and Health.

As was reported last year the people on Tanga are very fortunate in the medical services available to them. The Roman Catholic Mission hospital run by Sister Agritia is still carrying out the good work in the infant and maternal welfare sphere and once again over 100 births were credited to the hospital. Two outpatients wards were demolished and reconstructed under the patrol's supervision upon request by the Sister.

The Aid Post at Put remains unchanged, although a new cement floored, corrugated iron ward was promised by the people last year. However there had just been a concerted fund raising effort prior to the patrol's arrival and the necessary funds had been raised.

The Medical Assistant Namatanai, accompanied by Medical Officer Vines from Port Moresby, arrived at the latter stages of the patrol to bring relief to the whooping cough epidemic that had broken out on Beang Island.

A full patrol was then proposed for Malendok, Lif and Tefa, consequently this section is only general.

Education.

All facts and figures relating to Tanga, are submitted quarterly to the District Education Officer Kavieng, and are not included in this report.

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Law & Justice

The only Courts for Naive Affairs held on Tanga were disputes over the ownership of coconuts. Decisions given were handled through the Court and recorded for future officer's reference, thus preventing any litigation between patrols or revocation of the decision at a later date.

One investigation was carried out regarding a case of unlawful carnal knowledge and the alleged defendant together with the relevant witnesses were brought to Namatanai for further proceedings.

It was noted that the action of imprisoning over 20 male natives last year has certainly strengthened the peoples' regard for law and order. This was particularly noticed and commented upon by members of private enterprise and the Mission on Tanga.

Conclusion.

The patrol was of a routine nature and was well received throughout, with no negation to carry out instructions given. No outstanding occurrences arose whilst the patrol was in the area.

B. D. Brown.  
Patrol Officer.

Minutes of the Boang Island Advancement Society's  
General Meeting held at Amfa on the 11th day of  
May, 1962.

The following Members of the Executive Committee  
were in attendance :

BEOKAN of Sasa Vice - President.  
Dokasaris of Sunkin  
Metmet of Sasa  
ENARI of Ambaba  
Nampin of Ambisumei

Also in attendance were Society Clerks RINGE and FUMPAS  
of Sasa village together with 27 Society Members.

The Meeting was opened by Vice-President BEOKAN and matters  
for general discussion were asked for.

1. The discussion opened with reference to the large  
sum of money belonging to the copra owners in the  
Society which, at the present time, is held in  
the Commonwealth Bank Rabaul. The copra owners  
informed the meeting that they wanted  
this money split up into proportionate amounts. A  
list of amounts was submitted and the amounts of copra  
listed thereon were found to be correct.

NAMPIN put forward the motion that all money belonging  
to the copra owners be divided proportionally as  
per the attached list during the period from the  
formation of the Society up until May, 1961. This was  
seconded by Metmet and on being put to a general  
vote, was agreed to unanimously.

2. Also brought under discussion was the money remaining  
from the proceeds of the final sale of the m.v. Venus.  
This money, approximately £500 has been lying in the  
bank for three years, and the proportionate shareholders  
wish it broken up. Attached is a list drawn up by  
Patrol Officer Hole in 1960 which was agreed upon as  
being correct.

LOKE proposed that the money be divided proportionally  
as per the abovementioned list. This motion was  
seconded by KOMBING and passed unanimously.

3. Vice President BEOKAN motioned that a reserve amount  
of £ 800.0.01 be held at all time in the Commonwealth  
Bank Rabaul, for any unforeseen occurrences or  
contingencies that may arise in future. This was  
seconded by DOKASARIS and passed by all members present.

4. ANARE proposed that the Society raise the rate of  
pay from two shillings to three shillings per day  
for labourers. This was seconded by KIAPLAI and  
passed by all Members present.

..... contd.

Minutes of the Boang Island Advancement Society contd.

5. TOMARAS proposed that a second driver be employed by the Society at a monthly rate of £ 2.10.0. and named PRANIS of Sasa for the position, the said PRANIS to commence duties as from the 1/5/62. This was seconded by MISILINGAI and was carried unanimously, by all members present.

Further general topics were discussed and the meeting closed at 11.15 a.m.

Recorded by me this Eleventh day of May, 1962 at Amfa.

B. D. Brown.  
Patrol Officer.

BOANG ISLAND ADVANCEMENT SOCIETY.

List of proportionate shares of shareholders who have vested interests in the proceeds of the sale of the M.V. VENUS as submitted by Mr. R. A. Hole. Patrol Officer Namatanai Patrol Report No. 3 - 1960/61.

Name                      Percentage Share.

PANTA	.625
NETMET	9.375
BELKAN	8.125
PUNMAN	6.250
ANERY	9.375
GALOMET	5.625
DOKASARIS	5.000
NAMBASAI	2.500
SOI	1.250
RUMBENG	1.875
FAUSMALI	1.875
NAMAIL	5.000
NAKEA	5.000
DARU	1.250
YOKOP	1.250
SEKSEK	1.250
John	3.125
ANTON	1.875
KONOS	.625
MALUM	2.500
LOKET	1.250
PUNLAI	1.250
TAMAMBU	.625
SUMSUMA	7.500
SAIKINAU, <u>SANGNAU</u>	.625
TABGASLAI	1.250
FRI	.625
BONGIAN	1.250
SERAI	.625
TOMAI	.625
GARUPMALI	1.250
NETOI	3.125
TOANGIS	.625
SIAMAI	.625
TAUFI	.625
SINEL	1.250
KOFIN	1.250
KOALBA	.625
PULUE	1.250

This list was the one originally submitted and passed by the Society.

Report on Member of R.P. & N.G.C. accompanying patrol.

Registered Number 5259B Constable I/C GWANDEK.

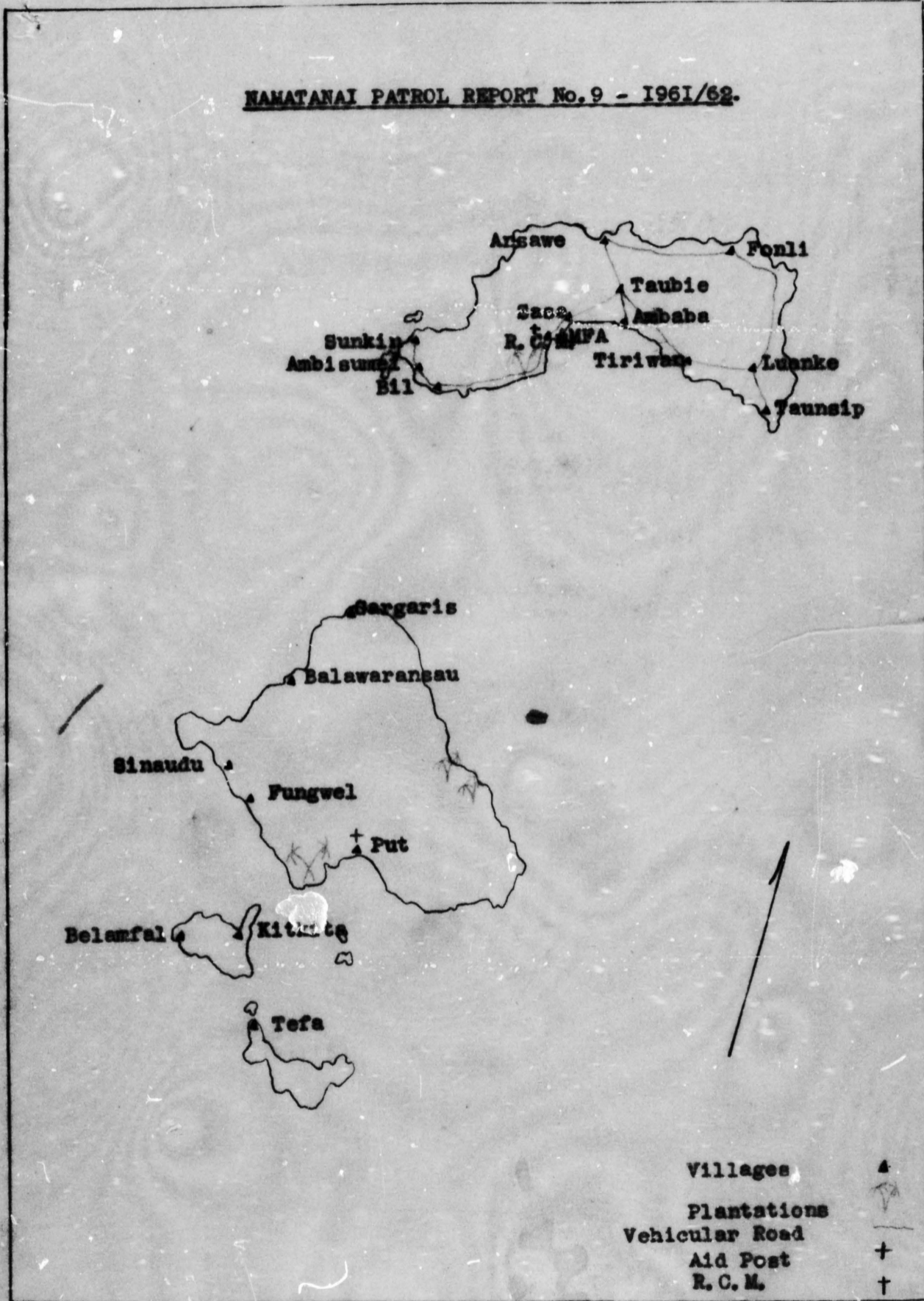
Dress : Neatly attired at all times

Conduct : Excellent.

Ability : Knows this area well. A good reliable patrol worker.

B. D. Brown.  
Officer R.P. & N.G.C.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT No. 9 - 1961/62.



Headquarters  
Copy



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. 106162 NAMATANAI

Patrol Conducted by R. WILLARD CADET PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled LIHIR ISLAND CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives TWO MEMBERS R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 4/5/1962 to 29/5/1962

Number of Days 29 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11/1961

Medical 7/1961

Map Reference Overlay Map attached

Objects of Patrol Tax collection, Census revision outer islands

Routine Administration, Land Purchase and Investigation.

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 .....

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pula

67-9-8.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MIGRAT  
In  
M F

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-1



District Headquarters,  
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

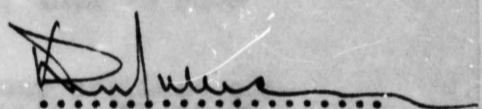
19th November, 1962.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS.

Your 67-9-8 of 13th November, 1962 refers.

1. P/R. No 10 (incorrectly numbered 11) by R. Willard LIHIR, is the No. 10 referred to.
2. Kavieng No. 13 and Namatanai No. 10 are the final reports for 1961/62.

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

PT/JW

67-9-8

13th November, 1962.

The District Officer,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS.

Your reference is 67-2-1 of 7th November, 1962.

Every patrol report and memorandum of patrol from your District has now been checked. The last patrol from KAVIENG received here is KAVIENG No.13 by R.C. Brown, memorandum of patrol, of the LAVONGAI Census Division and all previous patrol reports and memoranda of patrol have been received.

NAMATANAI Patrol Reports from 1 to 10 have now been received. However, the original Patrol Report No.10 by R. Willard of the LIKIR Census Division, carried out from 1st to 29th May, 1962, has been re-numbered No.11 by your Headquarters. If this is, in fact, the No.10 referred to in your 67-2-1 of 7th November, 1962, then we have received it.

Will you please advise, at your earliest convenience, whether this is correct and whether No.13 for KAVIENG and No.10 for NAMATANAI are the final Reports for 1961/1962.

*W. R. Dishon*  
(W. R. Dishon),  
Director.

67-9-7

3rd October, 1962.

The District Officer,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

||  
PATROL REPORT NO. 10 - 61/62 - NAMATANAI

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I agree that with a little more effort the people's cash income could be considerably raised.

I am gratified to note that action has been taken in the matter of the presence of the Axiagastus beetle.

It is most desirable that the people should purchase tankage.

These comments are based purely on the covering memorandum and I am yet to receive a copy of the Report itself.

  
(W.R. DISHON)  
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-1

District Headquarters,  
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

16th August, 1962.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT No. 19/1961-62

Please find the attached report by C.P.O. Mr. R. Willard with comments by the A.D.O. Mr. K. Lang.

It is pleasing to note the regular shipping service, provided by the M.V. KALILI and that it is available to uplift village produced copra. Also the Catholic Mission with its direct teleradio link with its Headquarters at Kavieng, has improved communications. With few exceptions housing standards are reported to be better since the last patrol.

It is evident that more incentives will have to be provided before development takes place. The copra figures indicate that only one quarter of the coconuts reach the market and that cash income could be increased accordingly. The present cash income of approximately £1,950 from copra could be trebled and still leave adequate coconuts for domestic consumption. An increase of the tax rate to 30/- would induce a little more industry.

The presence of the Axiagastus beetle has been passed to our Agricultural Officer.

It does seem likely some movement of the population will take place from the outer islands to Lihir proper as at present one third of the population live on the four small islets.

The next patrol should make recommendations for replacement of those ageing officials who wish to retire. It will be interesting to receive the background history of Luluai TANGIER of Kunaiey after 34 years of service.

The time was well spent by the Patrol Officer on the outer islands. It is evident more water tanks are needed and officials should be encouraged to get more. Hospitals, aid posts and school facilities appear quite adequate and well distributed, except that MAHUR people must go to MASAHET for medical treatment. This aspect will be referred to the Medical Officer.

Mr. Willard has done a very satisfactory patrol. His report contains valuable information. Improvement could be made by ascertaining birth rate trends, pages should be numbered and more practice on the typewriter will enhance the presentation of his report.

*I. B. Tuohy*  
.....  
I. B. TUOHY  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER  
New Ireland District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. 67-3

Sub-District Office,  
NAMATANAI.  
20th June, 1962

District Officer,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG

NAMATANAI PATROL REPORT NO 10 of 1961/62

Attached please find two copies of the above report. The following comments are submitted in respect of it:-

NATIVE SITUATION  
POLITICAL

Instructions have been given for the next patrol to Lihir to check on the eligibility of the Lulusi of KUNALE for award of the Loyal Service Medal.

ECONOMIC

It is possible that if the Burns Philp vessel M.V. "Kalili" continues to make regular calls to Lihir and the outer islands it may stimulate copra production. To this end, I have requested the Agricultural Officer when he next patrols Lihir to endeavour to interest the copra producers in shipping their copra direct to the Copra Marketing Board, Rabaul.

SOCIAL

Mr Willard has omitted to mention that he pointed out to those people with marriage problems that Church law is distinct from secular law and recourse to either in matters of this nature is the prerogative of the individual.

AGRICULTURE

LIHIR ISLAND

Relevant extracts from this heading relating to the Axiagastus beetle have been referred to the Agricultural Officer, Namatanai.

GENERAL

The problem of the future re-settlement of the people of the outer islands due to population pressure is becoming increasingly important. Apart from the question of where these people are to be settled, it will require a long and patient propaganda campaign to condition their thinking to accept the idea of re-settlement.

As usual, Mr. Willard has submitted a comprehensive and well written report.

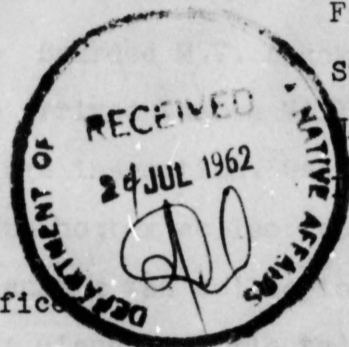
*K. J. Lang*  
K. J. Lang.

Assistant District Officer.

67-9.8

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. 67-3  
Sub-District Office,  
NAMATANAI.  
14th June, 1962.



Assistant District Officer  
NAMATANAI.

10  
PATROL REPORT No. 10-61/62. NAMATANAI.

Officer Conducting patrol: Ronald Willard C.P.O.

Area patrolled: Lihir Is. census Division.

Object of Patrol: Tax collection  
Census revision outer islands.  
Routine administration.

Patrol accompanied by;

Europeans: Nil

Natives: no. 2517 Const. I/C Tombui.  
No, 10834 T/Const. Tobon.

Duration of Patrol. 1/5/62 to 29/5/62  
28 days.

Last patrol: D.N.A. Nov.-Dec.61  
P.H.D. July 1961.

Map reference: Overlay map attached.

*Ronald Willard*  
(Ronald Willard)  
Cadet patrol Officer.

*Do comment ?  
AFO comment ?  
Has he seen ?*

PATROL DIARY.

- Tuesday 1st May. 0200 Boarded M.V. Lakokot bound for Lihir Is.  
0830 arrived Lamboa Village. Tax collection and  
village inspection. Overnight
- Wednesday 2nd May. To Huniho; tax collection and village inspection,  
to Banam ; tax collection, village inspection and  
minor disputes collected ; proceeded to Sali. Over-  
-night Sali-Lienbil rest house.
- Thursday 3rd May. Ill -- confined to bed at Sali-Lienbil.
- Friday 4th May. To Mahur Is. per M.V. Lakokot. Inspection Kuelam  
village. Long discussion with people. hand disputes
- Saturday 5th May. Tax/census revision Kuelam. Inspection of plateau  
and various camp sites of Teriteri Village.
- Sunday 6th May. Observed.
- Monday 7th May. Tax/census Terteri; To Masabet Is. per Lakakot. Tax  
census revision Bilami -- overnight.
- Tuesday 8th May . Village and aid-post inspection; to Malal for tax/  
census revision and inspection-- to Ton Village  
where minor disputes were settled.
- Wednesday 9th May. Inspection and tax/census revision Ton. Visited  
plateau and all gardens on the island.
- Thursday 10th May. Tax/census revision and village inspections at  
Musoi and Matatukuen Villages. Minor disputes  
settled.
- Friday 11th May. To Mali Is. per M.V. Lakakot. Tax/census Penapedik  
village. Minor disputes settled.
- Saturday 12th May. Tax/census revision Mali village. Inspected Mali  
and Penapedik villages, also the plateau and the  
plantation on Sanambiri Is.
- Sunday 13th May. Observed Mali.
- Monday 14th May. By canoe to Londolovit; tax collection. Overnight.
- Tuesday 15th May. To Kunaie; tax collection and village inspection to  
Suen--overnight.
- Wednesday 16th May. To Lienbil and Sali-- Village inspections and tax  
collection. Returned Suen--overnight.
- Thursday 17th May. Village inspection , tax collection and minor disput

settled; to Londolovit--overnight.

Friday 18th May. To Londolovit Plantation for Radio conversation with A.D.O. To Putput ;taxcollection and village inspection.

Saturday 19th May. Minor disputes settled, to Libuko. Village and gro-  
-ves cleaned under supervision.

Sunday 20th May. Observed Libuko .

Monday 21st May. To Matakues-cleaned under supervision. pm tax  
collection Libuko --overnight.

~~Monday~~ <sup>TUESDAY</sup> 22nd May. To Matakues --tax collection, to Latual--village  
inspection and tax collection. Overnight.

Wednesday 23rd May To Lisel Tax collection village inspection and ~~21~~  
minor disputes settled. To Tombavil; tax collection  
and village inspection.

Thursday 24th May Tax collection Lirmel, to Komat for taxcollection  
and village inspection. To Komat-Pango rest house  
Commenced investigation Palie ( Cath. Miss.)  
extension.

Friday 25th May Tax collection Pango cont. work Palie.

Saturday 26th May Complete work Palie . Pango village inspection,  
to Talis tax collection ; village inspection. To  
Wurtol.

Sunday 27th May Observed Wurtol.

Monday 28th May Tax collection Wurtol, to Sianus tax collection  
and village inspection. To Samo ;tax collection  
and village inspection.

Tuesday 29th May Purchase Samo MOM land, minor disputes settled and  
to Kunidalum Plantation for tax collection. 11 am  
boarded M.V. Lakakot at Lamboa for return trip.

END OF PATROL.



### INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was a routine visit to the Lihir Island Census division for the purposes of tax collection for 1962 and a census revision of Mahur, Masahet and Mali Islands --the last patrol in December last was unable to visit the outer islands.

Lihir Island is situated approximately 35 miles due north of Namatanai. The main island is fifteen miles long and nine miles wide, having a circumference of nearly forty miles. It is of rugged terrain with mountains rising directly from a very narrow coastal plain. The island is volcanic and has hot springs surfacing at several places. A lot of the inland is too precipitous for habitation but there are areas inland that would be well suited for habitation and cultivation.

The patrol travelled on the M.V. Lakakot to and from Namatanai and from the Main island to Mahur and Masahet.

Non-indigenous population is all found on the main island and consists of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sciortino and son at Londolovit Pltn Rev. Fr. P. Vavro and three sisters at Palie Mission Station, Mr. Sid Elder at Lakakot Harbour and Yip Chee Fatt at Lakakot Plantation. Rev. Eluida Laen, a native of the Duke of York Islands, resides at Samo and is in charge of Methodist Mission activities in this Division.

The patrol was marred somewhat, by the amount of sickness prevalent in all villages during the visit. The sickness seemed to be a severe type of flu, the Sister at Palie Hospital suggested that it was no cause for alarm. The writer and the two accompanying members of the R.P. & N.G.C. contacted the <sup>ILLNESS</sup> ~~visit~~ during the visit.

NATIVE SITUATION.

POLITICAL. Throughout the division the Luluai system of government continues to operate satisfactorily. It was noted in general that the older Luluais seemed to have greater control than the newer officials. It was seen that Alumbu of Samo village ( app. 1939) and Tangir of Kunaie (app. 1928) were examples of officials who had full control and support of their villages. It seems in some other cases that the younger men do not respect their elders and so fail to support to a full extent, their officials. This may be because of the fact that the newer officials are not eager to exert their influence and authority.

The people showed little interest in ideas such as community participation in copra production. They have little enthusiasm towards any activity besides their day to day living.

The people patrol was well received in all villages, many villagers were anxious to make gifts of food to the patrol.

ECONOMIC. It is pleasing to note that the two natives who deal directly with the C M E Rabaul are being successful. During the last six months these two lads have together sold 15 tons of copra. Most of this copra was transported by the Burns Philp ship, the Kalili. This firm seems very anxious to develop the shipping business in the division. Up until now it has been calling at Putput, Lataul, Komat and Pango villages.

Already other people have shown interest and have now realised that they will have to be a little more careful when drying their copra so that a first rate product is produced. There are copra driers of the 'hot air type' in Kunaie, Suen, Putput, Lataul, Komat, Pango, Sianus, Samo and Lamboa villagers. Also on Mali and Masahet Is

A coconut count revealed that there are approximately 30,000 bearing palms and approximately the same number of non-bearing palms. However only about 65 tons of copra is produced annually. This shows the lethargic attitude of the natives, in general. Yip Chee Fatt is willing to <sup>PICK</sup> up copra <sup>or</sup> coconuts at any village and the Catholic Mission is also willing to pick up copra at most villages. Mali and Kunaie villagers canoe their copra to Londolovit Plantation. These three businesses are willing to buy all copra the division could

produce at the present time. It would seem that most coconuts are used for human or pig consumption or just left to rot on the ground.

At present Lakakot Plantation which as yet is not producing employs casual labour. However as soon as the plantation commences to produce the management intend recruiting contract labour from the New Guinea mainland. They ~~have~~<sup>have</sup> found the Lihir people unreliable and generally unwilling to work. This was discussed with the people by the patrol and at the moment it seems that the attitude of the people generally, is that so long as they have £1 p.a. for tax and another £1 for clothes that there is no cause for concern.

The Catholic Mission also employs some casual labour as does Londolivit Plantation (10). A few of the younger men have found work in Rabaul and New Ireland proper.

SOCIAL. The people of this division are generally peaceful and law abiding. A number of complaints were brought to the patrol and were settled amicably by arbitration. These disputes concerned damage and trespass by pigs, ownership of coconuts and outstanding debts.

Some illfeeling which is caused mainly through marriage problems and Church rulings is evident. Many married couples would obtain a divorce by native custom but this has been forbidden by the Catholic Mission. This was reported (see patrol report 4 58'59) to be the cause of suicide in 1958. This practice has since died out although the patrol did hear talk of ~~patrol~~<sup>suicide</sup> in two cases. In discussion with the resident priest it was found that the ruling of the Church could not be lifted in these extreme cases.

There is constant movement throughout the division by people moving ~~fre~~ to and from singsings, but there is very little contact with other divisions of the sub-district. The people of Mahur do have contact with the Tabar Islanders and pay visits to those people for periods of up to two or three months.

Many of the older customs have died out, due to the influence of the missions but daily life remains much the same. It was noticed that many of the people were too ill to work but that they were always ready and well enough to practise for coming parties.

It was pleasing to note the many happy and young children on the three outlying islands and seemed to show at interest in

life that is lacking on Lihir itself.

MISSIONS. There are two missions operating in the division, the Roman Catholic Mission with headquarters at Palie and the Methodist Overseas Mission at Samo. The majority of people are adherents to the Catholic faith.

The native minister, Rev. E. Laen of the M.O.M. is highly regarded by all members of that faith.

There was no evidence of inter-mission rivalry or unrest although some villages have residents of both faiths. Church services are held regularly and to the apparent satisfaction of all concerned.

CENSUS AND TAX.

Census was revised for the three outlying islands which were not visited by the last patrol. Tax was collected for the whole division and no difficulties were experienced. A total of £841-10-0 was collected.

VILLAGES.

All villages of Lihir are situated on the coast--most on the waterfront although Banam, Sali and Lienbil are situated on the cliff overlooking the foreshore. Most houses of Tertori on Mahur Island are situated on the plateau above the coastal plain. This village is a series of odd settlements spread over a distance of approximately two miles. Some houses of this village are located on the waterfront. All villages with the exception of Libuko and Matakues were found to be clean and tidy. Libuko and Matakues were cleaned under supervision during the stay of the patrol. Housing is also poor in these two villages and many recommendations were made for new or improved dwellings. Talks were given on the reasons for recommending better housing. Housing in other villages was of a reasonable standard and it was noticed that many new houses had been built since the last patrol. Mali Is. because of its poor soil and barrenness does not grow any vegetation suitable for building materials --all such materials are rafted from Lihir proper. It was pleasing to note that despite this housing on the island is good.

Two houses of permanent materials have been built at Mali.

The islanders of Masahet and Mali buy sago palm which is used for roofing, from the people of Kunaie, Suen and Londolovit. A roof then may cost from £1 to £1-10-0 for an averaged size house.

Cemeteries are generally situated near the village site; they are fenced and were found to be clean and tidy.

WATER SUPPLIES. The majority of villages have adequate water supplies which are drawn from nearby streams and creeks. However water poses a serious problem for the people of the three outlying islands. There are no streams on any of the islands. Water does surface in a few odd places but is generally either dirty or very alkaline. There are however, large Catholic Church buildings on each of the islands. Each building has a galvanised iron roof; this with tanks and drums provides drinking water but a time with no rain makes things difficult. The aid-post at Bilami also has a rain catchment area. Kunaie village on Lihir itself, also has no streams close to the village site. However the people have built several buildings with iron roofs and tanks so that adequate drinking water is available.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads and bridges were found to be in good order. All roads are passable in any weather although in the wet season the road between Huniho and Suen proves for difficult walking. This section is very hilly and there is no available solid road building material.

The Catholic Mission runs a workboat, the 'St. Robert' and Yip Bros operate a workboat the 'Lakakot' which is stationed at Lakakot Plantation. Shipping from Rabaul is regular and ~~calls~~ calls at Londolovit Plantation about once every three weeks. The 'Lakakot' and the 'Robert' as a rule visit Namatanai two or three times a month.

The people of Mahur, Masahet and Mali Islands all ~~own~~ own oceans going canoes which are usually equipped with sails, also the people of Kunaie village. The other people of Lihir sometimes have very small canoes but many villages have no canoes at all.

Telex services are maintained twice daily between Kavieng and Londolovit Plantation. The Catholic Mission also communicates daily by radio with the Bishop in Kavieng.

### TRADE STORES.

Lakakot and Londolovit Plantation both operate trade stores. The Catholic Mission operates a store at Palie and has recently opened a store on each of the outer islands. The Father claims that these three new stores are not paying propositions and that his idea is to provide the people with the opportunity to buy a few basic articles. Tobacco, rice, tinned fish and clothes are the main goods available.

Licences were found to be in order.

### EDUCATION.

Every child in the division is within reasonable walking distance of a village school.

The Catholic Mission maintains a central school at Palie under the care of a trained Sister and also operates eight village schools. All of which are under the control of trained native teachers.

The Methodist Mission maintains two schools in the division -- both are under the control of certificated native teachers. More advanced pupils of the Methodist religion attend school at Halis Namatanai.

Statistics for schools see Appendix 'A'.

### HEALTH.

Ample medical facilities are provided for the Lihir people by the Administration and the Catholic Mission.

Aid posts are situated at Samo, Banam and Londolovit on Lihir Is. and at Bilami Village on Masahet Island. The aidposts were found to be in good order. The post at Banam is new and the people and the A.P.O. Taman were commended for the amount of work and its thoroughness, carried out in the last four months.

The native hospital at Palie is under the supervision of Sister G.M. Genevieve -- a most capable and hardworking person. This hospital treats all serious sickness and accidents in the division. It also treats in and out patients from nearby villages as well as infant welfare treatment, both Catholic and Methodist women attend the hospital for childbirth.

## LIVESTOCK.

All villages throughout the division run fowls and pigs which are killed on the many ceremonial occasions. No wild pigs are found on the outlying islands but they are plentiful on the main island. Fish are plentiful in all the Lihir waters. <sup>b/c</sup> The Catholic Mission runs a few head of cattle. These are of a shorthorn cross and are kept for dairy purposes.

## AGRICULTURE.

LIHIR ISLAND. The people of this island are good gardeners. The soil is good and with an evenly distributed rainfall throughout the year they have every opportunity for excellent gardens.

Yam, mami, kaukau, tapicoa and corn are the main food crops. Bananas, pawpaws, pineapples and other bush fruits form part of the diet. Fish which are extremely plentiful are also included in the daily diet.

The cash crop grown by all villages is the coconut. There are groves <sup>of cocoa</sup> (approx. 400 trees each) at Lamboa and Komat Villages. These two villages recently benefited from a visit by two field workers of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. Talks and practical demonstration were given on the care and maintenance of the cacaotree.

The beetle *axigastus* (see report No. 5 61/62) is still prevalent in many coconut groves., throughout the island. In fact nothing has been done to halt the spread of this curse. Londolovut Plantation did undertake to spray all palms on that plantation but the expensive spraying equipment which was imported has proved mechanically defective and so for the time being the programme has collapsed.

It is difficult to assess the fall in production due to the attacks of the *axigastus* because of the dry spell that has been experienced in the last six months would also cause a fall in production; also many nuts are used for consumption or just left to rot.

Once again the people were advised to keep their groves clean and it was suggested that they follow the example of Amoi of Komat-- that is to build driers in each village and to work

as much copra as possible. The practice of leaving nuts to rot on the ground was deplored. Extension of existing plantings was also encouraged.

There is no shortage of arable land for planting of food crops or cash crops.

MALI, MASAHET AND MAHUR ISLANDS Mahur is situated 16 miles from the most northernly point of Lihir in a N.N.W direction. Mali is just off the coast from Kunaie village and Masahet is situated between Mahur and Mali. Rough and Turbulent seas seem to be the rule rather than the exception in this area.

The future prospects for these islands must only be bleak. On each island there is a narrow coastal plain from which rises the steep slopes of the barren plateau. On the plain are the village sites and also small coconut groves. Because of the shortage of water the milk of the green coconuts is often used for drinking purposes. It is interesting to note one method of collecting water on Mahur-- on the side of the road between Kuelam and Teriteri there is a small cave. Here is found a continual supply of dripping water. The water drips down a large stalactite which runs from the centre of the roof of the cave. The people have placed an old forty four gallon drum ( which was found drifting at sea ) under the stalactite and so collects the dripping water. Access to the cave which is below ground level is through a small opening in the rocks near the cliff or over a large boulder and down a steep descent.

Mali Islanders are more fortunate in that nearby Sanambiri Is. which is linked to Mali by a sand bar and reef supports a small plantation. In previous years these palms have suffered severely from the Sexava but at the moment this pest seems to be dormant.

On all three islands gardens are planted on very steep and rocky hillsides. Crops grown include Mami, Yam, Corn, Tapioca and some sweet potatoe. The plateau tops are Kunai plain areas and so almost useless for cultivation. The people have planted crops in the se areas but growth is very slow and stunted. Mahur and Masahet have small pockets of land which support a healthy type of bush growth. It is from these areas that materials for building are taken. As mentioned previously Mali Islanders are forced to find all such materials



on the main island of Lihir.

Despite their environment the islanders are a happy and contented lot and seem to be most law-abiding. All these people are adherents to the Roman Catholic faith, the priest visits them several times a year.

A few enterprising natives of Masahet have planted a reasonable area with coconuts on Lihir itself. This is on ground that they inherited from their mothers who originally resided at Suen.

#### CONCLUSION.

The patrol spent ten days on the outlying islands and it is felt that the people will have gained something from the discussions and advice. Many previous patrols, because of shipping difficulties, have been unable to spend more than a few hours at each island.

Things at present do, indeed look gloomy for the islanders. It seems that re-settlement on the main island will eventually be essential. (population has increased by 31/70 135% over the last ten years.) This should not be extremely difficult as the people are closely related to the people on the North coast of Lihir and many ties are maintained with this area.

The people of Lihir continue on their easy and simple but contented way of life. With perhaps a little more contact there is no reason why the people of the main island could not progress at the same rate as the people around Namatanai.

APPENDIX 'A'.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.-- VILLAGES.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>GRADE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
Lamboa.	Std 2	11	4	15
	Std 1	6	6	12
	Cls.1	11	9	20
				<u>47</u>
Lataul.	Std 2	8	5	13
	Std 1	9	6	15
	Class1	11	15	26
				<u>54</u>
MATAGWIS	Std IV	10	4	14
	Std III	9	2	11
	Std 11	15	7	22
	Std I	11	7	18
	Cls II	11	4	15
	Cls I	11	10	21
				<u>104</u>
Kunaie.	Std IV	7	4	11
	Std III	2	7	9
	Std II	4	5	9
	Std I	3	3	6
				<u>35</u>
SUEN	Std II	6	2	8
	Std I	5	4	9
	Cls. 11	7	7	14
	Cls I	6	4	10
				<u>41</u>
Samo	Std II	3	4	7
	Std I	11	9	21
	cls I	17	15	32
				<u>60</u>
Mali	Std I	13	10	23
	Cls I	8	4	12
				<u>35</u>
Masahet	Std IV	6	3	9
	Std III	10	7	17
	Std II	9	5	14
	Std I	13	7	20
	Cls II	13	8	21
	Cls I	14	33	47
				<u>128</u>
Mahur	Std II	12	13	25
	Std I	9	8	17
	Cls II	15	10	25
	Cls I	21	14	35
				<u>102</u>

APPENDIX 'B'.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Luluai.</u>	<u>Tultul.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Lienbil	Sigmat		New appointee.
		Airi	" "
SALI	Kalahailo		Fair.
		Hiet	Poor.
Banam	Giris		Good.
		Kiapsai	Fair.
Hun/ho	Ienmile		Good.
		Tabu	Not needed but people are <i>Not</i> willing to dispose of him
Lamboa	Sianabal		Good.
		Apinbin	Good.
Samo	Alumbu		A very good official.
		Sikau	Good.
		Kukumbaia	Fair.
Sianus	Kiapuas		Good
		Tokpalum	Fair.
Wurtol	Akot		Fair.
		Toimanil	Just fair.
Talis	Simbo		Position is of secondary importance to him.
		Apul	Just fair.
Pango	Isiu		Fair.
		Rambit	Just fair.
Komat	Marum		Good.
		Tais	fair.
Limmel		Sawit	Fair.
Tombavil	Kari		Good but aging.
		Solis	Good.
Lisel	Sigial		Good.
		Lako	Ineffective.
Lataul	Saidodo		Good.
		Tolam	Fair.
Matakues	Leskau		Poor
		KULKUN	POOR.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Luluai.</u>	<u>Tultul.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Libuko	Lakakaot		Fair.
		Bananau	Fair.
Putput	Toiruru		Good.
Londolovit	Ambel		Just fair.
		Konlien	Good
		Arau	fair.
Kunaie	Tangier		A good official
		Amben	Fair
Suen	Toiyinonon		Good
		Takenmon	Fair.
Kuelam	Kieplam		Fair
		Iuspale	Absent
Teriteri	Mirmir		Absent
		Kut	Just fair.
Bilami	Dalawit		Good.
		Tongiri	Fair
Ton	Robidian		Wishes to retire.
		Gatsibia	Good
Musoi	Satuki		Old, wishes to retire
		Poganut	Fair.
Matatukuen	Kumau		<del>Old wishes to retire</del> Fair.
		Siano	Old wishes to retire
Malal	Tosiet		Fair.
Mali	Kangoi		Old wishes to retire
		Sombia	Good.
Perapedik	Toron		Good.
		LUSEN, Tairats	New Appointee.

APPENDIX 'C'.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P. & N.G.C.

Reg No. 2517 Constable I/C TOMBUI.

Conduct. Good.  
Dress. Neat and tidy.  
Ability. a capable N.C.O.

Reg No. 10834 Constable Trainee TOBOK TONUKUKE

Conduct. Good.  
Dress. V. Good.  
Ability. A willing and reliable youngmember.