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# **PATROL REPORTS**

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STATION: KONOS  
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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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D.S. (1, 2, 3)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of New Ireland Report No. Monos No. 1/54-55.

Patrol Conducted by Mr. R. A. Calvert, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Barok Mandak and Kulot Census Sub-divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 4 members of the R.P. + N.G.C..

Duration—From 31/7/1954 to 8/12/1954

Number of Days 54

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

	<u>Barok</u>	<u>Mandak</u>	<u>Kulot</u>
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../1953.	<u>11/1953.</u>	<u>12/53.</u>	<u>4/54.</u>

Medical .....	<u>11/1953.</u>	<u>7/53.</u>	<u>7/54.</u>
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Map Reference Overlay from 4 miles to the west Army Street Series

Objects of Patrol Census revision  
General administration.

Personal file noted.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

Pop

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/12/50 ✓

Ref: DAL 30/1.

Delum Patrol Post,  
KONOS, NEW IRELAND.

15th. July, 1955.

~~The Assistant District Officer,~~  
~~Kavieng Sub-district,~~  
~~K A V I E N G.~~

KONOS PATROL REPORT NO.1/54-55.

In his DS 30-12-150 of 30th. May, 1955, to the District Commissioner, New Ireland, which was minuted to me, the Director asked for further information regarding two wrecks mentioned by me in that report.

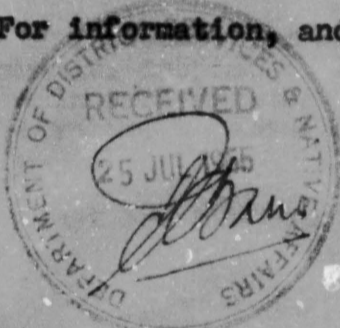
The wrecked vessel stranded on the beach at Lemariga Ptln. is the ex-Government Shipping Line vessel "Kelenos", which went on the reef during the night, sometime in 1952 or 1951. The hulk was bought by Mr. A.Hopper, who then re-sold it to Mr. W.J.Grose of Kamiraba Ptln., who now owns it. The other ship was the Chinese-owned "Relusna", which is believed to have gone aground in 1951. Both vessels are now hopeless wrecks.

For necessary action, and information, please.

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

~~District Commissioner,~~  
~~KAVIENG.~~

For information, and onward transmission, please.



*B. Hayes*  
(B. Hayes) ABO  
18th July, 1955.

Ref. 30 - 3,  
District of New Ireland,  
Headquarters,  
K A V I E N G.  
18th July, 1955.

↙  
The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded please. Your 30-12-150 of 30th May 1955, refers.

*T.G. Aitchison*  
(T. G. Aitchison)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, N.I.D.

*later PIA*  
*vol 17*  
*(PIA)*

30-12-150

30th May, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT -- LONOS No. 1 OF  
1954 - 1955.

The receipt of the report is acknowledged.

I hope, ere this, that the grouping of the hamlets on the Loiet Plateau has been settled satisfactorily.

I think that it is a good idea to have some members of the Co-operative Societies present at copra inspections. They will learn to grade and improve their produce.

Mr. Calcutt has written a good description of the area and its people. It is a pity that the report was so late in arriving, as, after all this time, it loses some of its value. Nevertheless, the delay was unavoidable.

What are the wrecks mentioned by Mr. Calcutt?

*(P/A)*  
*30/5*

*J.K. McCarthy*

(J.K. McCarthy.)

Director - D.P.S. & I.A.

30/12/150 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Ref: 30-1/1418

District of New Ireland,  
Headquarters,  
KAVIENG.

6th May, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

KONOS PATROL Nol of 1954-1955  
Mr. CPO R. CALCUTT

Attached please find the abovementioned report of a patrol to the Barok Mandak and Kulot census sub-divisions. The necessity to bring Mr. Calcutt to Kavieng for clerical and other duties precluded this report being forwarded to you before this.

The centralising of villages on the Lelet Plateau while perhaps convenient from a patrolling point of view is, in my opinion, bad administratively; the matter will be taken up further with the District Medical Officer and the OIC Konos. See "Villages and Housing". Mr. Calcutt will also be instructed to encourage the peoples of the West Coast to improve their housing.

The matter of copra rejections is being countered (a) by having the directors and other officials of the societies work with the Copra Inspector at Kavieng with a view to their tuition in standards and qualities of copra; and (b) by constant propaganda by the Co-operative Officer, Education department, and field officers of this department.

Despite the circumstances under which this patrol was carried out, it was well conducted in its various stages. The report is informative, and evidence of Mr. Calcutt's interest in his work.

*T. G. Aitchison*

( T. G. Aitchison )  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, N.I.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DS 30-2-1.

Dalum Patrol Post,  
KONOS, NEW IRELAND.

23rd. July, 1954.

Mr. R. A. Calcutt,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
KONOS, NEW IRELAND.

KONOS PATROL - BAROK, MANDAK AND KULOT CENSUS  
SUB-DIVISIONS.

Please make arrangements to leave on a patrol of the above-mentioned areas on the 28th. inst., or as soon thereafter as circumstances permit.

The objects of your patrol are:-

- (1) To complete the census as begun by Mr. P. O. O'Neill in November-December of last year and to carry out a census revision of the Kulot areas.  
work
- (2) Obtain particulars of educational and medical/of the Missions in your areas, and include the relevant information in your report; refer to DDS&NA C/M 8-1-4 of 27.11.50 and submit the educational information accordingly.  
Please also see C/I 109 of 3.5.50 relating to the attitude of Administration Officers towards Missions; your aim in this respect should be to establish and maintain cordial relations with all Mission bodies and Missionaries, for they can be of assistance at times. It is not meant, of course, that you should overlook actions and other activities contrary to established policy or the laws of the Territory. In such cases you should tactfully investigate and report thereon to District Headquarters.
- (3) Observe and report on the availability and current use of land in the areas, and report on alienation of land in relation to population densities and current - and estimated future - needs of the native population
- (4) Check the boxes of War Medals held at Konos and arrange distribution where necessary.
- (5) Arrange for a member of the Dept. of Health to accompany you, where practicable. Where Native Medical Assistants or Native Hygiene Assistants are stationed it is suggested that these could be invited to accompany the patrol through the areas to which they have been assigned. Of course, this will only be possible where their duties leave them free to travel short distances.
- (6) As you are not a Magistrate, all cases under the NAR will have to be brought to Keviang, likewise any District Court Cases; endeavour however to settle minor disputes by arbitration and/or compensation if possible.
- (7) See DDS C/I 162 of 17.10.52 relating to Japanese War Graves in the field and report thereon as indicated.
- (8) Prepare maps of the areas visited showing roads, tracks, villages, plantations, trade stores, hospitals, schools, Missions stations and other features.
- (9) Refer to DDS C/M 11-3-7 of 22.2.50, 11-3-7 of 1.9.52 and 42-2-12 of 18.3.53 relative to the Trading with Natives Ordinance and carry out the instructions therein. Check that the provisions of the Ordinance are being carried out.



(2)

(10) See DDS C/M 34-1-15 relative to improvements under the Land Ordinance and report any cases of non-observance.

(11) See that the provisions of C/I 26-48/49 of 3.5.49 - relating to the families of absentee natives, care of children and bride price - are brought to the notice of all peoples.

(12) Also report on :-

(1) Native agriculture and livestock. In this respect bring to the notice of the people that concentration on copra-production to the detriment of gardens might well result in shortage of food in the future, and endeavour to persuade them to strike a balance between cash-cropping and subsistence agriculture.

(2) Medical, sanitation and hygiene.

(3) Native Situation - this is to be a detailed resumé of the native situation as you find it.

(4) Roads and bridges.

(5) Village officials.

(6) Villages and housing.

(7) Location and condition of rest-houses and police barracks.

(8) Travelling times with any comments necessary on methods of travel etc..

(9) Conduct and efficiency of the members of the R.P.&N.G.C. accompanying you. In this case remember that you are responsible for the conduct of the members, and impress upon them that any action reflecting discredit on them or the patrol will be subject to disciplinary action.

The patrol should carry a Blue Ensign and fly it at all places visited. Village officials should be invited to participate in the associated ceremony. A short talk could also be given on the flag and its associations.

Arrange for two members of the Konos detachment of the R.P.&N.G.C. to accompany you, and endeavour to see that each village has at least 24 hours notice of the patrols arrival.

Please refer, before leaving, to the N.A.R., relevant to the promotion, suspension and dismissal of village officials. Where changes are necessary submit them in writing to the District Commissioner.

Notify the Kavieng office of your time of departure and of your anticipated date of return to Konos.

Before writing the Patrol Report, please refer to C/Is 115 of 25.7.50, 116 of the same date, 14-48/49 and 30-0 of 1.3.52, all relating to the compilation and submission of patrol reports.

It is not intended that you hurry over the patrol, so ensure that sufficient time is spent at each village so that the effect of the patrol will be lasting and beneficial.

Copies of this instruction must be attached to the DDS (3) and the Kavieng (1) copies of your report when completed.

*R. A. ...*  
...for  
Assistant District Officer,  
KAVIENG SUB-DISTRICT, N.I.D..

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

District. New Ireland.

Report No. Konos No.1 of 1954-1955.

Area patrolled. Barok, Mendak and Kulot Census Sub-Divisions,  
Kavieng Sub-district, N.I.D..

Personnel of patrol. R.A. CALCUTT, Cadet Patrol Officer,  
Reg.No. 5117B Constable OVE,  
" " 5149B " TUVI,  
" " 5188 " GAMAI,  
" " 8780 " KOMPOK.

Duration of patrol. 31st. July, 1954 to 8th. December, 1954.

Number of days. Fifty four.

Last patrol to area. Barok: November 1953 (D.D.S. and P.H.D.).  
Mendak: Nov-Dec 1953 (D.B.S.), July 1953 (P.H.D.).  
Kulot: April 1954 (D.D.S.), July 1954 (P.H.D.).

Objects of patrol. (1) Census revision; and  
(2) Routine administration.

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

(1).

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday 27.7.54. Constable Tavi to Ramat and adjacent villages to way of impending patrol.

Saturday 31.7.54 Departed Konos per hired truck at 1245 hrs, arriv Ramat 1910. Set up camp.

Sunday 1.8.54 Observed.

Monday 2.8.54 To Namatanai (12 miles) to obtain supplies.

Tuesday 3.8.54 By Land Rover to Bo village Namatanai Sub-district, then on foot over mts. to Labur village and along West Coast to Kurumat Pltn for Police investigation.

Wednesday 4.8.54 Continued investigation. Departed 1100 by pad over mts. to Ramat Arrived 1500. Inspected Ramat and settled minor complaints. Adjacent villages warned.

Thursday 5.8.54 Assembled Ramat people. Departed 0900. Inspected Ramat Trade Store. Arrived Bakan 0955. Inspected etc., and departed for Kanapit 1115. Arrived there 1125. Inspected etc., and left for Kolonoboi at 1415, inspecting Aid Post en route. Arrived Kolonoboi 1455 inspected village and set up camp.

Friday 6.8.54 Assembled, addressed villagers of Kolonoboi. Walked to Belik Pltn. Inspected Trade Store there and thence to Belik village, arriving 1315. Inspected village and addressed people. Departed truck for Loloba village arriving 1455. Again inspected etc., and left 1610 for Karu village arriving 1630. Set up camp.

Saturday 7.8.54 Returned to Karu Pltn. to straighten out minor labour troubles. Returned to Karu village and addressed people etc., attended to diary and clerical work. V.O.s of Kanam and Lokon warned of patrols movements.

Sunday 8.8.54 Observed. Patrol rested.

Monday 9.8.54 Presided at meeting of V.O.s from East Coast Barok area. Departed Karu 1315. Inspected Chinese Trade Store and thence to Karu maternity hospital. Arrived Kanam 1545. Inspected village and revised census.

Tuesday 10.8.54 Settled number of small disputes. Left Kanam 1015 and walked to Lokon village arriving 1105. Set up camp and inspected village and revised census. Mail from Kavieng recalled writer to Konos.

Wednesday 11.8.54 Returned Konos per Comworks Land Rover. Remainder of patrol party to Bulu village.

Thursday 12.8.54 Departed Konos per motor cycle for Lameriga Bltn for Police investigation. Departed 1330 for Bulu village Arrived 1610. Langgamut and Silom villages warned.

Friday 13.8.54 Assembled people of Bulu and revised census Self per motor cycle returned to Bulu Pltn and inspected Trade Store there. Then to Langgamut. Inspected and revised census etc., and thence to nearby Silom village, inspected and revised census.

Saturday 14.8.54 Supervised work on some poor stretches of Silom-Langgamut road. Inspected Silom Trade Store.

Sunday 15.8.54 Observed.

Monday 16.8.54 Party departed 0815 for Dabinot, arrived 0850. Inspected village and revised census and left 1115 for Panatgin arriving 1145. Inspected, assembled and addressed people. Slept Panatgin.

Tuesday 17.8.54 Departed Panatgin 0815 for Katingan arrived 0900. Inspected mens and womens sections of Native Aid Posts. Inspected village and revised census and left 1135 for ~~Kanam~~ Kanambu inspecting R.C.M. school en route. Arrived village 1230. Inspected, revised census. Mail in. Adjacent villages that patrol temporarily discontinued, for Police investigation

(2).

Wednesday 18.8.54 Tabar Islands.  
Departed Kanambu 0815 per motor cycle for Konos. Patrol party followed in hired truck.

Thursday 19.8.54  
to  
Saturday 16.10.54 At Konos, Kavieng and Tabar.  
Sunday 17.10.54 Const. Tuvi to Lemeris and adjacent villages to warn of patrols arrival on the morrow.

Monday 18.8.54 Left per hired truck for Lemeris Arrived 1400.  
Inspected village and revised census.

Tuesday 19.8.54 Left Lemeris 0800. Inspected Village Higher School (Admin.) at Lemeris and then to Bungbuwe Arrived 0940. Inspected village and revised census. E.M.A. Longworth arrived 1600.

Wednesday 20.10.54 Left Bungbuwe 0815 for Kantembu with EMA. Arrived 0850. Inspected village and revised census. EMA to Kandan. Self waited for M.C., Kavieng, with whom appointment had been made to go to Lelet Plateau.

Thursday 21.10.54 Left Kantembu 0800 and walked to Kandan arriving 0925. Lined and inspected village. Returned Kantembu 1215 and waited for MC. Attended to clerical work.

Friday 22.10.54 Left Kantembu 0640. Climbed steep, tortuous track to Lelet Plateau. Arrived Limbin 1110. Set up camp. Inspected village and revised census.

Saturday 23.10.54 Left Limbin 0745 for Lenkamen arriving 0915. Inspected, assembled etc., and departed 1145 for Kaluan, arriving 1225. Inspected village and revised census.

Sunday 24.10.54 Departed Kaluan 1100 for Lawatkana arriving 1215. Inspected N.A.P. and village and revised census.

Monday 25.10.54 Left Lawatkana 0820 Descended steep winding track to Livinko Arrived 1135. Walked back to Kandan. Presided at conference of all East Coast Mendak V.O.s. Heavy rain.

Tuesday 26.10.54 Heavy rain. Left Kandan for Livinko 0845, arriving 0855. Inspected and revised census and left 1030 for Konogugus. Inspected etc and left 1200. Proceeded to Lameriga Pltn, inspected Trade Store. On to Lasigi.

Wednesday 27.10.54 Inspected Lasigi and revised census. Rest day taken to compensate for previous Sunday.

Thursday 28.10.54 Left Lasigi per truck at 0800. To Kamiraba Pltn. To Malom village, inspected and revised census. Left 1100. To Kimadan hospital and school. To Konos.

Friday 29.10.54  
to  
Monday 8.11.54 At Konos and Kavieng.

Tuesday 9.11.54 Word sent per courier to Karu and West Coast of patrols movements.

Monday 15.11.54 Left Konos per hired truck 1015. Arrived Karu 1615.

Tuesday 16.11.54 Police investigation at Belik Pltn.

Wednesday 17.11.54 " " " " " " One native to be charged on several counts of stealing.

Thursday 18.11.54 Left Karu and walked across mts. to Komalu on West Coast and then to Kokola village. Inspected and revised census

Friday 19.11.54 Left village by canoe 1810 for Kokola Pltn., returned 2230.

Friday 19.11.54 Settled small disputes. Left by road for Komalu 0920, arrived 1015. Lined, inspected etc and inspected Komalu Trade Store.

Saturday 20.11.54 Walked to Konogogo 0830 to 0935. Assembled, addressed etc

Sunday 21.11.54 Observed.

Monday 22.11.54 Left Konogogo 0800 and walked to Kono, arriving 0955. Inspected Trade Store and village and revised census. Left 1500 and by road to Kalagunan, arriving 1530. Set up camp. Inspected and revised census.

Tuesday 23.11.54 Departed Kalagunan 0745 to walk to Komalabu Arrived 0900. Inspected, assembled etc. Surveyed proposed agricultural lease near Komalabu and inspected Chinese Trade Store.

Wednesday 24.11.54 Left Komalabu and walked to N.A.P. near Kalili Pltn. Inspected, and proceeded through pltn. to Dampit village. Inspected assembled etc. Per jeep through pltn. to Denu village. Inspected. Set up camp.

Thursday 25.11.54

(3).

Thursday 25.11.54 Revised census Danu. Per Kelili truck to No.1 Mesi. Inspected hospital and mission school and Nos. 1 & 2 Mesi; revised census for the two villages. Left 1235 for Kanamarandan. Arrived 1325. Investigation into death of small child.

Friday 26.11.54 Lined and inspected Kanamarandan. Left per Kelili truck 0900, inspected N.A.P. and Kaluan village's beach hamlet. Truck broke down. Arrived Kolube Pltn. 1330. Discussed Native Labour disputes with manager.

Saturday 27.11.54 Investigated native rights re Katanu Pltn. Inspected Mambo and Ugana villages and lined them at Ugana.

Sunday 28.11.54 Observed.

Monday 29.11.54 Left Ugana 0800 with Mr. A. Hyde to survey proposed agricultural lease. Survey partly completed. By pinnace to Lambu, arrived 1700.

Tuesday 30.11.54 Natives not agreeable to sale of part of land. Left Lambu 0930 and walked to Koka Pltn. Left 1530 after heavy rain and walked to Kontu, arriving 1730.

Wednesday 1.12.54 Lined and inspected Kontu and Tembin (adjacent Villages) Returned proposed site with Mr. Hyde to check on size of portion of land not for sale. Returned Kontu 1630.

Thursday 2.12.54 To Lemau. Lined and inspected village. Also Lemau Aid Post. To Bimun, inspecting Logodon Trade Store en route. Inspected Bimun and revised census.

Friday 3.12.54 To Patlangat village. Lined and inspected. To Nagalaglap hamlet of Neiruaran village. Lined and inspected.

Saturday 4.12.54 To Neiruaran village (Naluit hamlet) and inspected. Walked to Panaras village inspecting NAP en route.

Monday Inspected, assembled, addressed, and revised census.

SUNDAY 6.12.54 Walked through Panaras Pltn. to Nalama village. Inspected village and revised census. Returned to Panaras.

Tuesday 7.12.54 Walked to Kontu village. Set up camp.

Wednesday 8.12.54 Left Kontu 0730. Heavy rain. Walked across mts. to Konos. Arrived 1330, after being delayed by rain.

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Konos Patrol Report No.1 of 1954-1955.1. Introduction.

This patrol visited the Barok, Mandak and Kulot Census Sub-divisions, and completed the census begun in the first two areas by Mr. B.M. O'Neill, P.O., in the last months of 1953. A complete census revision was carried out for the Kulot area.

Although the actual time spent on patrol was a shade less than eight weeks, the patrol took a little over four months to complete, this being due to Police investigations - one, an alleged murder, took over a month of the writers time at Tabar and later in Kavieng - station commitments, and the difficulties of obtaining transport to carry the patrol party to the far corners of the areas visited.

The area covered by the patrol represents about 75% of that section of New Ireland under the control of Dalum Patrol Post or, in other words, all but the Noatsi Sub-division of fourteen villages. On the East Coast, the Northern part of the Mandak sub-division extends to Kimadan Pltn., and the Barok sub-division is bounded on the South by a line passing on the Namatsenai side of Ramat village. From Kimadan to Ramat would be some 60 miles. On the West Coast, the areas visited extend to Naisama in the North and Kokola Pltn. in the South, a distance of some 105 miles approximately.

Included in the Mandak sub-division are the four villages on the Lelet Plateau, Limbin, Lenkamen, Kaluan and Lawatkan. These are the only truly inland villages in New Ireland and have the further distinction that they are about 2800 feet (estimated) above sea-level. This elevation gives them a cool, and at nights, a cold climate, suited to the growing of English type vegetables.

2. Villages and Housing.

Most villages seen were clean and well-kept, with ample water supply. Generally a distinction exists between the East and West Coast villages in that the latter seem to favour the hamlet system, whereas in many of the East Coast villages the people seem to prefer living in one large village. There are, of course, numbers of exceptions on both sides, however. The Lelet villages which formerly consisted of many small hamlets have now been aggregated into four centralized villages. This is, to my mind, a mistake as firstly water is scarce on the Plateau, being procured from a number of small soaks scattered about in the valleys, and a number of people gathered in the one place will mean that water will have to be carried over quite long distances to the central villages, and secondly since the Plateau is largely covered with kunai grass firewood must be cut and carried a similarly long way. A native medical assistant, formerly stationed at Lelet, was the instigator in this aggregation, and he will later face charges of abuse of authority.

The people on the Coast are now favouring raised houses, only the older natives, particularly the women, preferring the squat, smoky house with earthen floor. Lelet houses are built on the ground to combat the cold.

Materials used in housing construction consist of nipa palm or bamboo for the floors, split bamboo or plaited sago stem for the walls and thatched sago leaf or kunai grass for the roofs.

In only a few villages was the housing found to be unsatisfactory. Danu village in the West Mandak area was in a shocking condition in regard to housing, and a number of houses were demolished under the provisions of Regulation 112B of the Native Administration Regulations. In Patlangat, Neiruwan and Pauras in the Kulot area the patrol found a number of houses uncompleted despite Mr. O'Neill's instructions in April 1954, that the old houses were to be demolished and

new ones completed within two months. Panaras was the worst example of this, where eighteen male adults were found to be without houses. A number of these were crowded into semi-completed houses while others were living in tiny shacks scattered in the bush. The folly of this type of existence was pointed ~~xx~~ out to them, and the advent of the wet season should ensure that the uncompleted houses are finished promptly.

### 3. Roads and Bridges.

The whole of the East Coast is served by a motor road which was found to be in fair condition, except for a section near the villages of Silom and Langgamut, which was resurfaced under the patrols supervision. There is a vehicular road along the greater part of the West Coast areas visited. It extends from Naesima to Logodon and then there is a break of about 10 miles when the road begins again on the Northern side of Koka Pltn. and continues beyond Kokole Pltn. in the South Western portion of the Barok sub-division. This road too is unreasonable condition, but after rain some stretches become impassable to those vehicles which do not have four-wheeled drive. The ten mile section mentioned earlier could be made passable by the provision of a few bridges near Kontu and Tembin villages, and by the dynamiting of a road over a rocky hill on the South side of Kontu village.

A Japanese-built road joins these two coastal roads from Karu to Konogogo. It has some very steep places and tight corners but recently several three-ton trucks with conventional drive have successfully negotiated it. A number of native paths cross the island, four of which were used by the patrol from Rabaul to Rebehan - see map - to Konogogo is in fair condition although steep grades abound. There is another from Karu to Konogogo, whose highest point is less than 1000 feet above sea level. The patrol crossed from Bo to Labur in the Namatanai Sub-district and returned from Rebehan to Ramat.

Two bridge gangs of the Commonwealth Department of Works are working on the East Coast and shortly should complete their work in the East Barok and Mandak areas. The West Coast depends for its bridge maintenance on planters and natives and consequently a number of streams have to be forded. After heavy rain some of the fords are impassable for hours until the torrents cascading down the steep West Coast ridges are carried away.

The Kavieng - Namatanai road serves the East Coast and in all but the wettest weather is passable to conventional drive vehicles. Copra is transported to Kavieng by truck from as far South as Bululogan Plantation and from all intermediate points. South of Bulu the plantations ship their copra to Rabaul. A mail courier makes a weekly return trip between Kavieng and Namatanai.

As some of the largest plantations in New Ireland, viz., Kalili Plantation's average monthly production of copra is 100 tons, are on the West Coast, a number of ships make frequent trips to lift the copra from there to Rabaul.

### 4. NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The principal native foods grown are taro, sweet potato, sago, tapioc, yam and mami, in that order of importance. The natives have adopted European methods of agriculture, except to replace the digging stick with hoe and shovel. No shortages of food were reported and no signs of any scarcity of food were noted. On the contrary, in the majority of villages, the patrol was presented with heaps of native produce.

Pineapples, bananas and pawpaws were in good supply and most produce a few beans, tomatoes, melons and pumpkins. The Lelet natives grow quantities of English potatoes, French beans, leeks, English and Chinese cabbages, tomatoes and oranges as well as large harvests of the traditional native crops.

Pigs, fowls, and in a few villages, ducks, form the limit of native livestock. The former two were found to be in abundance although of the usual inferior quality.

#### 5. NATIVE CASH CROPPING.

The native economy is based almost entirely on the production of copra as a crop. Most of the coastal natives have at least a few palms while several have stands of coconuts which would make some Europeans envious. The ease with which three or four pounds may be earned by the production of a bag of copra induces the vast majority of natives to stay in their villages rather than work for wages.

The East Coast Mandak natives through their local Co-operative Societies, truck their copra to Kavieng, but they are the only natives visited who do so. The East Coast Baroks dispose of their copra to local traders or plantations, as do the majority of the West Coast natives. For the East Baroks, the solution from the Co-operatives' point of view would be to truck their copra to Namatanai which is relatively close. When an Assistant Co-operative Officer is posted to Namatanai he may be able to organize this provided the necessary capital can be raised to purchase a truck or trucks.

The West Coast Barok natives had an arrangement with a New Britain Society whereby all their copra could be shipped direct to Rabaul, but this does not seem to be functioning now, and the Co-operatives' West Coast copra from as far South as Konogogo is now shipped to Kavieng.

Delays in shipping, and a constant deterioration of the stored copra, and a delay in receiving cash for their produce have turned many West Coast natives away from the Co-operatives to the Chinese traders and the plantations, where they can obtain ready cash without the responsibility of storage and shipping.

Something which has affected copra production throughout New Ireland has been the Copra Marketing Board's consistent rejection of inferior copra. This is perhaps the reason why no shortage of food was found in the villages as many have been expected at the end of the dry season. Natives who formerly devoted a comparatively large proportion of their time to cash-cropping were prepared to spend more time tending their gardens.

The Lelet natives have a potentially lucrative pursuit in growing Southern-type vegetables. These are marketed through the Co-operatives who have stationed a native clerk at Lssigi at the foot of Lelet, although some prefer to sell their vegetables to the Manager of Lameriga Plantation. He and the Co-operatives arrange transport to Kavieng where the fresh produce is avidly bought by the European and Chinese populations.

Inspections were made during the patrol of all native coconut groves, which were all in reasonably clean condition with the exception of a few.

It is perhaps significant to note that while the Lelet natives who have no land suitable for growing coconuts are desirous of purchasing coastal blocks, the beach natives, to my knowledge, have shown no desire for the good agricultural land on the Lelet Plateau. Obviously the lure of relatively easy ready cash has made itself felt on Lelet, while the coastal natives are content with their areas of coastal plain and foothills.

#### 6. NATIVE SITUATION.

This may be described in general terms as being fairly static. No significant changes were noted during the patrol. The area is settled and peaceful with a normal, routine, economic development occurring gradually and fairly successfully throughout the areas patrolled. Certain factors affecting the various aspects of the native situation are discussed under other headings.



7. HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

epidemic Health in general appeared very good with the exception of a slight/ of influenza in the Kulot and West Mandak areas, where the Panares and Lemau Aid Posts were full to capacity at the time of the patrol; however this seemed to be under control.

A small number of yaws, ulcers and tines were seen but on the whole the people in the three sub-divisions are quick to report to the nearest Aid Post when sickness and sores appear. Virtually all infants, <sup>are born</sup> in one or another of the native infant welfare centres and the mothers report there periodically during the pre- and post-natal periods for examination. Kimidan hospital which is supervised by a fully trained European nursing Sister, with a staff of native nurses, is in the Mandak area. Cases where complications are suspected during pregnancy are usually sent there or to Namatanei hospital.

Most villages were found to be not-un-hygienic. The sea provides the natives with a ready depository for waste. Many latrines have been recently completed following the previous medical patrol but generally speaking the natives still prefer to use the "sodawater".

8. REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS.

Rest houses are provided in most villages; there is no difficulty in arranging a day's programme so as to be in a village, where there is a rest house, by nightfall. Most rest houses were found to be in a satisfactory condition. Where no police barracks existed the police were lodged in a house made vacant for them.

9. PLANTATION INSPECTIONS.

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

10. MISSIONS.

Both the Methodist Overseas and Catholic Missions operate in the area patrolled. They maintain station at Kimidan and Kuru respectively. The West Coast from Tembin to Nalame is controlled by the Missionary from Lemskot and part of the East Coast is under the jurisdiction of the Lamussong missionary.

Their influence is widespread and the great majority of natives profess adherence to one or other of the two creeds, whose beliefs are disseminated and fostered in the main by village mission teachers who teach in the schools and preside at the church services. The various European missionaries visit their parishioners several times yearly.

11. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

There are two Paramount Lulusis, one in charge of the East Coast Mandak area, Bukbuk of Panatgin, and Darius of Dempit, who presides over parts of the West Coast Mandak and Barok areas. Bukbuk is an aged native who had a severe attack of pneumonia when the patrol visited his area. He impresses me as being more concerned with the advancement of his own interests than the welfare of his people. Darius, a younger man, has had a great deal of trouble with his sight and it was feared at one stage that he would lose his eyesight completely. This has been averted pro tem. He is a man, perhaps because of his infirmity, of little spirit and influence.

Other prominent native leaders are Joseph Atua, Lulusi of Loloba, Kutu, Lulusi of Lokon, and Dindori, Lulusi of Lagigi. The

influence of the remaining village officials does not extend generally beyond their village areas. A list of village officials is set out below:-

Village.	Ares.	Lulusi	Comment	Tutal	Comment.
Remat	Berok	Tengei	Quite good	Aparam	Seems fair
Beken	"	Tanga	Average	Lier	Quite fair
Kanapit	"	Kapiang	Fair	Ungin	Average
Kolonoboi	"	Bongie	Keen, alert	Tsbakssei	Alert, good
Belik	"	Paiyamen	Obsequious	Teun	Average
Boloba	"	Joseph	Good	Kili	Fair
Karu	"	Semelei	Average	Lo	Fair
Kanam	"	Oesbilu	Quite fair	Taus	Average
Lokon	"	Kutu	Good	Ubal	Keen
Kokola	"	Ketnele	Quit fair	Mani	Unobtrusive
Komalu	"	Okua	Not influential		
Konogogo	"	Ogei-i	Not bright	Kiapkanut Laknaito Hais	Fair, suave leader Average
Kono	"	-	-	Ogan	Quite capable
Kelagunan	"	Sabu	Fair	Geibo	Fair
Komalabu	"	Sogip	Very fair	Komalap	Fair
Dampit	Mendak	DariusPLL	Fair only	Kengei	Average
Danu	"	Laririmbo	Average	Lagemo	Fair
Mesi No. 1	"	Sitismun	Seems efficient	Malili	Average
Mesi No. 2	"	Tongerei	Fair	--	--
Kanameranden	"	Yamgeet	Efficient	Tamberei	Quiet
Mambo-Ugana	"	Tambengsa	Quite fair	Andipulus	New; keen
Lambu	"	Keitu	Ageing	Pugias	Efficient
Kontu	"	Levu	Good	Tolingsi	Keen
Tembin	"	Karasibel	Alert	Mobis	Energetic
Lemau	"	Gebo	Very keen	-	-
Limbin	"	Lenmos	Average	Gawa Lentubo	Fair Fair
Lenkemen	"	Lenap	Keen; alert	Sowsunun	Fair
Keluan	"	Longpit	New; keen	Lenopei	Good official
Lwatkana	"	Rongkais	" "	Toking	Quite good
Malom	"	Sioni	Quite fair	<del>Sionkai</del> Menspi	Average
Lasigi	"	Didori	Good	Moris	Fair
Konogugus	"	Kiapmarai	M.T.T.	-	Quite efficient
Livinko	"	Panu	New; seems good	Lenkip	Effective
Kandau	"	Tesia	Quite fair	Rongkais	Sick during patrol
Kantambu	"	Simonpis	Keen; efficient	Wasimbo	" "
Bungbuwe	"	Pastei	Fair	-	-
Lemeris	"	Gesevensi	Quite fair	Kombun	powerful
Kanambu	"	Sombong	Ambitious; alert	Bosap	Fair
Katigan	"	Kantemat	Average	-	-
Panetgin	"	BukbukPLL	Aged but capable	Laknegei	Good
Dabinot	"	Begabok	Sick	Alipet	Average
Silon	"	Mongkawas	Fair	-	-
Lang-gemut	"	Somili	Keen, young	-	-
Bulu	"	Pierin	Old & failing	Galen	New; keen
Bimun	Kalot	Dandei	Average	Loku	Keen alert
Patlangat	"	Komori	Helpful	-	-
Neirueran	"	Kambuung	Average	Lubos	Quite fair
Nelama	"	Batu	Not bright	Matofan	Keen; helpful
Panarsa	"	Tongei	Average	Arista	Average

12. LAW AND ORDER.

The area is settled and peaceful and few offences are committed. Five cases were brought before the District Court as a result of the patrol; all were convictions. Eleven cases were heard in the Court for Native Affairs of which two were discharged and the remainder convicted.

13. WAR DAMAGE.

No war damage monies were paid out during the patrol.

14. JAPANESE WAR GRAVES.

Several Japanese are reported to be buried near Kimidan which was the site of a big enemy encampment during the war. The natives report that dead or dying ~~Japanese~~ Japanese were taken to Kavieng for burial or cremation.

15. WRECKS.

One vessel of about 100 tons is hopelessly wrecked on the reef off Ramet Plantation. Another ship of about 50 tons is wrecked and stranded in a tiny cove in Lameriga Plantation.

16. WAR MEDALS.

No medals were distributed during the patrol.

17. EDUCATION.

The only Government school in the area patrolled is at Lemeris - it is a Village Higher School, and consists of a number of neat and well-laid-out buildings with a sports area situated centrally. There has been a certain amount of dispute in some sections of the Mandak area re the location of this school. One faction wanted it removed to a site nearer Lasigi while another group could see no reason why it should not stay where it is. The matter has been decided by the District Education Officer who has decreed that it remain at Lemeris.

The learning dispensed by the Methodist and the Catholic Missions seems to be of a very elementary nature, due mainly, I think, to the lack of sufficient trained teachers. The R.C. school at Kanambu is perhaps the best of the ~~Gov-~~ Administration schools and even here the teachers are under the special handicap of infrequent European supervision. The small village schools provide the very minimum of academic instruction; the bulk of their syllabuses seems to be made up of prayers and hymn-singing.

The figures for the various schools, numbers of teachers, boys and girls, and denominations, are as set out below:-

<u>Village.</u>	<u>No. of teachers</u>	<u>No. of boys</u>	<u>No. of girls</u>	<u>Denomination.</u>
Ramet	1	1	2	M.O.M.
Bakan	1	10	6	M.O.M.
Karapit	1	2	3	R.C.M.
Kolonoboi	1	9	8	M.O.M.
Belik	1	3	3	"
Loloba	1	4	2	R.C.M.
Karu	2	33	4	"
Kansam	1	2	2	M.O.M.
	1	1	1	R.C.M.
Lokon	1	11	6	"
Kokola	1	1	3	"
	17	6	2	M.O.M.

<u>Village</u>	<u>No. of teachers</u>	<u>No. of boys</u>	<u>No. of girls</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
Komalu	1	4	7	R.C.M.
Konoggo	1	6	3	"
(Kono	1	4	1	M.O.M.
(Kelegunen	1	16	9	"
Komalsbu	1	7	9	R.C.M.
Dampit	1	9	9	"
Dapu	1	1	3	M.O.M.
Mesi	1	6	2	"
Kanemerden	2	11	6	"
Ugana	1	3	1	"
Lambu	1	3	8	R.C.M.
(Kontu	1	1	4	"
(Tembin	1	7	7	"
Lemau	1	4	7	M.O.M.
Bulu	1	1	7	"
Silom	1	3	1	R.C.M.
Lang-gamut	1	1	1	"
Dabinot	1	2	-	M.O.M.
Penatgin	1	4	4	"
Katingen	1	14	5	"
Kambu	1	8	3	"
Lauris	3	33	6	R.C.M.
	1	2	1	"
Govt. V.H.S..	2	4	3	M.O.M.
Bungbuwe	1	32	-	<del>R.C.M.</del>
Kentembu	1	3	3	R.C.M.
(Kandan	1	8	9	M.O.M.
(Livinko	1			
Konogugus	1	4	7	"
Lasigi	1	3	3	"
Malom	1	5	4	"
	1	6	9	"
Limbin	1	6	2	R.C.M.
Lenkemen	1	12	18	M.O.M.
Kalusn	1	5	4	"
	1	5	-	"
Lawatkena	1	3	6	R.C.M.
	1	7	7	"
Bimun	1	11	11	M.O.M.
Patlanget	1	9	9	"
Neiruaren	1	7	5	"
Panaras	1	2	5	R.C.M.
	1	4	-	M.O.M.
Neisna	1	4	-	R.C.M.
		20	6	"

#### 18. TRADE STORES.

These were all inspected and it was found that generally the provisions of the Trading with Natives Ordinance are being adhered to. Two charges were laid in the District Court at Kavieng for non-compliance with this Ordinance; both resulted in convictions.

#### 19. LAND USE, AVAILABILITY AND ALIENATION.

The area controlled is populated by natives who are primarily agriculturists. Their use of land is wasteful by our standards but as the population is not dense, there is an abundance of land available for their needs, both subsistence and economic.

In comparison with other areas of Papua-New Guinea, this portion of New Ireland may seem alienated to a large extent, but plenty of virgin land remains both on the coast and in the foothills. It has been estimated that the economic life of most of the New Ireland plantations is another 10-15 years. When that time expires, replanting, where it has not already begun, may occur on hitherto virgin land but even were this to happen widely, there seems

(11)

no future danger of over-alienation on this score. Native replanting too, except in the case of a few villages which were until comparatively recently mountain villages and which have only small coastal holdings, can be carried out where necessary.

Native gardens are usually inland on the coastal plain or in the foothills, where there has been very little alienation.

There has been no alienation on the Lelet Plateau.

20. CENSUS.

As per the patrol instructions attached, the census was completed in those villages which had not their census revised by Mr. P.O. O'Neill in November and December, 1953. For details please see the census sheets attached.

21. BLUE ENSIGN.

This was flown in all villages, and the appropriate ceremonies were carried out at sunset, with, where-ever possible, a police guard in attendance.

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Appendix "A".

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

Reg. No. 5117B Constable OVE.

Conduct excellent; bearing good; has had plenty of patrol experience and was a great asset to the patrol; NCO material.

Reg. No. 5188 Constable GAMAI.

Conduct very good; bearing good; this member at all times performed his duties capably and efficiently.

Reg. No. 5149B Constable TUVI.

Conduct good; bearing good; is not over-intelligent and is inclined to use his initiative too much; needs disciplining.

Reg. No. 8780 Constable KOMPOK.

Conduct good; bearing good; a new recruit who has the makings of a first-rate Policeman.

*J. H. Calcutt*  
 (R.A. Calcutt)  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954-55

BAROK CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL													
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults														
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F														
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F										
RAMAT	13-11-53															2	1			2	1	1	1							3			2	1	1	1							21	14	1	13	1.4	5	6	18	15	52
BAKAN	14-11-53	1	1					1												3	2													3	18	7	15	2	17	1.9	12	10	16	20	63							
KANAPIT	16-11-53	2																		1	2	1												2	21	2	18	1	15	1.0	7	3	20	19	53							
KOLONOBOI	16-11-53	2	1					1												4								1						5	31	2	22	2	18	1.7	12	14	39	29	99							
BELIK	17-11-53	2										2	1			1				1														2	17	1	17	2	13	0.9	10	3	19	20	58							
LOLOBA	19-11-53	3	2									1								5	1							2						4	24	3	18		10	2.1	6	18	20	20	78							
KARU	20-11-53											1								1	1							1						7	30	3	18	3	17	1.3	12	9	36	22	82							
KANAM	9-8-54		3									1	1			1	2	2	1	2														1	20	3	11	1	9	1.7	4	12	19	14	51							
LOKON	10-8-54	4	4									2								1														9	31	6	27		16	1.8	21	20	41	35	118							
KOMALABU	1-12-53	2	1									1	2							3		1												8	20	3	18		14	1.5	8	8	26	23	69							
KALAGUNANI	1-12-53	1																		1														1	15	4	14		13	1.0	6	4	15	19	45							
KONO	30-11-53	2	1									1	2			1				5	1	1	1					2						20	50	9	33		27	1.9	17	19	59	40	145							
KONOCOGO	28-11-53	1	6									1								3	1													10	20	5	20		19	1.6	20	11	33	30	99							
KOMALU	25-11-53											1								2	3							2						2	20	5	15	2	15	1.4	6	8	20	19	60							
KOKOLA	26-11-53																			1	2							2						6	37	1	17		13	1.4	15	9	39	21	95							
GRAND TOTAL		20	20			1	1	1				1	11	5		15	12	2	2	38	15	12	2					13					80	375	54	271	14	229	1.5	161	154	420	346	1167								

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954-55

MANDAK CENSUS SUB-DIVISION. (1)

Govt. Print.-5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absence)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	M					F	M	F
LIMBIN	22-10-54	1	5					1		1		2					7	9					1	1	7	30	15	28	1	17	2.1	20	30	33	37	122			
LENKAMEN	23-10-54	2	1					2				2	5			4	6	4	3	1			2	1	3	19	4	15	3	11	1.1	7	10	20	19	60			
KALUAN	23-10-54	1	1						1		3	1			1	3	2	2		1			4		4	31	11	31	4	18	2.1	8	20	33	44	110			
LAWATKANA	24-10-54	3	4	1			2	1				3	5			2	1	4	8	1	1		1	6	7	35	14	23	20	18	17	23	44	39	132				
MALOM	28-10-54	5	6								1	1			5	3	1	1	11				1	7	11	43	5	33	1	28	0.9	19	15	34	39	127			
LASIGI	27-10-54		3														2		3				4	2	2	27	4	19	1	15	1.3	10	13	22	29	83			
KONOUSGUS	26-10-54	1	1												8	9							1	1	2	11	3	9	1	8	1.6	8	8	12	11	41			
LIVINKO	26-10-54		1						1			1			1			1					1		2	17	4	9	6	1.0	5	5	16	12	40				
KANDAN	21-10-54	2	1													3	1		4				2	4	3	17	2	14	12	1.5	6	6	10	16	48				
KANTEMBU	20-10-54	1									1						3	2	5				2	3	8	26	4	16	14	1.3	10	8	26	24	78				
BUNGBUWE	19-10-54	1									1				4	1	2						3		4	14	3	8	6	2.0	5	3	19	12	42				
LEMERIS	18-10-54	1	1				1	1							3			1	1						3	17	2	12	7	1.3	11	6	21	20	59				
KANAMBU	17-8-54	3	1								2				3	2			1				9		2	35	5	25	1	18	0.7	4	9	42	38	103			
KATINGAN	17-8-54	1	1					1			1				1	1	2	2	1				1	1	6	13	2	11	10	1.4	9	6	18	15	51				
PANATGIN	16-8-54	5	2		1	1						1			2	2		1	2	1			8	2	11	26	4	22	14	1.8	22	11	26	26	98				
DABINOT	16-8-54	4	2								2				2	2			2				1	1	2	21	4	18	14	0.9	7	9	23	25	68				
TOTAL CARRIED FORWARD.		31	30	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	16	16		35	34	28	29	33	3			25	45	1	77	382	86	293	14	218	168	182	394	106	1262			



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954-55

MANDAK (2)

Govt. Print.—5438/154.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES			Child	Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		Pregnant	Number of Child (under 15)	Age	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F					
<b>TOTAL CARRIED FORWARD</b>		31	30	1	1	3	2	2	3				2	1	16	16		35	34	28	29	33	3			25	45	1	77	38	86	293	14	208	168	182
SILOM	13-8-54	3			2							1	1	1	1	2	1									1	9	9	1	8	0-8	3	3	12	12	31
LANGGANIT	13-8-54		2									2	1		2		1									1	10	6	4	1-0	3	4	15	7	29	
BULU	13-8-54	5	1			1						1		2	2	5	5			1						15	15	1	13	1-0	11	2	2	18	53	
DAMPIT	3-12-53											2	1					8	5				2	1	4	29	7	20	3	2	1-4	5	12	29	23	85
DANU	4-12-53	2			1					1	1							3	5				1	1	7	24	2	23	17	1-4	11	5	20	22	77	
No. 1. MESI	6-12-53		4									5	2					3	3				5	4	7	39	7	28	1	26	1-4	14	17	47	33	126
No. 2. MESI	6-12-53											1	1					2					2		3	11	7	5	1-3	4	3	11	8	30		
KANAMARDAN	7-12-53	4	1							2	1	1		1				1	1				2	3	10	25	7	24	2	24	0-4	15	9	34	37	102
MAMBO-UGANA	9-12-53		2									1		1	1	1	3	1							4	33	7	21	18	1-4	5	10	34	27	84	
LAMBU	9-12-53	1			1							1	2		3	4			2				2		9	18	3	14	1	11	2-1	16	9	21	16	66
KONTU	1-12-54	3	1															1	6	1			5		2	38	6	27	3	21	1-9	22	19	38	29	120
TEMBIN	10-12-53	1										1		2				2	1				6		4	26	5	13	1	14	2-1	14	6	25	26	80
LEMAU	11-12-53	3												1				7	3	2		1	1	2	4	14	3	12	11	19	5	13	12	11	57	
		53	41	1	4	5	2	2	3	4	2	31	26	1	44	44	35	39	67	24	7		26	71	12	133	67	133	52	27	41	299	294	727	675	2202

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954-55

KULOT CENSUS-SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print--5438/1-54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absence)				GRAND TOTAL										
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES			Prognosis	Number of Child-bearing age	Child			Adults									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F	M		F									
BIMUN	2-12-54																	1	2	1	1															2	7	18	7	18	1	13	13	15	12	25	18	74	
PATLANGAT	3-12-54	1	2																																					8	2	9	12	11	9	10	42		
NEIRUARAN	3-12-54		3																																							17	12	11	17	23	24	83	
PANARAS	4-12-54	2		1																																				2	14	1	3	10	7	25	19	65	
NAIAMA	6-12-54		1																																							6	2	3	10	7	15	13	49
GRAND TOTAL		3	6	1																																				3	58	20	58	54	97	84	313		

MAP TO ACCOMPANY DALUM PATROL REPORT No. 1/54-55

PACIFIC OCEAN

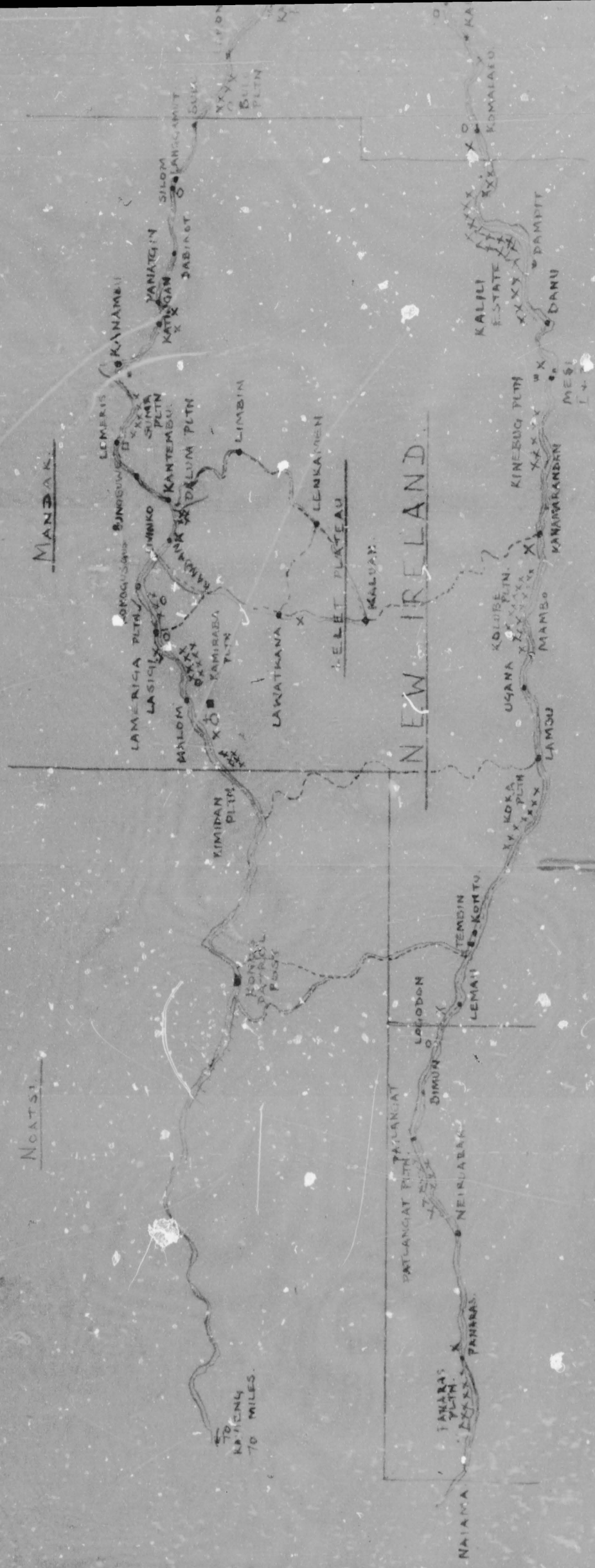
NOATS

MANDAK

NEW IRELAND

MANDAK

ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL



- LEGEND**
- VEHICULAR ROADS, RIVERS
  - - - FORT TRACKS
  - DWARF ROUTE
  - VILLAGES
  - ▭ PLANTATIONS
  - ▭ CEMETERY BOUNDARIES
  - MISSION STATIONS
  - TRADE STORES
  - HOSPITALS
  - ✓ WRECKS
  - GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS
  - MISSION SCHOOLS

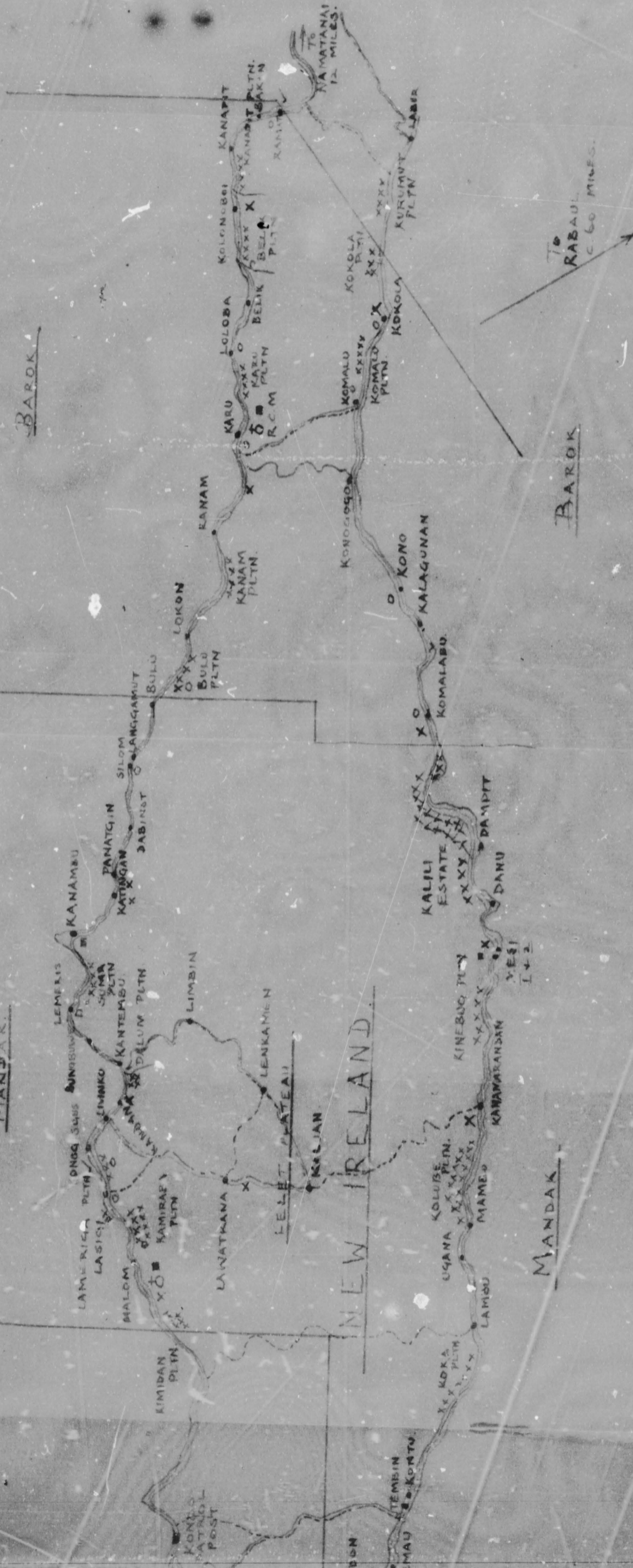
KULOT

TRUE NORTH



PACIFIC OCEAN

MANDAK



NEW IRELAND

BAROK

ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL

SCALE

4 MILES = 1 INCH

OVERLAY FROM 4 MILES TO THE INCH ARMY STRAT SERIES.

R. A. CALVERT

D.D.S. (1-2+3)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of New Ireland Report No. Komos No. 2/54-55

Patrol Conducted by Mr. R.A. Galant Badet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Silet Plateau

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Two

Duration—From 18/2/55 to 24/2/55

Number of Days 7

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10/1954

Medical 7/1955

Map Reference W.S. Army New Ireland Series "Korodan" sheet  
Four miles to the west of Korodan

Objects of Patrol Census revision, general administration,  
and distribution of vegetable and other seeds.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1815 1955

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

Annual Line Notes 1975

30/12/48 ✓

30-12-148

21st May, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIANG.

PATROL REPORT - KONGS PATROL No. 2  
OF 1954 - 1955.

The report has been received.

Doubtless, 'ere this, you have spoken to the Medical Officer regarding the activities of the N.M.A. in directing the centralising of the villages on the Lolet. He should stick to his job and not interfere in other things.

It would be a great help to these people if the Agricultural Officer could pay them a visit and give them advice and help. There should be a ready market in Kaviang, provided it is properly organised.

Mr. Calcutt has conducted quite a good patrol.

Items of interest to other Departments have been passed to those concerned.

*Handwritten initials: JJA, J/S*

*Handwritten signature: J.K. McCarthy*  
(J.K. McCarthy.)  
A/Director - D.D.S. & N.A.  
*Handwritten initials: JJA*

30/12/145

pu

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Ref: P/R KON 2/54-55/1001

District of New Ireland,  
Headquarters,  
KAVIENG.

13th May, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY

KONOS PATROL REPORT No. 2/54-55  
Mr. C.P.O. CALCUTT

Attached please find your copies of the abovementioned report.

The work of NMA LENTOP in centralising the Lelet Plateau villages is definitely not appreciated by this headquarters; the propaganda by the NMA was unauthorised and will be the subject of a memorandum to the Medical Officer Kavieng requiring him to ensure that his native medical staff do not meddle in such affairs in the future. The OIC's remarks about permitting the Lelet people to return to their traditional hamlet system is endorsed; I can see no reason why centralised REST HOUSES, as in the Highlands, cannot be instituted on the Plateau.

Steps are being taken to create an avenue through which the Lelet people will be able to market their produce in Kavieng - a "bung" building has been erected in Kavieng, and through the goodwill of NINSA we hope to have this project operating in the future.

A routine but evidently well-conducted patrol by this officer who is maintaining a good standard of work.

*T. G. Aitchison*

( T. G. Aitchison )  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, NID

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

District: New Ireland.

Report No. ZONOS No. 2/54-55.

Area Patrolled: Lelet Plateau (Mandak Census Sub-division).

Members of Patrol: Mr. R.A. Calcutt, Cadet Patrol Officer.  
Reg. No. 5138 Const. Gamai.  
**N. M. A. SARAK.**

Duration of Patrol: From 18/2/55 to 24/3/55.

Number of Cysts: Seven.

Last Patrol to area: D.D.S.: October, 1954.  
P.M.D.: July, 1953.

Objects of Patrol: Census revision, general administration, and distribution of vegetable and other seeds.

Map Reference: U.S. Army New Ireland Series - "Kondan" sheet.

---



DIARY.

1955.

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- February 19th. Departed Kantambu 1030. Rain delayed start. Arrived Limbin 1500, after walking in heavy rain all the way. Set up camp.
- February 20th. Inspected addressed and revised census at Limbin. Departed in heavy rain for Lenkamen at 1615. Arrived 1725. Set up camp.
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- February 22nd. Revised census and addressed people. Left for Livinko 0830. Arrived 1200. Walked to Lameriga Pltn. Manager of Karu Pltn. asked writer to go there with him to settle native labour troubles. Left 1800 for Karu. Arrived 2200.
- February 23rd. Settled strife Karu. Returned per mail courier to Lasigi village where patrol party had proceeded the previous day. Slept Lasigi.
- February 24th. Left Lasigi 0800. Proceeded Kamiraba Pltn. where Constable Ove had been making Police Investigation. Left for Konos, then direct to Kavieng. Arrived there 1430.
-

## 1. INTRODUCTION.

This patrol visited that area of New Ireland known as the Lelet Plateau, on which are situated the only truly inland villages in the District. The term "plateau" is really a misnomer, as the area consists of a tangled mass of 200-300 feet high hills with a base elevation of about 2800 feet above sea-level (estimated). The term apparently arose during the German era and has persisted to this day. Highest point on the plateau is Mt. Bongmut - 4265 ft. high.

The Lelet Plateau is part of the Mandak Census Sub-division and the Language spoken there is the same as that of the coastal peoples.

The Lelet people are of different facial characteristics and stature from those on the coast. They are, in fact, rather similar to the inhabitants of the St. Matthias Group (Mususu and Emirs), some 90 miles N.W. of Kavieng.

The climate is, as may be supposed from its elevation, much more temperate than on the beach, and is eminently suited to the growing of Southern-type fruits and vegetables. However, the lack of frost and the high incidence of insect pests seriously affect the quality of the produce. For instance, the oranges are not as sweet and juicy as Australian oranges, and the cabbages and lettuces do not heart to any appreciable extent, and moreover, are often ruined by the depredations of grubs and caterpillars. The Lelet natives probably produce more taro and sweet potato per acre than any other group in New Ireland. Wild life is scarce on the plateau and their diet is almost exclusively a vegetable one, as the large numbers of pigs kept are only eaten on festive occasions.

The plateau extends from about opposite Lambuso to as far South as Kanambu or Katingan, or roughly about twenty miles in length, and is from eight to ten miles across. The four villages are however in a diamond formation in the approximate centre of this area.

## 2. Native Situation.

The Lelet natives are relatively isolated, although they make frequent trips to both the East and West Coasts. Few Europeans have visited the plateau post-war and these have been almost exclusively members of Administration patrols. Whereas on the Coast, almost 100% of the population speak pidgin, here a number of the women and a few of the men speak only their native language.

Formerly all the villages on the plateau were scattered in a number of small hamlets, four or five families living near one of the small soaks or creeks which are the only sources of water. Stands of timber are not plentiful near most of the villages, and as plenty of firewood is needed to combat the cold nights, this must be carried over quite long distances. About a year ago, each of the four villages decided to form four centralized villages, after persuasion from N.M.A. Lentop, who was formerly posted on Lelet. Most natives spoken to by the patrol were somewhat regretful of this decision, as water and firewood are scarce. Though patrolling is made much easier by the centralization referred to, the patrol informed the natives that when the time came to replace their present houses, they would be quite at liberty, and would even be encouraged, to return to their hamlet system.

In general it can be said that most aspects of the native situation appear to be satisfactory. Life is going on smoothly and with a minimum of friction. Only minor disputes were reported to the patrol and no serious offences were encountered in the villages.

### 3. VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

All villages were clean and neatly laid out. In all cases they were surrounded by bamboo or stone fences to exclude the village pigs. Most had flowers or shrubs planted about which added a decorative air.

The houses are low and squat, with the bedrooms and kitchens on the ground. Most had a central slightly raised portion, which was the native version of a parlour. The houses are stuffy and smoky and would, no doubt, resemble to a certain extent, the houses found in the New Guinea Highlands. The members of each family sleep together in rather crowded conditions, and this probably helps to increase the incidence of skin diseases, as it was noticed that there was plenty of *tinea imbricata* (grilli).

### 4. NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

As a result of their comparative isolation the Lelets have not developed as rapidly as the beach natives economically. They have seen how much the latter are earning by reason of their copra production and wish to do the same. Unfortunately although coconuts will grow on Lelet, they will not bear, and the natives must look for avenues other than copra for a cash crop. Mr. B.M. O'Neill, Patrol Officer, has stated that the Lelets wanted the Administration to supply them with several coconut plantations, and when he pointed out that this could not be done, they were quite dismayed.

Every effort was made during this, and also during my previous patrol, to lead their developing economic awareness along lines more suited to them and to the area they live in. It was pointed out that quite a big market exists in Kavieng for fruit and vegetables, which can be brought from Australia and sold only at very high prices. Fresh vegetables can be grown on Lelet and trucked to Kavieng to give a good profit. However, before this is to be a success, some efforts must be made to overcome the damage caused by grubs and insects. Relevant to this latter, it is believed the Agriculture Department is sending some Derris dust, which was asked for some months ago and which should prove very useful.

The present system by which the natives market their produce is to sell it either to the manager of Lamrigo Plantation or to the Co-operatives, who for this purpose have posted a native clerk at Lasigi village. They usually send someone down to find out when a truck is due to leave for Kavieng and then carry down large amounts of potatoes, cabbages, beans, lettuce, leeks, or whatever else is ready. Unfortunately several shipments have received in Kavieng in bad order, and this coupled with poor advertising in the town itself, has resulted in some setbacks for the native gardeners.

As one of the objects of this patrol, I distributed a large sack of peanuts and also quantities of various vegetable seeds. A parcel of passionfruit seeds, sent from Goroka by the District Commissioner there, was also dealt out and it is hoped that this too will thrive in its new environment.

### 5. Law and Order.

In both my patrols to Lelet, I have not come across a dispute where Court action had to be taken. The natives are peaceful and law-abiding, and only a few petty squabbles about pigs and land were brought to the attention of the patrol.

### 6. Health and Hygiene.

General health of the natives appeared good. In the Aid Post at Lawatkans, there were a few cases of sores and ulcers, but nothing really serious. As has been stated there was plenty of grilli noticed, and this is probably related to the

somewhat cramped and crowded conditions, under which the people live. The Aid Post has two sections, one general and the other midwifery. This is near Lawatkana village.

#### 7. Missions.

The two missions operating on the plateau are the Catholic and the Methodist Overseas Missions. Their beliefs are spread by village teachers, who teach in the local schools and preside at the church services. The European missionaries visit the area no more than once a year.

the impression I received, in conversation with a number of natives, that, while they may give lip service to their professed creeds, they do so only to maintain appearances.

Apparently, in this area the two faiths manage to live side by side with a minimum of friction, and no signs of any religious strife were observed.

#### 8. Education.

The only schools on the plateau are the small village schools run by the two missions. These are presided over by the village mission teachers, who are often only semi-literate themselves. The learning dispensed is, as may be imagined, of the most elementary nature, and consists in the main of a little reading and writing and a large proportion of prayers and hymn-singing.

Six natives were absent from their villages at the Administration Village Higher School at Lemeris, and fourteen attended mission schools at Kimidan, Karu and Mesi.

Information required by the Education Department is as set out below:-

<u>Village.</u>	<u>No. of teachers.</u>	<u>No. of boys.</u>	<u>No. of girls</u>	<u>Denomin.</u>
<u>Limbin.</u>	1	9	12	M.O.M.
<u>Lenkamen.</u>	1	4	7	"
<u>Kaluan.</u>	1	3	10	"
	1	3	4	R.C.M.
<u>Lawatkana.</u>	1	7	7	"
	1	9	11	M.O.M.

#### 9. Village Officials.

There seems no outstanding village official on Lelet, or even one who could be described as the most influential. This is due probably to the fact that three of the Lulusais are new appointees, and the fourth is a comparatively old man. Their names and comments on each are set out below:-

Limbin. Lenmos - Lulusai - only average.  
Gawa - Tultul - fair but ageing.  
Lentubo - Tultul - keen.

Lenkamen. Lenop - Lulusai - new and very keen.  
Sowsunun - Tultul - average.

Kaluan. Longpit - Lulusai - Keen and alert.  
Lenopei - Tultul - Quite fair.

Lawatkana. Rongkais - Lulusai - Quite good official.  
Toking - Tultul - very fair.

10. Census.

A census revision for all four villages was carried out. The previous census total of men, women and children had been 424. Since then there had been five births and one death, a natural increase of four. As migrations in balanced migrations out, there was an overall increase of four.

Census Reconciliation.

Total previous census.....	424
Number of births.....	5
Number of deaths.....	1
Excess of births over deaths.....	4
Migrations in.....	6
Migrations out.....	6
Excess.....	-
Actual population increase.....	4
Expected present total.....	428
Actual present total.....	428.

11. Land alienation and land needs.

There has been no alienation on Lelet. Although the land is not uniformly good, there are ample pockets of good land to support ten times the present population, which estimate is based on the total area of the plateau and the number of people there now.

12. Roads and tracks.

A number of foot tracks were used by the patrol. Roads as such do not exist. All the tracks used were steep and all were slippery after the heavy rain which fell during the patrol. However in every case, they were wide and well-cleared. The patrol map shows the route taken and also a number of other native pads.

13. Resthouses.

These were all found to be in good repair and strictly functional. They all have a central portion where a fire may be lit to thwart the cold Lelet nights. Where police barracks do not exist e.g., Limbin and Lawatkana, a house was made vacant.

14. Agriculture and Livestock.

Taro is the staple diet in the area visited. While it is the most popular item on the natives' diet, it is often supplemented by sweet potato. The Lelet taro seemed to be completely free of the wilt which sometimes seriously affects the coastal taro. Oranges and bananas are the main fruits eaten by the natives.

In addition to these native crops, as has been mentioned earlier, the natives grow quantities of English potatoes, English and Chinese cabbage, French beans, leeks, tomatoes and other Southern-type vegetables, for which there is a ready market, if they can get their produce to Kavieng still fresh.

All villages possess a good supply of domestic pig and quite a few scrawny chickens may be seen wandering around.

(6)

15. War Damage.

No war damage compensation was paid.

16. Japanese War Graves.

The natives state that there are no Japanese buried on the plateau.

17. Plantation and Trade Store Inspections.

No inspections were made; there are no plantations or trade stores.

18. War Medals.

No war medals were distributed.

19. Blue Ensign.

This was flown in all villages with the appropriate ceremonies; the natives stood in respectful silence during its raising and lowering.

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

REPORT ON MEMBER OF R.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING KONOB PATROL

NUMBER 2/54-55.

Reg. No. 5188 Constable GAMAI.

Conduct excellent; bearing good; dress always  
neat and tidy; equipment well-kept; very  
helpful and effective.

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

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954-55.

Gov. Print.—5128/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES			FEMALES		Child	Adults				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F		M	F			
LIMBIN	20.2.55															2	1			2	1					7	28	14	28	1	14	1.8	19	24	35	41	76		
LENKAMEN	21.2.55	1	1											2	3					2	1					3	19	4	14	1	11	1.5	10	12	21	21	67		
KALUAN	21.2.55	3									1				1					1	5					1	4	26	8	3	2	2.0	19	32	45	111			
LAWATRANA	22.2.55													1	2	1	3	1		1	6					4	37	10	25	2	23	1.7	19	20	40	42	130		
		4	1								1			2	4	3	4	1		6	13					1	18	10	36	9	6	6	64	1.8	53	75	126	149	428



Amount  
Returned  
to Store

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEWGUINEA

Ref: *P/2 KON 2/54-55/1441*

District of New Ireland,  
Headquarters,  
KAVIENG.

13th May, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY

KONOS PATROL REPORT No. 2/54-55  
Mr. C.P.O. CALCUTT

Attached please find your copies of the abovementioned report.

The work of NMA LENTOP in centralising the Lelet Plateau villages is definitely not appreciated by this headquarters; the propaganda by the NMA was unauthorised and will be the subject of a memorandum to the Medical Officer Kavieng requiring him to ensure that his native medical staff do not meddle in such affairs in the future. The OIC's remarks about permitting the Lelet people to return to their traditional hamlet system is endorsed; I can see no reason why centralised REST HOUSES, as in the Highlands, cannot be instituted on the Plateau.

Steps are being taken to create an avenue through which the Lelet people will be able to market their produce in Kavieng - a "bung" building has been erected in Kavieng, and through the goodwill of EINSA we hope to have this project operating in the future.

A routine but evidently well-conducted patrol by this officer who is maintaining a good standard of work.

*T. G. Atchison*  
( T. G. Atchison )  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, NID

*Copy to S/C Kaves*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

District: New Ireland.

Report No. KONOS No. 2/54-55.

Area Patrolled: Lelet Plateau (Mandak Census Sub-division).

Members of Patrol: Mr. R.A. Calcutt, Cadet Patrol Officer.  
Reg. No. 5188 Const. Gamsi.  
W. M. A. SARAK.

Duration of Patrol: From 18/2/55 to 24/2/55.

Number of days: Seven.

Last Patrol to area: D.D.S.: October, 1954.  
P.H.D.: July, 1953.

Objects of Patrol: Census revision, general administration, and  
distribution of vegetable and other seeds.

Map Reference: U.S. Army New Ireland Series - "Kandun" sheet.

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DIARY.1955.February 18th.

Left Konos per hired truck 1030. Arrived Kantambu 1415. Word sent to Limbin village to wait patrol's arrival on the morrow.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION.

This patrol visited that area of New Ireland known as the Lelet Plateau, on which are situated the only truly inland villages in the District. The term "plateau" is really a misnomer, as the area consists of a tangled mass of 200-300 feet high hills with a base elevation of about 2800 feet above sea-level (estimated). The term apparently arose during the German era and has persisted to this day. Highest point on the plateau is Mt. Bongmat - 4265 ft. high.

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## 2. Native Situation.

The Lelet natives are relatively isolated, although they make frequent trips to both the East and West Coasts. Few Europeans have visited the plateau post-war and these have been almost exclusively members of Administration patrols. Whereas on the Coast, almost 100% of the population speak pidgin, here a number of the women and a few of the men speak only their native language.

Formerly all the villages on the plateau were scattered in a number of small hamlets, four or five families living near one of the small soaks or creeks which are the only sources of water. Stands of timber are not plentiful near most of the villages, and as plenty of firewood is needed to combat the cold nights, this must be carried over quite long distances. About a year ago, each of the four villages decided to form four centralized villages, after persuasion from N.M.A. Lentop, who was formerly posted on Lelet. Most natives spoken to by the patrol were somewhat regretful of this decision, as water and firewood are scarce. Though patrolling is made much easier by the centralization referred to, the patrol informed the natives that when the time came to replace their present houses, they would be quite at liberty, and would even be encouraged, to return to their hamlet system.

In general it can be said that most aspects of the native situation appear to be satisfactory. Life is going on smoothly and with a minimum of friction. Only minor disputes were reported to the patrol and no serious offences were encountered in the villages.

### 3. VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

All villages were clean and neatly laid out. In all cases they were surrounded by bamboo or stone fences to exclude the village pigs. Most had flowers or shrubs planted about which added a decorative air.

The houses are low and squat, with the bedrooms and kitchens on the ground. Most had a central slightly raised portion, which was the native version of a parlour. The houses are stuffy and smoky and would, no doubt, resemble to a certain extent, the houses found in the New Guinea Highlands. The members of each family sleep together in rather crowded conditions, and this probably helps to increase the incidence of skin diseases, as it was noticed that there was plenty of tinea imbricata (grilli).

### 4. NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

As a result of their comparative isolation the Lelets have not developed as rapidly as the beach natives economically. They have seen how much the latter are earning by reason of their copra production and wish to do the same. Unfortunately although coconuts will grow on Lelet, they will not bear, and the natives must look for avenues other than copra for a cash crop. Mr. B.M. O'Neill, Patrol Officer, has stated that the Lelets wanted the Administration to supply them with several coconut plantations, and when he pointed out that this could not be done, they were quite dismayed.

Every effort was made during this, and also during my previous patrol, to lead their developing economic awareness along lines more suited to them and to the area they live in. It was pointed out that quite a big market exists in Kavieng for fruit and vegetables, which can be brought from Australia and sold only at very high prices. Fresh vegetables can be grown on Lelet and trucked to Kavieng to give a good profit. However, before this is to be a success, some efforts must be made to overcome the damage caused by grubs and insects. Relevant to this latter, it is believed the Agriculture Department is sending some Derris dust, which was asked for some months ago and which should prove very useful.

The present system by which the natives market their produce is to sell it either to the manager of Lamariga Plantation or to the Co-operatives, who for this purpose have posted a native clerk at Lasigi village. They usually send someone down to find out when a truck is due to leave for Kavieng and then carry down large amounts of potatoes, cabbages, beans, lettuce, leeks or whatever else is ready. Unfortunately several shipments have received in Kavieng in bad order, and this coupled with poor advertising in the town itself, has resulted in some setbacks for the native gardeners.

As one of the objects of this patrol, I distributed a large sack of peanuts and also quantities of various vegetables seeds. A parcel of passionfruit seeds, sent from Goroka by the District Commissioner there, was also dealt out and it is hoped that this too will thrive in its new environment.

### 5. Law and Order.

In both my patrols to Lelet, I have not come across a dispute where Court action had to be taken. The natives are peaceful and law-abiding, and only a few petty squabbles about pigs and land were brought to the attention of the patrol.

### 6. Health and Hygiene.

General health of the natives appeared good. In the Aid Post at Lawstkans, there were a few cases of sores and ulcers, but nothing really serious. As has been stated there was plenty of grilli noticed, and this is probably related to the

somewhat cramped and crowded conditions, under which the people live. The Aid Post has two sections, one general and the other midwifery. This is near Lawatkana village.

#### 7. Missions.

The two missions operating on the plateau are the Catholic and the Methodist Overseas Missions. Their beliefs are spread by village teachers, who teach in the local schools and preside at the church services. The European missionaries visit the area no more than once a year.

the impression I received, in conversation with a number of natives, that, while they may give lip service to their professed creeds, they do so only to maintain appearances.

Apparently, in this area the two faiths manage to live side by side with a minimum of friction, and no signs of any religious strife were observed.

#### 8. Education.

The only schools on the plateau are the small village schools run by the two missions. These are presided over by the village mission teachers, who are often only semi-literate themselves. The learning dispensed is, as may be imagined, of the most elementary nature, and consists in the main of a little reading and writing and a large proportion of prayers and hymn-singing.

Six natives were absent from their villages at the Administration Village Higher School at Lemeris, and fourteen attended mission schools at Kimidan, Karu and Mesi.

Information required by the Education Department is as set out below:-

<u>Village.</u>	<u>No. of teachers.</u>	<u>No. of boys.</u>	<u>No. of girls</u>	<u>Denomin.</u>
<u>Limbin.</u>	1	9	12	M.O.M.
<u>Lenksmen.</u>	1	4	7	"
<u>Kaluan.</u>	1	3	10	"
	1	3	4	R.C.M.
<u>Lawatkena.</u>	1	7	7	"
	1	9	11	M.O.M.

#### 9. Village Officials.

There seems no outstanding village official on Lelet, or even one who could be described as the most influential. This is due probably to the fact that three of the Lulusis are new appointees, and the fourth is a comparatively old man. Their names and comments on each are set out below:-

<u>Limbin.</u>	Lenmos - Lulusi - only average. Gawa - Tultul - fair but ageing. Lentubo - Tultul - keen.
<u>Lenksmen.</u>	Lenop - Lulusi - new and very keen. Sowsunun - Tultul - average.
<u>Kaluan.</u>	Longbit - Lulusi - Keen and alert. Lenopei - Tultul - Quite fair.
<u>Lawatkena.</u>	Rongkais - Lulusi - Quite good official. Toking - Tultul - very fair.

10. Census.

A census revision for all four villages was carried out. The previous census total of men, women and children had been 424. Since then there had been five births and one death, a natural increase of four. As migrations in balanced migrations out, there was an overall increase of four.

Census Reconciliation.

Total previous census.....	424
Number of births.....	5
Number of deaths.....	1
Excess of births over deaths.....	4
Migrations in.....	6
Migrations out.....	6
Excess.....	-
Actual population increase.....	4
Expected present total.....	428
Actual present total.....	428

11. Land alienation and land needs.

There has been no alienation on Lelet. Although the land is not uniformly good, there are ample pockets of good land to support ten times the present population, which estimate is based on the total area of the plateau and the number of people there now.

12. Roads and tracks.

A number of foot tracks were used by the patrol. Roads as such do not exist. All the tracks used were steep and all were slippery after the heavy rain which fell during the patrol. However in every case, they were wide and well-cleared. The patrol map shows the route taken and also a number of other native pads.

13. Resthouses.

These were all found to be in good repair and strictly functional. They all have a central portion where a fire may be lit to thwart the cold Lelet nights. Where police barracks do not exist e.g., Limbin and Lawatkans, a house was made vacant.

14. Agriculture and Livestock.

Taro is the staple diet in the area visited. While it is the most popular item on the natives' diet, it is often supplemented by sweet potato. The Lelet taro seemed to be completely free of the wilt which sometimes seriously affects the coastal taro. Oranges and bananas are the main fruits eaten by the natives.

In addition to these native crops, as has been mentioned earlier, the natives grow quantities of English potatoes, English and Chinese cabbage, French beans, leeks, tomatoes and other Southern-type vegetables, for which there is a ready market, if they can get their produce to Kavieng still fresh.

All villages possess a good supply of domestic pig and quite a few scrawny chickens may be seen wandering around.

15. War Damage.

No war damage compensation was paid.

16. Japanese War Graves.

The natives state that there are no Japanese buried on the plateau.

17. Plantation and Trade Store Inspections.

No inspections were made; there are no plantations or trade stores.

18. War Medals.

No war medals were distributed.

19. Blue Ensign.

This was flown in all villages with the appropriate ceremonies; the natives stood in respectful silence during its raising and lowering.

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



REPORT ON MEMBER OF R.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING KONO PATROL

NUMBER 2/54-55.

Reg. No. 5188 Constable GAMAI.

Conduct excellent; bearing good; dress always  
neat and tidy; equipment well-kept; very  
helpful and effective.

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



D.D.S. (1, 2 + 3)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of New Ireland Report No. Konos No. 3/54-55.

Patrol Conducted by Mr. R. A. Balmitt Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Nastai Bensho Sub-division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Three

Duration—From 18/5/1955 to 25/5/1955

Number of Days 8 (Eight)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9/1955

Medical          /          / 19         

Map Reference Cumy Strat Series.

Objects of Patrol Bensho revision

Re-establishment of boundaries of Katendan Pltu.

*Personal file noted*

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

Popul

26/11/51

MIG	
Females in Child Birth	In
M	

30-12-151

District Commissioner,  
 District of New Ireland,  
KAVIENG.

14th June, 1955.

Patrol Report - Konoa No. 3 of 1954/55.

For a short patrol, Mr. Calcutt has given quite a lot of information.

Items of interest to other Departments have been forwarded to those concerned.

*J.K. McEl*  
 (J.K. McCarthy)  
 Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

*(P/A) [Signature]*  
 15/6

Popul

30/12/51

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Ref: *A/R* ~~14~~ 3/54-22/1583

District of New Ireland,  
Headquarters,  
KAVIENG.

1st June, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs  
PORT MORESBY.

MEMBERS OF PATROL KONOS PATROL REPORT No. 3/1954-1955  
NOATSI CENSUS DIVISION

DETAILS OF PATROL Attached please find the abovementioned patrol report by Mr. Eadet Patrol Officer R. Calcutt.

NUMBER OF REVISION Although the patrol was primarily for census revision purposes, considering the time spent in the area the officer has collected an excellent amount of information.

LAST PATROL IN AREA Another good report of a patrol well-carried out by this officer.

COMMENTS ON PATROL Census revision.  
Re-establishment of *Handwritten note*  
( T. G. Aitchison )  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER N.I.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

DICTRICT. New Ireland.

REPORT NUMBER. KONOS No. 3/54-55.

AREA PATROLLED. NAOTSI Census Sub-division (Esst Coast, Kavieng Sub-district).

MEMBERS OF PATROL. Mr. R.A. Calcutt, Cadet Patrol Officer.  
Reg. No. 3421 Constable APARI.  
Reg. No. 7211 Constable BINGA-GIMPU.  
Native Medical Assistant SARAk.

DURATION OF PATROL. 18th. May, 1955 - 25th. May, 1955.

NUMBER OF DAYS. Eight.

LAST PATROLS TO AREA. August, 1953.....D.D.S. & N.A.  
September, 1954.....P.H.D.

OBJECTS OF PATROL. Census revision.  
Re-establishment of boundaries, Katendan Pltn..

.....

(1).

P A T R O L   D I A R Y .

Wednesday 11/5/55.

Word sent to Lambuso and Katendan villages to await patrol in a week's time.

Tuesday 17/5/55.

Confirmation of above sent to Lambuso and Katendan.

Wednesday 18/5/55.

Left Konos on foot 0745. Arrived Lambuso 1100. Inspected all hamlets Lambuso village and revised census. Departed for Katendan 1400 and arrived there 1425. Inspected, assembled and addressed etc., and set up camp.

Thursday 19/5/55.

Departed Katendan 0730 for Katendan Pltn. to make compass traverse to re-establish boundaries. Survey only partially completed and walked to Lawatburra and camped.

Friday 20/5/55.

Returned Katendan Pltn and finished traverse. Back to Lawatburra and revised census, then left 1330 for Pinikindu village arriving there 1410. Inspected village and revised census. Left on foot for Konos at 1715. Arrived 1820.

Saturday 21/5/55.

Went back to Konobin village, inspected and revised census, and inspected native infant welfare centre. Returned Konos and inspected Konos village and Aid-Post. Amended census and returned to Patrol Post. Attended to clerical work.

Sunday 22/5/55.

Observed; patrol rested.

Sunday 23/5/55.

Left Konos for Lamusong 0745 and arrived there 0830. Inspected, assembled and addressed etc., and left for Kambin 1045 and reached there at 1145. Inspected village and revised census. Departed for Amba village 1130, arriving 1400. Inspected, revised census etc., and left for Lossu at 1600. Arrived Lossu 1640. Inspected both Aid-posts and village and camped.

Tuesday 24/5/55.

Revised census Lossu and inspected local village higher school. Left for Lengenja 0900 and arrived there 0940. Inspected, amended census and addressed people and departed for Lisndan 1100, reaching that village at 1130. Inspected, revised census etc., and left for Libba at 1245, arriving there at 1255. Set up camp Libba. Amended census after inspecting village etc., and left per bicycle for Tandes at 1600, reaching there at 1610. Inspected village and revised census etc., and then returned to Libba. Arrived back Libba village 1800.

Wednesday 25/5/55.

Per Libba Lossu Pltn. truck to Lossu village, and then on foot to Konos arriving there at 1630.

.....

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

The area covered by this patrol was that section of the New Ireland East Coast known as the NAOTSI Sub-division, which extends from Tandes village to the North, about 74 miles from Kavieng, to Lambuso village which is approximately 100 miles from Kavieng. The name derives from the language spoken by the people of Tandes, Libba, Langenia, Lossu and Amba villages. The villagers of Liendan and Kambin speak the Kulot language, which is more widely known as a West Coast census area, while the seven villages from Lamusong to Lambuso converse in the Mandak language.

The natives met with on the patrol are comparatively sophisticated, and are on a level comparable with that of the Nalik, Kara and Tigak peoples nearer Kavieng. They are firm protagonists of the Co-operatives movement, which plays a large part in their activities.

This patrol was of short duration with almost the sole purpose of amending the census figures. It is intended to make a follow-up patrol in the next two months with the intention of thoroughly examining the people and the area in all their facets. The other object of the patrol was to re-establish the boundaries of Katendan Plantation. This is the subject of a separate memo and will ~~not~~ not be dealt with here. The census figures for the area were revised completely; details will be found in the section devoted to this topic.

Konos Patrol Post is approximately in the centre of the sub-division and was the base for the writer's patrol of the area.

### 2. VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Although the writer had not previously patrolled the area, living as he does almost in its centre, it has been possible over the last year to notice the general improvement in the cleanliness of the villages and in the standards of the housing. All but a few of the villages are enclosed by bamboo or stone fences which have been erected to keep the pigs out of the villages. My only ~~serious~~ criticism of the villages generally is that in an effort to make them neat, the natives have laid the houses out in regular and evenly spaced rows like files of troops on parade. While this has its effect in achieving neatness, there is little privacy for the individual householder, and in some cases village life is somewhat akin to an exaggerated suburbia. The raised veranda-type house is now very common and is a vast improvement on the traditional house set on the ground.

Materials used in housing construction are usually sago leaf or kunai for roofing, split bamboo or woven cane for the walls, limbon as flooring, and timber posts. There is no shortage of building materials.

### 3. ROADS AND TRACKS.

About twenty six miles of the main East Coast road run through the area patrolled. For the first eight miles or so, as far as Lossu village, the road has been remade and resurfaced by the Commonwealth Department of Works, and is a veritable highway between there and Kavieng. The greater part of the remainder is maintained by the natives in quite a reasonable condition, but some of the stretches meant to be maintained by the plantation owners or managers have fallen into a state of neglect. While these are at all times passable, care is needed to negotiate them, especially after rain. These poor sections pass through Polimbe, Lamusong and Pinikindu Plantations and the Methodist Mission property near Pinikindu. The reason advanced for this non-maintenance is that with the CDW so close there seems no point in maintaining a road which is to be completely re-made in a few months. However, this state of affairs - of plantation roads not being maintained - has existed for the past few ~~years~~ years, and it would appear that this is the latest excuse thought of for not working the roads. A number of tracks lead inland from the East Coast



on their way to the West Coast. These start from Katendan, Konobin, Konos, Kambin and Liandan.

4. RESTHOUSES ETC..

These were found to be in generally good condition, and more than adequate for requirements.

The villages of Lambuso, Katendan, Pinikindu, Kambin, Amba, Lossu, Langenis, Libba, Liandan and Tandes supply resthouses, which is numerically more than sufficient. Police barracks are provided at Lambuso, Katendan, Kambin, Amba, Libba, and Tandes. Where barracks are not provided a house is set aside for the use of the police accompanying the patrol.

5. HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

The Naotsi area is well catered for medically. The Methodist Mission at Kimidan, which is just outside the Southern boundary, maintain a trained Nursing Sister there, and she has carried on the good work of her predecessor Miss D. Beale, in organizing and implementing a native infant welfare centre system. The facilities of Kimedan hospital are available for all pregnant mothers both before and after confinement. Female native medical assistants are stationed at Konobin and Lossu, and they are specially trained in midwifery, so that with the extent of this service being so wide, practically no babies are now born in the villages. During the post-natal period the children are brought regularly for checking of their progress and health, which care is kept up until after the babies have been weaned.

Two Native Medical Assistants are also stationed in the area, one at Konos and the other at Lossu. Formerly a Native Hygiene Assistant was posted at Kambin but in accordance with PHD policy he has now been sent back to Nonga Medical School for further training as a Native Medical Assistant. The two NMA's. frequently visit the villages under their control as also does Sister Taylor of Kimedan, who patrolled the Naotsi area just prior to my patrol.

The figures on infant mortality speak eloquently for the excellence of the medical work being done. In the last four years, there have been only three deaths in the case of children under the age of one year.

The Aid Posts inspected at Konobin, Konos and Lossu contained only a few sick natives, mainly suffering from sores, scabies and tinea. Very few natives requiring medical attention were found in the villages visited, and it can be said definitely that the position as regards health in this area is very good.

Village hygiene is uniformly good. Adequate numbers of well constructed latrines were seen in all villages, and moreover as all villages are right on the coast the sea forms a ready depository for all waste.

6. Plantation Inspections.

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

7. CENSUS.

The figures revealed in this year's census revision were most gratifying. Seventy seven births were recorded as against 40 (forty) deaths, and the population rose from 1581 in 1952 to the present figure

of 1621, and overall increase of forty, with migrations in slightly exceeding migrations out. The number of births in the case of Kambin village is most excellent; out of twenty nine women of child-bearing age thirteen have given birth to children since September 1953. In only one village does the number of births not exceed the number of deaths or equal them, and in most the number of births is greater than the number of deaths.

Census reconciliation.

Total previous census.....	1581.
Number of births.....	77.
Number of deaths.....	40.
Excess of births over deaths.....	37.
Migrations in.....	8.
Migrations out.....	5.
Excess.....	3.
Overall increase in population.....	40.
Expected present total.....	1621.
Actual present total.....	1621.

8. MISSIONS.

The two missions operating in the Naotsi area are the Methodist Overseas Mission and the Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart. The former is controlled from its station at Kamadan, where there is a resident Minister, while the latter is supervised by the Catholic priest stationed at Lamusong. Mission activities consist in the main in religious instruction, a certain amount of secular education and medical treatment.

Both missions maintain catechists in most of the villages, who lead the natives in prayers and hymn singing, while giving a certain amount of attention to the three "R's". However the learning dispensed in these small village schools is of the most elementary nature, chiefly due to the inadequate education of the teachers themselves.

9. Native land use, alienation and availability.

All of the villages visited have ample coastal land for all their agricultural and other needs for many ~~years~~ years to come. The exceptions are the villages of Konos and Konobin whose people settled on the coast during the early days of the Australian regime, following a decree by the powers that be. Their land is all inland, and their village sites are theirs only on sufferance from their neighbours; e.g., Pinikindu village own the Konobin site while the Konos site is owned by the Catholic ~~mission~~ mission. Both villages have planted small areas of coconuts but hardly sufficient to give them a reasonable income. The remaining villages, on the other hand, have comparatively large areas planted to coconuts and are relatively rich.

The foothills, which commence usually about half a mile inland, belong exclusively to the natives and many villages have their gardens on their slopes. While a fair amount of land has been alienated over the years, this has resulted in no hardship to the natives, who have retained sufficient land for their own use.

There are two valleys, one inland from Lossu, and the other extending inland from Lamusong to Katendan, which have been recommended as being suitable for settlement. These, in my layman's opinion, should be quite good for cocos planting.

10. Japanese War Graves.

A number of natives were questioned during the patrol as to the whereabouts of any Jap War Graves in the area, and it was ascertained that, apart from a few graves at Kimadan, there were no others. Apparently the Sons of Heaven had to be helped to the abode of their fathers in the correct manner, since the natives state that almost always the Japanese dead were cremated and the ashes taken to Kavieng.

11. Law and Justice.

Although a number of civil cases were heard and determined by arbitration or compensation, no cases were heard in the Court for Native Affairs.

12. Education.

The Education Department maintains one Village Higher School in the sub-division. This is at Lossu and is staffed by ~~at Lossu~~. It was inspected during the patrol, and as it was on Empire Day, the chance was seized during a talk to the natives to explain its significance. The school is well laid out and attended by the pupils. As my visit to the school was a brief one, there was no chance of questioning the children on their work and so of forming an opinion regarding their progress.

At Lamusong Mission there is a mission central school staffed by two native teachers and with a total enrolment of thirty seven boys and girls. Both the Methodists and the Catholics run small village schools - see MISSIONS section - where there is a small amount of teaching done by the local catechists.

A number of children from the Naotsi attend Government and Mission schools outside the area. For complete details of the number of pupils attending schools, please see the census figures appended hereto.

The information required by the Education Department is as set out below:-

<u>Village</u>	<u>No. of teachers.</u>	<u>No. of boys.</u>	<u>No. of girls.</u>	<u>Denomination.</u>
Lambuso	1	6	7	R.C.M.
Katendan	1	1	6	M.O.M.
Lawatburra	1	4	3	"
Pinikandu	1	9	1	"
	2	15	11	R.C.M.
Konobin	1	7	1	"
	1	3	1	M.O.M.
Konos	1	5	8	"
Lamusong	1	2	2	"
	2	27	10	R.C.M.
Kambin	1	10	8	M.O.M.
Amba	1	2	5	M.O.M.
Lossu	3	2	8	Administration.
	1	9	7	M.O.M.
	1	4	9	

(6).

<u>Village</u>	<u>No. of teachers</u>	<u>No. of boys.</u>	<u>No. of girls.</u>	<u>Denomination.</u>
Langenia ) Liandan )	1	18	21	R.C.M.
Libba	1	5	8	M.O.M.
Tandes	1	12	4	"

### 13. Agriculture and livestock.

The natives' staple is taro, but at present, with a wilt affecting it, has been largely supplemented by sweet potato, and to a certain extent by sago.

In all the villages visited there was found to be no shortage of food, some taro, sweet potato, tapioca, sago and yam forming the main items of diet. The natives also eat quantities of bananas, pawpaws, pineapples and native fruits and berries. Sea foods are a common addition to their diet, many kinds of fish and shellfish, big and small, being eaten by them.

In addition to their coconut plantings, both natives and Europeans are planting cocoa. Mrs. M. Grose and Mr. G. Blackburn are planting cocoa, while a number of natives from Lamasong, Langenia and Lossu and Tandes villages also have some growing. Other natives have planted shade trees in preparation for subsequent cocoa plantings.

Pigs and poultry are the only types of livestock kept by the natives; these are in fair supply.

### 14. Native Cash Crops.

Despite the growing native interest in cocoa, copra remains their primary interest and will continue to do so until some of the native-planted cocoa commences to bear and they can see tangible results from its planting. The prices they get for their copra are high and constitute a large return for a small effort in time and labour.

The great majority of native copra is marketed through the Co-operative movement, which is very strong in the area and so only a small proportion of native copra is sold to the several European traders, who are used more as a convenience than as a source of ready income.

A certain number of natives in the Langenia and Lossu area make money by selling native foods to the lessee of Libba Lossu Plantation, who is prepared to buy large quantities of locally grown produce.

### 15. Native Situation.

The native situation in the Naotsi area remains fairly static, and is generally favourable. The natives are advancing economically through the medium of their Co-operative Societies and there is no doubt that participation in this movement has raised their standards of living and increased their economic awareness.

Their attitude to the Administration is very friendly, and there seems to be a realization developing among them of the worth of the services which the Government provides. At various stages in the past, I have noticed that they seem to take for granted the Administration schools and hospitals and the Co-operatives given to them by the Government, as well as the law and order of the Pax Britannica.

There are two native owned trucks operating in the area.

(7).

One is owned by the natives of Langenia village and has been running very well for the past few years. It receives regular attention and maintenance, the man responsible for this being the principal shareholder, Sca. He is a thoughtful native with a head for business, and has shown some profit.

The Pinikindu truck, on the other hand, has just now commenced operating after some fifteen months during which it lay in Kavieng awaiting repairs, money for which had ~~had~~ to be earned from the village coconut groves. I have no doubt that it will break down shortly because of poor maintenance, despite many warnings given by myself. There is no real leader ~~XXXXX~~ of the syndicate which owns the truck, and so control over costing, charges and work to be done is very haphazard.

The people of Monos village are planting shade inland on land of their own. As has been said, they have no coastal land, and so ~~are~~ <sup>and coconuts</sup> prevented from participating much in the producer business of their local Co-operative Society. Cocos may be the solution to their problems. Their efforts so far have been seen by Mr. Van Wijk, Soil Survey Officer, who has advised them on how much shade is needed, and on the best areas in which to plant. Their venture is a communal one, and if their initial enthusiasm matches their perseverance, they should be very successful.

..... *R. A. Cascutt* .....  
(R. A. Cascutt)  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

a

DRAT  
M

APPENDIX 1.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING KONOS  
PATROL NO. 3/54-55.

Reg.No. 3421 Constable APARI.

Conduct good; bearing fair; dress and equipment good; an experienced Constable who was at all times very useful on the patrol.

F

Reg.No. 7211 Constable BINGA-GIMPU.

Conduct good; bearing very good; always neat and tidy; carried out his duties capably and efficiently.

*R. A. Calcutt*

.....  
(R. A. Calcutt), C.P.O..  
Officer, R.P. & N.G.C..

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# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954-1955

NAOTSU SUB-DIVISION

GOVT. PRINT-5948/154

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL																					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Births		Child		Adults																		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F																		
LAMBUSO	18-5-55	3	3											1	1	1	4	2	3	6																			6	11	40	3	27	2	20	1	1	12	13	4	35	120				
KATENDAN	18-5-55	2	1											1		3	2		2	2																			3	8	18	10	16	1	11	0	9	8	15	2	18	74				
LAWATBURRA	20-5-55	2	2											4		1	1	1	1																			1	5	14	4	10	10	1	7	10	10	16		48						
PINIKINDU	20-5-55	2	4											4	2	2	3	2	2	4																		2	11	60	7	39	2	26	1	3	18	19	68	53	171					
KONOBIN	21-5-55	1														1			2																			2	7	13	2	13	1	9	1	8	10	7	23	18	62					
KOTOS	21-5-55	1	1											2	1				6	7	2																	2	7	39	10	24	2	20	1	6	7	22	36	26	108					
AMUSONG	23-5-55	3	4											3			2	2	8	2	5																	2	15	47	5	30	3	26	2	3	29	20	35	45	150					
KAMBIN	23-5-55	10	3													1	2	1	2																			2	3	37	6	39	23	1	6	27	19	38	33	131						
AMBA	23-5-55	4	3											1	1				5	1	2																	5	4	19	8	16	11	2	4	16	16	14	17	76						
LOSSU	24-5-55	6	4											1	2		2	2	2	3	10	1	6															17	9	1	27	80	13	55	4	33	1	9	34	38	74	69	225			
LANGENIA	24-5-55	2	2											3		5			1																			7	2	12	39	7	33	1	24	1	3	18	18	46	42	134				
LIANDAN	24-5-55		2											2		2	2	4	2	4																			1	2	23	3	11	1	8	1	5	6	8	16	11	50				
LIBBA	24-5-55	3	5	1										2	1				3	6	1	2																6	6	43	4	27	22	1	0	16	14	43	33	127						
TANDES	24-5-55	2	2	1										1	2		1	2		6	4																	5	7	37	3	29	2	19	1	5	11	13	37	34	113					
		4136		1	1									23	12		19	19	19	16	62	16	21														40	6	60	3	125	50	85	35	9	17	26	1	6	22	23	5	15	45	162	

*Entered on District Register*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: *1/R 3-54/55-1543*

District of New Ireland,  
headquarters,  
KAVIENG.

1st June, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

KONOS PATROL REPORT No. 3/1954-1955  
NOATSI CENSUS DIVISION

Attached please find the abovementioned patrol  
report by Mr. Badet Patrol Officer R. Calcutt.

Although the patrol was primarily for census  
revision purposes, considering the time spent in the  
area the officer has collected an excellent amount of  
information.

Another good report of a patrol well-carried  
out by this officer.

*T. G. Aitchison*  
( T. G. Aitchison )  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER N.I.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

DISTRICT. New Ireland.

REPORT NUMBER. KONOS No. 3/54-55.

AREA PATROLLED. NAOTSI Census Sub-division (East Coast,  
Kevieng Sub-district).

MEMBERS OF PATROL. Mr. R.A. Calcutt, Cadet Patrol Officer.  
Reg. No. 3421 Constable APARI.  
Reg. No. 7211 Constable BINCA-SIMPU.  
Native Medical Assistant SARAK.

DURATION OF PATROL. 18th. May, 1955 - 25th. May, 1955.

NUMBER OF DAYS. Eight.

LAST PATROLS TO AREA August, 1953.....D.D.S. & N.A.  
September, 1954.....P.H.D.

OBJECTS OF PATROL. Census revision.  
Re-establishment of boundaries, Katendan Pltn..

.....

(1).

P A T R O L   D I A R Y .

Wednesday 11/5/55.

Word sent to Lembuso and Katendan villages to await patrol in a week's time.

Tuesday 17/5/55.

Confirmation of above sent to Lembuso and Katendan.

Wednesday 18/5/55.

Left Konos on foot 0745. Arrived Lembuso 1100. Inspected all hamlets Lembuso village and revised census. Departed for Katendan 1400 and arrived there 1425. Inspected, assembled and addressed etc., and set up camp.

Thursday 19/5/55.

Departed Katendan 0730 for Katendan Pltn. to make compass traverse to re-establish boundaries. Survey only partially completed and walked to Lawatburra and camped.

Friday 20/5/55.

Returned Katendan Pltn and finished traverse. Back to Lawatburra and revised census, then left 1530 for Pinikindu village arriving there 1410. Inspected village and revised census. Left on foot for Konos at 1715. Arrived 1820.

Saturday 21/5/55.

Went back to Konobin village, inspected and revised census, and inspected native infant welfare centre. Returned Konos and inspected Konos village and Aid-Post. Amended census and returned to Patrol Post. Attended to clerical work.

Sunday 22/5/55.

Observed; patrol rested.

Monday 23/5/55.

Left Konos for Lamusong 0745 and arrived there 0830. Inspected, assembled and addressed etc., and left for Kambin 1045 and reached there at 1145. Inspected village and revised census. Departed for Amba village 1130, arriving 1400. Inspected, revised census etc., and left for Lossu at 1600. Arrived Lossu 1640. Inspected both Aid-posts and village and camped.

Tuesday 24/5/55.

Revised census Lossu and inspected local village higher school. Left for Lengenis 0900 and arrived there 0940. Inspected, amended census and addressed people and departed for Liendan 1100, reaching that village at 1130. Inspected, revised census etc., and left for Libba at 1245, arriving there at 1255. Set up camp Libba. Amended census after inspecting village etc., and left per bicycle for Tandes at 1600, reaching there at 1610. Inspected village and revised census etc., and then returned to Libba. Arrived back Libba village 1800.

Wednesday 25/5/55.

Per Libba Lossu Pltn. truck to Lossu village, and then on foot to Konos arriving there at 1630.

.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

DISTRICT.

New Ireland.

REPORT NUMBER.

KONOS No. 3/54-55.

AREA PATROLLED.

NAOTSI Census Sub-division (East Coast,  
Kavieng Sub-district).

MEMBERS OF PATROL.

Mr. R.A. Calcutt, Cadet Patrol Officer.  
Reg. No. 5421 Constable APARI.  
Reg. No. 7211 Constable BINGA-GIMPU.  
Native Medical Assistant SARAK.  
18th. May, 1955 - 25th. May, 1955.

DURATION OF PATROL.

NUMBER OF DAYS.

Eight.

LAST PATROLS TO AREA.

August, 1953.....D.D.S. & N.A.  
September, 1954.....P.H.D.

OBJECTS OF PATROL.

Census revision.  
Re-establishment of boundaries, Katendan Pltn..

.....

(1).

P A T R O L   D I A R Y .

- Wednesday 11/5/55. Word sent to Lambuso and Katendan villagers to await patrol in a week's time.
- Tuesday 17/5/55. Confirmation of above sent to Lambuso and Katendan.
- Wednesday 18/5/55. Left Konos on foot 0745. Arrived Lambuso 1100. Inspected all hamlets Lambuso village and revised census. Departed for Katendan 1400 and arrived there 1425. Inspected, assembled and addressed etc., and set up camp.
- Thursday 19/5/55. Departed Katendan 0730 for Katendan Pltn. to make compass traverse to re-establish boundaries. Survey only partially completed and walked to Lawatburra and camped.
- Friday 20/5/55. Returned Katendan Pltn and finished traverse. Back to Lawatburra and revised census, then left 1320 for Pinikindu village arriving there 1410. Inspected village and revised census. Left on foot for Konos at 1715. Arrived 1820.
- Saturday 21/5/55. Went back to Konobin village, inspected and revised census, and inspected native infant welfare centre. Returned Konos and inspected Konos village and Aid-Post. Amended census and returned to Patrol Post. Attended to clerical work.
- Sunday 22/5/55. Observed; patrol rested.
- Monday 23/5/55. Left Konos for Lamusong 0745 and arrived there 0830. Inspected, assembled and addressed etc., and left for Kambin 1045 and reached there at 1145. Inspected village and revised census. Departed for Amba village 1130, arriving 1400. Inspected, revised census etc., and left for Lossu at 1600. Arrived Lossu 1640. Inspected both Aid-posts and village and camped.
- Tuesday 24/5/55. Revised census Lossu and inspected local village higher school. Left for Langenis 0900 and arrived there 0940. Inspected, amended census and addressed people and departed for Lisndan 1100, reaching that village at 1130. Inspected, revised census etc., and left for Libba at 1245, arriving there at 1255. Set up camp Libba. Amended census after inspecting village etc., and left per bicycle for Tandes at 1600, reaching there at 1610. Inspected village and revised census etc., and then returned to Libba. Arrived back Libba village 1800.
- Wednesday 25/5/55. Per Libba Lossu Pltn. truck to Lossu village, and then on foot to Konos arriving there at 1630.
- .....

## 1. INTRODUCTION.

The area covered by this patrol was that section of the New Ireland East Coast known as the NAOTSI Sub-division, which extends from Tandes village to the North, about 74 miles from Kavieng, to Lambuso village which is approximately 100 miles from Kavieng. The name derives from the language spoken by the people of Tandes, Libba, Langenia, Lossu and Amba villages. The villagers of Liendan and Kambin speak the Kulot language, which is more widely known as a West Coast census area, while the seven villages from Lamusong to Lambuso converse in the Mandak language.

The natives met with on the patrol are comparatively sophisticated, and are on a level comparable with that of the Malik, Kara and Tigak peoples nearer Kavieng. They are firm protagonists of the Co-operatives movement, which plays a large part in their activities.

This patrol was of short duration with almost the sole purpose of amending the census figures. It is intended to make a follow-up patrol in the next two months with the intention of thoroughly examining the people and the area in all their facets. The other object of the patrol was to re-establish the boundaries of Katendan Plantation. This is the subject of a separate memo and will not be dealt with here. The census figures for the area were revised completely; details will be found in the section devoted to this topic.

Konos Patrol Post is approximately in the centre of the sub-division and was the base for the writer's patrol of the area.

## 2. VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Although the writer had not previously patrolled the area, living as he does almost in its centre, it has been possible over the last year to notice the general improvement in the cleanliness of the villages and in the standards of the housing. All but a few of the villages are enclosed by bamboo or stone fences which have been erected to keep the pigs out of the villages. My only criticism of the villages generally is that in an effort to make them neat, the natives have laid the houses out in regular and evenly spaced rows like files of troops on parade. While this has its effect in achieving neatness, there is little privacy for the individual householder, and in some cases village life is somewhat akin to an exaggerated suburbia. The raised veranda-type house is now very common and is a vast improvement on the traditional house set on the ground.

Materials used in housing construction are usually sago leaf or kumai for roofing, split bamboo or woven cane for the walls, limbon as flooring, and timber posts. There is no shortage of building materials.

## 3. ROADS AND TRACKS.

About twenty six miles of the main East Coast road run through the area patrolled. For the first eight miles or so, as far as Lossu village, the road has been remade and resurfaced by the Commonwealth Department of Works, and is a veritable highway between there and Kavieng. The greater part of the remainder is maintained by the natives in quite a reasonable condition, but some of the stretches meant to be maintained by the plantation owners or managers have fallen into a state of neglect. While these are at all times passable, care is needed to negotiate them, especially after rain. These poor sections pass through Poliamba, Lamusong and Pinikindu Plantations and the Methodist Mission property near Pinikindu. The reason advanced for this non-maintenance is that with the CDW so close there seems no point in maintaining a road which is to be completely re-made in a few months. However, this state of affairs - of plantation roads not being maintained - has existed for the past few years, and it would appear that this is the latest excuse thought of not working the roads. A number of tracks lead inland from the East

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on their way to the West Coast. These start from Katendan, Konobin, Konos, Lambin and Liandan.

4. RESTHOUSES ETC..

These were found to be in generally good condition, and more than adequate for requirements.

The villages of Lambuso, Katendan, Pinikindu, Kombin, Amba, Lossu, Lengenis, Libba, Liandan and Tandes supply resthouses, which is numerically more than sufficient. Police barracks are provided at Lambuso, Katendan, Kombin, Amba, Libba, and Tandes. Where barracks are not provided a house is set aside for the use of the police accompanying the patrol.

5. HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

The Naotai area is well catered for medically. The Methodist Mission at Kimiden, which is just outside the Southern boundary, maintain a trained Nursing Sister there, and she has carried on the good work of her predecessor Miss D. Beale, in organizing and implementing a native infant welfare centre system. The facilities of Kimedan hospital are available for all pregnant mothers both before and after confinement. Female native medical assistants are stationed at Konobin and Lossu, and they are specially trained in midwifery, so that with the extent of this service being so wide, practically no babies are now born in the villages. During the post-natal period the children are brought regularly for checking of their progress and health, which care is kept up until after the babies have been weaned.

Two Native Medical Assistants are also stationed in the area, one at Konos and the other at Lossu. Formerly a Native Hygiene Assistant was posted at Kombin but in accordance with PHD policy he has now been sent back to Nonga Medical School for further training as a Native Medical Assistant. The two NMA's. frequently visit the villages under their control as also does Sister Taylor of Kimedan, who patrolled the Naotai area just prior to my patrol.

The figures on infant mortality speak eloquently for the excellence of the medical work being done. In the last four years, there have been only three deaths in the case of children under the age of one year.

The Aid Posts inspected at Konobin, Konos and Lossu contained only a few sick natives, mainly suffering from sores, scabies and tinea. Very few natives requiring medical attention were found in the villages visited, and it can be said definitely that the position as regards health in this area is very good.

Village hygiene is uniformly good. Adequate numbers of well constructed latrines were seen in all villages, and moreover as all villages are right on the coast the sea forms a ready depository for all waste.

6. Plantation Inspections.

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

7. CENSUS.

The figures revealed in this year's census revision were most gratifying. Seventy seven births were recorded as against 40 (forty) deaths, and the population rose from 1591 in 1953 to the present figure

of 1621, and overall increase of forty, with migrations in slightly exceeding migrations out. The number of births in the case of Kembin village is most excellent; out of twenty nine women of child-bearing age thirteen have given birth to children since September 1953. In only one village does the number of births not exceed the number of deaths or equal them, and in most the number of births is greater than the number of deaths.

Census reconciliation.

Total previous census.....	1581.
Number of births.....	77.
Number of deaths.....	40.
Excess of births over deaths.....	37.
Migrations in.....	38.
Migrations out.....	35.
Excess.....	3.
Overall increase in population.....	40.
Expected present total.....	1621.
Actual present total.....	1621.

8. MISSIONS.

The two missions operating in the Natsai area are the Methodist Overseas Mission and the Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart. The former is controlled from its station at Kamadan, where there is a resident Minister, while the latter is supervised by the Catholic priest stationed at Lemusong. Mission activities consist in the main in religious instruction, a certain amount of secular education and medical treatment.

Both missions maintain catechists in most of the villages, who lead the natives in prayers and hymn singing, while giving a certain amount of attention to the three "R's". However the learning dispensed in these small village schools is of the most elementary nature, chiefly due to the inadequate education of the teachers themselves.

9. Native land use, alienation and availability.

All of the villages visited have ample coastal land for all their agricultural and other needs for many ~~years~~ years to come. The exceptions are the villages of Konos and Konobin whose people settled on the coast during the early days of the Australian regime, following a decree by the powers that be. Their land is all inland, and their village sites are their only on sufferance from their neighbours; e.g., Pinikindu village own the Konobin site while the Konos site is owned by the Catholic ~~XXX~~ mission. Both villages have planted small areas of coconuts but hardly sufficient to give them a reasonable income. The remaining villages, on the other hand, have comparatively large areas planted to coconuts and are relatively rich.

The foothills, which commence usually about half a mile inland, belong exclusively to the natives and many villages have their gardens on their slopes. While a fair amount of land has been alienated over the years, this has resulted in no hardship to the natives, who have retained sufficient land for their own use.

There are two valleys, one inland from Lossu, and the other extending inland from Lemusong to Katendan, which have been recommended as being suitable for settlement. These, in my layman's opinion, should be quite good for cocoa planting.

10. Japanese War Graves.

A number of natives were questioned during the patrol as to the whereabouts of any Jap War Graves in the area, and it was ascertained that, apart from a few graves at Kimsden, there were no others. Apparently the sons of Bavyen had to be helped to the abode of their fathers in the correct manner, since the natives state that almost always the Japanese dead were cremated and the ashes taken to Kavieng.

11. Law and Justice.

Although a number of civil cases were heard and determined by arbitration or conciliation, no cases were heard in the Court for Native Affairs.

12. Education.

The Education Department maintains one Village Higher School in the sub-division. This is at Loseu and is staffed by ~~one~~ <sup>two</sup> teachers. It was inspected during the patrol, and as it was on Empire Day, the chance was seized during a talk to the natives to explain its significance. The school is well laid out and defended by the pupils. As my visit to the school was a brief one, there was no chance of questioning the children on their work and so of forming an opinion regarding their progress.

At Lamuong Mission there is a mission central school staffed by two native teachers and with a total enrolment of thirty seven boys and girls. Both the Methodists and the Catholics run small village schools - see MISSIONS section - where there is a small amount of teaching done by the local catechists.

area

A number of children from the Vao/attend Government and Mission schools outside the area. For complete details of the number of pupils attending schools, please see the census figures appended hereto.

The information required by the Education Department is as set out below:-

<u>Village</u>	<u>No. of teachers</u>	<u>No. of boys</u>	<u>No. of girls</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
Lambao	1	5	7	R.C.M.
Antonien	1	1	5	R.C.M.
Lamtharra	1	"	"	"
Pailakha	1	5	11	R.C.M.
Konohia	1	3	1	"
Konohia	1	3	1	R.C.M.
Konohia	1	"	"	"
Lamuong	2	27	23	R.C.M.
Konohia	1	10	7	R.C.M.
Konohia	1	7	4	R.C.M.
Konohia	1	12	11	R.C.M.
Konohia	1	10	7	R.C.M.
Konohia	1	10	7	R.C.M.



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<u>Village</u>	<u>No. of teachers</u>	<u>No. of boys.</u>	<u>No. of girls.</u>	<u>Denomination.</u>
Lungenia ) Lianden )	1	18	21	R.C.M.
Libbe	1	5	8	M.O.M.
Tandes	1	12	4	"

13. Agriculture and livestock.

The natives' staple is taro, but at present, with a wilt affecting it, has been largely supplemented by sweet potato, and to a certain extent by sago.

In all the villages visited there was found to be no shortage of food, some taro, sweet potato, tapioca, sago and yam forming the main items of diet. The natives also eat quantities of bananas, pawpaws, pineapples and native fruits and berries. Sea foods are a common addition to their diet, many kinds of fish and shellfish, big and small, being eaten by them.

In addition to their coconut plantings, both natives and Europeans are planting cocoa. Mrs. M. Grose and Mr. G. Blackburn are planting cocoa, while a number of natives from Lemasong, Lungenia and Lossu and Tandes villages also have some growing. Other natives have planted shade trees in preparation for subsequent cocoa plantings.

Pigs and poultry are the only types of livestock kept by the natives; these are in fair supply.

14. Native Cash Crops.

Despite the growing native interest in cocoa, copra remains their primary interest and will continue to do so until some of the native-planted cocoa commences to bear and they can see tangible results from its planting. The prices they get for their copra are high and constitute a large return for a small effort in time and labour.

The great majority of native copra is marketed through the Co-operative movement, which is very strong in the area and so only a small proportion of native copra is sold to the several European traders, who are used more as a convenience than as a source of ready income.

A certain number of natives in the Lungenia and Lossu areas make money by selling native foods to the lessee of Libbe Lossu Plantation, who is prepared to buy large quantities of locally grown produce.

15. Native Situation.

The native situation in the Naotai area remains fairly static, and is generally favourable. The natives are advancing economically through the medium of their Co-operative Societies and there is no doubt that participation in this movement has raised their standards of living and increased their economic awareness.

Their attitude to the Administration is very friendly, and there seems to be a realization developing among them of the worth of the services which the Government provides. At various stages in the past, I have noticed that they seem to take for granted the Administration schools and hospitals and the Co-operatives given to them by the Government, as well as the law and order of the Pax Britannica.

There are two native owned trucks operating in the

One is owned by the natives of Langenia village and has been running very well for the past few years. It receives regular attention and maintenance, the man responsible for this being the principal shareholder, Sau. He is a thoughtful native with a head for business, and has shown some profit.

The Pinikindu truck, on the other hand, has just now commenced operating after some fifteen months during which it lay in Kavieng awaiting repairs, money for which had ~~been~~ to be earned from the village coconut groves. I have no doubt that it will break down shortly because of poor maintenance, despite many warnings given by myself. There is no real leader ~~among~~ of the syndicate which owns the truck, and so control over costing, charges and work to be done is very haphazard.

The people of Konos village are planting shade inland on land of their own. As has been said, they have no coastal land, and so are prevented from participating much in the producer business of their local Co-operative Society. Coconuts may be the solution to their problems. Their efforts so far have been seen by Mr. Van Wijk, Soil Survey Officer, who has advised them on how much shade is needed, and on the best areas in which to plant. Their venture is a communal one, and if their initial enthusiasm matches their perseverance, they should be very successful.

*R. A. Cascutt*  
.....  
(R. A. Cascutt)  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX I.

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

PATROL NO. 3/54-55.

Reg.No. 3421 Constable APARI.

Conduct good; bearing fair; dress and equipment good; an experienced Constable who was at all times very useful on the patrol.

Reg.No. 7211 Constable BINGA-GIMPU.

Conduct good; bearing very good; always neat and tidy; carried out his duties capably and efficiently.

*R. A. Calcutt*

.....  
(R. A. Calcutt), G. P. O.,  
Officer, R. P. & N. G. C.

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954-1955

NAOTSI SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL													
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.			Mission		MALES			FEMALES		Child	Adults									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M		F									
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average of Family	M		F		M		F																											
LAMBUSD	18555	3	3														1	1	1	4	2	3	6													6	11	40	3	27	2	20	11	12	13	45
KATENDAN	18555	2	1											1		3	2	2	2							3	3	8	18	10	16	1	11	0	9	8	15	21	18	70						
LAWATBURRA	20555	2	2											4		1	1	1	1			1						5	14	4	10	10	7	10	10	16	11	45								
PINIKINDU	20555	2	4											4	2	2	3	3	3	4	2					7	7	11	60	7	59	2	26	13	18	19	68	53	171							
KONOBIN	21555	1													1				2						2	2	7	13	2	13	1	9	1	8	10	7	25	18	62							
KONUD	21555	1	1											2	1		1		6	7	2				2	2	7	39	10	24	20	16	7	23	36	26	108									
LAMUSONG	23555	3	4											3			2	2	8	2	5				2	18	13	47	5	30	3	26	2	3	29	20	35	45	156							
KAMBIN	23555	10	3												1	2	1	2			2				2	2	3	37	6	29	23	16	27	18	38	33	121									
AMBA	23555	4	3											1	1			1	5	1	2			5	2	4	19	8	16	11	2	14	16	16	14	17	76									
LOSSU	24555	6	4											1	2	2	2	2	3	10	16			17	6	9	1	27	80	13	55	4	33	1	9	34	38	74	69	265						
LANGENIA	24555	2	2											3		5		1							7	2	12	39	7	33	1	44	13	18	18	46	42	134								
MANDAN	24555	2												2		2	2	4	2	4	1				4	4	2	23	3	11	1	8	1	5	6	8	16	11	50							
HIBBA	24555	3	5											2	1			3	6	1	2			6	6	6	43	4	27	22	16	16	14	43	33	127										
TANDES	24555	2	2											1	2	1	2		6	4				5	3	7	37	3	29	2	19	1	5	11	13	37	34	113								
		41	36	1	1									1	1			1	1	23	12			19	19	16	62	16	21	40	6	60	3	125	50	85	35	91	72	6	16	222	21	515	445	1621

Konos No. 4/54-55  
1690


District of New Ireland,  
Headquarters,  
KAVIENG.

28th June, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of District Services & Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

**PATROL REPORT - KONOS 4/54-55.**

Mr. Calcutt is maintaining his high standard of work. As the Patrol was purely a routine one it called for no comment other than that a close watch will be kept on the co-operatives in the areas where they are not particularly strong.

  
(T.G. Aitchison)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

DISTRICT: New Ireland,

Report No.: • KONOS No. 4/54-55.

Area patrolled: BAROK Division, Kavieng Sub-district.

Members of Patrol: Mr. R.A. Calcutt, Patrol Officer.  
Reg. No. 8421 Constable APARI.  
Reg. No. 5117B Constable OVE.

Duration of Patrol: 28th. May, 1955 to 10th. June, 1955.

Number of Days: Nine.

Last Patrol to Area: November, 1954 - D.D.S. & N.A..  
July and September, 1954 - P.H.D..

Object of patrol: Census Revision.

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DIARY.

- Saturday 28/5/55. By hired truck to Ramet village, arriving there 1530. Unloaded patrol party, and continued on to Nematensi for personal supplies.
- Sunday 29/5/55. In Nematensi.
- Monday 30/5/55. Returned Ramet. Inspected village, censused. To Beken. Compass traverse proposed T.A.L.. Inspected assembled, addressed etc., then to Kenspit. Inspected, revised census. To Kolonoboi Aid Post, inspected. To Kolonoboi. Camped.
- Tuesday 31/5/55. Inspected Kolonoboi and amended census. To Belik, assembled addressed etc., then to Loloba. Inspected village and revised census. To Karu. Set up camp.
- Wednesday 1/6/55. Inspected and revised census. To Kanam. Inspected, assembled addressed etc., to Lokan. Inspected, censused. Returned Karu.
- Thursday 2/6/55. Across mts. to Konogogo. Police Investigation. Inspected, amended census. Set up camp.
- Friday 3/6/55. To Komalu. Inspected, censused. To Kokola. Inspected, assembled, addressed, etc.. Camped.
- Saturday 4/6/55. To Aid Post. Inspected. Along coast and over mts. for 23 miles to Nematensi. Remainder patrol party returned to Konogogo.
- Sunday 5/6/55. In Nematensi.
- Monday 6/6/55. To Kavieng by jeep to meet Public Service Institute lecturer.
- Tuesday 7/6/55. In Kavieng.
- Wednesday 8/6/55. Per M.V. "Ninsa" from Kavieng down West Coast to Bimun village. Camped.
- Thursday 9/6/55. Left 1 A.M. for Konogogo per "Ninsa". Patrol party to Kono by road. Self per ship to Kono. Inspected revised census. Camped.
- Friday 10/6/55. To Aalagunen. Inspected and amended census. Set up camp.
- Saturday 11/6/55. To Komelabu village. Inspected and revised census. Camped.
- Sunday 12/6/55. Observed; at Komelabu.
- Monday 13/6/55. Queen's Birthday; observed.
- Tuesday 14/6/55. Began Mandak Division patrol at Dampit village.
-

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled consisted in those portions of the East and West Coasts of New Ireland known as the Barok division. This extends from Lokon to Ramat on the East Coast and from Komslabu to Kokola Plantation on the West Coast. The patrol was broken at one stage so that the writer could proceed to Kavieng to meet Mr. B. Essai, a lecturer with the Public Service Institute. During this period the remainder of the patrol stayed at Konogogo under the control of Constable Ove.

The previous DDS patrol to this area was in November, 1954, and FND's previous patrol was made in July and September, 1954.

HOUSING AND VILLAGES.

The state of the housing within the Barok division was on the whole very satisfactory. The houses were, in the main, well-built and in good repair. Few warnings were necessary in regard to old houses which needed attention.

All village areas were very clean at the time of the patrol and were a credit to the various village officials. Some of the neatest and cleanest villages were Klonobci, Lokon, Kokola, Loloba and Ramat.

Almost all of the villages are composed of several hamlets, which are usually close together but nonetheless forming their own separate units. As some of the villages have to carry their water over quite long distances, this system appears to have certain advantages over that of having a number of single crowded villages.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The East and West Coast roads render all villages accessible to motor traffic. Both roads were found to be in relatively good condition at the time of the patrol and here, as elsewhere, it was noticed that the native-maintained sections are better than the European or Chinese-maintained portions of the road.

All the Barok villages are either astride the road or adjacent to it. This proximity to the road has made the natives vehicle-conscious and it is the so-far unrealized dream of most to own a truck or jeep and cruise up and down the road in style. Many bicycles are seen in the villages, particularly on the East Coast.

There is a Japanese-built road running cross-country from Keru to Konogogo. Rain continually washes away the surface on its many steep grades and it is a credit to Keru and Konogogo villages that it is in such a good condition.

RESTHOUSES.

All resthouses were found to be in good repair and well constructed. Some villages also provide police barracks; those which do not make available an empty house adjacent to the resthouse for police use.



Water Supplies.

In most villages ample supplies of pure water are available from creeks and springs. Some, however, are not close to good water and there the natives build small iron-covered sheds for rain catchment. As dysentery and allied complaints are not found occurring often, it may be assumed that the water supplies are fairly pure.

Health and Hygiene.

No serious outbreaks of sickness have been reported in this area and the natives appeared generally very healthy. The Aid Posts are well patronized even to the point where a few cases of malingering might be suspected. No warnings were made or deemed necessary to the natives to seek medical care.

Native Aid Posts are established at Komalebu, Kokola, and Kolomoboi while an infant welfare and maternity centre is sited near Kart and another is being built near Konogogo. More serious cases than can be handled at an Aid Post are usually sent to Kimidan or Namatseni hospitals. The maternity hospital at Mesi, just north of the West Barok boundary, also caters for the natives of this area.

Plantation Inspections.

No inspections were made during the patrol.

Village Officials.

With two exceptions, the village officials in the Barok area, are, with the possible further exceptions of some of the younger officials who havenot yet had a chance to prove themselves, a mediocre lot.

The two mentioned above are Kutu, lulusi of Lokon, and Joseph Atua, lulusi of Loloba. These are both keen and of more than average intelligence. Kutu is very pro-Government and is most helpful to visiting officers. His village is always above reproach in all respects. Joseph is one of the largest single native producers of copra in the district and he has fairly large plantations at Kokola and Loloba.

A complete list of village officials is set out below with comments on each official:-

Village	Lulusi	Comment	Tultul	Comment
Ramat	Togai	Quite fair	Param	Average
Bekan	Tanga	Quite good	Kiel	Fair
Kenepit	Kiepiyong	Fair	Ungin	Average
Kolonoboi	Bongian	Fair	Tebakasei	Keen and helpful
Belik	Paiysan	Trying	Taun	Poor
Loloba	Joseph	Good	Kili	Quite fair

Village Officials (Cont.)

<u>Village</u>	<u>Lulusi</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Tultul</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Karu	Semelei	Passable	Lo	Fair
Kenam	Bilu	Fair	Taus	Average
Lokon	Kuta	Good	Ubul	Fair
Komalabu	Segip	Quite fair	Komalop	Average
Kono	-	-	Ogan	Absent during petrol
Kalagunan	Sabu	Quite fair	Geibo	Ageing
Konogogo	Tarut	Newly recommended	1. Laknito 2. Hais	Quite good Fair
Komelu	Okon	Fair	Kispkon	Average
Kokola	Ketmelei	Quite fair	Mani	Fair.

Walking Times.

Below is a list of the walking times between villages:-

Remat	to	Bakan	30 mins.
Bakan	"	Kanapit	15 "
Kanapit	"	Kolonoboi	45 "
Kolonoboi	"	Belik	60 "
Belik	"	Loloba	50 "
Loloba	"	Karu	50 "
Karu	"	Kenam	120 "
Kenam	"	Lokon	30 "
Karu	"	Konogogo	120 "
Konogogo	"	Komelu	60 "
Komelu	"	Kokola	65 "
Konogogo	"	Kono	110 "
Kono	"	Kalagunan	80 "
Kalagunan	"	Komalabu	70 "
Komalabu	"	Dampit	150 "

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CENSUS.

The 1954-55 census revision for the Barok Division was carried out during this patrol. The population rose from 1167 to 1200, and showed a natural increase of 21 - births, 50, deaths, 29. An excess of migrations in over migrations out accounted for the remainder of the increase. The figures showing the census reconciliation are as set out below:-

Total previous census.....	1167.
Births.....	50.
Deaths.....	29.
Excess of births over deaths.....	21.
Migrations in.....	59.
Migrations out.....	47.
Excess.....	12.
Expected present total(1167 + 21 + 12).....	1200.
Actual present total.....	1200.

NATIVE ECONOMY.

This conforms to the standard New Ireland pattern of the production of copra as a cash crop for sale to the Co-operative or to local traders. However, the Barok division is the least "Co-operativized" of any division in the Kavieng Sub-district, mainly because of distance. Lokon and Kanam villages have joined the South East Mandak Native Society and dispose of their copra through that body, but the remainder of the East Barok natives sell their copra locally or ship it direct to Rabaul. There is a West Barok Co-operative Society which has its focal point at Konogogo but due to the fact that only that village takes much interest in producing copra for the Co-operative, it is facing liquidation. Three Chinese operate around Konogogo and they seem to have cornered the market.

With the present high copra prices the natives are are not short of ready money and this is reflected in a generally improved standard of living, e.g., purchase of drums and corrugated iron for rain catchment, pressure lamps, etc..

Another potentially important source of income is shell fishing - trochus and green snail. While a small amount is collected on both coasts, by far the greater percentage remains unexploited.

One pleasing factor noted on this patrol was that the majority of native coconut groves were clean, and free of young self-planted coconuts. Few admonitions in this regard were necessary and it seems that the natives themselves have become aware of the advantages of keeping their groves clean.

As yet, no natives in this division are planting cocoa although several expressed interest in its potentialities.

EDUCATION.

Forty two natives from this division were absent from their villages at school, but only three of these were shown as attending Government schools.

There is only one school in the area - besides the small village mission schools - and that is conducted by the Cat

EDUCATION (CONT).

Mission at its local headquarters at Karu.

Figures required by the Education Department are:-

<u>Village</u>	<u>No. of boys</u>	<u>No. of girls</u>	<u>No. of teachers</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
Remet	1	3	1	M.O.M.
Bekah	10	4	1	"
Kanspit	3	3	1	R.C.M.
Kolonoboi	15	11	1	M.O.M.
Belik	5	2	1	"
Loloba	6	12	1	R.C.M.
Karu	11	4	2	"
Kenem	1	2	1	"
Lokon	7	7	1	"
Komalabu	6	1	1	"
(Kslagunan	12	9	1	M.O.M.
(Kono	4	7	1	R.C.M.
Konogogo	9	6	1	"
Komslu	4	7	1	"
Kokola	2	2	1	"
	1	1	1	M.O.M.
	<u>102</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>17</u>	

MISSIONS.

The two missions operating in the Barok area, Catholic and Methodist, seem to live side by side with a minimum of sectarian friction, and the only noticeable trait of sectarianism is that in some villages there is a clear division between the Methodist and Catholic sections ~~of the village~~ which form more or less two hamlets.

Mission activity is confined to periodical visits of the priest or ministers concerned to their respective areas and to the work of the village mission teachers in educational and pastoral work among their adherents. The Catholic Mission does no medical work here and the Methodist Mission trains nurses for staffing the various native infant welfare and maternity centres. For details of the educational work of the Missions in the Barok area, please see the figures set out above.

Native Land Use and Alienation.

The main native use of land is, of course, for gardens,

Native Land Use and Alienation. (Cont).

for which a comparatively large area is used to feed the people of any one village, since land is used only once and then left to lie fallow for a number of years. Now that the production of copra as a cash crop is widespread, large areas are planted to coconuts and a number of villages are engaged in planting young coconuts to replace some of the old palms which are now declining.

Wild pig are plentiful in the bush and these are often hunted by the natives with the aid of dogs. During the course of such hunting large areas of land are ranged over.

With the development of new crops such as coconuts and peanuts for planting by the natives, it may be assumed that more land still will be used. With regard to alienation there are a number of plantations already being used in the Barok area; some of these are Kanpit, Belik, Keru, Kanem, Kokole, Komalu, Karasela, Konobio and also there are a number of trading allotments. However despite this, it is my considered opinion that land for native use will never be short for the present native population and it is also extremely unlikely that even if the population were to be doubled, there would be any shortage of land for any future native use.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Main native crops are taro, sweet potato, sago, yam, tapioc, with bananas, pawpaw and pineapples forming the main native-grown fruits. Small quantities of tomatoes, beans, corn, and oranges are also planted as variations to the diet. No shortage of food was reported to the patrol nor was there any noticeable lack of food. The gardens seen seemed to be ample for the people's needs. Coconuts were plentiful in all villages, and besides being grown as a cash crop they are used a great deal in native cooking.

Most villages have fair-sized droves of domesticated pigs, and there are also a number of fowls in each village. A few ducks are reared and they seem to do well.

Fish and other types of sea-food are plentiful and they form an important means of supplementing the native diet. Most common means of catching fish are by hook and line and the fishing spear. On the West Coast many practise the art of catching sharks from a canoe with the aid of bait and a lawyer cane noose.

NATIVE SITUATION.

Most aspects of the native situation in the area appear to be satisfactory.

One of the dominating factors of village life is the commercial activity of the village, either by production of copra or by shell fishing for trochus or green snail shell. The patrol aroused much interest when it discussed the recent rejections of inferior copra by the Copra Marketing Board in Kavieng and Rabaul. In the talks to natives in each village, much stress was placed on the advantage of producing good copra in the first place and thereby avoiding any possible chance of rejection. Another point made was that good quality copra driers were essential for the production of good copra and it was suggested that villagers could combine to make and care for one or two communal driers in each village, rather than adhere to the present situation of having a number of small poorly built driers scattered around in the various small village groves. It was pointed out, too, that supervision of the drying copra would be made easier when there are only a few driers to look after. On the West Coast emphasis was placed on the desirability of ensuring

NATIVE SITUATION (CONT).

that the West Barok Native Society retained its former stable financial position. This society is facing liquidation, partly because not much copra is being sold to it and partly because quite a fair percentage of what is sold has been of inferior quality. The rise in the price paid by the local traders since the inception of Co-operatives, due to competition, was pointed out, as was the probability that if the Co-operatives did cease to function there, the price paid would almost certainly drop to its former level.

The natives were strongly advised to produce copra and to collect shell for sale to their Society in greater quantities than they have lately, and to ensure that their product was of good quality.

As with the remainder of the District of New Ireland, there is no statutory local government in force in the area. Previously, unofficial village "councils" operated in the division, but these were discontinued in 1953.

An impressive feature noted on this patrol was the small number of broken marriages, in comparison to the number in adjacent divisions. This is, I think, directly attributable to the influence of the Missions in insisting on marital fidelity and discouragement of divorce. Another feature of their influence is the decline in native customs and ceremonial, which are frowned upon by the Missions in part because it is alleged that they encourage promiscuity.

To sum up, it can be said that native life in the Barok division is proceeding smoothly and steadily. The disputes and offences reported to the patrol were of minor nature, and only two cases were heard in the Court for Native Affairs; both were convictions.

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

APPENDIX "A".

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING  
KONOS PATROL NO. 4/54-55 TO BAROK DIVISION, N.I.D..

Reg. No. 5117B Constable OVE.

Conduct very good. Dress and bearing good. An experienced and reliable member who was of great assistance to the patrol; it is thought that he will be a suitable type for promotion.

Reg. No. 3421 Constable APARI.

Conduct good. Dress good and bearing fair. An experienced constable, who is at times a trifle lax if not carefully watched.

*R.A. Olcutt*  
.....  
(R.A. Olcutt)  
Officer, R.P. & N.G.C..

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954-55

BARON DIVISION (NO. 10.)

Govt. Print. - 5438/1.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES			Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F		
RAMAT	30.5.55	1	1											2			2	1									2	1	17	15	2	13	1.3	6	7	19	19	53			
BAKAN	30.5.55	4	3											1	1	2		3									1	2	19	6	17	1	13	2.1	16	16	16	20	72		
KANADIT	30.5.55	1	1											1			3	2	1	1	1							1	18	2	15	12	1.4	7	5	18	16	49			
KOLONOBOI	31.5.55	4	2			1								2	1	2	1	3	1	1							1	5	31	3	18	14	2.6	17	16	36	25	100			
BELIN	31.5.55	1	2												4	3	2	2	1	1	1								2	20	20	14	1.2	13	5	22	21	64			
LOLOBA	31.5.55	1	1											1	4	8	1	3	1							2	3	25	6	19	2	15	1.7	10	20	29	25	87			
KARU	1.6.55	3	1											1	1	1	1	3	3								1	10	30	2	16	3	11	1.8	16	9	32	22	83		
KANAM	1.6.55	1												1				2										21	3	11	1	9	1.9	4	12	20	13	51			
LOKON	1.6.55	1	2												1	2		2		1							2	7	28	5	25	17	1.7	20	22	42	37	124			
KOMALABU	11.6.55	3		1	1	1								1	1	1	1	1	1								7	1	5	23	3	17	1	12	1.4	5	9	24	21	67	
KALAGUNAW	10.6.55	1	1											1	3	1	2	3	1								2	2	2	12	2	11	1	8	1.5	6	6	15	13	45	
KONO	9.6.55	1	2											4	2	2	4	5	10		2	1					9	1	13	50	10	30	3	21	2.2	16	21	42	35	137	
KONOGORO	2.6.55	1			1		1	1						1	5	2	2	1	1								1	9	26	6	22	15	1.9	24	13	50	30	100			
KOMALU	3.6.55	5	2			1								1	4	2	1	1									1	2	23	5	17	14	1.5	11	13	23	20	69			
KONOLA	3.6.55	2	2					1							3	4	5	1	1		5		3					4	2	5	37	3	20	1	15	1.6	13	8	38	25	99
TOTALS		26	24			3	2	1	2	1					10	10			30	29	25	22	31	3	13	1	3	32	7	63	370	56	213	15	203	1.7	182	182	464	342	1200



*DDS*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of New Ireland Report No. Konos No. 4/54-55.

Patrol Conducted by Mr. R.A. Calcutt, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled BAROK Division, Kavieng Sub-district.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Two

Duration—From 28./5./1955 to 11./6./1955

Number of Days 9 (nine).

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

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

Medical /7 + 1954

Map Reference ---

Objects of Patrol Census Revision.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

*Personal file noted - 10/8/55 - C.C.G.*

Popul

		MIC	
13	Females in Child Birth	<input type="radio"/>	In
F		M	

NA.30-12-154

5th August, 1955.

The District Officer,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT: KONOS 4/54-55.

Receipt of the above Patrol Report is acknowledged.

*James McCarthy*  
(J.A. McCarthy)  
A/Director.

*P/A Gow  
6/8.*

pu

30/12/54



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. Konos No. 4/54-55  
1690



District of New Ireland,  
Headquarters,  
KAVIENG.

28th June, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of District Services & Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - KONOS 4/54-55.

Mr. Calcutt is maintaining his high standard of work. As the patrol was purely a routine one it called for no comment other than that a close watch will be kept on the co-operatives in the areas where they are not particularly strong.

(T.G. Aitchison)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

DISTRICT: New Ireland,

Report No.: KONOS No. 4/54-55.

Area patrolled: BAROK Division, Kavieng Sub-district.

Members of Patrol: Mr. R.A. Calcutt, Patrol Officer.  
Reg. No. 3421 Constable APARI.  
Reg. No. 5117B Constable OVE.

Duration of Patrol: 28th. May, 1955 to 10th. June, 1955.

Number of Days: Nine.

Last Patrol to Area: November, 1954 - D.D.S. & N.A..  
July and September, 1954 - P.H.D..

Object of patrol: Census Revision.

---

DIARY.

- Saturday 28/5/55. By hired truck to Ramat village, arriving there 1530. Unloaded patrol party, and continued on to Namatanai for personal supplies.
- Sunday 29/5/55. In Namatanai.
- Monday 30/5/55. Returned Ramat. Inspected village, censused. To Baken. Compass traverse proposed T.A.L.. Inspected assembled, addressed etc., then to Kanspit. Inspected, revised census. To Kolonoboi Aid Post, inspected. To Kolonoboi. Camped.
- Tuesday 31/5/55. Inspected Kolonoboi and amended census. To Belik, assembled addressed etc., then to Loloba. Inspected village and revised census. To Karu. Set up camp.
- Wednesday 1/6/55. Inspected and revised census. To Kanam. Inspected, assembled addressed etc., to Lokon. Inspected, censused. Returned Karu.
- Thursday 2/6/55. Across mts. to Konogogo. Police Investigation. Inspected, amended census. Set up camp.
- Friday 3/6/55. To Komalu. Inspected, censused. To Kokola. Inspected, assembled, addressed, etc.. Camped.
- Saturday 4/6/55. To Aid Post. Inspected. Along coast and over mts. for 23 miles to Namatanai. Remainder patrol party returned to Konogogo.
- Sunday 5/6/55. In Namatanai.
- Monday 6/6/55. To Kavieng by jeep to meet Public Service Institute lecturer.
- Tuesday 7/6/55. In Kavieng.
- Wednesday 8/6/55. Per M.V. "Ninsa" from Kavieng down West Coast to Bizan village. Camped.
- Thursday 9/6/55. Left 1 A.M. for Konogogo per "Ninsa". Patrol party to Kono by road. Self per ship to Kono. Inspected revised census. Camped.
- Friday 10/6/55. To Kalagunan. Inspected and amended census. Set up camp.
- Saturday 11/6/55. To Komalabu village. Inspected and revised census. Camped.
- Sunday 12/6/55. Observed; at Komalabu.
- Monday 13/6/55. Queen's Birthday; observed.
- Tuesday 14/6/55. Began Mandak Division patrol at Dampit village.
-

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled consisted in those portions of the East and West Coasts of New Ireland known as the Barok division. This extends from Lokon to Ramat on the East Coast and from Komalabu to Kokola Plantation on the West Coast. The patrol was broken at one stage so that the writer could proceed to Kavieng to meet Mr. B. Esssi, a lecturer with the Public Service Institute. During this period the remainder of the patrol stayed at Konogogo under the control of Constable Ove.

The previous DDS patrol to this area was in November, 1954, and PHD's previous patrol was made in July and September, 1954.

HOUSING AND VILLAGES.

The state of the housing within the Barok division was on the whole very satisfactory. The houses were, in the main, well-built and in good repair. Few warnings were necessary in regard to old houses which needed attention.

All village areas were very clean at the time of the patrol and were a credit to the various village officials. Some of the neatest and cleanest villages were Kolonoboi, Lokon, Kokola, Loloba and Ramat.

Almost all of the villages are composed of several hamlets, which are usually close together but nonetheless forming their own separate units. As some of the villages have to carry their water over quite long distances, this system appears to have certain advantages over that of having a number of single crowded villages.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The East and West Coast roads render all villages accessible to motor traffic. Both roads were found to be in relatively good condition at the time of the patrol and here, as elsewhere, it was noticed that the native-maintained sections are better than the European or Chinese-maintained portions of the road.

All the Barok villages are either astride the road or adjacent to it. This proximity to the road has made the natives vehicle-conscious and it is the so-far unrealized dream of most to own a truck or jeep and cruise up and down the road in style. Many bicycles are seen in the villages, particularly on the East Coast.

There is a Japanese-built road running cross-country from Karu to Konogogo. Rain continually washes away the surface on its many steep grades and it is a credit to Karu and Konogogo villages that it is in such a good condition.

RESTHOUSES.

All resthouses were found to be in good repair and well constructed. Some villages also provide police barracks; those which do not make available an empty house adjacent to the resthouse for police use.

Water Supplies.

In most villages ample supplies of pure water are available from creeks and springs. Some, however, are not close to good water and there the natives build small iron-covered sheds for rain catchment. As dysentery and allied complaints are not found occurring often, it may be assumed that the water supplies are fairly pure.

Health and Hygiene.

No serious outbreaks of sickness have been reported in this area and the natives appeared generally very healthy. The Aid Posts are well patronized even to the point where a few cases of malingering might be suspected. No warnings were made or deemed necessary to the natives to seek medical care.

Native Aid Posts are established at Komalabu, Kokola, and Kolomoboi while an infant welfare and maternity centre is sited near Karu and another is being built near Konogogo. More serious cases than can be handled at an Aid Post are usually sent to Kimidan or Namatanai hospitals. The maternity hospital at Meai, just north of the West Barok boundary, also caters for the natives of this area.

Plantation Inspections.

No inspections were made during the patrol.

Village Officials.

With two exceptions, the village officials in the Barok area, are, with the possible further exceptions of some of the younger officials who havenot yet had a chance to prove themselves, a mediocre lot.

The two mentioned above are Kutu, luluai of Lokon, and Joseph Atus, luluai of Loloba. These are both keen and of more than average intelligence. Kutu is very pro-Government and is most helpful to visiting officers. His village is always above reproach in all respects. Joseph is one of the largest single native producers of copra in the district and he has fairly large plantations at Kokola and Loloba.

A complete list of village officials is set out below with comments on each official:-

<u>Village</u>	<u>Luluai</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Tultul</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Ramat	Togai	Quite fair	Parem	Average
Bakan	Tanga	Quite good	Kial	Fair
Kanapit	Kispiyong	Fair	Ungin	Average
Kolonoboi	Bongian	Fair	Tabakasei	Keen and helpful
Belik	Peiyaman	Trying	Taun	Poor
Loloba	Joseph	Good	Kili	Quite fair

Village Officials (Cont.)

<u>Village</u>	<u>Lulusi</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Tultul</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Karu	Semelei	Passable	Lo	Fair
Kenam	Bilu	Fair	Taus	Average
Lokon	Kutu	Good	Ubul	Fair
Komalabu	Segip	Quite fair	Komalop	Average
Kono	-	-	Ogan	Absent during patrol
Kalagunan	Sabu	Quite fair	Geibo	Ageing
Konogogo	Tarut	Newly recommended	1. Laknaito 2. Hais	Quite good Fair
Komalu	Okon	Fair	Kiapkon	Average
Kokola	Ketmelei	Quite fair	Mani	Fair.

Walking Times.

Below is a list of the walking times between villages:-

Ramat	to	Bakan	30 mins.
Bakan	"	Kanapit	15 "
Kanapit	"	Kolonoboi	45 "
Kolonoboi	"	Belik	60 "
Belik	"	Loloba	50 "
Loloba	"	Karu	50 "
Karu	"	Kenam	120 "
Kenam	"	Lokon	30 "
Karu	"	Konogogo	120 "
Konogogo	"	Komalu	60 "
Komalu	"	Kokola	65 "
Konogogo	"	Kono	110 "
Kono	"	Kalagunan	20 "
Kalagunan	"	Komalabu	70 "
Komalabu	"	Dampit	150 "



CENSUS.

The 1954-55 census revision for the Barok Division was carried out during this patrol. The population rose from 1167 to 1200, and showed a natural increase of 21 - births, 50, deaths, 29. An excess of migrations in over migrations out accounted for the remainder of the increase. The figures showing the census reconciliation are as set out below:-

Total previous census.....	1167.
Births.....	50.
Deaths.....	29.
Excess of births over deaths.....	21.
Migrations in.....	59.
Migrations out.....	47.
Excess.....	12.
Expected present total(1167 + 21 + 12).....	<u>1200.</u>
Actual present total.....	<u>1200.</u>

NATIVE ECONOMY.

This conforms to the standard New Ireland pattern of the production of copra as a cash crop for sale to the Co-operative or to local traders. However, the Barok division is the least "Co-operatized" of any division in the Kavieng Sub-district, mainly because of distance. Lokon and Kanam villages have joined the South East Mandak Native Society and dispose of their copra through that body, but the remainder of the East Barok natives sell their copra locally or ship it direct to Rabaul. There is a West Barok Co-operative Society which has its focal point at Konogogo but due to the fact that only that village takes much interest in producing copra for the Co-operative, it is facing liquidation. Three Chinese operate around Konogogo and they seem to have cornered the market.

With the present high copra prices the natives are not short of ready money and this is reflected in a generally improved standard of living, e.g., purchase of drums and corrugated iron for rain catchment, pressure lamps, etc..

Another potentially important source of income is shell fishing - trochus and green snail. While a small amount is collected on both coasts, by far the greater percentage remains unexploited.

One pleasing factor noted on this patrol was that the majority of native coconut groves were clean, and free of young self-planted coconuts. Few admonitions in this regard were necessary and it seems that the natives themselves have become aware of the advantages of keeping their groves clean.

As yet, no natives in this division are planting cocoa although several expressed interest in its potentialities.

EDUCATION.

Forty two natives from this division were absent from their villages at school, but only three of these were shown as attending Government schools.

There is only one school in the area - besides the small village mission schools - and that is conducted by the Catholic

EDUCATION (CONT).

Mission at its local headquarters at Karu.

Figures required by the Education Department are:-

<u>Village</u>	<u>No. of boys</u>	<u>No. of girls</u>	<u>No. of teachers</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
Ramat	1	3	1	M.O.M.
Bakan	10	4	1	"
Kanspit	3	3	1	R.C.M.
Kolonoboi	15	11	1	M.O.M.
Belik	5	2	1	"
Loloba	6	12	1	R.C.M.
Karu	11	4	2	"
Kansm	1	2	1	"
Lokon	7	7	1	"
Komalsbu	6	1	1	"
{ Kalagunan	12	9	1	M.O.M.
{ Kono	9	7	1	R.C.M.
Konogogo	9	6	1	"
Komelu	4	7	1	"
Kokola	2	2	1	"
	1	1	1	M.O.M.
	<u>102</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>17</u>	

MISSIONS.

The two missions operating in the Barok area, Catholic and Methodist, seem to live side by side with a minimum of sectarian friction, and the only noticeable trait of sectarianism is that in some villages there is a clear division between the Methodist and Catholic sections ~~XXXXXXVILLAGES~~ which form more or less two hamlets.

Mission activity is confined to periodical visits of the priest or ministers concerned to their respective areas and to the work of the village mission teachers in educational and pastoral work among their adherents. The Catholic Mission does no medical work here and the Methodist Mission trains nurses for staffing the various native infant welfare and maternity centres. For details of the educational work of the Missions in the Barok area, please see the figures set out above.

Native Land Use and Alienation.

The main native use of land is, of course, for gardens,

Native Land Use and Alienation. (Cont).

for which a comparatively large area is used to feed the people of any one village, since land is used only once and then left to lie fallow for a number of years. Now that the production of copra as a cash crop is widespread, large areas are planted to coconuts and a number of villages are engaged in planting young coconuts to replace some of the old palms which are now declining.

Wild pig are plentiful in the bush and these are often hunted by the natives with the aid of dogs. During the course of such hunting large areas of land are ranged over.

With the development of new crops such as cocoa and peanuts for planting by the natives, it may be assumed that more land still will be used. With regard to alienation there are a number of plantations already being used in the Barok area; some of these are Kaspit, Belik, Karu, Kanam, Kokola, Komalu, Karasela, Konobu and also there are a number of trading allotments. However despite this, it is my considered opinion that land for native use will never be short for the present native population and it is also extremely unlikely that even if the population were to be doubled, there would be any shortage of land for any future native use.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Main native crops are taro, sweet potato, sago, yam, tapioc, with bananas, pawpaw and pineapples forming the main native-grown fruits. Small quantities of tomatoes, beans, corn, and oranges are also planted as variations to the diet. No shortage of food was reported to the patrol nor was there any noticeable lack of food. The gardens seen seemed to be ample for the people's needs. Coconuts were plentiful in all villages, and besides being grown as a cash crop they are used a great deal in native cooking.

Most villages have fair-sized droves of domesticated pigs, and there are also a number of fowls in each village. A few ducks are reared and they seem to do well.

Fish and other types of sea-food are plentiful and they form an important means of supplementing the native diet. Most common means of catching fish are by hook and line and the fishing spear. On the West Coast many practise the art of catching sharks from a canoe with the aid of bait and a lawyer cane noose.

NATIVE SITUATION.

Most aspects of the native situation in the area appear to be satisfactory.

One of the dominating factors of village life is the commercial activity of the village, either by production of copra or by shell fishing for trochus or green snail shell. The patrol aroused much interest when it discussed the recent rejections of inferior copra by the Copra Marketing Board in Kavieng and Rabaul. In the talks to natives in each village, much stress was placed on the advantage of producing good copra in the first place and thereby avoiding any possible chance of rejection. Another point made was that good quality copra driers were essential for the production of good copra and it was suggested that villagers could combine to make and care for one or two communal driers in each village, rather than adhere to the present situation of having a number of small poorly built driers scattered around in the various small village groves. It was pointed out, too, that supervision of the drying copra would be made easier when there are only a few driers to look after. On the West Coast emphasis was placed on the desirability of ensuring

NATIVE SITUATION (CONT).

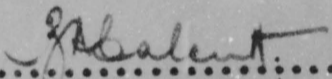
that the West Barok Native Society retained its former stable financial position. This society is facing liquidation, partly because not much copra is being sold to it and partly because quite a fair percentage of what is sold has been of inferior quality. The rise in the price paid by the local traders since the inception of Co-operatives, due to competition, was pointed out, as was the probability that if the Co-operatives did cease to function there, the price paid would almost certainly drop to its former level.

The natives were strongly advised to produce copra and to collect shell for sale to their Society in greater quantities than they have lately, and to ensure that their product was of good quality.

As with the remainder of the District of New Ireland, there is no statutory local government in force in the area. Previously, unofficial village "councils" operated in the division, but these were discontinued in 1953.

An impressive feature noted on this patrol was the small number of broken marriages, in comparison to the number in adjacent divisions. This is, I think, directly attributable to the influence of the Missions in insisting on marital fidelity and discouragement of divorce. Another feature of their influence is the decline in native customs and ceremonial, which are frowned upon by the Missions in part because it is alleged that they encourage promiscuity.

To sum up, it can be said that native life in the Barok division is proceeding smoothly and steadily. The disputes and offences reported to the patrol were of minor nature, and only two cases were heard in the Court for Native Affairs; both were convictions.

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

(10)

APPENDIX "A".

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING  
KONOS PATROL NO. 4/54-55 TO BAROK DIVISION, N.I.D..

Reg. No. 5117B Constable OVE.

Conduct very good. Dress and bearing good. An experienced and reliable member who was of great assistance to the patrol; it is thought that he will be a suitable type for promotion.

Reg. No. 3421 Constable APARI.

Conduct good. Dress good and bearing fair. An experienced constable, who is at times a trifle lax if not carefully watched.

.....H. A. Calcutt.....  
(H. A. Calcutt)  
Officer, R.P. & N.G.C..

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954-55.

BAROK DIVISION (NO. 10.)

Govt. Print—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Cradl Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Child	Adults						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F				
RAMAT	30.5.55	1	1											2			2	1									2	1	17	15	2	13	1.3	6	7	19	19	53		
BAKAN	30.5.55	4	3											1	1	2			3								1	2	19	6	17	1	13	2.1	16	16	16	20	72	
KANAPIT	30.5.55	1	1											1			3	2	1	1	1							1	18	2	15	12	1.4	7	5	18	16	49		
KOLONOBOI	31.5.55	4	2			1								2	1		2	1	3	1	1						1	5	31	3	18	14	2.6	17	16	36	25	100		
BELIK	31.5.55	1	2												4	3	2	2	1	1	1							2	20	20	14	1.2	13	5	22	21	64			
LOLOBA	31.5.55	1	1											1	4	8	1	3	1								2	3	25	6	19	2	15	1.7	10	20	29	25	87	
KARU	1.6.55	3	1											1	1	1	1	3	3								1	0	30	2	16	3	11	1.8	16	9	32	22	83	
KANAM	1.6.55	1												1					2										21	3	11	1	9	1.9	4	12	20	13	51	
LOKON	1.6.55	1	2												1	2			2	1							2	7	28	5	25	17	1.7	20	22	42	37	124		
KOMALABU	11.6.55		3			1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1								7	1	5	23	3	17	1	12	1.4	3	9	24	21	67
KALAGUNAN	10.6.55	1	1											1	3	1	2	3	1								2	2	2	12	2	11	1	8	1.5	6	6	15	13	45
KONO	9.6.55	1	2											4	2	2	4	5	10	2	1						9	1	13	50	10	30	3	21	2.2	16	21	42	35	137
KONOGOGO	2.6.55		1			1		1	1					1	5	2	2	1	1								1	9	26	6	22	15	1.9	24	13	30	30	100		
KOMALI	3.6.55	5	2			1								1	4	2	1		1								1	2	23	5	17	14	1.5	11	13	23	20	69		
KOKOLA	3.6.55	3	2					1							3	4	5	1	1		5		3				4	2	5	37	3	20	1	15	1.6	13	8	38	25	99
TOTALS.		26	24			3	2	1	2	1				10	10	30	29	25	22	31	3	13	1	3	32	7	63	38	56	27	3	15	203	172	182	404	342	1200		