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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

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STATION: NAMATANAI

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1959 - 1960

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: NAMATANAJ NEW IRELAND ACC. No: 496.

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PATROL REPORTS NEW IRELAND DISTRICT 1959-60

NAMATANAI

Patrol No.	Officer Conducting Patrol.	Area Patrolled.	
1-59/60	R.A.Hole	Patpatara and Rataman Cens Divs	
2-59/60	J.N. Dunkerley	Kandas Census Division	
3-59/60	J.N. Dunkerley	Tanga Islands Census Division	
4-59/60	R.A.Hole	Lihir Island Census Division	



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

The total and the Polyment of the same	
Patrol Conducted by R.A. Hole, Patrol Officer.	
Area Patrolled. PATPATARA and RATAMAN Census Divi	sions.
Patrol Accompanied by EuropeansNIL	
NativesTwo members R.P. &)	1 <u>.G.</u> C.
Duration—From19.5/19.59to14./.819.59	
Number of Days	
Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?Na	
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Fabruary/19.59	
MedicalJan/19.57	
Map Reference NAMATANAI Fourmil.	
Objects of Patrol General Administration	

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.	
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,	
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY. Forwarded,	please.
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY. Forwarded,	
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY. Forwarded,	please. Mulu 20.
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY. Forwarded,	please. Juli 70 District Commissioner
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY. Forwarded, Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation N£1	please. Mulu 20 District Commissioner
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Pencil Writing

Districe afficer her tiland France tatul Refine No. 1/59-60. Recent is allen ledged. As long as the nature people of head Ireland are prepared to allow the Ehrise to eastor their recommend and they are themselves in there hope of reason able eccionie deulopment for them In any case light others cans wine that the practice reported is not leaving no es their any legal in my wind . In would therefre very dustiful that now me Canthy instancine and be enficed. The TOLA, are jealous of the economic during the Asian as also are Lunesuans, ef the hour he told. Gaz elle Pennisula people are perane to do something about it. It is a confestive ico mie will the how till de las her que I sing and a ce by the samundration and every effort her him made to get the facts of moder life our to him dit aman by what wich success The periodic meeting of veriage apprehier has much to commend it especially as an witer in measure before the establish.

Pencil Writing

ment of Local Government Councils. Monthly
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Konedobu.

20th October, 1959.

The District Officer, New Ireland District, KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT No. 1/59-60

Receipt is acknowledged.

As long as the native people of New Ireland are prepared to allow the Chinese to exploit their resources and they are too tired to do so themselves, there is little hope of reasonable economic development for them.

In any case, legal opinion considers that the practice reported is not leasing nor is there any legal infringement. It would therefore be very doubtful that Mr. McCarthy's instruction could be enforced.

The TOLAI are jealous of the economic drive of the Asian as also are Europeans, if the truth be told. Gazelle Peninsula people are prepared to do something about it. It is a competitive economic world. The New Irelander has been given every assistance by the Administration and every effort has been made to get the facts of modern life over to him but apparently without much success.

The periodic meeting of village officials has much to commend it, especially as an interim measure before the establishment of Local Government Councils. Monthly meetings can be a strain on the Officials - perhaps quarterly meetings of longer duration may be more practical However, that is a matter for on the spot judgement.

Adultery cases should be treated on their individual merits. It is difficult to lay down fixed punishments for any offence in that a wide range of discretion should be allowed the presiding magistrate.

A comprehensive and informative report.

(A.A. Roberts), Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30/4-136



The Director, Native Affairs, KONEDOBU.

S

District of New Ireland Hdqtrs. KAVIENG.

26th. September 1959.

PATROL REPORT NAM. 1/59-60. Conducted by R.A. HOLE. P.O.

Attached please find original of above Report, together with instructions and comments by the Assistant District Officer.

ative Situation. collitical.

I agree with this Officer that many of the Lulusis in the area patrolled are almost worthless, but I do agree that the Lulusi of PIRE Village is perhaps one of the most progressive.

The idea of Lulusis meeting monehtly in various villages is good, and one which should be sponsered wherever possible.

Economic.

I think the only real solution to the furthering of economic development is the area patrolled, is to permanently station a Co-operative Officer at Namatanai to supervise the production of copra, the storage, carriage and marketing of same. Mr. Hole mentiones that the native themselves have voiced the opinion, that they

tions that the native themselves have voiced the opinion, that they should be pushed for their own sake.

I am asking the Assistant District Officer at Namatanai to take definite action where necessary under Section 7 of the Transactions with Natives Ordinance 1958, with reference to the Chinese whom, it is alleged, are still entering into illegal contracts.

To foster and maintain a copra industry amongst these people, it is certain that we cannot rely on the Chinese for shipping and the people will either have to get a truck themselves or hire one from New Ireland Native Societies Association.

Mr. Hole's figures are interesting in respect to the potential of the copra industry. Personally, I think his estimates are good, provided that all groves are kept clean.

It is good to see that a few natives have got together in a community effort to produce copra.

Rather than engage in trochus and beche-de-mer collection on a community basis, it would be better and more satisfactory, to all concerned to work as individuals, then no blame could be attached to the person marketing same.

Actions taken. Rather than attempting to buy drums, I personally think it would be much wiser to erect the ordinary Ceylong dryers, which are still used on many plantations.

I do not favour the carting of copra to the West Coast, for most of the shipping which comes there is also Chinese owned, and copra might remain in the storage shed for weeks on end. The storage shed myst be within easy access of Namatanai by vehicle, so that it can be watched. so that it can be watched.

District of New Ireland Hdqtrs.

26th. Septembor 1959.

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The coconut owners must bay these labourers. We do not expect them to conform to the Native Labour Ordinance, but I think a minimum of 3/- per day should be paid. I shall ask Mr. Tuohy to obtain a few exercise books and institute a simple system of book-keeping which any fourth grade school boy can keep.

Social.

The A.D.O. apparently does not subscribe to imprisonment for Adultery. In principle, I also agree with him. However, the teacher concerned is known to me. He proceeded against one of our Administration drivers for Adultery, resulting in the drivers conviction and imprisonment. All that time this rightious gentleman prockaimed in most vehement terms that he would never commit adultery, saying that he would gladly take his punishment by imprisonment if he did so.

Land Matters.

The people of the East Coast of New Ireland generally should not experience a land shortage in the foresee-able future, hence my suggestion that certain land on the East Coast should be investigated with a view to settling some of the Duke of York people.

Mr. Hole has apparently fully investigated the illegal lease situation and will be instructed to lay complaints against the lessees who have not headed his warning.

Village Officials and Villages.

This Officer is no doubt keen on sanitation and housing. I fully agree with him. The villages referred to, as having poor housing and unsanitary surroundings should be better. After all, these recommended in the beach, have everything in their favour. If they do not take sound advise, enforcement of the law, where applicable, is the only answer.

The recommendations for new appointer of village officials will be dealt with, as they are forwarded by the A.D.O.

Taxation.

These epople should have no excuse for not paying tax.

Many of them own coconuts and invitations have been extended to local people to work as general labourers for the Administration in preference to getting foreign labour. So far no Namatanai Sub-District natives have offered their services to the Administration.

Roads and Bridges.

I expect the A.D.O. to take action under the Roads Maintenance Ordinance in respect to the two plantations mentioned.

I am glad to hear that the Manager of MATANDEDUK Plantation did take some heed after being served a Notice to Repair his Road.

As soon as the District Commissioner makes available to me, funds for maintenance of Roads for Namatanai Sub-District, I shall get the A.D.O. to meet the people of the West Coast for the purpose of engaging them on small job contracts to put in culverts or cement circular pipes if they can be obtained.

Health and Education.

The Officers concerned with these two aspects of Native Welfare have been shown this report.

Agriculture.

This section of the report will be shown to the District Agriculture Officer on his return from the Wewak Conference. I agree with Mr. Hole that Agricultural Extension Officers should give some attention to these people who have a desire to better

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Patrol Report NAM. 1/59-60.

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Trading Licences.

Whether the native people want Trading Stations or not, is a matter for themselves. They have only to refuse to lease trading sites if they do not like them near the villages. Personally I think there are now enough plantations on the West Coast to have trade stores erected on their properties instead of acquiring trading sites.

Conclusion.

This Officer has written a very good report. It is well presented and has covered fully all aspects of Mative Administration. I must commend him on the manner in which he has surveyed the economic angle. These natives certainly have a good economic potential, but require the full time guidance of a European Officer.

(G.F.Neilsen.)
District Officer.

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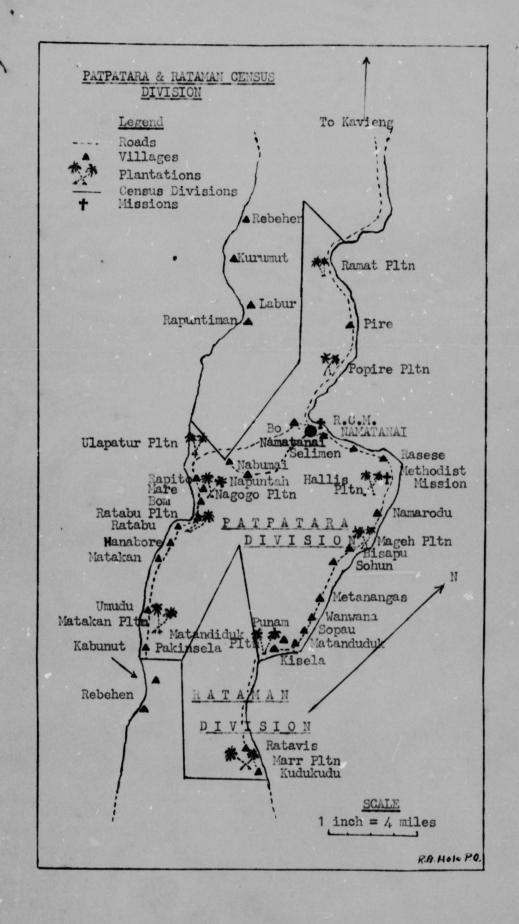
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(G.Y.Neilsen.) District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA. 30-1/ 130 Sub-District Office, 17th September, 1959. District Officer, Patrol Report No. 1/59-60 PATPATARA and RATAMUN Census Divisions Forwarded is a report by Mr. R.A. HOLE, Patrol of a patrol of the local villages of Patpatara and Officer, Rataman divisions. Patrol instructions were as set out in the instructions attached, patrol purposes being of routine administration, inspection with special emphasis on economic activity. As indicated station administration matters intervened during the period of the patrol, Mr. Hole attending to routine police, radio, and general native matters. The following comments are made : Introduction A system of granting of 'leases' to traders of native owned coconut groves was terminated by the Director, Mr. J.K. McCarthy in 1956, when they were administratively disapproved and henceforth such agreements have been declared void. The term 'lease' is still loosely applied to a system found to be operating whereby some traders pay the coconut owners a sum of money or even trade goods in return for harvesting the coconuts. I am glad that the patrol officer has brought this matter to attention for it is not to be approved, in most instances the native has no idea of the value of the coconut crop and this often amounts to exploitation, in the tevil sense. Native Situation Political It is good to note some officials have qualities of leadership like Luluai BAKU of Pire. The 'Kivung' at Namatanai station was the first of regular monthly meetings of officials which I have introduced. A subsequent meeting was held at BO village and proved successful and popular. The seed of the idea of local government is being sewn and I have some confidence that there will be sufficient economic output built up within twelve months to give the system a favourable reception by that time. Economic The statistics of copra potential, appendix 'c' will be a great value to assist plans for native economic development. This area could produce up to 30 tons per month and it is heped to install more incentive by introducing greater means for direct marketing of copra. I believe the firm control by local traders of the native copra produce is the cause of the present economic stagnation and malaise of the native community. The 'Namatanai Revung Society' referred to in Page 3 is a small group of about ten families in Namatanai Village under the voluntary supervision of Father Savage of the Catholic Mission. Out of small funds this group has purchased corrugated iron. With a new grove of coconut trees soon coming into production, these people intend to produce coprs and ship it direct. Namatanai is a rare village. It has the distinction of being the only one on this East Coast section which bothers to produce coprs, the others have long since given up the pastime and let the traders do the work.

The move to purchase a truck referred to on Page 4, I think is a sound one and as I see it, might well be the key to opening a new era of general activity. With this end in view, a som of £250, has been collected and banked in the name of the Namatanai Area Gevelopment Society. I am very interested to see this scheme prove a success and intend keeping its activities under my close supervision. The mere presence of a native-owned truck (there is not one ustive-owned vehicle in the sub-district) may prove a bargaining factor for getting better trading terms, and even create an interest among traders to ship native copra. I would like to see the Administration give this scheme full support for I believe that upon its success depends native goodwill and the acceptance of Administration plans for local government.

It is unfortunate that a mission teacher (page 4) had to be gaoled. I am of the opinion that in advanced areas such as the Gezelle Peninsula and New Ireland imprisonments for adultery and allied offences ought no longer to be applied. The penalty of fine could remain for an intervening period of native development.

Land Matters

The term coconut 'lease' referred to is of-course not a lease at all and has not more technical significance than the term 'takis' as a pigin word has when applied to the collection of funds by a Mission.

The matter of TONG YUM MING's occupation of native land at KUDUKUDU (vide Page5) has been referred to in my letter to you 36-16/40 of 8/8/59. Meanwhile Tong Bros. have been given two months to remove the dryer. I have informed them that there is no lease whatsoever recognisable as regards any arrangements they may have made with Luluai TOUPO.

Regarding Gilbert CHA KE ON's trading on the West Coast, as stated I do not approve of this practice of making flat payments for an undefined number of coconuts. I have informed ments for an undefined number of coconuts. I have informed Gilbert and the natives that this system is to stop. Gilbert has asked if he can pay so much per bag of green copra, as he has asked if

Village Officials and Villages
It is pleasing that the officials have co-operated well with the patrol to improve standards of cleanliness and housing.

Taxation

It is noted that there is still some unpaid taxes for 1959. However, I am interested to see the response at the monthly meeting of officials before taking legal action. Action will of-course be taken in flagrant cases.

Frads and Bridges

As usual roads are maintained at the minimum 'reasonably are maintained at the minimum 'reasona

The condition of bridges has been written about. There are no funds and decking will soon require replacing.

Missions, Education, Health

Activities in these fields are progressing normally and require no comment.

Agriculture & Livestock

The basic economy for natives will continue to rest on copra for a long time yet. The figures for immature palms are suggestive of a good future.

Conclusion

The patrol discloses a general lack of economic activity and I think this indicates what approach is required to overcome an apathetic outlook in an otherwise happy community.

This Sub-district has been fortunate in the calibre of the young officers present during this last year and there is still plenty of scope for further good work to be done in this area.

Mr. Hole has brought to notice some very interesting matters which will be of much value for future administrative activities. Most of the patrol was conducted by daily excursions from the station for the reasons stated but it appears this officer is eligible for two days camping allowance whilst on the West Coast from 10/8/59 to 12/8/59. However, Mr. Hole is at present on patrol at Lihir.

Banchy

I.B. Tuchy a/Assistant District Officer.



In Reply Please Quote

No.

Sub-District Office, NAMATANAI.

16th May, 1959.

Mr. R.A. Hole, Petrol Officer.

PATROL No. 9/56-59 PATPATARA & RATAMAN CENSUS DIV.

Commencing Tuesday 19th May, 1959 please make necessary arrangements to patrol the PATPATARA Census Division.

The fifteen Patpaters villages and three Rataman villages are located in the near proximity of Namatanai, and because of the possibility that you may require medical attention for your arm injury, and the fact that you will be required to devote portion of your time to station matters whilst the ADO and CPO are absent patrolling the KADAS division. It be suitable for you to dedaily patrols by vehicle for your arm to be suitable for your to dedaily patrols by vehicle for your arm to be suitable for your to dedaily patrols by vehicle for your arm to be suitable for your

The purpose of to The tax/census revision ho number of outstanding taxes. their obligation.

et of routine administration. ted but there are still a id remind these people of

Refer to the previous reports. Ascertain the present position regarding trading licences and see that the licences' regulations are being complied with.

Refer to the Matters for Patrol file and deal with any matters for attention.

Report No.4/57-58 details the village officials. Report on any probationers with a view to confirmation of appointments. The Luluai, KTAPEN, of Bo recently resigned on account of old age, and the village failed to obtain a willing successor. Enquire into this and present an amended list of officials.

At each village, arrange meetings of the people. Discuss all aspects of village life, report on native views which may suggest any new policy approach to native administration, giving your own views on feasibility or otherwise. Give particular attention to village improvement in housing, cleanliness, school attendance. It is also required to know the copra potential and what marketing channels exist, and also to complete the general questionnaire as per P.S.C. No. A5/2/46 of 14/5/59.

Please comply also with requirements of D.N.A. Cir. memo 212 re unlawful occupation of alienated lands by natives, also report on any other unlawful occupants of land. A comprehensive report as per Cir. Inst. 267 is also required.

the station work intervaning, this patrol will take you one month to complete.

Anthony 1. B. Tuony

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report no. NAM. 1 of 1959-60

Fatrol Conducted by : R.A. Hole, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled : PATPATARA and RATAMAN Census

Divisions.

Objects of Patrol : General Administration

Duration of Patrol : 19th May, 1959

to 14th August, 1959.

15 days.

Patrol Accompanied by : Two members of R.P.& N.G.C.

Namatanai Detachment

Last Patrols to the area: PATPATARA, February, 1959.

RATAMAN, February, 1959.

PATROL DIARY

Tuesday, 19th May, 1959.

a.m. Proceeded per Land Rover to MANGELYH village, Inspection of village and soconst groves conducted. Massassions held with village people.

p.m. Drove to ShilMUNvillage and held telks, Sepried out inspections of village and opposite. Reburned Resetant at 6 0.m.

Wednesday, 20th May.

brove to haskin village and conducted telks with people village inspection and meeting village officials.

p.m. brove to MANARODU village and improceed gardens, village and eccount groves. Discussions held with people, Returned "anataned at 6 p.m.

Thursday, 21st May.

a.m. brove to Mariamonu village and heard minor complaints.
10.30 brove to BIESPU village and held meeting of people.
Discussions held and minor complaints heard.

p.t. Further discussions village people. Road village and cocount groves inspected. 1.30 p.m. Returned Pagetaned.

Priday, 22nd May,

a.m. Proceeded to SONUBVILLEGO. Inspection of village, road, and coconut groves carried out. Coclered Village Officials and had talks with people. Visited SONUS village signer School. Minor Visputes heard.

Drove to METANANGAS village, conferred V.O's and carried out inspections. 5.30 between Lameters

Tuesday, 28th July.

p.m. Prove to WallWall village and heard minor complaints. Talks held with people and village are coconst groves inspected.

p.m. Continued to SOPAU village and held discussions with village

people. Docomi grover, garden and road inspected. Patrol returned describes at 5.30 P.M.

Wednesday, 29th July,

a.m. brove to MATANDIDUK willage and beld discussions. Willage cacomus and roads inspected. Minor disputes heard.

Patrol walked to PUNAL and carried out inspections.

Piscussions held at PUNAL 2.30 p.m. Patrol walked to
NISHA and carried out inspections of village, road and
coconut groves. Lengthy discussions on copre. Patrol
returned remarkanel at 7.45 p.m.

Inuraday, 30th July.

Patrol drove to KISILA and continued discussions and heard minor disputes. To and. Patrol drove to marking village (RITANIA) Division) and held meeting village people. Impeactions carried out.

The Parties taken with village people. 3 p.m. Drove to MUDI-NING village and had taken with people. Laspections of coconst groves carried out.

Friday, 31st July

p.m. Walked to MANATANA village and held merting of village.

p.m. Walked to EMITTHE village and held discussions, meturned handtonsi at 5.45 %.

PATROL DIARY. (Continued)

Monday, 3rd August, 1959.

Patrol drove to KUDUKUDU village. Investigation of illegal a.m. lease of native coconut groves to Tong Yeun Ming conducted. Discussions held on copra production. Returned Namatanai

Wednesday, 5th August.

Drove to PIRE village and held meeting of village. Coconut groves, village and road inspected. Minor complaints heard and discussions held with people.

Drove to BO village and held meeting of people. Talks p.m. with V.O. held and village and road inspected. 5 p.m. Returned Namatanai.

10th August, Monday.

Drove to PAKINSELA village and held meeting. Inspection

of roads, villages and coconut groves carried out. Drove to REBEHEN village and met Cadet Patrol Officer p.m. Dunkerley. Patrol returned to PAKINSELA village and vehicle returned to Namatanai. Further discussions at PAKINSELA village. Remained o/n MATAKAN Plantation.

Tuesday, 11th August.

Patrol walked to UMUDU village and held meeting. Discussions held, village road and occount groves inspected. Patrol walked to MATAKANvillage and inspected road, village p.m. and coconut groves. Talks held with people. Minor disputes heard. Patrol walked to HANAPORE and inspections carried out inspections. Further discussions held. Patrol returned to MATAKAN Plantation at 7.30 p.m. and remained o/n.

Wednesday, 12th August.

Patrol walkedto RATABU village and held village meeting. Talks on village life and copra held and inspections carried out. Investigation illegal leases condusted.

Patrol walkedto BOM village. Discussions held on copra. pom. Village and Coconut groves inspected. Patrol continued to MARE village. Funeral in progress. Writer returned to Namatanai.

Thursday, 13th August.

Patrol drove to Mare village and held discussions with a.m. village people. Coconut groves and road inspected. Patrol drove to RAPITO village and held meeting. Village inspected.

Further talks with people of RAPITO. Gardens inspected. Writer drove to RATABUlant visited Gilbert Cha Ke On on land matters. Patrol returned Namatanai. p.m.

END OF PATROL.

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled consists of two census divisions; the PATPATARA, comprising eight West coast villages, three inland villages and thirteen East coast villages, and the RATAMAN division, comprising two villages situated on the East coast to the South of the PATPATARA division. All villages were visited during the patrol.

In common with the general topography of the New Ireland mainland, the area has mountains rising from the West coast which slope down gradually to the East coast. There are numerous fresh water streams flowing to both coasts providing a continuous supply of fresh water to most villages in the area.

On both coasts the lack of reasonably good anchorages handicap shipping, especially in the rough North West season. Nevertheless, this does not prevent many small ships from visiting plantations in the area in periods of calm weather. There are no wharves and cargo has to be loaded and unloaded in ship's boats. This depends greatly on weather conditions and cargo is often damaged in the process.

The object of the patrol was that of general administration as outlined by patrol instructions by the Assistant District Officer, Namatanai, which are attached to this report.

Tax has been collected in both divisions earlier in the year which enabled the writer to attend more fully to other and more important administrative matters. Discussions were held on all aspects of native life at each village and a great deal of time was devoted to talks on economic development and village improvement.

A number of 'unofficial leases'of native coconut groves to chinese traders and planters were unearthed by the patrol and these are outlined under the heading "Land "atters".

The last patrol to the area was conducted by Mr. F.E. Haviland, Cadet Patrol Officer, in February, 1959. (See Patrol Report No. NAM.5/1958-59.)

NATIVE SITUATION

(a) POLITICAL

In the two divisions visited by the patrol, the Luluai system of government remains as of old, and is still functioning smoothly and efficiently. Among the older men doing the job there were encountered some very staunch and responsible personalities who were acutely aware and concerned over their own failings (Native people's failings) such as laziness and apathy towards advancement, and were very willing to discuss new approaches to their problems. This attitude was apparent in LITUS of NAMATANAI village, WILLIAM of SELIMUN, SOKIP of SOPAU and TAGOR of NABUMAI village.

Among the younger men, Luluai BAKU of PIRE village was noted as an outstanding leader. He is a young man, perhaps thirty years of age, is highly respected by all under his control, and by many men of other villages, and performs his duties in an exemplary manner. Unfortunately, these qualities are not present in all village officials in the area. Some adopt a very passive approach to their duties and show no qualms when their inactivities are pointed out to them.

During the patrol all Luluais attended a 'kevung' at Namatanai where they were lectured on their duties and informed of the possibilities of a local government council being formed in the area. During the patrol all luluais were informed that they were to

attend monthly meetings at various central villages on a rotation basis. At these meetings, village activities will be discussed and checked and projects concerning economic advancement premoted and put into action. These meetings will be very useful in maintaining contacts with the people and will act as a stepping stone to the introduction to local government councils.

In all villages discussions were held with the village people on all aspects of village life. Attempts were saide to get them to put forward their own views and many were villing to get up and say a few words to the assembly. Many people voiced the ofinion that they should be pushed by the Administration in such things as village improvement and economic advancement as they were too lazy to carry out schemes put to them by patrolling officers. This was often brought up when the writer advised the people to the copra driers and process copra rather than selling nuts to the linese. It was carefully explained that the Administration could not force economic advancement but could only premote it.

Besides an apathetic attitude towards economic development, which will be dealt with with in the next section of this report, the two census divisions are progressing satisfactorily. Instructions regarding road maintenance and village improvement had been carried out and on the most part, villages were found to be neat and tidy when inspected by the liter. Village people were cheerful and attentive and there was full attendance to all meetings called by the patrol.

(b) ECONOMIC.

(1) General Situation.

On the whole, the native people of the PATPATARA and RATAMAN divisions displayed an apathetic attitude towards economic development. Despite their energy in such tasks as road building and maintenance and other activities such as feasts and sing-sings, these people seem helpless to advance their interesrs in cash cropping.

This is partly due to laziness on the part of the natives and partly due to the ingenuity of the Chinese traders and planters who operate in the area. At the moment, practically all coopies grown by the natives are sold to these Chinese at miscrably low prices and are processed and marketed by the Chinese at great profit. The ruling price for coconuts on the East coast is between 14 and 18 nuts for one shilling and on the West coast, where more a little more compatition prevails between the Chinese, 10 to 12 nuts for a shilling. Under these circumstances the native people stand to make very little return from their produce.

In some instances, which will be detailed later in this report, the Chinese are gaining further hold over the native copra industry by leasing native coconat groves from the owners and are orking these groves as plantations, again at great profit. Here the Chinese have reduced the price of nuts to such an extent that the native are no longer wilking to collect the nuts and sell thom. Hext, a fee is offered to the others for the lease of their groves and they usually take it up as a last resort to receive some remuneration from their ecconuts. As tagged copra does not bring any more than toper bag from the local Chinese, they are not keen to process their nuts.

It is extremely difficult for enterprising natives to breathis hold the Chinese have over the copra industry. On the East coast there are no marketing facilities as the Chinese have a monopoly over shipping and will not uplift native copra. The same situation prevails on the West coast where shipping is not difficult. Independant shipping companies in Fabaul run services to West coast plantations and natives can take their copra to habaul if they wish. However, they do not do not do this and sell their ruts locally. Here, laziness and lack of

organisation prevents progress. Three small hot air driers have been built on the West coast which indicates that natives have had the intention to produce copra, but these have not been used.

Native coconut groves occupy the narrow coastal strip on both coasts where not otherwize occupied by plantations. Other small groves are situated in the hills near sites of old villages. These had been planted before the villages had been resettled on the coast, and now lie uncleared and inaccessible. These groves do not bear well and their further maintenance would be uneconomical. Statistics of a coconut count of the area patrolled are appended to this report but these do not include the inland groves now abandoned.

To all intensive purposes native owned coconut trees number enough for a budding copra industry. (There are recorded over 42,000 fully bearing trees and over 18,000 immature trees.) Unfortunately, this is not the case because of the present processing and marketing situation. From the figures presented it is estimated that the native people should receive £15,000 from the sale of an estimated 240 tons of copra (annual production) but under the present system of marketing it is doubtful whether they would receive one third of this.

The Namatanai KEWUNG Society at NAMATANAI village is the only rural progress society in the two divisions. This has ten members and they work their copra in a communal hot air drier and sell bagged copra to Tong Poon Ming of Namatanai. Father Savage of the Catholic Mission, Namatanai, has sponsored the society in an effort to draw the people out of the habit of selling muts to the Chinese. This society hopes to sell its copra to C.M.B., Rabaul when and if transport is available.

PAULUS of NAMATANAI village plays a leading part in the MEWUNG Society. He owns 10 acres of fully bearing coconuis and has recently planted a further 20 hectares. He intends to work his own copra and help other people do so rather than have the nuts sold locally. He has built a neat European type house out of sawn timber, concrete and iron, which was inspected during the patrol. He is very keen about progress for himself and his fellow villagers and was complimented by the writer on his efforts. PAULUS is the only native in the area who displayed by his views and activities any semblance of economic advancement.

NOU of SELIMUNvillage has organized a trochus and bech de mer gathering group. Unfortunately, this would be enterprising group fell apart when it was found that the wrong type of sea slug had been collected and could not be sold. The 12 labourers hired by NOU who had worked for three months, could not be paid off from the meagre returns from the three bags of trochus gathered. Meedless to say, the unfortunate twelve were very disheartened by the outcome of their toils and said they would have no part in any further schemes. These natives were advised to concentrate on copra production and call for advice at the Sub-District Office before undertaking any other ventures.

Markets for sea produce beside trochus, are most unpredictable and village people were advised not to collect it unless they were sure they could sell it in Rabaul. There is very little trochus collecting in the area.

(ii) Actions Taken

Discussions were held in each village on copra production. Village people were advised to build hot air driers out of 44 gallon drums and process their nuts rather than sell them at miserable prices. They were told that selling nuts to the Chinese was no way of furthering their copra industry and to progress they would have to handle all phases of production, ie. collecting, processing and marketing.

Many men put forward the opinion that they should approach the chinese and dictate a new price for their nuts: six for a shilling and in some cases four for a shilling. They were told that this was

a matter of business and they could do as they wished, but they were also informed that they should get down to producing copra rather than haggle over the price of nuts.

Many people complained that they had no drums with which to make hot air driers. Local Chinese charge £3 for light duty drums which is very expensive. Advice on where to purchase drums at less expence has been sought from the Co-Op. Officer, Kavieng under separate cover.

It is proposed that native copra should be sold locally until such time as other marketing facilities are opened up. If some other means of transporting copra was to be found, the Chinese might offer to uplift native copra rather than loosing valuable freight charges.

Several men put up the idea of purchasing a truck on a cooperative basis so that East coast copra could be transported to the West coast or Kavieng from there it can be shipped to Rabaul. This proposal will be brought up at the next meeting of Village Officials.

Village people were informed that coconut owners who wished to employ labour would have to pay them at a faily or weekly rate so that there would be no reoccurrence of previous abortive attempts where labour has worked for months without pay and have sometimes received nothing after long periods of toil. They were also informed that records would have to be kept showing a daily roll of labour and payments made to them.

The monthly meeting of village officials will be used to check and supervise this drive to set the native copra industry on its feet. Luluais were instructed to encourage and supervise the building of driers in the villages and to report on progress at these meetings.

(c) SOCIAL.

Generally, the people of the PATPATARA and RATAMAN divisions are well settled and law-abiding. Village groups get on well together and there is considerable social intercourse between the East coast villages and the villages of LIHIR Island. There is an exchange of visits between the people of PIRE and BO villages and the people of LIHIR where PATPATARA pigs and native artifacts are exchanged for island canoes.

Most compaints brought to the attention of the patrol were of a minor nature and were settled amicably by arbitration. Court action however, was necessary in two cases. Tul Tul WAPUA of RASESE village was convicted of assault and imprisoned for three months. This official was throwing his weight about and recommendation for his dismissal has been made under separate cover. The Roman Catholic teacher at PIRF was also imprison 'clienating the affections of the wife of a village man.

Despite their reputation of inherent laziness and immorality, these people welcomed suggestions by the writer on such things as improvement of housing standard, village beautification and road improvement. Some villages showed enthusiasm ie., PIRE and NAMATANAI, by getting straight to work on their roads where it was suggested that there was room for improvement. NAMATANAI village has an excellent standard for housing and other villages, ie., SELIMUN, RASESE, BISAPU and SOHUN have undertaken to follow the example set by this village.

The Roman Catholic and Methodist Missions are operating in the area and no inter-mission rivalry or conflict was apparent amongst the people of the two divisions.

In all villages the people were informed of the need for a higher standard of education and were urged to see that their children attented school regularly. There is a great need for a higher educational standard so that carpenters, clerks and sechanics belonging to this area may lead progress. Despite the long period of Administration influence in the area, Administration, Missions and private enterprise alike, employ artisans, clerks and storemen from other districts.

LAND MATTERS.

There were no instances of natives occurying alienated land, observed during the patrol to the PATPATARA and RATAMAN divisions.

Although there are large sections of both coasts taken up with plantations (alienated land) there still remains ample land for the natives to build gardens and in some instances on the East coast, for further coconut planting. PIRE, BO and NANATAWAI villages have ample land suitable for coconuts which has not been planted up.

Some villages on the East coast ie., RISAPU, SOHUN, METAWANGAS, WANWANA and SOPAU have been resettled on the coast from the hills, and the villages possess land enough for gardening and small coconut groves on the coast, but do not have enough for further planting. These people will have to return to the hills to plant further cash crops such as cocoa and coffee.

West coast people are very limited in the amount of arable . land available to them. They occupy the narrow coastal strip on which they can garden and plant coconuts but the mountains which rise steeply from this coastal strip is useless for purposes of cultivation.

A number of natives in the area are illegally leasing their coconutegroves to Chinese traders and planters. Pre 1956, some natives leased their groves under agreements drawn up under the Native Contracts Protection Ordinance, but Mr. McCarthy, on a district inspection, declared these null and void as they had not, as the Ordinance lays down, been signed by the Director, Department of Native Affairs. All parties to these contracts were advised that these "leases" were to cease immediately.

The practice of Chinese illegally leasing native coconut roves has not ceased and Chinese are again secretly leasing groves rom the natives, this time without even illegal written agreements. There are no records kept of these "gentlemen's agreements" and payment is carried out in a most haphazard manner, some natives being paid a nominal fee quarterly for the lease of their groves, and others being paid in kind, eg., the present of a house in one case.

Native owners, on the most part, have little idea of the amount of produce taken from their groves and none of them were receiving fair payment from the Chinese. Although the natives are willing parties to the agreements, this system can be called unfair trading, if not downright exploitation.

The Chinese concerned were told to cease these clandestine activities in 1956, as a result of Mr. McCarthy's instructions and again by Mr. Bell in January, 1958. (See Patrol Report No.NAM.4/1957-58, by Mr. R.S. Bell, Assistant District Officer.) As no notice has been taken to these warnings in the past, it is the writers opinion that nothing less than legal action will stop these activities.

One case of this was found at KUDUKUDU village, on the East coast. Tong Yeun Ming, Chinaman, lessee of MARR Plantation, has illicitly leased 25 acres of fully bearing coccnuts from the owner TOUPO, luluai of KUDUKUDU village. Yeun Ming has also built a copra drier on the land to process the nuts gathered from it. He has secured this lease by building TOUPU an European type house, worth an estimated £500. There are no terms for the lease as to how long Yeun Ming may occupy the land

or how much copra he can make from it.

Luluai TOUPO was informed that the lease was illegal and that he should work the groves in company with his family and any hired labour which was necessary. He was happy with the transaction as it stood but admitted that he was worried as to how long Yeun Ming would stay on the land.

This matter has been reported in detail in Memo14-9/63 of 4th August, 1959, to the Assistant District Officer, Namatanai.

Gilbert Cha Ke On of RATABU Plantation, West coast, has also been illicitly leasing native coconut groves near his plantation. In this case, Gilbert Cha has not been occupying the land and has not erected any buildings on the land. He has been sending his plantation employeer to the coconut groves to:collect the nuts, transport them to his plantation and process them there, and in one case he is collecting nuts from one grove and paying the owner 13/- per green bag. Here again there is no written agreement, in fact little agreement at all. He pays the grove owners a quarterly rental and these owners have no knowledge of the value of the nuts he obtains, which incidentally, is a very great deal more than the rental he doles out.

Particulars of each illegal lease are as follows:-

OWNER NAME OF LAND	LOCATION	NO.COCOMUTS	ACREAGE	QUARTERLY RENTAL
MARIS of RABO HUNABORE	near RATABU village	185	27	£9
SORISEN of GERUDA HUNABORE	n l	450	5	£33
BOB of TINGINAHUNG	adjacent to RATABU village	160	21/2	£7
HUNAES (f)TAIHURUHURU of BOM	near RATABU village	210	3	£10
MUSOU of TAIHAGUMBO	near RATABU	70	1.	**

++ In this last case , MUSOU is receiving 13/- per green bag cut by Gilbert Cha Ke On.

The natives concerned were informed by the writer that Ke On had no right to lease their groves, and that they were to work their groves themselves.

BOB of RATABU villages informed the writer that he had seen KE On and asked him for the return of his groves, which are immediately opposite KeOn 's residence. He said that Ke On told him that he had leased the groves and BOB could not work them. BOB was told to remain in his village and not to approach Ke On until the matter was reported to the Assistant District Officer, Namatanai.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS & VILLAGES

All villages visited by the patrol were found to be in reasonable condition. Housing is adequate and it was observed that considerable effort is being made to improve the housing standard. Sawn timber is appearing in houses, especially in villages near Namatanai station, ie., NAMATANAI, SELIMUN and RASESE. Some of the houses in these villages are very presentable with their sawn timber frames and steps, built in shutters and iron rooves. All villages were encourages to follow the example and improve their housing standard.

Sanitation is no problem to the coastal villages of the two division as the shallow water on the reef shelf provides a natural latrine, being flushed twice daily by the changing tides. Nevertheless, inland villages are not blessed as such, and action was necessary to adjust the prevailing insanitary state of these villages. Only one pit latrine was found amongst the three inland villages of BO, NAPUNTAH and NABUMAI and this accompanied the Government Rest House at NABUMAI. Instructions were given to village officials of these villages to supervise the construction of pit latrines at the rate of one latrine to every two houses.

At all villages, the people were asked to take a pride in their villages and keep them clean and tidy. West coast people were advised to plant shade trees and flowering shrubs in village compounds. At the moment these are bare and dusty, the grass being religiously chipped away by the women. They were also asked to plant grass in the compounds to stop the dust.

Instructions given to village people were recorded in the vill a books under the appropriate headings.

Most village officials are doing a fair job; some of these, as and under to rading Native Situation, are conscientious and are sood leaders—the people at all times, but others, unfortunately, act is nonentities between visits of patrolling officers. During the patrol, all officials were reminded of their duties and responsibilities and asked to make renewed efforts in maintaining their villages, roads and coconut groves in good order. It is felt that the monthly meetings, of officials mentioned earlier in this report, while being of great service in co-ntacting the rative people in imparting and hearing views, will act as a stimulant to the officials to do a better job in the villages.

Bo village has been without a Luluai since the last patrol to the area in February, 1959. Luluai KAIFEN resigned his post because of old age. A willing successor was found in TIKI who was elected by popular vote and appointed temporarily until officially confirmed by the Director.

At PIRE village, TulTul KUNAS resigned his position because of ill-health and old age and ANAP was duly elected and appointed temporarily to the position pending official confirmation.

Tultul WAPUA of RASESE village was convicted of assault during the patrol and recommendation is being made for his dismissal.

Recommendations for retirements, appointments and dismissals of officials has been made under separate cover.

TAXATION -

Personal tax has been collected for the year 1959, earlier in the year. A number of natives, however, have not paid this years tax

and these were warned that all outstanding payments would have to be paid to the Sub-District Office before the 1st October and failure to do this would cause court action to be taken against them.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

All roads in the two divisions, besides the road from Namatanai to the inland villages of NAPUNTAH and NABUMAI, are gazetted secondary roads and are maintained as such under the Roads Maintenance Ordinance.

The coast road running through the two divisions from RAMAT Plantation to KUDUKUDU village, where maintained by the native people, is in excellent condition. The only parts of this road which are in poor condition, are the sections maintained, or alledgedly maintained, by plantations. The whole length of road is in 'a reasonably passable condition' as laid down by the Ordinance, but, some sections of the road, ie., where it passes through HALLIS and MAGEH Plantations, are in a deplorable condition. It is quite obvious that the managers concerned neglect maintenance and only fill in ruts and pot-holes when they become a danger to their own vehicles. If these two bad sections of the road were repaired, to the standard maintained by the natives in their sections, the road would be a credit to the Sub-District.

The section of the coast road running through MATANDIDUK Plantation, which until only recently, was in shocking condition, has been repaired to a large extent, and now offers comfortable passage to four wheel drive vehicles.

Bridges on the coast road are in good order, and the road to MARR Plantation, RATAMAN Division, is passable in all weather conditions. The MARR and PETER Rivers near MARR Plantation are susceptible to flooding by rain and high tides and have to be treated with great respect after only a few inches of rain or very higj tides.

The section of road running through the township of Namatanai is in excellent condition.

The road from Namatanai to NABUMAI and NAPUNTAH villages is only a bush track, and even four wheel drive vehicles have great difficulty climbing the hills after a few points of rain. This was found to be in very poor condition during the patrol and instructions were given to the people of the two villages to get to work and repair it.

The trans-island road from BO village to ULAPATUR Plantation, maintained by BO and RASIRIK villages, is in good condition, as is the West coast road from ULAPATUR to PAKINSELA village.

The only bad sections of this road are the creek crossings. These are well maintained by village people, but heavy rain soon vashes away the stones piled to ease the slopes into the creeks. These creeks need culverting and it is understood that this is to be undertaken by the Administration in the near future.

Native people were asked to keep up the good work and to continue maintaining and improving their roads. It would seem hard for them to struggle to improve their roads when they observe the stagnation of roads passing through certain plantations mentioned.

MISSIONS

There are two Missions operating in the area patrolled; the Methodist Overseas Mission, with headquarters at HALLIS near Namatanai, and the Roman Catholic Mission at NAMATANAI.

Both Missions are operating in the same area and in villages where both Missions are represented, there appears to be no rivalry or conflict: - a very satisfactory situation.

HEALTH.

Medical inspections were made of all children at each village visited by the patrol. No serious illness was found by the patrol and only a few cases of small sores on children were sent to the nearest Aid Post.

Namatanai Native Hospital, in the charge of Dr. Jackus, centres the native health services of the area. In the two divisions concerned, there are three Aid Posts; at KISELA and SOHUM villages on the PATPATARA East coast, and at PAKINSELA village on the West coast. Thee three Aid Posts are considered sufficient to cope with present needs in the area.

EDUCATION

There are two Administration Schools in the area patrolled. These are situated at BO and SOHUN villages in the PATPATARA division. There are also two schools of equal standard operated by the Methodist Overseas Mission at HALIS, and by the Roman Catholic Mission at NAMATANAI.

In all villages of the two divisions there small village and preparitory schools run by the Missions. School attendance was not recorded by the patrol as many schools were in recess during thepatrol and statistics were not available.

Attendance is very good throughout all schools in the area and no complaints were received from the teachers-in-charge in this regard. The native people of the two divisions are becoming more education conscious and are sending their children to school without being driven to do so. At all meetings held in the villages by the writer, the people were reminded of the urgent need for a higher educational standard in their children, so that they shall be able to fill positions, such as clerks, storemen and artisans, and were urged to see that their children followed up their preparitory education by attending village higher schools and where possible, to send them to Administration and Mission Schools in Rabaal for technical education.

The District Education Officer visits the area regularly.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The stable diet of these people is Name and Yam with taro and sweet potato as their secondary crops. Supplimentary crops such as bananas, sugar cane, breadfruit, tapicca, citrus fruit and nuts also come in to their diet but only in certain seasons. There is no shortage of food in the area.

All villages in the two divisions have large coconut groves and these are used primarily as cash crops but are also used for food when other crops fail. Coconut figures appended indicate a healthy number of young coconut palms in each village. Further plantings were encouraged by the writer during the patrol.

Instructions were given at each village for the clearing of coconut groves. Most groves in the area are in reasonable condition but the native people are again becoming lax in this regard.

All villages were advised to build hot air driers and process copra rather than sell nuts to the Chinese.

Sea produce fails to interest the people of the area in question, and very little shell fishing or even fishing is attempted.

All villages have a considerable number of domestic pigs and many of these derive their ancestry from Berkshire hogs imported by the plantations and are good to eat by any standards. Fowls are few and far between and most of these are sold to the Chinese.

TRADING LICENCES AND TRADING

Practically all trading in the area is carried out by non-indigenous people. The Chinese monopolize purchase of coconuts in the villages and their trading stations are scattered at close intervals along both coasts. They also play a large part in trading in the form of trade stores, and nearly all villages have some representative (Chinese) to collect their coconuts in exchange for money (at low prices) and the money in exchange for trade goods (at extremely high prices). Prices asked by the Chinese for trade goods are very high indeed, and in a majority of articles would bring 100% profit.

All traders in the area hold current General Mercantile and Trader's Licences and licences' regulations are being complied with,

The only native indulging in trade is WESLEY HARIRIAN of SOHUN village and he holds a current Trader's Licence. This native has very little trade and only spasmodicly buys a few nuts from fellow villagers which he processes and sells to Han Ting Meng of RABULUT Plantation.

CONCLUSION.

As can be seen from this report, native administration is progressing smoothly and satisfactorily in the PATPATARA and RATAMAN divisions. Apart from the present poor state in economic development, the people of these two divisions are advancing in all aspects of village life. Improved housing standards, cleaner villages, improved roads, better health and more interest in education paint a favourable picture in general progress.

It is the writer's opinion that these people are not 'over-lazy' but have lacked firm supervision in the past, and would leap ahead, politically, economicically and socially if they were to be given the time consuming, 'hard' supervision. They have been lazy as far as copra production goes, but this stems from the Chinese monopoly over marketing facilities. Once direct marketing facilities are opened to Rabaul, they will gladly handle all phases of copra production, obtain reasonable prices for their product and advance economically.

Agricultural extension patrols by officers of that department, would do a great deal towards stimulating and consolidating the ever dormant copra industry of this area.

(R.A. Hole.) Patrol Officer.

APPENDICIES

Appendix "A" : Village Office of the PATPATARA and RATAMAN Divisions.

Appendix"E" : Report of R.P.& N.G.C. accompanying the patrol.

Appondix "C" : Statistics - Coconut Count - PATPATARA & RATAMAN Divisions.

APPENDIX "A".

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

PATPATARA CENSUS DIVISION (KN. 21)

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TULTUL	MID.TULTUL
PIRE	BAKU	ANAP(Prob.)	
BO	KAIPEN	KAIPRING	
SELIMUN	ERIMAN	RORSOI	WALAS
RASESE	BABUM	WAPO	
NAMARODU	TIHI	SOI	TATON
BISAPU	TAGOR	LADI	TUHURUS
SOHUN	HIRU	TOUDO	
METANANGAS	MANTOHUN	HAMAU	
WANWANA	TAMANGAI	MALAWARAN	
SOPAU	SOKIP	TAMANBORA	BEKSI
MATANDIDUK	KUNAS	MASTALUA	TULO
KISELA	PRANIS	BOSKI	MALANGO
PAKINSELA	TAMAN	SALI	
UNIUDU	TOPWANG		SARIUS
MATAKAN	BATAN	HARSOK	SALOT
HANABORE	MALAGAN	TAGOR	HUBURUT
RATABU	TABU	WATAKU	
BOM	MALOWA	HARUM	KUMGOI
MARE	TORAMA	TAMBORE	
RAPITO	TAKSIER	SALOT	
NABUMAI	TAGUR	HASOP	
NAPUNTAH	SAPULUT		IDUA
NAMATANAI	LITUS	MAIYA	

RATAMAN CENSUS DIVISION (KN.22)

KUDUKUDU	TAUPO	BULU	SELE
RATAVIS	SOKIP	KANANPUKUS	TOMPUI
PUNAM	SALOT		

APPENDIK "B".

REPORT ON R.P.& N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL NAM. 2/59-60

REG.NO. 5246 B, CONST. KIRKSI

This member is a reliable follow but is apt to be slow on the job. He performed his duties in a autisfactory manner during the patrol.

REG. NO. 9635, CONST. UNIAS.

This man lacks disripline and was repremanded for shouting at village people during the patrol. He appears keen but is tends to be over-zealous at times and a firm hand is needed to keep him in check.

(R.A. Hole.)

Officer of the Reval Papua and New Guinea Constab.

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Statistics - Coconut Count - RATAMAN and PATPATARA DIVISIONS

	and PATPATARA I	TVTSTONS
PATPATARA		
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TOTAL	42, 285	18,464
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TOTAL	5,480	1520



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of New Ireland Report No. NAM 2 of 1959/60
Patrol Conducted by J.N. Dunkerley, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled Kandas Census Division of the Namatanai Sub-district
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans
Natives 2 members of R.P.&N.G.C.
Duration—From.1.Q./7/1959to
Number of Days32
Did Medical Assistant Accompany? ^{No}
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services/1958
Medical /3/1959
Map Reference.
Objects of Patrol 1) Tax/Census Revision 2) Routine Administration
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.
Forwarded, please.
Man '
23 9 19 59 District Commissioner
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £
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Year 1959/60.

67-9-2

Konedobu.

16th Octob r, 1959.

The District Officer, New Ireland District, KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NAM.2/59-60

"Roads" and Bridges - agree.

The Commissioner of Titles advises that no Provisional Orders have yet been issued for the Plantation mentioned by you.

Life seems to be lived at a much caster pace in the West Coast of New Ireland. They are at least sensible enough to make the most /? their own resources instead of allowing the middle man to cash in on them.

Register of all arbitrations for future reference, not only those regarding usufructory rights to land. You could consider a register to cover each subject that normally comes up for arbitration, e.g. debt, land, matrimonial.

Your efforts to encourage new plantings are appreciated. It sometimes is effective to allot so many plantings to each family before the arrival of the subsequent patrol.

this officer. I am glad to note the progress of

to the attention of the Anthropologist.

(A.A. RODORSE



67-9-2

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply Please Quote

No. 30/4-130

District of New Ireland Hdqtrs. KAVI ENG.

24th. September 1959.

The Director, Native Affairs, KONEDOBU.

PATROL No. 2/59-60 - KADAS Census Division NAMATANAI, conducted by C.P.O.N.J.DUNKERLEY.

Attached please find original of above report and comments by the Assistant District Officer.

Native Situation.

Mr. Dunkerley has maintained there were 9 disputes of various kinds, concerning usufructuary rights to coconuts.

The A.D.O's attention will be drawn to Reg. 59(1) of the Native Administration Regulations 1924-1959 for future guidance.

Court for Native Affairs.

As the A.D.O. mentions Mr. Dunkerley cannot legally dissolve a marriage. Unless the couple concerned agreed mutually to separate, such matters should be left for more senior officers In a Missionised area a legal dissolution of marriage is the only answer, for Missionaries often call for proff of a dissolution.

Village Officials.

The A.D.O's recommendations for new luluai appointeed will be forwarded as soon as possible, after being received.

I consider that if the people want a Tul Tul, well and good, let them have one. I do not know if the A.D.O. is aware that the District Officer can appoint a Tul Tul under Reg. 120(4) of the N.A.Regs. 1924-1959.

I agree that where possible village officials should be elected by the people.

Anthropology.

I have always stressed the need for collecting anthropological data and am glad to see that all the junior Officers in this District are attempting to do so.

Village Housing etc. .

The A.D.O. will be asked to insist on decent housing in this area. More frequent Medical Patrols to the area might make these people more health conscious.

This report is being referred to the District Education Officer for his information.

Missions.

It is interesting to note that the Catholic Missionary from the Duke of Yorks visits this area. To my knowledge, this was never done previously. Fortunately however, it appears that these visits have caused to dissension amongst village groups.

Agriculture and Livestock.

The District Agricultural Officer will be requested to peruse this report to gather any information he requires. It is good to see junior Officers collecting date and statistics under

I have never heard of wild cats in this country and I am sure that Mr. Dunkerley would get some recognition for collecting

such an animal

Until trained Agricultural Officers are available to frequently patrol and advise these people on other cash crops, I see no point in their attempting to plant cocoa or coffee.

Economic Development.

I am glad to see these people shipping their own copra direct to Rabsul to the Copra Marketing Board. I with the East Coast Road people would do likewise, rather than disposing of it to Traders in the form of coconuts and thereby losing up to £20-0-0 per ton.

I shall ask the A.D.O. to find out what the natives are being charged for freight and whether they pay it to the Chinese owned boats in cash or copra.

It is very interesting indeed to note that 5,700 new coconuts have been planted and I think when people have some interest, an Agricultural Officer should visit them.

The collection of personal tax should present no problem according to Mr. Dunkerley's figures.

Roads and Bridges.

I do agree that natives should maintain tracks, but do not subscribe to their maintaining even minor roads unless they themselves have the need for them to transport produce by vehicle to a suitable anchorage.

Census.

Despite the lack of Medical Patrols and visits by Agricultural and Education Officers, this area has shown the natural increase as TABAR with a population more than two and a half times as great.

Medical and Health.

This section of the report is being referred to the District Medical Officer.

The A.D.O. has not mentioned whether the shifting of the Aid Post was done with the concurrence of the Medical Officer. I hope it has his approval as I do not want dissension in the Sub-District.

Land.

The A.D.O. will be instructed to write to the owners of the plantations mentioned asking them to make sure that they are not exceeding their boundaries. Have Final Orders been made in respect to GIL GIL, KING and MALA Plantations?

Trading.

Appar ntly this area is not subject to the intense trade war which exists on the East Coast Road.

Conclusion.

A well written report. This Officer has improved immensely, but I shall ask his A.D.O. to instruct him to report more fully on specific jobs such as the determination of usufructuary rights to arbitration.
Concerning the loss of Patrol gear, will it be sufficient to substantiate this by Statutory Declaration to permit of the said articles to be written off on a Board of Survey.

30/4-130

District of New Ireland Haqtrs. KAVIENG.

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24th. September 1959.

The Director, the San the San All Prints Revision and San All San All

E- Haris Dovolumbat

PATROL No. 2/59-60 - KADAS Gensus Division
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ON



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/1-119

Sub-District Office, NAMATANAI.

12th September, 1959.

District Officer, AVIENG.

Patrol No. 2/59-60 KADAS CENSUS DIVISION

Enclosed is the report of a patrol conducted by Mr. N.J. Dunkerley, Cadet Patrol Officer.

This patrol to the KADAS, South-West coast area had for its purpose tax/census revision and routine administration. Specific investigation into - (a) trading activities of E.T.GLENNON of King, (b) death of a labourer on GILGIL Plantation (c) preliminary survey of land availability for surplus Duke of York population - are briefly referred to in this report, as well as height the subject of apparate removed. being the subject of separate memoranda.

Time was permitted for Cadet Dunkerley to conduct land usage and anthropologic enquiries for the purpose of his ASOPA assignments. Details of his findings are included in this report.

Introduction

This South West coastal division is remote from Namatanai as it lacks vehicular road communication and shipping is linked directly with Rabaul. It is however convenient to arrange movement of patrols from Namatanai to Lambon Island by transport on the vessel M.V. 'Marr'.

Lack of radio communication is noted. This area extends along a long coastal fringe dotted by Chinese-owned plantations with an occasional European manager such as at MALA or PANARAT. They could subscribe to the maintenance of a radio-telephone station but like the majority of remote plantations, these people make do by following the shipping radio schedules.

Native Situation

The natives of this division are financially better off than the local Patpatara group, being free of the agents trading in copra. Instead they are able to arrange and take advantage of direct shipment to C.M.B. at Rabaul. This position is well supported by the copra production figures on page 6 of the report.

Litigation and Disputes
Coconut ownership especially at present-day value of copra is common cause of disputes. These are settled by discussion at village level and during patrols in the hearing of the patrol officer. I agree that decisions could be recorded in a book kept by the Luluai, and would reduce repit tion of the same dispute, vide report Page 2.

The marriage dissolution referred to on Page 2 was determined in the manner of arbitration by Mr. Dunkerley, he being without magisterial powers.

A land dispute at KING between the local and immigrant Duke of York people is the subject of a separate report and is relevant to the preliminary survey of the prospects of settlement of some of the Duke of York people in this area.

The report of infringement of native land by plantations planting beyond their boundaries will be further investigated.

Village Officials

Probationary appointments will be followed up with the necessary recommendations in appropriate cases. I prefer to see the principle of 'election' of officials by the majority at village gatherings policed as far as possible. Such nominees to be confirmed at a probationary term. The election principle is good education for villagers to adopt the eventual change to the councillor system. the councillor system.

Education and Missions

The district Education Officer might consider the matter of establishment of an Administration school perhaps at LAMASSA, KING or LAMBON and so cater for an Advision (routh coast) people. In order to serve such a long fringe of villages, boarding of the establishment of a second of the stage the question is whether pupils would be essential. At this stage the question is whether village people are keen enough to have their children absent in sufficient numbers to justify this type of school. The attendan figures in 'Appendix B' in some cases suggest that they would be.

Village Houses, Medical and Health

The contents of these sections of the report have been given to the Medical Officer, Namatanai. It is evident that the Yaws campaign needs follow-up treatment. The census dis-closed no incident of child-birth mortality. Regular boat contact to Rabaul would enable progressive mothers to go there and have their babies in hospital. The re-establishment of the Aidpost at King will no doubt benefit the area. In the past there has been a problem to discipline the aid-post orderlies who have ever refused to work at King.

Anthropology
The anthropoligical study in 'Appendix D' makes interesting reading. It provides useful material for guidance of future patrols and to observe the trends of the future in the matter of conformity to the traditions or deviations due to modern cultural influences.

Agriculture and Livestock

An interesting survey os subsistence crop production is included. Statistics of yields will be useful for comparative soil fertility study of other areas. I would recommend that the District Agricultural Officer, Kavieng, be given the relevant details of this report. I think it probable that the high incidence of occount pests could be reduced by more application by the natives to the cleaning of their plantation groves. It would be of interest to know the incidence of pests to be found in native-award groves as compared with plantations in the vicinin native-owned groves as compared with plantations in the vicinity.

Licences

Notices have been given to the licence holders to renew any expired licences. Next patrol may consider prosecution should breaches of the fire-arms regulation continue.

Conclusion

It is pleasing to notice the upward trend of population the natural increase figures 17.7 per 1000 being slightly better than Australia's recent 14.0 per 1000. Further medical patrols will eliminate the occurence of yaws especially with the reopening of the KING aid-post. The satisfactory school attendance although at elementary grades, and the reported high rate of copra production plus the practice of direct marketing of copra suggests good prospects for these people in the future. Mr. Dunkerley has presented a detailed report and has made some useful observations. His time spent has been well accounted for notwithstanding the grouping of the diary report of activities whilst at King Village. Daily diary reporting is to be preferred. The presence of the patrol in the KADAS area for a month will, I am sure, produce beneficied results.

T.B. Tuony a.A.D.O.

Ref: 30/2

Sub-district Office, New Ireland District, NAMATANAI

8th. September 1959

The Assistant District Officer, NAMATANAI

Patrol Report No. NAM 2 of 1959/60

Enclosed is the above Patrol Report together with claim for Camping Allowance.

J.N.Dunkerley Cadet Patrol Officer J.N. DUNKERLEY C.P.O. SUB DISTRICT OFFICE NAMATANAI N. I. D.

Service of all restation

To camping allowance as per Patrol Report No. NAM 2 - 1959/60 10.7.59 to 10/8.59.

Lavas days 9 per day

Stateon 159 h Karler by

Sh. 23/9/17

Neilsen District Officer

I, John Neil Dunkerley, Cadet Patrol Officer, hereby certify that I am a single officer and that no cook is supplied to me by the Administration. Dunkerley(Claimant) I hereby certify that for the 31 days claimed for by Mr. Dunkerley he was actually on patrol and camped out, and that no provision existed within reasonable distance of travel for messing, and that reasonable accommodation supplied by the Administration was not available. A/ADO Nametenas asotta: So

J.N. DUNKERLEY C. P. J. SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE NAMATAMAI M. I.D.

July-August 1959

To camping allowance as per Patrol Report No. NAM 2 - 1959/60 10.7.59 to 10/8.59.

31 days @ per day

La Monder by

Sh. 20/9/59

I, John Neil Dunkerley, Cadet Patrol Officer, hereby certify that I am a single officer (a))d that no cook is supplied to me by the **Laministration. J.N. Dunkerley(Claiment) I hereby certify that for the 31 days claimed for by Ar. Dunkerley he was actually on patrol and camped out, and that no provision existed within reasonable distance of travel for sessing, and that reasonable accommodation supplied by the Administration was not available.

Territory of Panua and New Guinea

Sub-District Office, NAMATANAI.

9th July, 1959. Ref: 30/1- 13.

Mr J/N Dunkerley, Cadet Patrol Officer

Patrol No 1/59-60 - KADAS Census Division

Commencing Friday, 10th July, 1959, please make necessary arrangements to board the M.V. Marr at Rabulut and proceed with it to LAMBON.

Take with you two native constabulary. Arrangement have been made for a native medical orderley from Namatanai hospital to accompany the patrol.

The purpose of the patrol will be tax/ census revision and routine administration. Refer to previous patrol reports.

Patrol': (1) Investigate conditions of employment of natives by a trader, named Glennon, of King, and non-payment of mages to

his labour 2) re District Officer's letter 34/6-937 of 12/6/59 and attachments, enquire into possibility of obtaining shitable land with a view to re-settlement of some of the Duke of Yorks natives. You have requested time to conduct a land usage survey for your A.S.O.P.A. course essay, you may do this in conjunction. Preliminary investigation is required during this patrol, and dependant on results a detailed survey may follow.

Amend the list of village officials and where probationers have been appool nted make recommendation on conduct with a view to having suitable men confirmed.

Pay attention to village improvements in housing, cleanliness, school attendance. Determine how many natives or groups market their copra direct to G.M.B., Rabaul

Please comply with requirements of D.N.A. C/M 212 re unlawful occupation of alienated land or any other unlawful occupation of land, including native land.

A comprehensive report as per circular instruction No 267 is required. Fourteen to eighteen days may be well spent in this area.

I wish you a successful patrol.

I.B. Tuchy.

A/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT NO. NAM. 2 of 1959/60 - NEW IRELAND DISTRICT

Patrol Conducted by:

Patrol Accompanied by:

Area Patrolled:

Duration of Patrol:

Last Patrols to Area:

J.N. Dunkerley C.P.O.

2 members of R.P.&N.G.C. 1 Native Medical Orderly - Nam.

Hospital

Kandas Census Division - Namatanai Sub-district.

10.7.59. to 10.8.59. -32 days

D.N.A. > August 1958 J.B. Moyle C.P.O.

P.H.D. - March 1959 R. Curran E.M.A. - April 1959

F. Warner Mal. Control
Assistant.
Anti-malaria campaign.

PATROE DIARY

Friday 10th. July 1959

Saturday 11th. July

Sunday 12th. July

Monday 13th. July

Tuesday 14th. July

Wednesday 15th. July

Thursday 16th. July

Friday 17th. July

Saturday 18th. July

Sunday 19th. July

Monday 20th. July

Tuesday 21st. July to Saturday 1st. August Departed Namatanai 1300 per station Landrover. Boarded M.V. "Marr" Rabalut Ptn. To Lambom.

Arrived Lambom 0500. Day spent organising books, inspecting Aid Post, hearing complaints and land investigation.

Observed Lambom.

Work at Lambom. To Lamassa.

Tax/census revision and medical inspection. Overnight Lamassa.

Village inspection and discussion. Time spent cleaning village and recommending housing improvements. Medicinal stocks of Aid Post checked. Overnight Lamassa.

To Kabaman visiting Under Ptn.
en route. Tax/census revision,
medical inspection, village inspection
and discussion. L/Cpl. Gwandek
despatched to King to supervise
rebuilding of Aid Post.

To Nasko visiting Panarat Ptn . en route. Tax/census revision. Overnight.

Discussion and complaints Nasko.
To Gil Gil Ptn. Minor labour
troubles settled. To Kait overnight.

Depositions of witnesses to death of labourer taken, Gig Gil. Complaints at Kait. Overnight.

Observed Kait.

Tax/census revision, village inspection, medical inspection and discussion at Kait. To King Aimsd Post for inspection. Overnight King.

At King village. The following work carried out. Tax/census revision, village inspection, medical inspection, discussion. Supervision of re-establishment of Aid Post, land and coconut disputes, further investigation of death at Gil Gil, investigation of activities of E. T. Glennon, preliminary work on Geography and Anthropology assignments for A.S.O.P.A. To Watpi.

PATROL DIARY (Continued)

Sunday 2nd. August

Monday 3rd. August

Tuesday 4th. August

Wadnesday 5th. August

Thursday 6th. August

Friday 7th. August

Saturday 8th. August

Sunday 9th. August Monday 10th. August Observed Watpi.

Wappi Tax/census revision, village inspection, medical inspection and discussion. To Semalu overnight visiting Onamarang Ptn. enroute.

Semalu Tax/census revision, village inspection, medical inspection. Overnight.

To Siamun visiting Mala, Tampaka and Kamdaru Ptns. en route. Overnight Siamun.

Siamun Tax/census revision, village inspection, medical inspection and discussion. To Hitung overnight.

Suralil-Hitung Tax/census revision, village inspection, medical inspection and discussion. Overnight Hitung. Patrol area completed.

To Kalil visiting Matop Ptn. and Palabong en route.

Observed Kalil.

Work at Kalil, then to Rebehen met by Landrover and to Namatanai arriving 1800. Patrol completed.

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was transported to Lambom at the commencement of the patrol by the M.V. "Marr", having boarded the ship at Rabalut Plantation on the east coast. Transport from the area was by Landrover from Rebehen village.

Travel between villages was mostly done on foot. Cance travel is possible between many villages however as the patrol was carried out during the South east trade season this is not recommended as the sea is generally rough and apart from the flimsy structure of the cances, the people are not inclined to venture out in this season.

The patrol experienced almost unceasing rainy conditions, however, apart from a little discomfort there were no real delays.

There is still no radio communication in this area. In cases of emergency this is a serious handicap to the people, both European and native. Although Rabaul is only 4 to 5 hours away by workboat shipping is sometimes unreliable and dependant upon prevailing weather conditions.

A total of 32 days was spent in this area including an eleven day stopover in King village. The writer did not intend to stop on patrol for the such a long period, however this was unavoidable due to the pressure of work, particularly at King. Time had been granted for a preliminary study of field assignments in Anthropology and Geography for the Australian School of Pacific Administration. This was also carried out.

The purposes of the patrol were a Tax/census revision and routine administration. As with a previous patrol by the writer to the Kinsal and Sokirik Census Divisions discussions were held in each village and the people invited to express their views on all native matters.

The Kandas Census Division comprises 9 villages as follows - Lamassa, Kabaman, Nasko, Kait, King, Watpi, Semalu, Siamun and Suralil-Hitung.

NATIVE SITUATION

Overall the people are socially contented and law abiding though by no means progressive or industrious. They appear to be sitting down in a social backwater, content to be "mother-coddled" or to wait for some unknown benefactor to uplift them. This is particularly evident in Watpi and Siamun villages where a few young men are apathetic and resentful towards Government instruction and advice. A probable aplanation of this attitude is their poor economic position which gives them only a small tangible return and thus little incentive. Although there is close contact between here and Rabaul, and in one or two villages they are closely interknit with the Duke of Kork natives through marriage ties, this has had no apparent effect on their living standards.

Villages through here are small, and each of these units is fairly tightly bound within itself, that is, politically

and economically although socially this is not as marked.

There are no outstanding or influential men with a sphere of influence outside his own village. There are on or two men. apart from the village officials who act as spokesmen within the group. Perhaps the most outstanding of these is MALAIBE, an intelligent native and Aid Post Orderly from King.

There are surprisingly for foreign natives who have settled into village life. There are some itinerant New Guinea

natives working casually on plantations.

Frequently my attention was drawn to disputes over the usufructory rights on coconut groves. There were a total of 9 such disputes of a various nature and where possible all were settled by arbitration. In some cases decisions had been given by previous officers, however there were no records of such decisions, resulting in further dispute. Generally the cause of the trouble is in the minds of the natives in that they are districtful towards each other and display a lack of co-operation. As a solution to this problem I suggested that all transactions and agreements relating to land tenure and usufructory rights should be recorded in a book, and all interested parties should witness such transactions.

1) Action in Court of Native Affairs

There was one dissolution of marriage under Reg. 66 of the Native Administration Regulations. No prosecutions or other court actions were necessary.

2) Village Officials

Taken all-round village officials are carrying out their job in a satisfactory manner and the patrol had no real cause for complaint.

Luluai, KUMLIN of King village proved a keen and helpful official during my stay. A recommendation for his appointment was forwarded to the Assistant District Officer, Kavieng following Mr. Moyle's patrol. I further recommend that his appointment be confirmed.

Mr. Moyle endeavoured to find replacements for some officials classed as "poor", but this was left to a later made to the date when a hoice would be more obvious. This matter was taken up by the patrol. At Watpi, Tultul LIPI was provisionally elected by the village to replace TOBOLMALUM who resigned during the previous patrol through old age and ill health. I suggest he should undergo a period of 6 months before a recommendation be made. A small hamlet, Palangot, stands within Watpi village. Up till recently this hamlet was underfultul SAI-I, who died, and the people of Watpi wished to know whether a replacement would be necessary. In my opinion he is not required as Palangot is made up of only

three families who may eventually migrate to the main village.

At Siamun the village officials are rather

At Siamun the village officials are return lifeless and their attitude rather negative. They were told that their general approach showed room for improvement and that replacements could be found if this attitude continued.

The Luluai of Hitung, TOPINDE, wanted KEPAS appointed as Tultul. In my opinion the appointment would be superfluous as the village is small and there are two village officials at Suralil, 30 minutes away. A previous instruction by Mr. O'Neill P.O. in 1954 was for two officials, one each in Suralil and Hitung.

Further details under this heading are set out in Appendix 'A'.

3) Anthropology

Some useful material was collected during the patrol, and this is detailed in Appendix 'D'.

VILLAGE HOUSING, CLEANLINESS AND SANITATION

It would appear from previous reports and comments that the housing position has deteriorated over the past year, although in some villages housing is creditable, being of solid weatherboard construction.

Many newly married couples are slow in erecting suitable accommodation living in the meantime with relations, resulting in overcrowded conditions. Far too many people still insist in cooking underneath their houses or in the open. This habit is most unsatifactory in wet weather. Others will merely erect a temporary 'lean-to' arrangement. The general state of cook-houses could be improved considerably. They are often in a state of collapse before any thought is given to repairs or demolition. In every village instructions were left to repair or demolish kitchens, or to improve the existing housing.

Male cult houses are not as predominant here as in the Kinsal or Sokirik Divisions. Many are built in the traditional style with a domed roof and thatched completely with kanda leaf. These cult houses are all in a presentable condition.

Village surrounds were generally clean and tidy, although there were a few exceptions when cleaning and disposal of rubbish were carried out under supervision.

The people are aware that latrines must be erected but, as everywhere, must be continually reminded that there is no hygienic substitute.

EDUCATION

Please refer Appendix 'B' for education details and statistics.

MISSIONS

The area patrolled is largely under the influence of the Methodist Overseas Mission, apart from King and Suralil-Hitung which have only Catholic adherents. The overall position is very favorable. There were no complaints brought to the patrol, devotions are regular, and the people are fully aware of their mission obligations.

Suralil-Hitung has only this year changed over from the from the Methodist to the Catholis denomination. The Methodist Catechist here was reported to have been lax and so the people sought a Catholic Catechist. This mission is now fairly wells established.

The Methodist Mission along this coast is supervised by Mr. Mandering from Mioko in the Duke of York Group.

The two Catholic villages are under the supervision of Fr. Reed of Milmila, Duke of York Group.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

1) Gardens

As with the remainder of the west coast, native gardens provide a wide variety of foods with a plentiful year-round supply. The main subsistence crops are sweet potato, mami, yam, tarc and paragum. Small amounts of cabbage, kumu and beans are also planted. Little trouble is experienced with wild pigs

eating the crops.

A brief study of subsistence agriculture was carried out in King village and the following details were recorded. The annual area of land used for subsistence agriculture by the group (population 92) is 40 acres, with an average garden area of 1½ acres. Gardens will generally remain productive to the point of diminishing returns, for a period of one year. A new area of ground is prepared after a period of 8 or 9 months use from one garden. This is to allow the new crops to an mature sufficiently to ensure a continuous yield during the changeover period. At any one time approximately 25% of the annual gardening land is being used for purposes of this changeover. A minimum period of six years will generally elapse before the same piece of land is re-used.

Several factors, based on trial and error methods are taken into account when choosing gardening land. Areas where regeneration of the natural vegetation is more prolific will indicate more fertile soils. These areas are usually in ravines where the ground slopes slightly to allow for drainage. The gardening site is for preference close to the village.

There are no set planting times for crops just as there are no set harvesting times. Preparatory to hervest-

ing the people look for various maturity signs.

Yields fee each crop are calculated below on the basis of the average number of plants or the average area covered by a crop per agrden. This is then converted to a yield per acre.

Crop		ge area or lants grown	Total ;	yield on verage		Total pri
Sw. Potato	1	acre	151	cwt.	27	cwt.
Tapioca	100	plants	16	1b.	100	cwt.
Mami	4	plants	70	1b.	98	cwt.
Yam	8	plants	44	1b.	31	cwt.
Taro	50	plants	75	1b.	15	cwt.

Sweet potato is the staple food and generally takes there months to bear. The next most important crop is tapioca while almost equal quantities of taro, mami and yam are consumed.

Along the entire coastline the taro beetle is ravaging this crop. Some villages have ceased planting the crop while others are still persevering and are eager to combat the pest.

2) Livestock

Village livestock is limited to pigs, fowls and ducks. There are very few domestic pigs. Wild pigs replace them as a steady source of food supply and for ceramonial purposes.

A variety of wild animals are still hunted. These include the pig, wallaby, possum, wildfowl and wildcat. The wallaby, wildcat and possum are in rather short supply and only spasmodically are catches made.

These animals, together with small purchases of tinned meat from trade stores, means that the majority of people eat at least one meal per week which includes some form of meat.

Many people along this coast are ardent fishermen and fish consumption is high. Protein intake therefore, is surprisingly high, and fishing and hunting activities play a significant part in the diet.

3) Cash Crops

The sole existing cash crop in the area is coconuts. As yet the people have given little thought to a second cash crop such as cocoa. They appear wary of trying new crops.

At the moment coconut holdings of productive palms are small. Mr. Moyle C.P.O. in his last patrol encouraged these people to step up new plantings to the extent of 20 a month. It was gratifying to note that generally his advice was heeded. Over the whole area the number of new plantings since this patrol totals 5703, an average of 634 per village. In Lamassa the people have lost interest in new plantings as pests have been a deterrent.

Infestation of coconut pests along this coast is rather severe on new plantings. I endorse Mr. Moyle's remarks in his report Lambom 1 of 1958/59, however these pests although more prevalent in Lamassa and Kabaman are not localised to these villages alone. Damage to new palms by the rhinocerous and black palm beetle was seen in every village except Suralil-Hitung. The sexava is also causing trouble although to a lesser degree. The areas surrounding these new plantings is often thick with undergrowth, and the clearing of this undergrowth may be a step in the right direction in curbing these pests. At the same time I strongly recommend that an agricultural opinion should be sought on this problem, as this factor has had a definite deleterious effect on the economics of the area.

A previous coconut count was sorried out by Mr. Moyle, however I could not reconcile this count with one of my own or a count of Mr. Dickson's C.P.O. in 1957. I am convinced that the only true count is that carried out personally by the patrolling officer.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Copra income remains as the only real source of income. There is no copra trading carried on within the group, although during the patrol there were several applications for copra trading licenses; one of these has since been granted. Small amounts of produce are often sold locally.

There are approximately 3 copra driers in each village and these are well able to cope with the present output. The driers are along the lines of the 'Carey hot air ' type and generally produce a smoke grade of copra.

Marketing facilities are good. All copra is sold direct through the Copra Marketing Board, Rabaul. Distinguishing marks are placed on the bags and there were no cases of natives or groups with Copra Marketing Board numbers. With the present

low production rate these numbers are not really warranted. Chin -ese and native owned workboats from Rabaul and the Duke of Yorks, ply along this coast and collect the copra. There is also a native owned pinnace, the 'Tessie' from Kait village which ships copra from Kait and King villages. Shipping is fairly regular although subject at times to weather conditions.

More of than not the natives work in a partner-ship arrangement ('company') within the clan for purposes of producing copra. The following Table details the present copra production and resultant income for each village. The figures are based on an average of 15 bags per ton and the current smoke

grade price	of £70 per t	on.	3	Total Inc.	Ave. Inc.
Village	Population	Production Bags	Tons	per month	male per month
Lamassa	130	8	8/15	£37	£1.10.0.
Kabaman	60	4	4/15	19	£1.10.0.
Nasko	36	24	1/6	13	18.0.
Kait	58	15		70	£3.10.0.
King	92	47	3	219	£6.17.0.
Watpi	53	30		140	£7.6. 0.
Semalu	52	15	1	70	£3.10.0.
Siamun	88	34	24	159	£4.0.0.
Suralil-Hitu	ng 69	15	1	70	£2.6.0.
Totals	638	1704	114	£797	£29.17.0.
Average per	vill 71	19	14	2881	£3.6.0.

At present 10% of the total adult male population are working for wages outside the village. The average income per adult male includes these people and other absentees.

With the present steady rate of new plantings this income will more than double itself within the next 15 to 20 years.

It would not be an under-estimation to state that only 60% of the potential male labour force work consistently to raise the above income from copra production.

Similarly to other west coast villages when copra has become stale or wet it is common practice to sell it through various Chinese in Rabaul who will pay at a cut rate, recondition it and later sell through the Copra Marketing Board. Disposal however is fairly quick and the people do not often find themselves with copra that is unsaleable through the Copra Marketing Board.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

A foottrack extends almost continuously through the census division from Lamassa to Palabong. In some sections lowever roads are non-existent due to the prescence of inland lakes, and mountain ridges reaching down to the coast. This, together with numerous rivers that are difficult to negotiate necessitates many beach diversions where walking is difficult and tiring. The worst of these sections are between Under Ptn. and

Kabaman, Kamdaru Ptn. and Siamun and a long 4 mile stretch between Suralil and Matop Ptn. In the Kabaman section it is quite possible to extend the road near Undor boundary and the long section near Matop Ptn. could be avoided by constructing a load along the mountain contour. The people were urged to make these extensions and were told that road development meant easier communications and would be of all-round benefit to the inhabitants of this present rather isolated coastline.

There is a short road section used by plantation tractors, between Watpi village and Kamdaru Ptn. This road is well maintained through the plantations, however is particularly boggy and overgrown in a section which the Semalu people should maintain. These people were reminded of their obligations.

Another poorly maintained section was that through Kait village and I feel that these people rely too much for transport on the 'Tessie' with a resultant neglect of their roadwork.

Apart from these sections roads are m in fair condition. The main deterrent to a vehicular road in this area is the large number of swift-flowing rivers which become swollen torrents, and change their course erratically during heavy rain. Many of these rivers could only be bridged at considerable expense.

CENSUS FIGURES

A total of 638 names was recorded in the Kandas Census Division during this patrol.

Natural Increase - Births 21
Deaths 10 plus 11

Increase by migration - In 13
Out 7 plus 6

Present Kandas population 638

The above figures give the following rates of increase -

Natural Increase 1.77% PA
Total Increase 2.74% PA

The above natural increase shows a steady upward trend consistent with the previous rate recorded last year by Mr. Moyle(1.1%).

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The general health and medical situation has shown some improvement over the past year when the situation was described by Mr. Moyle as 'shocking'. A number of plantation managers will treat sick people from nearby villages and the people appear quite willing to accept such treatment. There was a rather alarmingly high occurrence of yaws, even after the anti-yaws campaign in 1958. A steady flow of people were treated for scabies, tropical ulcers, (one or two chronic cases) and grille.

The patrol was accompanied by a Native Medical Orderly from the Namatanai hospital and all cases of sickness were treated on the spot. A report on the patrol was submitted by the Medical Orderly to the Medical Officer, Namatanai.

The following details give an overall picture of the situation at the moment.

Village	Disease or Illness
Lamassa	4 yaws, 2 abcess, 3 grille, 3 Tropical Ulcers, 2 Scabies, 2 Coriza:
Kabaman	4 yaws, 2 tropical ulcers, 1 coriza.
Nasko	4 yaws, 2 scabies.
Kait	7 yaws, 2 tropical ulcers, 4 scabies.
King	6 yaws, 3 tropical ulcers, 4 scabies.
Watpi	9 yaws, 1 abcess, 1 pneumonia, 1 malaria.
Semalu	9 yaws.
Siamun	16 yaws, 1 tropical ulcer.
Suralil-Hitung	7 yaws, 1 tropical ulcer, 4 scabies, 1 malaria.

The last medical patrol to the area was conducted in March this year, and an anti-malaria campaign a week later.

The Aid Post Orderly at Lamassa, IAKABO, was suspended pending dismissal in August last year for his alleged refusal to take up cuties at King Aid Post. Prior to the middle of last year this Aid Post was staffed by Aid Post Orderly MALAIBE, who was dismissed last year for neglect of duty. At Lamassa IAKABO was again approached about transferring to King and he accompanied the patrol to this village together with a stock of medical supplies from Lamassa. There was no possibility of restoring the old Aid Post. Under my direction new buildings were erected and were near completion upon my departure from King. The Aid Post includes a dressing station, male and female wards, cookhouse for patients and a house for the Orderly. Further stocks of medicine have since been supplied from Namatanai and there is no apparent shortage.

IAKABO should receive full co-operation in maintaining the Aid Post and village officials were instructed of their obligations in this direction. This Aid Post now serves all villages in the Kandas area, excluding Lamassa, that is, 508 people. Being in a central position it should do much to rectify the previous unsatisfactory situation.

LAND

This heading has been well covered by previous

Since my return to Namatanai it has been reported by natives in the area that plantation managers on Gil Gil, King and Mala plantations are extending their plantations with new coconut plantings and infringing on native owned land. It appears that survey pegs on plantation boundaries are being ignored. These allegations should bear investigation on the next patrol to the area. There does not appear to be any other unlawful occupation of native land as set out in D.N.A. Circular Memorandum 21.2.

A dispute over land ownership arose at King village between a local clan and a party from Micko in the Duke of York Islands. A full day was spent on enquiries and the dispute is

to be referred to the Native Lands Commissioner, Rabaul for a decision.

REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS

These are situated in every village and are in fair condition. Instructions were issued to village officials in Lamassa, Kait and Siamun to make repairs or improvements in order to accommodate two officers.

TRADING

There are only two trade stores in the area, at Undor and King plantations. Licenses were found to be in order.

There is only one trading allotment, at King, leased by Mr. E.T. Glennon. Mr. Glennon tendered an amount to cover two years renewal of the license, however the amount is being held pending further investigation by an officer when the lease should be registered with the Lands Department.

NATIVE MONEYS TRUST ACCOUNT

No payments were made from the Native Moneys Trust Account and none were claimed.

N. Dunkerley Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'A'

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Village	Luluai	<u>Tultul</u>	Comments
Lanassa	BAROM	PARANDI	Old but capable Absent during patrol.
Kabaman	TOARONG	TOALIPI	A good official. Fair.
Nasko	TOVIN	ОТТО	A good official. Fair-old.
Kait	KARAMET	TOMAITE	Fair-old. Just fair.
King	KUMLIN	TOMINEN	Probationary- a keen official. Fair-should improve with experience.
Watpi	WASMAN	LIPI	Absent during patrol. Probationary.
Semalu	TOPULWIN	TWAGININ	A good official. Fair.
Siamun	NONTAPAN	KOSTA) Rather negative) officials.
Suralil-Hitung	TOPINDE(Hitung) KONOM(Suralil)	ENGEN(Suralil)	Fair. Fair-young. Fair-quiet.

APPENDIX'B'

EDUCATION

Village	Type of School	Pu M	pils F	Grades	Potential No. of School Age
Lamassa	M.O.M.	16	11 - 27	1 to 3	43
Kabaman	M.O.M.	6	5 - 11	1 to 3	14
Nasko Kait	M.O.M. M.O.M.	3	4 - 7 8 - 22	1 & 2 1 to 3	11 17
Watpi	M.O.M.	18	1 - 19	1 to 3	14
King	R.C.M.	7	5 - 12	1 & 2	28
Semalu	M.O.M.	12	2 - 14	1 & 2	15
Siamun	M.O.M.	7	4 - 11	Prelim.	19
Suralil-Hitun	g R.C.M.	4	4 - 8	1 & 2	14
Totals		87	44 - 131		175

There are no Administration schools in the area. Education needs are at present catered for by the Roman Catholic and Methodist Overseas Missions, the latter being the stronger of the two.

Mission schools are conducted in every village by mission teachers generally trained to standard four. For Methodist adherents higher education is provided at Watnabar in the Duke of York Group and at John Brown college, Rabaul. Higher education for Catholics is provided at Milamila in the Duke of York Group, Vuvu near Rabaul and at Lemakot, scuth of Kavieng on the east coast.

Figures of village children of school age, that is, 5 to 16 years, is set out above. Where potential is less than the present number attending school, this is explained by the fact that, as often occurrs, children over the age of 16 attend school. A few within the 5 to 16 age group attend schools outside the village. This occurrs at Lamassa, King, Semalu and Siamun, tending to equalise the potential with those actually attending school. The figures speak for themselves and show that attendances are generally good. A slight improvement is needed in some villages. School attendance is considerably enhanced by the presence of schools in each village.

The percentage of students attending schools outside the area, as against those attending within the area is a mere 14%. This figure shows that the large majority of students are apparently contented if they are educated to standard 2 or 3 and will then settle back into village life, or drift to other places to find employment. Thus they lose any small benefit that they may have gained from their schooling. I feel that this situation is not entirely satisfactory. An Administration school in the area would go a long way towards alleviating the problem, and would give the Administration some 'face' which is lacking at the moment. I received the backing of the people on this question and I feel that such a school would be well supported.

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Watpi	M.O.M.	18	1 - 19	1 to 3	14
King	R.C.M.	7	5 - 12	1 & 2	28
Semalu	M.O.M.	12	2 - 14	1 & 2	15
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APPENDIX 'C'

LICENSES

All firearm registrations and permits were checked during the patrol and several were found to have expired as under.

Name and Location

Details

J. Peterson - Panarat Ptn.

.22 Berilla Rifle No. 37546
Registration and permit expired
30.6.56. Gun held by Patrick
Chan, Rabaul.

Lee Kam Yir - Gil Gil Ptn.

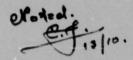
12 G. S/G No. 6769 Permit expired 30.6.58. No registration.

Seeto Yuen Fong - Kamdaru Ptn.

12 G S/B S/G No. 11784
.22 Slazenger Rifle No. 71000
.22 Browning Rifle No. 162153
Registmations and permits
expired 30.6.59.

APPENDIX 'D'

ANTHROPOLOGY



Some interesting Anthropological material xxx was collected furing the patrol further to Mr. Moyle's investigation's last year. The information relates to the organisation of descent groups, the normal pattern of descent and types of descent groups present in the Kandas Census Division.

Residence and Inheritance Pattern

With regard to residence it was found that the females of the group receive prime consideration. Prior to marriage a woman will always reside in her birthplace. Her place of residence immediately after marriage depends alone on one factor. This is, that she must have clansmen of her lineage, or relations, living with her. The groom will live with her depending on this factor. Generally the couple will live in the woman's birthplace.

The normal pattern of <u>inheritance</u> is as follows. Rights to moveable property are divided upon a man's death. A certain amount goes to his widow and children, and the remainder to his clansmen, preferably close relations. Rights to land, together with usufructory rights over the land, is vested in his clan for re-distribution generally to his cousins of the same clan, his sister's children or his mother's sister's children.

It is established therefore, that this society is basically matrilineal. Rights to moveable property and land follow the matriline.

The descent groups present in the Kandas area is as follows -

MOIETY	CLANS	SUB-CLANS
Tarangau	Mamar	Kroi
		Kapto
		Tokbol
		Kamrai
		Kur
		Boro
Menangulai	Mambaun	Kamlapa
		Unu
		Lio
		Sabat
		Bongian
		Unaboiboi

The ancestress of the Mamar clan was TARAI, also a member of a wider unity, the Tarangau Moiety. She was the leader of a small group known as Kroi, and this group lived in the vicinity of Siar, in the middle of the south coast of New Ireland. From the Kroi family or sub-clan originated the other sub-clans listed. These groups broke away mainly because of arguments

APPENDIX 'D' - ANTHROPOLOGY(Cont'd)

arising over women in the group. They took their names from either the head man of the group that broke away or from a totemic badge.

The origin of the Mambaun clan was similar to that of the Mamar. The ancestress of Mambaun was SILIK, a member of the Menangulai Moiety and leader of the Kamlapa family or sub-clan. The Kamlapa originally resided near King and from there other sub-clans broke away to form new settlements. Naming of the sub-clans was similar to that of the Mamar.

The sub-clans are again divided into lineages, but these lineages are not named. The people in them merely claim putative descent from either of the sub-clan founders. In some cases people are not aware of which sub-clan they belong to and will merely claim descent from either Kroi or Kamlapa. In other words only clan loyalty is commonly recognised to-day.

Clan Leaders

Clan leaders only exist in each village and there is no higher leadership over a wider area. The Ext clan leader is generally a village official or other influential man in the village.

Original Division of Clan Land within each Group

It may be worthy of note to mention the old system under which land was originally divided. It often occurred that a person of a certain clan may have used an area of ground as a 'bank', that is a store in the ground for native money or valuable possessions; or ** else they claimed a certain fruit-bezring tree. The land was marked off around these small plots of ground, ownership going to the clan of the person claiming it. Boundaries were marked by natural landmarks. This division of land has been handed down and is rigidly followed to-day. It can be seen why clan land to-day is rather haphazard and scattered.

Incest Regulations

Incest is forbidden within the immediate family, that is between a man and his children, a man and his sister and grandparents and grandchildren. More important is that it is forbidden within the clan.

Exogomy

The moiety is the widest exogomous group and beneath that, the clan. Marriage may take place between cousins and within the sub-clans provided clan exogomy is observed. Also if a man's brother dies then he may his previous sister-in-law.

Avoidance Relationships

In some cases these relationships are still observed. This occurs between a person and his 'in-laws'. Avoidance means that these people cannot eat and sleep in the same house, must not closely approach each other, and if conversation is absolutely necessary, the two cannot look directly at each other. The reasons for these observances is that a person is shamed if he interferes with another person's affairs once he is married. What the couple do and say depends entirely on themselves.

APPENDIX 'E'

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

Lance/Corporal GWANDEK No. 5259B

An excellent worker at all times and not afraid to use his authority. Bearing and conduct good.

Constable KUI No. 5184B

At times a little officious. A steady worker though not completely reliable. Improved as the patrol progressed. Bearing and conduct quite fair.

SPECIAL APPENDIX 'F'

REPORT ON OTHER MATTERS ARISING OUT OF THE PATROL

Activities of E.T.Glennon of King

The activities of Mr. Glennon were fully investigated during the patrol, including previous conditions of employment and the matter of deferred wages owing to his labour. These matters have been submitted in a report to the Assistant District Officer, Namatanai.

Report on Land Survey With View to Resettlement of Duke of York Islanders

I refer to the District Officer's letter NA 34/6-937 dated 12th. June 1959 and related correspondence. During the patrol a preliminary survey of arable land suitable for resettlement of some of the Duke of York people was carried out. Investigations showed that there are 4 or 5 suitable areas. Together they total an area of at least 12 or 15 square miles. Full details are contained in a report to the Assistant District Officer, Namatanai.

Report on Loss of Patrol Equipment During the Patrol

I have to report that during the patrol some equipment and rations being carried, were lost. This occurred near Matop Plantation when 2 patrol boxes, a table, camp stretcher, and bucket were being transported by cance between Hitung and Palabong villages. It was necessary to send some equipment by cance as there were insufficient carriers in Hitung. At the time of setting out the seas were smooth but as an extra precaution the gear was lashed to the cance. At about midday the seas suddenly became rough and the cance was caught quite a way off-shore. The sea was running abeam to the cance which capsized. The lashing had worn loose and a box containing police rations, an old typewriter, camp stretcher and bucket were lost. The rest of the cargo remained with the cance. L/Corporal GWANDEK was travelling with it. The accident was mainly due to the negligence of the two Hitung men in the cance.

Death of Agreement Worker at Gil Gil Plantation

The death of an agreement laborer occurred at Gil Gil Plantation while the patrol was inth e area. A police investigation was undertaken and separate details have been forwarded to the Assistant District Officer, Namatanai.

NAM 2 - 1959/60 PATROL Suralil

PATROL REPORT NAM 2 - 1959/60 Kalil / Palabong Matop Pin STMAHA PI

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

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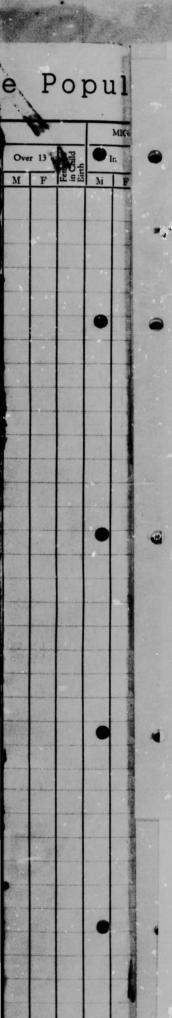
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of	
Patrol Conducted by J.N. DUNKERLEY	Cadet Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled Tanga Islands Census D	ivision Namatanai Sub District
Patrol Accompanied by EuropeansN11	
Natives1 member	R.P. & N.G.C.
Duration—From. 17./9/19.59to8/.11	19.59
	53
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?No	
Last Patrol to Area by-District Services	
Medical/.	
Man Reference Fourmil of Tanga	
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.	
18/1/1960	Forwarded, please. July Do District Commissioner
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation	
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund	£
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund	£
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund	£
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund	£



67-9-6

18th February, 1960.

The District Officer, New Ireland District, KAVIENG.

Patrol Report NAM. 3 1959/60.

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report, together with your covering comments, is acknowledged with thanks.

Your comments concerning Mr. Dunkerley have been placed on his personal file.

I have no further comments except that I concur in the remarks contained in your covering memorandum, and to record that I do not think it necessary to completely wind up the affairs of the Boang Advancement Society in order to dispose of the m.v. "Venus" which I suggest might be treated as a separate transaction. However, I must leave this to your judgement as you are the man on the spot and can probably make a better appreciation than I can at this distance.

So ar as Wassaman and his as ociates are concerned, I feel it is bet er to let them work things out for themselves at present.

Is there any additional land suitable for relettlement in the vicinity of Boang?

(A.A. Roberts), Director.

Agriculture and Livestock :

The District Agricultural Officer has been shown this section of the report and I think that as soon as opportunity offers an Agricultural Extension Officer whould visit this Island Group and give the people some advice as to their future agricultural pursuits.

The density of population is greater per square mile on Boang Island than any other part of New Ireland and in a few years I imagine that will be confronted with problems in growing subsistence crops.

Activities of P. P. Farley :

Section 16 of the Land Ordinance provides for the removal of any unauthorized person from native owned land.

During Mr. Hallahan's visit to Tanga, Mr. Farley was in unlawful occupation of native owned land as his Trading Allotment Licence had expired.

The continued residence of Mr. Farley on Tanga will depend on whether the native owner of the previous Trading Allotment Licence is willing to lease this small area of ground again to the Administration.

Boang Advancement Society :

It now appears that it will be necessary to wind up the affairs of the above society in order that the M.V. Venus can be sold and the shareholders in this vessel pay off debts owing and get back a few shillings cash for every pound they invested in this venture.

Unfortunately, until we can get a co-operative officer or a patrol officer who can supervise the economic activities of these people, they will only get half the price they should be getting for their copra.

Wassaman and Associates:

The M.V. Tanga will ultimately meet the same fate as the M.V. Venus. Even a well skilled European businessman could never hope to run the "Tanga" as a commercial proposition and 1 am afraid that next time it is due for survey Wassaman will not have the ready money to pay for

Conclusion :

I consider that this officer's heart was not on the job as compared with his contemporary Mr. Hallahan. I expected him to give me a full and complete history on the activities of Wassaman including the names and amounts of money contributed by various people towards the purchase of the vessel 'Tanga'

I personally think that Mr. Dunkerley had more than ample time to fully investigate Was anan's business activities.

(G. W. Neilsen)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

Must they

67-9-6.1

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GFM/JMP



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-2-1

District of New Ireland Headquarters, KAVIENG.

18th January, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NAM3/59-60 CONDUCTED BY C.P.O. J. N.DUNKERLEY

Attached please find original of above report plus instructions and comments by the Assistant District Officer.

Introduction :

Mr. Dunke before he process he had to comple rough draft form four days he was wa he was told by me that ort, He made it out in asily have done in the ip at Tanga.

The report was ty that the Assistant District Officer Namatanai for his comments.

I consider that Mr. Dunkerley completely lost all interest in his job twoards the latter end of his term.

Native Situation :

I agree that the people are a little lethargic in their outlook on life but generally speaking they are law abiding and 1 think something could be done with them if only more staff could be spared to concentrate on them.

Village Officials:

As commented on in previous reports the old luluai system is gradually deteriorating in this District but this is only to be expected where a young and reasonably educated generation is growing up.

Housing and Hygiene :

I am not in favour of congregating people in one village. This idea was only introduced by us in the early days to facilitate the taking of census and checking on the health of the people. Should people elect to live aloof from others it must be impressed on them that houses and environs must conform to normal hygiene and sanitation requirements. Boang is a low flat island and no part of it is inaccessible by virtue of difficult terrain.

Taxation :

The Assistant District Officer will be asked to prosecute in those cases where it is known that a person is wilfully evading $t_{\rm ax}$.

Sunday.

ERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA. ab-District Office, oth January, 1960. District Officer, KAVING. trol Report No. 3/5 Introduction Some delay has occurred in forwarding this report bus I was have been absent to patrol the West Coast during this interval. Seven wesks was designed by the production of the Boang Advancement Society's corra production activities. Dunkerley also did final study and set for his pre-ASOPA exams whilst at Tanga. Native Situation The codet sited instances of epathy towards co-cleration and assistance of the patrol. My observations of the people are that although a thriving people that although a thriving people than a concentrated one at Boang, they are far less disciplined than the rest of the Sub-district groups; reasons - insularity, limited administrative contact and above all, unenlightened lessership in the dominance of native leaders, ALSMAN and SUNSTA. Milege Officials. Village officials as might be expected are not noticeably efficient. The dominance of WAZUMAN and SUMSUMA would have such to do with this, coupled with restricted access to government support. Civic indiscipline of the young people and easy living add to the problems of official lendership. can be Recommendations of the new Tultul SINTO will be made after proforeing and Evetene Propensity to spread from village centre to individual family home-garden units is modern trend and sannot be decided purely for the sake of administrative or missionary convenience. Devertheless, the people cannot go too far on these islands. The prependarence of 'haus-kuk' style houses with the ground si floor should be campaigned against for obvious health ressons. Taxation The good response to tax collection is noted. The few cases of deliberate evasion will be prosected in the ensuing year. Agriculture and Livestock
Cash Crops 1 know of no apparenthunhealthy state
of coccnut trees at Boang and no details are given. Sandy soil
generally produces good nots. Certainly the red losm soil
on the plateau at Boang will require care to maintain the numms
depth, but the natives are not likely to over-clean the plantations by present indications of their energy. Like most island prices for native-produced copre £2.7.0 per bag is pitiful. Good variety and healthy copra are reported. Taro Garden Crops Good varie epitears an exception. I crops on the West Coast.

So far as I know, no offence was ever proved against Farley. If he at any time got more from the natives than he should have, the Society records were never complete enough to disclose any such alleged Traud. Perley, aged shout 70 years, does only a meagre amount of trading and was living at little better than subsistence level. I think the 2,000 Boang Islandera would be a little too smart for him. Parley has re-epplied for renewal of his Trading Allotment Lease so it is egain a question of whether the native owners are willing to lease the ground. Economics Bosing Advancement Society It seems confirmed both by estimates and actual production rigares that the society output ranges between 100 and 180 bags per month. Both sessonal conditions and worker incentive cause the variation. There is a marked division between the faw eccount owners and the majority non-owners who form the worker groups. There does not appear to be an intermediate group of owners of a few trees or the casual producer as is to be found elsewhere. Further research into the land system would prove of interest. 1 23 - Mat 195 THE PARTY PROPERTY. Shipping and Communication Island Shipping service run by James CHUNG have verbally agreed to hift the Society's cours a provided the freight is paid in advance. The freight being reasonable the natives appear better off without the responsibility of a vessel like the M.V. Venus which is rather small for an economic the second The British ! the best of the same WASSMAN's vessel, the M.V. Tangs which carries shout 70 begs is slee uneconomic lyfor the distance to Rabaul. In any cise it also only run on a picnic-social basis. is LAN ART A TAKE Finance - Payments - Book Records I consider that wage payments to workers can only be done under proper supervision and tast the elerks or not sdvanced enough to handle sums such as £200. If the Mission or Angfa plantation have sufficient cash, a patrol officer could then each a society cheque locally, other than that the A.D.O. Rabaul would have to be asked to act as agent and forward cash per ship. Is he ADO Rabaul to be required to accept these extra-district of ties or will the New Britain Native Societies Association take on the reasonability of agent because shipping and shopping reasons will alwaystequire the assistance from an agent at Rabaul. Antenan in Bosm n and Associates As reported WAS, ill the leader of the Bosm opposition group is a most unscientific business man. If there is ever a day of reckning with his workmen Wassman could never by their wages let along maintain such an expensive vessel as the 'Tanga'. However as long as Wassman's power holds, he will continue to get the workers to produce the accessary coprafor his to carry on. Wore air at supervision and firm handling for him to carry on. Wo 141400



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30-1/112

Sub-District Office,

10th September, 1959.

Mr. N. Dunkerley,

As advised by the District Officer's instructions, please be ready to leave with C.P.C. Hallahan in the trawler due to depart from Namatanei shortly after Tuesday, 15th September.

You are required to take over from Mr. Hallahan ities. Mr. Hallahan will instruct you on the system in operation using the basic books of record already established. Become problems of production and shipment of copra. This will be your

A consignment of fuel and oil and jeep spares is cord and accounted for by the native clerk. Mr. Hallahan will show you all relevant procedure re advising James CHUNG (Island Shipping) when copra load is ready and obtaining cash from Rabaul for monthly payment of wages to workers.

The remainder of your time will be taken up by attention to WASSMAN's trading group at Tanga, attention to routine administration matters as arise and to tax collection.

You are required to do one tour of the Tanga group as a routine inspection patrol and tax collection. As recently advised you are now an authorised collector of Tax. This however, does not include the court pamers of a tax tribunal to grant

trade tobacco. Draw rations to two units for your patrol police. Rations to be drawn and acquitted on R.S.M.

Mr. D. FARLED's trading lease has expired and no penewal will be granted, vide use copy of Notice of Eviction issued.

A comprehensily report is required covering the to be a day-to-day record of your activities.

I am aware that you are required to sit for ASOPA exams at Kaviang on 12/10/59 and you will be advised in time on the arrangements regarding sittles.

I wish you a pleasant and successful patrol.

.B. won's

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TERRITORY OF PAPUL AND NEW GUINEA.

67-1-4

Sub District Office KAVIENG. New Ireland District.

The Assistant District Officer, Sub District Office, KAVIENG.

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PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1959-60 - NAMATANAI

Please find attached the above report, in triplicate, for your perusal and comment. Contingencies for camping allowance are also attached.

('J.N. Dunkerley C.P.O.')

Nometanai.

The above report was submitted in draft from by Mr. Durkerby before proceeding in leave. It was typical out he. The Comping allowing claim require eigensture on the costification. No patrol map was submitted. For your information please

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT No. 3 OF 1959/60 - Namatanai

Patrol Conducted by

: J.N. Dunkerley C. . O.

Accompanied by

: 1 member R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration of patrol

: 17/9/59 to 8/11/59

53 days

Objects of patrol

Last patrols to area

: Nataff - July, 1959

The state of the s

Medical - November, 1958

Malaria Control - May, 1959

PATROL DIARY

Thursday, 17th Sept.

: Departed Namatanai 0115 hrs per M.V."Theresa Mac" to Lihir Island accompanied by R. Hallahan C.P.O. Departed Lihir Is. 1015 hrs and arrived Boang Is. 1615 hrs. To Anfa Catholic Mission and Anfa Plantation Overnight at Apfa.

Friday, 18th Sept.

: General meeting of Boang Is. Advance—ment Society with R. Hallahan C.P.O. General talk of encouragement and details of present position given.
Mr. Hallahan departed M.V. "Theresa May" 1100 hrs. Tour of Boang Is. in Society jeep with D.P. Farley. Contact made with the people. "Sing-sing" in progress at Luanke village. Reading up of correspondence. Overnight Afa.

Saturday, 19th Sept.

: Preliminary talk and checking of books of Wasman and Associates. Checking and altering of B.I.A.S. workers'roll books. Further reading of previos reports.

Sunday, 20th Sept.

: Observed.

Monday, 21st Sept.

: Visit to A. Chan, Anfa Pltn. to check on recent sales of copra by B.I.A.S. Writing up of patrol books. Checking of workers' roll books, Wasman and Associates. Talk with D. P. Farley re attitudes of people and opra work. Two complaints settled. Overnight Af:

Tuesday, 22nd Sept.

: Inspection of copra driers, supervision of copra work, Timbaba, Sasa, Ambisumme and Bil. Later at Fonli. Settlement of land boundary dispute by participants at Taunsip. M.V. "Teresa May' arrived with District Commissioner, Kavieng, at 1330 hrs. On board for talk. Overnight Afa.

Wednesday, 23rd Sept.

e Met District Commissioner 0730 hrs at Sunkin. To Afe for discussion with Society coconut owners. Talks held with D.P. Farley, A. Chan and insection of Catholic Mission. District Commissioner departed M.V. "Theresa May" 1100hrs. Complaint setiled. Consultation with D.P. Farley redrafting of letter to District Commissioner. Inspection of copreat Fonli. Overnight Afa.

Thursday, 24th Sept.

: Routine patrol Sunkin and Ambisumme villages. Tax/Census revision, village inspection, talk. Overnight Afa.

Friday, 25th Sept.

Bil village tax/census revision, village inspection, talk. Played due to slight attack of malaria and bad weather. Overnight Afa.

Saturday, 26th Sept.

: General meeting of Society. Society books checked. Inspection of copra at Fonli, Sasa and Bil. Overnight Afa.

Sunday, 27th Sept.

: Observed at Afa.

Monday, 28th Sept.

: Tax/census revision village, inspection and talk, Afa, Sasa villages. Overnight Afa.

Tuesday, 29th Sept.

: Bad weather prevented morning inspection of copra work. Books up to date. Organization of copra work, Sasa, Ambaba and Afa. Overnight Afa.

Wednesday, 30th Sept. : Supervision of copra work, Ambaba, Sasa, Ambisumne, Bil, Afa and Sunkin. Overnight Afa.

Thursday, 1st Oct.

: To Nimmale, Malendok Is. Tax/census revision, village inspection and talk. Overnight Ninmale.

Friday, 2nd Oct.

: Gargaris village lined at Ninmale. Tax/census revision and talk. By cance to Fangwel. Tax/census
revision, village inspection and
talk Sinaudo and Fangwel villages. Overnight Fangwell.

Saturday, 3rd Oct.

: To Put village. Tax/census revision, village inspection and talk. By cance to Kitkit, Lif Island. Tax/census revision and village inspection Kitkita, Belanfal, Tefa villages. Overnight Kitkita.

Sunday, 4th Oct.

: Observed Kitkita.

Monday, 5th Oct.

: Village books up to date. To Ninnale visiting Put Pltn. en route. Overnight Ninmale.

Tuesday, 6th Oct. : Complaints settled at Ninmale. By canoe to Sunkin. Met President and chief clerk of Society; returned from Rabaul. Check on books, copra in store. Overnight Afa.

Wednesday, 7th Oct.

: Supervision copra work Fonli, Ambaba, and Sasa. Shipment of copra to Rabaul per M.V. "Tanga". Overnight Afa.

Thursday, 8th Oct.

: Payment of two months wages and ration to all copra workers. Overnight Afa.

Friday, 9th Oct.

: Tax/census revision, village inspect-ions and talk Ambaba, Taubie and Ansawe villages. Overnight Ara.

Saturday, 10th Oct.

: Short General Meeting held. Society books checked. Village books up to date. Overnight Afa.

Sunday, i st.

: Observed Afa.

Monday, 12th Oct.

: Geography and Land Use, A.S.O.P.A. exam at Catholic Mission Anfa. Overmight Afa.

Tuesday, 13th Oct.

Anthropology exam at mission. Overnight afa.

Wednesday, 14th Oct. : Writer sick with fever at Afa.

Last which when the

Thursday, 15th Oct. : Sick with fever. Friday, 16th Oct. . Sick with fever. : Recovering from fever. Slight amount of work done. Preparatory work on compilation of pay sheets. Saturday, 17th Oct. Overnight Afa. Sunday, 18th Oct. : Observed Afa. 19th Oct. : Law exam at mission. Overnight Afa. Monday. : Government exam at mission. Tax/census revision, inspection and talk, Fonli. Overnight Afa. Tuesday, 20th Oct. : Tax/census revision, village inspections and talk, Tiriwan, Luanki, and Taunsip villages. Overnight Afa. Wednesday, 21st Oct. village inspect-: Village books up to date. Letters referring to A.S.O.P.A. exams typed. Dispute settled at Taunsip. Overnight Afa. Thursday, 22nd Oct. Friday, : To Putnono Pltn. per M.V, "Sepik". Investigation of ricous behaviour. 23rd Oct. Overnight Afa. : General Meeting of Society members. Check on Society books. Balancing of wages and receipts and payments. Overnight Afa. Saturday, 24th Oct. Sunday, 25th Oct. : Observed Afa. Monday, 26th Oct. : Payment of miscellaneous workers. Compilation of pay sheets. Overnight Afa. : Compilation of pay sheets. Compilation of workers' roll books for Sinaudo and Ninmale workers. Explanation of its purpose and talk given to clerk. Payment of Malendok workers. Tuesday, 27th Oct. Overnight Afa. : Supervision of copra work Ambaba, Sasa and Sunkin villages. Talk with Pather Meuner re training of clerk for Society. Overnight Afa. Wednesday, 28th Oct. : General Meeting of Society members and later talk with influctial members and Mr. Farley. Complaint settled. Visit to Anfa Pltn. to obtain Thursday, 29th Oct. figures for copra potential. 30th Oct. : Talk with Wasman and Associates re Friday, present situation. Checking of workers' roll books. Letter written DO, ADO Rabaul re present situation in Society. Instruction of Society clerks in Maintenance of records, their purposes and necessity for future accuracy.

Saturday, 31st Oct. : Awaiting ship.

1st Nov. : Observed Afa. Sunday,

2nd Mov. : Awaiting ship. Monday,

3rd Nov. : Supervision of copra work Fonli, Ambaba, Sasa. Assistance to Ante-malaria campaign. Tuesday,

Wednesday, 4th Nov. : Supervision of copra work Afa, Ambisumne, Bil, Sunkin.

Thursday, 5th Nov. : Awaiting ship. |

Friday, 6th Nov. : Awaiting ship. 1

7th Nov. : Awaiting ship. | Saturday,

Sunday, 8th Nov. : Awaiting ship. 1

9th Nov. : Per M.V. "Mainiro" to Namatanai.
Patrol Completed. Monday,

INTRODUCTION :

The primary purpose of this patrol was to carry on the work of Mr. Hallahan C.P.O. (refer.Patrol Report NAM 8 of 1958/59) in the supervision of the Boang Island Advancement Society; to maintain a satisfactory copra production and to supervise the shipment of copra, using the basic books of record already established.

In addition to this assistance was given to Wasman and his associates; a rival trading group to the Society. A routine tax/census patrol was conducted in all villages of the Tanga Island group. Of necessity this patrol was brief as the period of my stay on Boang Island was limited and any extra time aevoted would have meant the neglect of the more important Society work. Further more Mr. Hallahan made a fairly complete coverage of the native situation in a patrol two months previously

It will be noted from the patrol diary that the writer sat for the A.S.O.P.A. Correspondence course examination at the Catholic mission on Boang Island. The District Commissioner, Kavieng, requested this to avoid movement to Kavieng.

The weather during most of the patrol was marked by varing varying and unpredictable gale force winds, accompanied by heavy rain. This often impeded the work of the cutting on Socie orkdays.

This report is divided into two parts--

Part 1. An outline of the more important aspects of the present native situation as covered in the patrol;

-- and Part 2. aling with the work of the Society and the

* Vide diary - 1 of Last 9 days were sport "awaiting ship" and "observing" sunday.

PART 1.

NATIVE SITUATION :

These people to all appearances are socially contented, but at the same time lethargic, and in some instances showed themselves to be passively apathetic towards instruction and advice. Mereover, they often displayed a complete lack of co-operation. To mention one or two cases in point. Upon my arrival the people had the task of building a new rest house at Afa where I was based. Despite repeated requests labourers rarely turned up for work at the appointed time and in the end my patience gave out completely. When I had to cross to Malendok Island or had to send a radiogram through Putnono Pltn., the policeman was invariably confronted with an outright refusal. When he asked for men to paddle the canoes.

I foulthat these people, particularly the younger generation need strong discipline and firm handling. Their attitude towards the Administration is often cool and indifferent.

Apart from these degrading elements the people are quite law abiding and there was no need for action under the Court for Native Affairs. Some minor marriage troubles were settled amicably and after some deliberation disputes over usufructuary rights to coconuts were settled by the parties concerned.

A minor skirmish occurred at Put Plantation Village between labourers from Put Plantation and the local villagers. This occurred over the affections of a women and it was thought more judicious to settle this by a general talk to explain the relevant sections of the law.

1.) VILLAGE OFFICIALS :

The village officials are generally of the older generation, and in the villages on Boang Island where the Society operates, consist of many of the select group of coconut owners. Although these men may have considerable influence in their own native sphere I am inclined to question their effectiveness in the more official capacity. Many officials are a negative quantity. They lodged general complaints of younger men disregarding their instructions such as in the cleaning of villages and maintaining of roads etc. The officials

Nothing unusual in this word ever thus.

in their turn are lax in reporting these individual offenders with the result that many young men adopt the deploreable attitude that they are a law unto themselves and responsible to no-one.

At Gargaris the Tultul, SINTO, resigned of his own accord through old age and the people have elected NEDOK as a replacement. I recommend the appointment after a suitable probationary period.

2.) VILLAGE HOUSING AND CLEANLINESS :

As is often the case the condition of the housing and general appearance of a village will give an insight into the character and attitudes of its inhabitants.

The contention appears to have been borne out in the case of the Tanga people. On Boang Island in particular it is common for only three or four families to be living in the main namlet with the remainder of its people scattered throughout the bush, often living under inadequate and insanitary conditions. This also makes for more difficult administration and it could hardly be said that villages are compact units.

Unlike other parts of New Ireland visited by the writer there is only a very small proportion of the housing raised above the ground, which provides for more healthy living conditions. Many houses were found to be only partly completed in a bad state of disrepair.

Village surrounds were generally clean and it was only once necessary for cleaning to be carried out under supervision.

3). TAXATION :

Most of the Head Tar was collected by previous patrols and only small amounts were collected in each village from those men previously absent from the village or unable to raise the required amount of £2 in this group.

Considering that there is still little money circulating here the response to taxation was most favourables. There was were no refusals and generally unless the people were restricted through economic hardship they readily offered to pay. There were isolated cases of men who appear to hold the attitude that

their default may continue almost indefinately. Such people were strongly warned of the consequences of defaulting if they were not in a position to be granted an exemption.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

1). Cash Crops.

The sole cash crop owned by the group is coconuts. This crop on Boang Island is not very healthy due to the sandy soil. Output of copra on the other two islands is considerably better although holdings are not as large.

Coconut groves were found to be generally clean and it was not necessary to have cleaning done under supervision.

The writer saw no evidence of coconut pests although it was reported that rhinoceros beetle was present in one or two villages on Boang Island.

On Malendok and Tifa Islands copra is smoked in crude driers and sold to Putnono Plantation. The current price is £2-7-0 per bag.

2). Gardens.

The main crops grown here are Mami, Yam, Tapioca, Taro,
Kaukau as well as pineapples and bananas. The staple crop is
Kaukau. Soils are generally a sandy loam with limited fertility
and therefore garden sites are frequently changed.

Gardens are well cared for and no shortage of food was reported.

The tare beetle was found to be troubling this crop in most villages, however infestation is not heavy.

Wild pigs are prolific on all the islands and cause frequent damage to gardens.

PART 2.

REPORT ON BOANG ISLAND ADVANCEMENT SOCIETY :

well covered in a comprehensive report by Mr. Hallahan and therefore I will not attempt to enlarge on this report except where my opinions differ, or where perhaps some additional information has been gleaned which may prove relevant and useful. I will also attempt to acquaint the reader with the situation which prevails at the moment.

My work was to become familiar with the position on Boang Island where the Society operates and to maintain the field books concerned with the actual production of copra. I am not fully aware with the way the Society is shaping on the financial side or of the records kept in Rabaul.

The present situation will be discussed under the following headings.

PRESENT PRODUCTION AND POTENTIAL :

Mr. Hallahan put the production figure as being in the vicinity of 150 bags per month. During the six weeks production period of my stay the output was 140 bags, that is, about 100 bags per month. This is far below what the people are capable of producing (which is discussed later) but there are various reasons for this. Firstly on arriving on Boang I was not aware of the system employed by Mr. Hallahan in organising the copra work and the people were not particularly helpful. This meant perhaps that there was a lack of continuation in the work. Also I felt on a job such as this more time must be spent to become familiar with the problems to be overcome. Unfortunately bad weather prevailed and personal supervision was hindered by my sickness, absence on the extended patrol and in sitting for the A.S.O.P.A. examinations.

I was told by the managers of local plantations that production during August-September is always low due to a seasonal shortage of nuts.

Iconsider that very direct personal supervision is essential to maintain a high level of production. No assistance could be expected from the eccount owners who supposedly "organise" the workers.

These people have no land of the advantages of the division of labour and to reliterate, will often disregard advice. There is no telling what may occur once your back is turned.

Ifeel that future production could not be expected to exceed 150 bags per month and a more realistic figure, while not under supervision to be more like 100 bags per month.

The grade of copya being produced the moment is a quite satisfactory smoke grade. The people were warned of the care to be taken in examining each bag of copya as it comes from the driers and by the end of my stay, they were quite proficient in this. Stale or over smoked copya was quickly rejected.

In assessing the copra potential of this Society I have proceeded along rather different lines to Mr. Hallahan. His assessment of 200 bags, is based on practical observations and supervision over a lengthy period. My estimate is based on various figures supplied to me by Angfa Plantation. This plantation has a coconut crop which grows under identical conditions to the Society holdings and therefore what may be yielded by the plantation should apply equally to the Society. This plantation is fairly effictent and there is little wastege in production. The size of the plantation is 54 acres, there is an average of 120 trees to the acre and production is 5 tons per month. Calculating from these figures each individual palm will yield 60 coconuts per year. Mr. Hallahan states that there are 18000 mature palms within the Scciety. Applying this figure of 60 nuts per palm we arrive at a figure of 195 bags per month, which the people should be capable or producing; very close to Mr. Hallahan's estimate of 200 bags per month. From this figure we must deduct a certain amount in the way of nuts which are consumed locally. The potential is therefore lower, something like 180 bags per month.

SHIPPING ARRANGMENTS :

1:

I concur with Mr. Hallahan's remarks that a workboat owned by these people would not be an economic proposition. The present freight rate of £5-5-0 per ton is very reasonable. The only ship that now services these islands is the M.V. "Mainiro". The M.V. "Kelaua" now has a run covering Lihir Island and the East coast of New Ireland and would only pick up copra from Tanga Is. Should the "Mainiro" be unavailable. At the best of times the "Mainiro" will call at four to six week intervals, however, I know of several instances where a period of two or three months has elapsed between calls. Other small ships call at irregular intervals. The M.V. "Tanga" owned by Wasman and his group made two trips to Rabaul during my stay.

If the people avail themselves of every opportunity to ship their copra I think that only very rarely should it be necessary to dispose of their copra through the local plantation. The Society members agree with me in this respect and are generally aware of the advantages of selling direct to Rabaul.

If a steady monthly production could be assured then James Chung could be advised and the shipping schedule arranged accordingly.

FINANCE AND PAYMENTS :

Only one payment was made to the copra workers for an eight weeks period. The people were paid at the rate of 1/6 per day together with rations including tinned meat and fish, rice and tobacco. This payment was a reasonable return for the work, and production over this August-September period was not very good. I suggest a reasonable payment for the present rate of production should be 2/- per day. The people only work half of every full day and even then work is haphazard.

At the time of my departure there was 6 weeks outstanding for which the workers had to be paid. A letter was left with Ringe, the chief clerk, addressed to the District Officer, Rabaul, requesting another \$200.

Only local purchases are made from these advances, the bulk of advance going to the workers, drivers and clerks. The coconut owners have been told in Rabsul that they will be paid upon sale of the M.V. "Venus".

From previous correspondence I believe that payment was to be arranged by the cashing of a cheque at Angfa Plantation, this would avoid the unnecessary handling of large sums of money.

BOOKS OF RECORD :

The basic books of record established by Mr. Hallahan were maintained and considerable time was spent in instructing the clerks in keeping them up to date and explaining their function. This was diff rult as some of the clerks have not had more than two or three years schooling and I have very serious doubts as to whether they can be proposly maintained in the future. To try and overcome this I sought out any other young men with a better education and gave them instruction. Father Meuner also assisted in this regard and offered the services of one or two of the more capable catechists to help out should the help arise.

ACTIVITIES OF D. P. FARLEY :

This man has been the subject of much criticism and some very harmful accusations have been made against him, which I do not think are altogether justified. I formed the impression that Mr. Farley Hallahan had already made up his mind about this man before he ever met him.

At no time prior to my visit did Mr. Farley have any knowledge of these accusations or have a chance to defend himself. The matter of the petition which was signed by most of Boang Island to have him evicted, was carried out without his knowledge.

During my stay the people made no allegations against this man and on questioning them regarding previous feeling, they said that the whole matter is finished and it was up to the Administration to decide the next move.

They are certainly rather indifferent about his fate at the moment and they realise that if we went then the Society jeep would cease to function. Mr. Farley has in the past been solely responsible for its maintenance and he has received little gratitude from the people for the labour and time which he has devoted to it. I maintain also that the petition was not a true representation of native feeling. These people are over-awed by a few influential leaders. Whatever goes for these leaders is carried on down the line. In other words the people are like a flock of sheep, following the leader and even the leaders I found are not always trustworthy. They show no loyalty to anyone.

I faced Mr. Farley with the many accusations and he had a commonsense and reasonable explanation for every one of them and moreover told me of the many ways he had tried to help these people in a material way. His efforts were not appreciated

I also consulted the native owner of the trading allotment on which Mr. Farley is residing. His main complaint was that he had not been paid the rent due to him. Mr. Farley has always met his fees promptly.

The whole question boils down to whether we are going to accept the word of the natives or Mr. Farley. I merely wish that Mr. Farley should receive a fair hearing. He has never been proved guilty of any offences, although financially he is almost dissolvent. Heis now an old man and eviction under the present circumstances would mean considerable hardship.

WASMAN AND ASSOCIATES :

lá

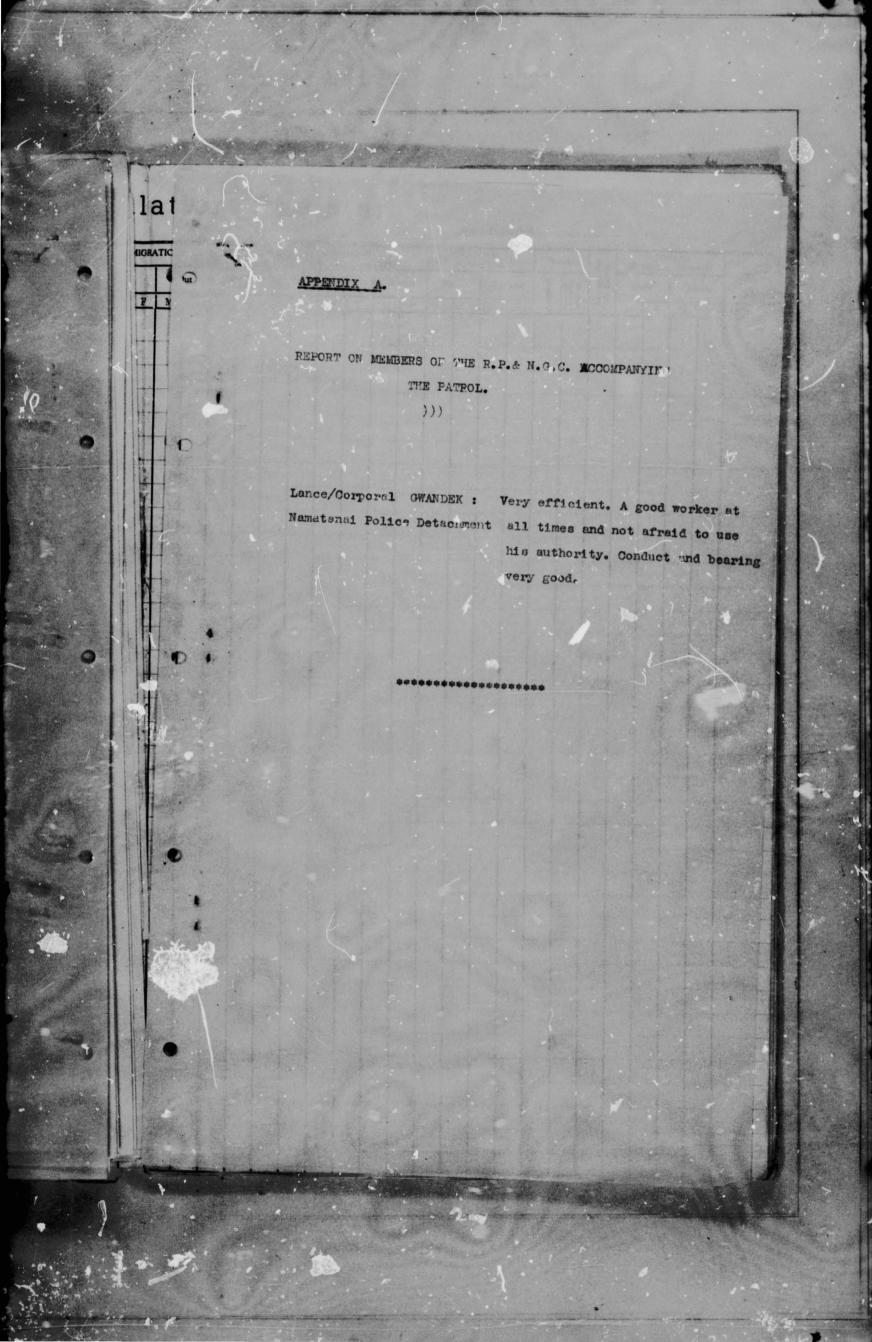
4IGR

Regarding this group I had little time for attention to its activities. Wasman the leader shows little experience in the field of business and has no system in keeping his books.

Due to the continual heavy maintenance on the "Tanga" his copra workersonly receive pay very spasmodically, if at all.

His bank balance as at March this year shows a credit of £226.

la I believe some assistance is being given to Wasman by Mr. Roberts and Mr. Hays in Rabaul, however, these gentlemen are apparently not aware of the position on Tanga. If Wasman does not heed the advice already imparted | who by Mr. Hallahan and myself then I am afraid the business will be ruined.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Patrol Conducted by Ra As Hole Patrol Offiger
Area Patrolled LIHIR Island Census Division
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans
Natives. Two members R.P.A.N.G.C.
Duration—From. 16/. 9./19.59.to. 3/.19/1959
Number of Days Eighteen
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?
Last Patrol to Area by—District Service NO.V.Y/19.58
Medical0.0t//19.58
Map Reference New Ireland Series Fourmil
Objects of Patrol Census Revision and General Administration
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.
Forwarded, please.
25/11/1959 Thuk Do.
25 / 11 /19 59 Thish Do. District Commissioner
District Commissioner
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Over 13 SPEC M E

67-9-5

22nd December, 1959

District Officer, New Ireland District, KAVIENG

Patrol Report No. V59-60 NAMATANAI

The LIMIR Islanders seem to be moving peacefully along the even tenor of their way and I agree that the affair of the good ship "VENUS" is a horrible example of hasty planning and implementation that should make us chary of ill-considered economic aspirations in the future; especially in areas where such activities are hard to supervise adequately.

There seems to be no good reasons why these natives should not make some slight contribution towards the cost of the social and other services they enjoy from a benevolent taxpayer: there are less well endowed environments whose inhabitants are paying the full capitation tax.

Some discouragement should be brought to bear on the practice of abortion. The bigth rate of your off-lying island groups is low enough? already.

The Report indicates that the people, though conservative, are of the leisurely New Ireland type, easy to administer and with a very reasonable attitude to the Administration and Europeans in general.

Mr. Hole is to be commended on the content of the Report but could exercise a little more care in spelling and phrasing, which errors are not commensurate with his conscientious field work.

(A.A. Roberts)



67-9-5~

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RECEIVED 7 - DEC 1959

In Reply Please Quote No. 67-2-1

District of New Ireland Headquarters, KAVIENG.

1st December, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT No. 4/59-60 - NAMATANAI.

Attached please find original of above report instructions and comments by the Assistant District Officer.

NATIVE SITUATION

POLITICAL

Of the larger islands in the District, Lihir has had less European contact than any other. Very few have been recruited for work in other Districts and it is for these reasons I think that they have not advanced as politically as other places in the District.

Whilst Administration prestige is good and the luluai system working reasonably well there should be no great problems with Lihir at this stage.

It is true that the geneal terrain of Lihir is mountainous and troken but there are utill a few good pockets of soil which could be used to advantage.

These people are rather lethargic and until they stir themselves to some action it would be futile inaugurating some scheme for their ecomomic advancement. There are many more areas in the District which claim our prior attention but are unable to get it due to lack of staff.

SOCIAL.

Being rather backward people, who in the main still cling to old tradition and custom, the Administration is not faced with such social problems as intoxicating liquor, prostitution and urbanisation.

CENSUS AND TAXATION

It was unfortunate that the whole census division of Lihir could not be censused. Application was made to the District Commissioner for funds to have a private vessel without

If the estimated total income per taxable male is reasonably correct there should be no difficulty in paying £1 per head tax.

VILLAGES.

It is good to hear that Lihir people are proud of their housing and take the necessary steps to replace old buildings as they fall into a state of disrepair.

WATER SUPPLIES.

I shall obtain a quote for suttable type of pump from New Ireland Native Societies Association. When the cost is known the Assistant District Officer can advise the people the cost.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

No comments.

EDUCATION

This section of the report has been referred to the District Education Officer.

HEALTH

Health and Sanitation appear to be quite satisfactory and the Medical Officer has been advised.

AGRICULTURE. AND LIVESTOCK.

I do not know whether there is a possibility of combatting the disease affecting the taro. However this section of the report is being referred to the District Agricultural Officer for his information and action.

CONCLUSION.

officer.

A neat and well presented report by a conscientous

The remainder of this patrol will be completed as soon as a vessel becomes available.

(G.F.Neilsen)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

cc. The Assistant District Officer, Namatanai.

Jan Janger

67-2-1

District of New Ireland Headquarters, KAVIENG.

1st December, 1959.

The Director.
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

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125.3

43

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(G.F.Neilsen) DISTRICT OFFICER.

cc. The Assistant District Officer, Namatanai.



In Reply Please Quote

No.

Sub-District Office,

16th November, 1959.

District Officer,

Patrol Report NAM. 4/59-60 LIHIR ISLAND CENSUS DIVISION

Officer, of a patrol of the Libir Island Consus Division.

Petrol instructions were as set out in the instructions attached, patrol purposes being routine administration matters, census revision and economic curvey following the coconut count reviously made by C.P.O. J.B.Moyle in 1958.

The following comments are made :

ntroductions

The outer islands of MASAKET and MAKER were not visited as unfortunately the government trawler was unavailable and the funds did not provide for boat hire. It is intended to complete the census as soon as possible as these islands comprise approximately one-third of the LIMIR population.

Native Situation:

Political A stabl situation prevails at libir, the native life being little changed in its insular ways. The lulusi system continues with a number of officials having given long service. With the restricted contact as exists owing to limited shipping, it is unlikely that changes will be anything but gradual unless Libir is incorporated into a general development of these outer islands. The daily life of the islander is a contented one, if not industrious, whilst incentives to greater activity are not likely to be increased for some time.

It is a good thing, under the circumstances, that the singsings have not passed out of fashion, these creating a social occasion providing a stimulus for food production and general activity.

It is pleasing to note that Administration prestige

is high.

Sconomic The poor soil resources of the main Lihir Island are generally known. Rough terrain, lack of herbours present obstacles to further levelopment. The cash crop would appear to be copra only although it is mosted that D.A.S.F. is encouraging coffee planting. I can see no likelihood for an early increase of the copra poduction as this output apparently provides sufficient cash income to meet these people's needs. Any inherent lassitude in these prople would not abete any, if knowing the Rabaul market value of copra to be currently \$70., all they are offered by the local planter is £30. per ton. Nitigation of the marketing problems is only likely to be brought about by a general extension of native sconomic activity - stemming presumably from the Nematanai East Coast or Tanga.

On the other hand LAKAKOT Plantation's terms at 16 nuts for One shilling are reasonable in that the native, taking no past all in the productive process, gets slightly better than 25% of the market value. Nevertheless, it is good for natives to produce copra as the marketable product, if only for the discipline involved. It will be something for the administration to sock improved marketing facilities. The net annual cash income to taxable male as determined at £10.10.0 is interesting. At £1. per a num, this makes the tex 10% of cash income; remembering that this is over and above the subsistence income lovel. Law and Justice The case of abortion has brought to notice a practice which has hitherto been common among the off-shore islands. Every affort will be made to discourage it. The suicide rate among neurotic fersks has abated; perhaps the Mission has relented its rather haveh insistence upon monogamous moral standards. village schools, and the hospital at FAILA. Census The densus revision was not completed for the reason that no vessel was available to Massaket and Mahur. It will be completed and forwarded at first opportunity. Texation No personal tax was collected this year as the division was exempted, along with LAK and KUMOMALA. Collection will be resumed in 1960 at the rate of £1.0.0 ages The natrol reports an unusually high standard of tidiness get the villages both in condition of houses and general cleanliness. Water Supply It state most desirable that FURAIVE people install a pump. Enquiries are being made at Rabaul condition. Transport to and from Namatanai is irregular and occasional. More difficult is movement to MAHUR and MALAVET. or a government trawler or bired vessel at £20. per day is Licences The patrol officer inspected all licences, trading and fireness, and reports all to be in order. There are no motor vehicles. Education and Health Standards at the village school are reported to be fairly low. Lack of English-speaking teachers reflects the standard but the problem is just where to get such teachers. The languarous life at Lihir must be also thoroughly lacking in inducement for juveniles to get educated. The Libir group is well estayed for medically being serviced by a Mission hos itel, two Administration aid posts at Libir proper, one at Masaket islands, and a fourth to be set up at Mahar. Medical services are reported acequate. Agriculture and Livestock Native crops are reported to be adequate with the exception of Tare. Food is quite plantiful and varied.

Domestic animals are healthy. The patrol discloses an all-round satisfactory if isc ted life at Tihir. Any salvice on a suitable type of water rump for the Kunaiye people would be appreciated. It is hoped to maintain the bi-annual tour of patrols in the new year when rollow-up patrol will esistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30-1/115

Sub-District Office, NANATANAI.

11th September, 1959.

Mr. R.A. Hole, Patrol Officer, NAMATAMAI.

Patrol NAM. \$/59-60 LIHIR ISLANDS

This is to confirm verbal advice to commence a patrol of LIHIR Islands whence you will proceed on the Govt. trawler due to depart from Namatanai shortly after Tuesday, 14/9/59.

Take with you two native constabulary. Draw required patrol rations on R.S.N. voucher for police, 16lbs. trade tobacco and £20. cash advance.

On arrival at the main island you will be able to hire canoe or carriers as required, circuit the island and return to LONDCLOVIT and make arrangements for a boat to take you to MASAKET and MAHUR Islands. By this time you may be advised by radio regarding movement by boat.

This patrol is to be one of routine administration and census revision. Time to be allowed is 28 days. Lihir has been exempted from tax this year but this matter is under revision and you should advise the people to prepare for tax again hext year.

Make enquiries into the income earning capacity of these islands. I understand that the two plantations, LONDGLOVIT and LAKAHOT would be prepared to employ some local labour but they have always proved unsatisfactory in the past. Discuss this with both employers and the natives. Without committing yourself at this stage, ascertain if native copra can be organised so that a payable ship load could be picked up from a central shipping point for direct consignment to C.M.B. Coconut counts and productions in the last report may be referred to.

Encuire further into the proposal to establish aid post at MAMUR Island following deaths from drownings during rough seas. It has been recommended that this island have its own aid post. Discuss this further with Dr. Jackus with view to selecting a suitable Mahir islander for training.

Check on all lice he held in the area.

Follow up all outstanding matters in the Matters for Patrol jacket, also comments raised from last patrol report.

A comprehensive report on all aspects of native matters and general administration is required.

I wish ; ou a pleasant and successful patroi.

I.B. Tuchy

a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT NO. NAM. 4/1959-60.

Patrol Conducted by R.A. Hole, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled LIHIR ISLAND CENSUS DIVISION

Object of Patrol General Administration

Duration of Patrol 16th September, 1959

to 3rd October, 1959.

Patrol Accompanied by Two members R.P.& N.G.C. of the Namatanai Detachment

Last Patrol to the area : November, 1959.

PATROL DIARY

Wednesday, 16th September, 1959.

Boarded M.V. " Theresa May" embarking for Lihir Island.

17th September.

0730 Patrol disembarked PALIE Mission Station and set up camp. 0730 Patrol disembarked PALIE Mission Station and set up camp.
0900 Walked to PANGO village and conducted census and inspection:
Walked to KOMAT village and held census and talks with people.
1700 Held meeting Village Officials at PANGO R/H.
2000 Visited Rev. Father Becker at PALIE Mission, remained o/n.

Friday. 18th September.

Patrol walked to TALIS village and conducted census and inspection village and road. Minor complaints heard. a.m.

Patrol walked to WORTOL village and set up camp. Village coconut groves inspected, census held and minor complaints heard. Evening: discussions held V.O's. .Remained Overnight. p.m.

Saturday, 19th September.

Patrol walked to SIANUS village and conducted inspections and census. Discussions with people and coconuts inspected.

Patrol continued to SAMO village. Discussions village people and census held. Evening: Minor complaints heard. Remained o/n. p.m.

20th September.

Observed SAMO village.

Monday, 21 st September.

Patrol canoed to LAMBOA village and conducted census revision and inspections of village gardens coconut groves. Discussions held with people .

Continued by canoe to HUNIHO village and held census. Even ing: Discussions held and minor complaints heard. Remained overnight this village. p.m.

22nd September.

Patrol proceeded by canoe to BANAN village. Census held and inspection of village road and coconut groves conducted.

Patrol continued to SALI village and conducted census and inspections. Discussions held with people . Remained over night. p.m.

Wednesday, 23rd September.

Patrol walked to LEINBIL village. Census conducted and talks a.m. held with village people. village and coconut groves inspected.

Patrol walked to SUEN village, held census and discussions with people and remained overnight.

Thursday, 24th September.

Patrol proceeded to KUNAIYE village by cance and set up camp. Census conducted and discussions held with people.

Inspected village and coconut groves. Evening: heard complaints. Remained overnight this village.

25th September. Friday

Proceeded on foot to LONDOLOVIT village. Discussions held with village natives and minor complaints heard.

Census and village inspections conducted at LONDOLOVIT village Writer walked to Londolovit Plantation. Interesting discussions with Mr. Jim Schortino, Manager, Londolovit Estate. Remained overnight Londolovit Plantation. p.m.

26th September. Saturday.

a.m.

Proceeded by canoe to MALI island. Visited SANAMBIRI Island and inspected native coconut plantation. Continued to MALI Island and held census of PENAPEDIK and MALI villages. Discussions held village people, and village inspected. 1600 Started back to Lihir by canoe. Canoe washed to KUNAIYE village by strong winds and heavy seas. 1900 Patrol returned Londolovit Plantation and remained overnight. p.m.

Sunday, 27th September.

Observed Londolovit Plantation. a.m.

Monday, 28th September.

Patrol walked to LUISE Harbour and canoed lee shore to PUTPUT village. Heavy sear drenched patrol gear and one canoe swamped. Heavy rain delaye patrol duties. Census held and village inspected. Cardens and coconut groves also inspected during evening. Remained overnight this village. a.m.

p.m.

Patrol walked to LIBUMO and held census and village inspection. Heavy rainfall delayed patrol. Discussions held village people. a.m.

Extremely heavy rain and strong South East winds delayed patrol. Remained overnight this village. p.m.

30th September. Wednesday,

Patrol walked to MATAGAWIS village and held census and talks with village people. Village also inspected.

Writer inspected coconut groves, inspected roads and held further meeting of village people. Remained overnight this village.

Thursday, 1st October.

Patrol walked to LATAULvillage and held census and inspection in village. Discussions held village people. a.m.

Walked to LISEL village. Village and coconut groves inspected Census and medical inspection conducted. Remained overnight this village.

Friday, 2nd October.

Walked to TOMRAVILvillage and held census and village inspection. Minor complaints heard and coconut groves inspected.

p.m. Patrol walked to Limma and heard complaints. Census conducted and village inspected.

Patrol walked to PANGO Rest House and awaited arrival M.V.

LAGAKOT. LAGAKOT arrives at 1700 and patrol went aboard and stowed gear. Returned PANGO and remained overnight.

3rd October, 1959. Patrol proceeded Namatanai.

INTODUCTION.

The patrol was a routine visit to the LIMIR Island Census
Division for the purposes of census revision and general administration.
Patrol Instructions by the Assistant District Officer, Namatanai, are attached to this report.

LIHIR Island is situated approximately 35 miles due North of Namatanai. The main island is fifteen miles long and nine miles wide and has a circumference of nearly fourty miles. It is of extremely rugged termain with mountains rising directly from a very narrow coastal plain. The island is volcanic and has hot springs rising at various points.

All settlement on the main island is situated on the coast, the inland area being far too precipitous for human habitation. There are 21 villages on the main island of LIHIR, two on MALI Island, five on MASAHET Island and two on MAHUR. Non-indigenous population of the island consists of Mr. James Schortino and his wife and child residing at Londol-ovit Plantation, Rev.Father Becker and three Sisters residing at PALIE Roman Catholic Mission Station, and Yip Chee Fat residing at LAKAKOT Plantation.

MAHUR during the patrol but this was not possible because of transport difficulties. The patrol proceeded to LIHIR aboard the Government Trawler Therese May and returned on the M.V. LAKAKCT. Tentative arangements were made for the charter of the M.V. LAKAKCT from Yip Bros Namatanai to take the patrol to the outer islands, but these had to be cancelled when word was received that the charter had been disallowed. MAHUR and MASAHET Islands were not visited by cance because of foul weather conditions. South East winds blew continuously and furiously during the patrol's sojourn on the main island and a short visit to MALI island proved hazardous; the cance be washed along the coast on the return passage. The patrol also experienced difficulty in crossing LUISE Harbour by cance when strong winds made the passage rough and dangerous. Calm weather appears

to be a rare occurrence in these waters.

PANGO Passage, LUISE Harbour and LAKAKOT Harbour are the only all weather anchorages in these islands, other anchorages and passages being subject to North West or South East winds. The outer islands have no protected waters and are only approachable in calm weather.

The last patrol to the division was conducted by Mr.J.B. Moyle, Cadet Patrol Officer, during November and December, 1958. (See patrol Report No. NAM.4/1959-59.)

NATIVE SITUATION .

(a) POLITICAL The luluai system of government continues to operate satisfactorily in the LIMIN Island Division. There are many old men who have successfully held the appointment of luluai for twenty years or more and the villages under their control appear to be the most advanced and are maintained
in the best order. Examples of these are seen in ALUMBU of SAMO village,
appointed in 1939, TANGIR of KUNAIYE, appointed in 1928 and SAMI of LIMEL,
appointed in 1935. These luluais maintain the respect and obedience of all
under their control and this is reflected in the orderliness of their villages
roads and coconut groves. Other young luluais of recent appointment do not
pull enough weight in their villages and have little control over the
activities of the people.

EIHIR people are not industrious and showed little to no interest in ideas such as group participation in copra production and the prospect of local government councils being formed in the area. These ideas were freely discussed in all villages but evoked little response. When informed that renewed efforts in copra production was the key to general advancement and that a secure cash income was needed before local government councils could be introduced, many men said that they had no wish for new schemes and prefered to remain as they were.

The greatest difficulty in advancing these people arises in

overcoming the islanders' slow wit and "laissez faire" attitude towards their own environment. They have little enthusiasm towards any activity besides day-to-day living and singsings, all islanders having an irresistable urge to take part in the latter activity.

The non-industrious and lazy nature of LIHIR Island natives does not dampen their high regard for the Administration. The writer was well received by all villages, never having any trouble in obtaining food or carriers. Instructions given in the past concerning road improvement replacement of houses, etc., had been carried out by the people.

(b) ECONOMIC. The economic potential of LIHIR is extremely low. Coconut count figures of 32,000 mature and 28,000 immature palms, should yield an annual production of 170 tons of copra. In actual fact only 60 or 70 tons of copra are produced annually by the natives. In view of the relatively high population of these islands, (3,597 in 1958.) this copra potential is low and the production miserable.

The two plantations on LIHIR, LONDOLOVIT and LAKAKOT, provide the only outlet for native copra and these do not give encouraging prices. Londolovit Plantation accounts for 40 tons of native copra per annum and this mainly comes from villages within close proximity to the plantation, ie. KUNAIYE, PUTPUT villages and from the islands of MALI and MASAMET. Londolovit Palantation purchases smoke grade copra at £30 per ton. LAGAKOT Plantation also purchases native copra but usually buys nuts from practically all villages on the main island. Nuts are purchased for 16 for a shilling or 12 for a stick of tobacco and carried back to the plantation on the workboat M.V. Lakakot and dried.

Although these prices are not encouraging for the natives, there are markets for their produce and it is not for want of opportunity that their nuts are not sold or made into copra, but are used for human consumption or as pig food. The lack of production under these circumstances can only be attributed to lethargy and laziness on the part of the natives.

The prospect of organising native copra so that a payable ship load could be picked up from some central point for the consignment to C.M.B., Rabaul, (see patrol instructions) is most unlikely. Coconut groves are distributed evenly around the island and there is no way of assembling copra at a central point which would have to be one of the all weather anchorages. As there is no vehicular communication around the island, copra would have to be assembled by sea. This would be feasable if Lihir islanders were cance people and good weather prevailed. As it is bad weather is the order of the day on Lihir and very few of the villages have cances at all. The outer island people are cance people but natives of the main island do not make large cances and so carriage of copra by sea is out of the question. The only solution to the problem would lie in the people pooling their resources and purchasing a workboat, but in view of the failure of similar schemes, eg. the M.V. VENUS of Boang Island, this idea is out of the question.

As nothing can be done to improve present marketing facilities, the writer made concentrated efforts to encourage production and sale through the present marketing channels. Mr. Jim Schortino of Londolovit Plantation is willing to purchase any copra brought to the plantation and Yip Chee Fat of Lakekot Plantation is more than willing to pick up copra or nuts from any village on the main island, weather permitting. Lihir Island Natives are quite aware of this and they were advised at all meetings held by the patrol to make driers and produce copra. They were informed that personal taxation is going to be re-introduced to the division next year and there would be no exemptions granted to those who had the opportunity to make copra.

The income earning capacity of LIMIR Island natives is almost completely confined to selling coconuts or copra to the plantations or by personal exertion, ie, by working as labourers. The plantations are not fond of employing local labour as they are found to be lazy and incomplete. Londolovit Plantation employs 15 casual labourers and Lakakot Plantation employs 7. The latter are about to be put off when other labour

is made available. All other labour employed by these plantations is recruited from outside the district.

An estimate of the present income of LIHIR Island natives is as follows:=

Copra sold to Plantations @ £30 per ton	£2,100
Local Labour - 22 0 £36 p.a.	528
Sale of shell, food, pigs and artifacts	400
Labour employed elsewhere- 150 @236 p.a.	5,400
TOTAL INCOME received by LIHIR natives	\$8,428
Equivalent per head of population	£2- 9-0
	e hatter par
per taxable male	£10-10-0

(c) SOCIAL

On the whole LIHTA island natives are peaceful and law-abiding. A number of complaints and disputes were brought to the writer and were settled amicebly by arbitration. These disputes concerned damage and trespass by pigs, ownership of coconuts and old debts, all of which, it was felt, were brought forward to test the writer rather than to arrive at some decision. Although no action was taken through the Court of Native Affairs, police action was necessary in one case where a KUNAIYE village woman had been administered derris elliptica, a poisonous plant, by a friend to cause an abortion. These two, together with guardian and officials were brought to Namatanai to be brought before the District Court. According to the local missionary, the practice of abortion and inducing miscarriage was common amongst LIHIR natives but a case had never been brought to light.

The last officer to patrol the island reported a number of cases of suicide and attempted suicide but a check up on all circumstances of deaths recorded during the census failed to find any further incidence of this crime. The patrol also made further inquiries into the disappearance

of a native girl SALINGAS, of LAMBOA village but with no result. This girl disappeared in September, 1958 following a relationship with Yip Chee Fat of LAKAKOT Plantation.

In comparison with other areas, LIMIR people have very little contact with the outside world. There is constant movement on the island - to and from sing-sings, but they have very little to do with other divisions of the Sub-District. Natives of the main island have never built sea-going canoes as have natives of other islands nearby who travel by sea in their clinker built 'mons'. A great number of their old customs have died out mainly because of pressure from the Missions, but daily life remains much the same as before. They are expert gardeners and are never short of food. Fish is plentiful in LIMIR waters and is usually included in the daily diet of the native people.

There are two Missions operating in the division, namely the Roman Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart with headquarters at PALIE and the Methodist Overseas Mission with headquarters at HALLIS near Namatanai. The latter has a very small following, probably only 15 per cent of the population.

No inter-mission rivalry or unrest is apparent amongst the native people.

CENSUS AND TAXATION

Census was revised in all villages of LIHIR Island and MALI Island but it was not revised in the outer Islands of MASAHET and MAHUR as the patrol failed to get there. Census figures for the division are not being submitted with this report but will follow with a report on the outer islands. It is hoped that the writer will be able to patrol these islands in the near future. Births andDeaths etc., follow a normal pattern for the main island and will be discussed fully with the next report.

LIMIR Island received a total exemption from personal tax for 1959 and no tax was collected by the patrol. Word was received during the patrol that LIMIR was to be taxed £1 per taxable male in 1960 and all villages were informed of this and warned to prepare for it and have the money ready by January, 1960. It is felt that the tax will act as some incentive for copra production.

VILLAGES

All villages on LIHIR are situated on the coast, the majority being close to the foreshore, but a few others, namely BAVAN, SALI and LIENNIL are situated on the cliff edge overlooking the foreshore.

All villages were found to be clean and tidy when inspected by the writer. All villages have some sort of fencing but at KUNAIYE and LISLE villages excellent stone fences surround each section of the village. This practice was encouraged in other villages.

The housing standard of LIMIR is appreciably higher than elsewhere in the Sub-District. All natives seem to take a pride in their houses and keep them in perfect order. There is no conformity in design and every possiblle shape and size can be observed in most villages. Nearly all houses are now built off the ground and only those of old men and women, too old to change their habits, remain on the ground. Sago palm is used for roofing where it is available but the majority use kunai grass. Walls consist of flattened bamboo and in a few cases weven bamboo was observed. LIMIR people quite happily replace their houses when they are worn out and no instructions were necessary to cause a house to be demolished.

Cemetries are generally situated near the villages and a number of these were inspected by the writer during the patrol. They are all fenced off with stone walls of piled coronous three to five feet high and are kept clean and tidy.

WATER SUPPLIES

The majority of LIHER villages have adequate water supplies drawn from treams and creeks nearby. The only villages without good water supplies are KUNAIYE and MALI villages. In KUNAIYE water has to be carried in bamboo containers over two miles to the village. This is unfortunate as the village is well built is on a good site and has a large and very healthy population. A site was found for a well near the village after digging down for seven feet.

KUNAIYE people are willing to purchase a pump and the writer is endevouring to find one.

MALI Island people are also very short of water. There is only one spring on the island and this dries up after two or whree days without rain. However the people have rigged several drums to houses to iron roofs

and an adequate supply of drinking vater is available. This village also intends to purchase several 1,000 gallon tanks from Londolovit Plantation in the near future. No well site could be found by the writer during the visit to MALI island and there is little lype of putting in a pump.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

On the whole roads and bridges cathe island were found to be in very good repair. All roads are passable in day weather conditions and bridges are maintained in good condition. There are no vehicles on the island. All villages were informed that LIHIR roads had seen gazetted as native tracks under the Roads Maintenance Ordinance, 1973, and that they were to be maintained in good order.

There are two vessels stationed at LIHTE; a workboat the Saint Robert run by the Catholic Mission at PALIE and a 20 foot lamnch, the Lakakot, belonging to Yip Bros Namatanai stationed at Lakakot Planatana. Teleradio services are maintained twice daily between Kavieng and Londolovic Flantation.

TRADE STORES AND LICENCES

There are two trade stores in the division, one operated by Yip Chee Fat at Lakakot Plantation and one run by Mr. Schortino at Londolovit. Chee Fat also peddles trade goods for copra throughout these is inds.

The appropriate licences are held for all trading activaties on the island and were inspected by the writer during the paterl. Of Licences Regulations are being complied with.

There is no Mative trading on LIHIR or the out a islands.

FIREARMS

Firearms owned by Mr.Schortino, Father Becker and Mip Chee Fat all licenced and licences were inspected during the patrol. Mip Chee Fat holds licences issued in Rabaul for his pistol shotgun and rifle. It is very advisable for officers visiting LIMIR in the future to take along a .22 rifle or shotgun as there is abundant shooting of pigeon and wild fowl.

EDUCATION.

There are Mission schools in practically all villages on the main island of LIMIR., and these are run by the two Missions. The Catholic Mission runs a central school at PALIE in the charge of a trained Sister and three trained native teachers. Other Catholic village schools have trained catachists in charge. The standard of education in these village schools is fairly low, the majority of teachers not being able to speak reasonable English. Statistics for schools are set out in appendix "B" of this report.

HEALTH

0

LIMIR island natives, on the whole, are avery healthy lot and have ample medical facilities provided for them by the Administration and the Catholic Mission. Following the deaths of some thirteen natives in 1958 while returning by canoe to MAHUR Island from the MASAUET Aid Post, an aid Post is being set up on MAHUR. Island. A native from MAHUR is at present being trained in Rabaul for the position.

Administration Aid Posts are situated at SAMO and LONDOLOVIT village and were inspected by the writerduring the patrol. Another Post is situated on MASAHET Island. Aid Posts on the main island were found to be in orderly condition and held good supplies of drugs. There were no complaints made by village natives concerning and Fost Orderlies and they appear to be doing a very good job.

There is a native hospital at PALIE Mission under the supervision of Sister Mary Bernadette, M.S.C., This hospital caters for all serious sickness and accidents on the island and also supplies general in and out patient treatment and also infant welfare treatment. This hospital is extremely well run by a very capable and hard-working person.

Sanitation in villages was observed to be maintaine at a high level.

Villages were always found to be tidy, all rubbish beingdumped into the sea daily and the writer was agreeably suprised to find the complete absence of flies throughout the island. Pigs were found in some villages and instructions were given to the offending villages to build stone fences as bamboo fences are considered inadequate for the purpose. The majority of villages have strong fences and the pigs effectively cut off.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

LIMIR island people are excellent gardeners and no shortage of food was apparent during the patrol. The area has an evenly distributed rainfall through the year with no marked dry season and the natives have ample opportunity to plant crops in all seasons. Lihir has good soils and food crops, where not attacked by disease do well. The main staple foods are Yam, mami, banana and fish. Taro, the original staple has almost completely died out through disease, but the people do just as well without it.

The sole cash crop of the division is coconuts which are grown by all villages. A large proportion of the coconuts produced are used for human consumption and as pig food and not sold as a cash crop. In the larger villages on the North coast of the island, ie.KUNAINE, PUTPUT and MALI, Ceylon type driers are used to produce copra which is sold to Londolovit Plantation Other villages which sell at all, sell nuts to Lakakot Plantation. There is no shortage of arable land for gardening or for growing cash crops.

In all villages visited by the patrol the people were encouraged to build driers and to produce copra rather than selling nuts. They were also advised to maintain their eccount groves clean and clear of bush. This is being done in most groves inspected by the writer. They were advised to plant more eccounts and that this was the key to any economic development in the future.

Pigs and fowls are reared in large quantities by most villages but are not used in the daily diet. Livestock is kept solely for feasts and singsings. A number of pigs are also purchased from the Namatanai area for this purpose.

CONCLUSION

Besides the lack of economic activity on theisland, all aspects of native affairs is progressing most satisfactorily. The people were friendly and co-operative towards the writer during the patrol and it is hoped that some heed will be taken to advice given on the economic angle. LIMIR island is indeed a very pleasant place and there is no reason why these people cannot progress as smoothly and satisfactorily as other divisions of the district.

(R.A. Hole.) Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF ROYAL PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY
ACCOMPANYING PATROL NO.NAM.4/1959-60

REG. No. 5246B Constable KIKISI

This member is an experienced patrol policeman but lacks initiative and tends to lazy in his advancing years. He was repremended for this during the patrol and showed considerable improvement.

Reg. No. 5173 B Constable LEKUS

E UD.

of v

on mu .cynis A willing little policeman with a power of initiative and loyalty Although is becoming a little 'long in the tooth' he is always willing to tackle the most unpleasant and ardious tasks. An excellent patrol member.

(A.A. Holes)

Officer of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary.

APPENDIX "B"

LIHIR ISLAND SCHOOLS

VILLAGE.	SCHOOL.	MO.OF TEACHERS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
PALIE Mission	Central R.C.	4. 5	70	64
LAMBOA	Village "	1	12	4
LISEL	п п	1	17	8
MALI	и и	1	20	16
TON +	n n	2	30	25 +
TERITERI +	п п	2	54	39 +
KUELAM +	11 11	1	14	14 +
SAMO	" M.O.N	. 1	.14	7
STANUS	11 11	1	8	6
WORTOL	п п	1	9	7
SUEN	11 11	1	8	12
LIENBIL		1	6	
BANAM	и и	1 —	7	6
TOTALS	12 Gargers	10	***	
10120	13 SCHOOLS	19	269	209

Outer Island Schools marked thus :- + , not visited by patrol. Last years figures submitted.

Appendix "C".

VILLAGE OFFICIALS LINIR ISALND.

VILLAGE	OFFICIAL	YEAR OF APPOINTMENT	COM INT
PANGO	Luluai ISIU	1953	Fair
KOMAT	Tultul ROMBET	"	Poor
NOMAL	LL TOKILAU	1947	Good
TALIS	Tultul IOMO	1955	Fair
TUTTO	LL SEMBA	1946	Satisfactory
WORTOL	TTITSIATS	1946	Fair
MOLLION	LL AKOT	1947	Good
SIANUS	TT TOIMANIL LL KARIEU	1946	Very good
DIALIUS	TT TOKPALU	1937	Good
SAMO	LL ALUMBO	1947	Lacking
200	TT KUKUMBALA	1939	Very good
	TT sigang	1946	Fair
LAMBOA	IL SIANABAL	"	Lacking
	TT PIPINPIN	"	Satisfactory
HUNIHO	LL SIKUT		Fair
	TTAUKUITS	1946 1956	Fair
BANAN	LL AKARIS		Poor
	TT KIAPSAI	1950 1952	Poor
SALI	LL KALAHANU	1958	Satisfactory
LIENBIL	LL TAKI	1946	Fair
	TT SIBMIT	1940	Good
SUEN	LL TOIYINONON	1942 (Japs)	Fair Good
	TT Takenmon	1 1 H	Fair
KUNAIYE	LL AMBEL	1947	Fair
LONDOLOVIT	LL TANGIR	1928	
PENAPEDIK	LL TORON	1946	Very good Satisfactory
	TT WUS	1949	Fair
MALI	LL KAMGOI	1938	Good
	TT SOMBIA	1957	fair
PUTPUT	LL TOIRURU	1954	Good ex P/B
	TT KUS	1954	Good
	TT SIATSIK	1958	Fair
MATAGWIS	LL LESKAU	1947	Satisfactory
	TT KULIEN	1947	Fair
Lateul	LL DOMDO	1940	Fair exP/B
	TT TOLAM	1946	Fair
LISEL	LL SIGIAL	1958	Satisfactory
	TT LAKO	1946	Fair
TOMBAVIL	LL KARI	1946	Satisfactory
	TT TOKOMBOL	1949	Poor
LINMEL	TT SAWI	1935	Very good

LIHIR ISLAND CENSUS DIVISION Patrol Report NAM.4/1959-60 MAHUR ISLAND MASAHET ISLAND Ton Musoi Matatakuen Malal SAMAMBIRI O MALI Island
Island Mali
Enapedik Lienbil Seli Londolovit Plantation LIHIR Londolovit Luise Harbour Huniho Libuko Matagawis Lataul Lisel Tombavil Plantations SCALE Villages 1 inch = / miles Mission3 R.A. Hole P.O.