

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: NEW IRELAND  
STATION: KAVIENG  
VOLUME No: 12

ACCESSION No: 496.

1958 - 1959

ISBN: 9980 - 910 - 57 - 7

Filed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,  
PORT MORESBY - 1991

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS NEW IRELAND DISTRICT 1958/59

KAVIENG

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol.</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
1-58/59	J.B.Moyle	Kara and Kulot Census Divisions
2-58/59	J.N.Dunkerley	Part of Tabar Census Division
3-58/59	D.G.Collins and R.W.Hallahan	Tingwon, Tench, Emira and Mussau Census Divisions
4-58/59	P.Bloomfield	Lavongai Census Division
5-58/59	R.W.Hallahan	Tatau and Tabar Islands
7-58/59	R.W.Hallahan	Kara Census Division
11-58/59	F.E.Haviland	Mandak and Barok Cens Division





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of... NEW IRELAND ..... Report No. KAV. 1 of 1958/59 .....

Patrol Conducted by... J. B. Moyle, Cadet Patrol Officer .....

Area Patrolled... West Coast, New Ireland, Kara and Kulot C.D. .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... J. N. Dunkerley, C.P.O.

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

Duration—From... 1./7./1958 to... 11./7./1958 .....

Number of Days... 9 .....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? ... No. .....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... March /1958..

Medical ... March /1958..

Map Reference... Fourmil New Ireland, Enclosed. .....

Objects of Patrol... Road survey, tax collection, general Administration. .....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

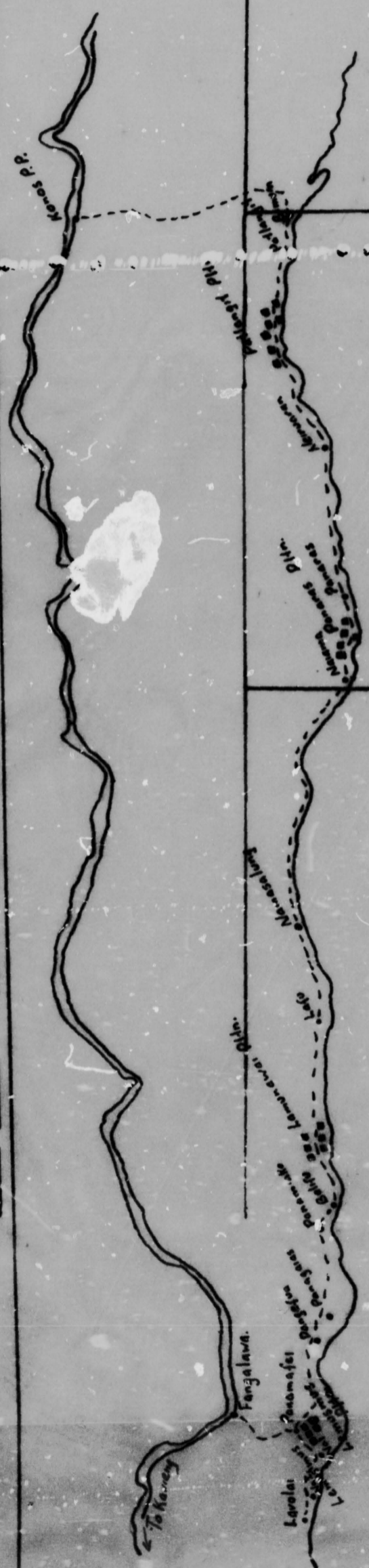
20/7/1958

*G. ...*  
.....  
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	....	£.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....



Patrol Route - Patrol Report No. Kav. I. 1958/59



KULOT

Patrol Route - - - -

30-12-59

31st July, 1958.

The District Commissioner,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

Patrol Report No.1. 1958/59-Kavieng.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report  
is acknowledged with thanks.

It is noted that no incidents were reported  
and no hardships incurred by the payment of tax in  
this area.

I shall be looking forward to the Report on  
the attitude of the people towards Local Government  
Councils.

The covering memoranda adequately deals  
with matters raised in the Patrol Report and are  
highly satisfactory.

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





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. NA30/3

District of New Ireland  
Headquarters,

23rd. July, 1958. 1958

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT KAV. 1/58-59 CONDUCTED

BY C.P.O. MOYLE.

Attached please find original of the above report together with comments by the Assistant District Officer. The claims for camping allowance will be paid here. The attention of the patrolling officer has been drawn to numerous typing errors.

NATIVE SITUATION.

Mr. Collins will take appropriate action on matters referred to under this heading. His report on the feeling of people towards the introduction of council activities within the KULOT Census Division will be forwarded to you when completed.

ROADS.

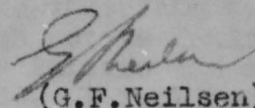
As a result of this report a notice has been sent to the lessees of the two plantations mentioned. Over three years ago I drew the attention of the lessee of LEMUSMUS to the poor condition of the road through his property.

A brief inspection of this area will be made in a months' time and failure to comply with the notice given will result in prosecution.

The felling of timber and undergrowth on each side of the road is considered by me to be maintenance work and as such the owners and occupiers of ground on which trees encroach on the roads, will be responsible.

Most of the villages at the Namatanai end of the East Coast Road did all the clearing of trees adjoining their sections of road at no cost to the Administration.

Naturally any reconstruction work will be paid for at labourers daily rate. The amount of work able to be done and the cost involved will depend on the availability of funds. I shall keep in touch with the District Commissioner on this matter.



(G.F. Neilsen)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. NA. 30-3-1

District of New Ireland,  
KAVIENG.

21 July, 1958.

The District Officer,  
KAVIENG.

*Lanning*  
PATROL REPORT NO. KONOS 1/58-59  
CPO MOYLE - KARA & KULOT C.D.

Attached please find in duplicate copies of the above mentioned patrol report recently completed by CPO Moyle and CPO Dunkerly. I am also forwarding claims for camping allowance duly completed by this office for your approval. It will be noted that these claims should now be paid at the Treasury, Kavieng.

2. Native Situation:

It is pleasing to note that the native situation in the Council area is satisfactory. I have already acquainted the President of the Council of the minor matters which need adjustment and the Councillors in the areas concerned have been notified.

I plan to visit the Kulot area and take up the matter of Councils with them. There does appear to be a little wariness on the part of the people although this is not unexpected seeing that they have had little or no experience in the matter. I feel sure that with patient explanation of the aims of area administration would result in a more favourable attitude towards Councils being exhibited. A number of false rumours about the powers of the Councillors have spread throughout the Kavieng Sub-District due to the activities of certain renegade TOLAI natives.

3. Roads:

It is now readily apparent that the lessees of the two plantations LEMUSMUS and LAMUNERWAI will not take action on their roads unless threatened with court action. It should be remembered that these people make more use of the road than any others using it for the purpose of marketing their copra in Kavieng and they are too afraid to spend a little money on the improvement of their roads. I would recommend that appropriate court action be now taken against these people.

I would recommend that we undertake to make passable those stretches of road running through native lands and make suitable contracts with the respective luluais and or councillors to ensure that this work is carried out. I feel that it is quite uneconomic to consider the full restoration of this road which receives very little use particularly in the LAMUNERWAI-PATLANGAT section.



4. Agriculture and Livestock:

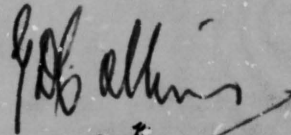
Immediate steps will be taken to ensure that all existing plantations (olive) are created and kept that way.

The District Agricultural Officer is planning to spend a certain amount of time in the NAMASALANG area teaching the people the art of fermenting their present small crop. The marketing of the crop will be through TSANG TSANG whilst the output is so small.

The remarks re the food shortage are noted. There is always a seasonal shortage of food throughout New Ireland.

5. Tax Collections:

No incidents were reported and no hardships incurred by the payment of tax in this area.



(G.D. Collins)

Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DISTRICT OF NEW IRELAND.

PATROL REPORT NO. KAV.1 of 1958/59.

Patrol Conducted by:

J.B. Moyle. Cadet Patrol Officer.

Patrol Accompanied by:-

J.N. Dunkerley. Cadet Patrol Officer.  
1 member of the R.P. & N.G.C..

Area Patrolled:-

West Coast, New Ireland. KARA and  
KULOT Census Divisions. Lemusmus  
Village to Lemau Village.

Purposes of Patrol:-

- (i) Road Survey, West Coast.
- (ii) Tax Collection, KULOT C.D..
- (iii) Native Local Government survey  
in Kulot C.D..
- (iv) General Administration.

Last Patrols to Area:-

NATAFF:- KARA - March 1958. (J.F. Hayes.)  
KULOT - March 1958. (J.B. Moyle.)  
P.H.D. :- March 1958 (J. Pindsl. E.M.A.)

.....

INTRODUCTION:

The main purpose of this patrol was to survey the West Coast Road, from Lemusmus Village to its termination at Lemau Village, and to estimate costs, time needed, etc., for the reconstruction of that road. The report is included in the bulk of this report, page 4.

Secondary purposes of the patrol included collection of tax from the KULOT Census Division, and a survey of feelings in that area toward the institution of a Native Local Government Council in the group.

Agricultural Censuses were carried out in the KULOT area, copies of which are attached herewith. One copy has already been forwarded to the District Agricultural Officer, Kavieng.

The patrol was delayed for short periods due to illness and inclement weather.

Mr. J.N. Dunkerley's assistance during this patrol was greatly appreciated.

.....



DIARY OF PATROL.

Tuesday 1st. July. Departed Kavieng per vehicle 1200. Arrived Lemusmus No. 1 1630. Payments to road workers. Overnight.

~~Wednesday 2nd July~~ ~~Departed Lemusmus 0800. Arrived~~  
Panamafei, Pangafua, Panamioko and arrived Panagaias 1400. Overnight.

Thursday 3rd. July. Proceeded to Lafu village through Lamernaway Plantation. Overnight at Lafu.

Friday 4th. July. Proceeded from Lafu to Wusil, Namasalang and thence to Naiama Village arriving 1500. Overnight.

Saturday 5th. July. Agricultural census, tax collection, etc. at Naiama Village. Overnight.

Sunday 6th. July. Observed at Naiama.

Monday 7th July. Agricultural census, anthropology study, etc., at Panaras Village. Overnight at Panaras Plantation.

Tuesday 8th. July. Completed work at Panaras Village, and then proceeded to Neiruaran Village, and carried out patrol duties. Overnight at Patlangat Plantation.

Wednesday 9th. July. Proceeded to Patlangat and Bimun villages on duty, and then to Lemau village. Overnight at Lemau.

Thursday 10th. July. Departed Lemau 0800, and crossed to Konos on East Coast, arriving 1500. Overnight at Patrol Post.  
(Not claimed for camping Allowance.)

Friday 11th. July. Departed Konos 0715, arrived Kavieng 1015. Patrol completed.

(No. of days claimed for Camping Allowance - 9.)

.....

NATIVE SITUATION.

1. TIKANA Council Area Patrolled:-

This area, being under the control of the A.D.O. (L.G.), Kavieng, and having been recently patrolled by Mr. Hayes, P.O., was not dealt with except so far as the road-situation was concerned.

Generally, from observance, however, the area seems to be satisfactory in all spheres under this sub-heading. Only roads seem to be poor.

Several small matters are worthy of notice however, namely, that rest-houses are few in the area now, and mainly not in a very good condition. Also, cash crop plantings, both coconuts and cocoa, appear to be in a very overgrown state in some of the villages visited.

No further comments are made on the Council area. Details of the roads through the area are given on the following page.

2. KULOT Census Division:-

This area has now been visited three times by the writer and the situation in the area remains stable. For further details the reader is referred to Patrol Reports Kav.5 of 57/58 and Konos 3 of 57/58.

The area, like a lot of the West Coast, is hampered somewhat in the lanes for advancement economically, and socially, due to the difficulty of transport and access here, as compared with the rest of New Ireland. The results of this are seen in the small amounts of copra made in the area, and the general financial poorness of the people. The nearby Plantations, Panaras and Patlangat, offer some local market for produce, but the main hope in the area must be either greater Co-operative Society activity, or the introduction of the Native Local Government Council, and help from that source.

The School held at Mangai, for people outside the TIKANA Council, was attended by two men from this area. One MATOFAN of Naima village has since died, although his interest in council is reflected by the people of Naima Village, who are the only ones in the area to support the move to introduce a Council to the group.

LAGAS of Panaras, the other attendant at the Council school, seems to be very keen, having previously had some experience in the Vunamami Council area, Kokopo, N.B.D., but has over the last few weeks lost the confidence of the people. The other four villages in the area are opposed to Councils on the grounds that it would cost them, a poor people, too much. This fear appears not to be one against taxation, but rather against levies or fines which could be extracted by the Councillor. Whether or not this fear originated in the TIKANA Council area is unknown to the writer.

It certainly appears however that a Council would be of much use in this area, and to bring this about quickly, it would be most necessary to send a Local Government officer to the area as soon as possible, to clear up the doubts in the people's minds.

Further matters are dealt with on the following page, and in Appendices 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D'.

.....



Patrol Report No. KAV. 1 of 1958/59.

REPORT ON ROAD SURVEY, WEST COAST, LEMUSMUS - LEMAU:-

The West Coast Road in this area is gazetted as a Secondary road as far as Lamernawei Plantation, and noticed by the District Commissioner as a minor road from Lamernawei to Lemau Village.

The topography of the road is undulating, with many small rises and a few short steep pinches. Vegetation in the area is ~~as follows and is~~ interspersed with some large trees.

Details of road:-

Lemusmus-Panamafei:- Most of this short stretch is through Lemusmus Plantation. It is passable to vehicles with a good clearance but due to deep ruts caused by the Plantation truck, is a difficult trip for any car of utility. Building-up is needed.

Panamafei-boundary of Lamernawei Plantation:- Apart from Lamernawei Plantation, this is the portion of road needing the most immediate attention. The bush overhangs the road, except for the first two miles which have recently been cleared by Mr. Dunkerley, and water which collects has no chance to run off, or by dried out by the sun. It is a passable road to trucks with chains and to most four-wheel drive vehicles. Once again however the wheel ruts make travel difficult with low-clearance vehicles.

Vehicles from Lamernawei Plantation use this road regularly, but the only other traffic is from Patlangat Plantation (about 6 times a year), and occasional visits by government officials, the Co-operative Society, and plantation inspectors.

Lamernawei Plantation:- This four-mile stretch of road is by far the worst seen by the writer in New Ireland. Bogs, overgrown areas, potholes, etc. etc. are spread regularly throughout the Plantation. The work needed to rehabilitate this road would be considerable but by no means impossible.

Boundary of Lamernawei Plantation - Lemau:- This portion of the road is in a reasonable condition due to the small amount of traffic over it. The surface is generally solid, with only occasional potholes, and one or two boggy patches over the whole length. The main work needed is clearing back the bush, and some patching up with stones or koronus. One  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile area between Panaras and Neiruaran Villages is the only difficult piece of road here, but is still passable to four-wheel-drive vehicles.

Availability of Materials and Implements:-

Stones for patching up the road are available throughout the whole area. Not so with koronus however. This is only available between Lemusmus and Lamernawei Plantation, some areas in small quantities only. From Namasalang to Naiama there is little koronus, and from there on to Lemau only occasional small outcrops.

Implements such as picks and shovels are negligible in this area. Each village has only one or two shovels, and an occasional pick.

Road work in the vicinity of Patlangat Plantation would most probably be assisted by the loan to the workers of the plantation tractor.

.....continued.



Patrol Report No. KAV. 1 of 1958/59.

REPORT ON ROAD SURVEY, Continued:-

Estimates of Labour, Equipment and sundry needs and costs:-

The following estimates are based on the assumption that any work on the road will be carried out during the dry season, or a period of 5 months or 100 working days. The following would be the estimated cost of the work on the road from LEMUSMUS VILLAGE to the boundary of LAMERNAWEI PLANTATION.

(i) Labour:

120 units @ 6/- per day, 100 days £3600.0.0.

(ii) Vehicles:

2 trucks @ £4. per day, 100 days 800.0.0.

(iii) Implements:

120 @ say £1.10/- average each. 120.0.0.

(iv) Fuel for vehicles and sundry expenses:

Petrol, 2 drums per week, oil, sundries. 400.0.0.

---

£4980.0.0.

---

It is thus estimated that the cost would be in the vicinity of £5000., which is approximately £420. per mile, and a weekly expenditure of about £360..

RECOMMENDATIONS:-

The writer would recommend that for the initial reconstruction work on this road, the abovenamed area, Lemusmus to Lamernawei Plantation, should be first dealt with. If funds are available after the completion of this area, work could then continue say as far as Patlangat.

The above estimates assume that the work to be done will include clearing the bush back one chain on each side, the digging of good drains, and the building up of the road surface with stones and koronus.

If funds are not available to do the work as recommended above, it would be most profitable to continue clearing the bush on either side of the road, but to concentrate on the bad areas only.

As far as Lamernawei Plantation is concerned, it is recommended that the District Officer take action under Sect. 13 of the Roads Maintenance Ordinance 1953. The road through Panaras Plantation is fair, and through Patlangat Plantation, good.

*J. B. Moyle*  
 .....  
 J. B. Moyle.  
 Cadet Patrol Officer.



APPENDIX 'A'.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

Only one or two matters will be mentioned in this part of the report. Full details of agriculture were given in Patrol Report No. Konos 3 of 1957/58, and further details are contained in the original report in the files of the Council.

It has been earlier mentioned under the heading of Native Situation, that coconut groves throughout the Council area do not appear to be in a very good condition, many being overgrown, thus aiding the breeding of pests.

Good copra driers were seen in several villages however and apparently some copra is produced off the mature palms, which are not as overgrown as the newer plantings.

Also seen in the area, at Namasalang Village, was a waste of mature cacao beans. Several hundred trees at that village are bearing, but the people have no knowledge to process the crop, and no market at present for the green beans.

The writer has been informed by the D.A.O., however, that a market has been found in Tsang Sang, who owns a nearby plantation.

There is some shortage of native foods in the area patrolled, but it is by no means drastic. The main reasons are the apathy of the people, damage to gardens by pigs, and diseased or poor crops due to excessive rain or heat at some crucial time in the plants growth.

No further change in the situation was seen.

.....

*J.B. Moyle*

.....

J.B. Moyle.

Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'B'

H.O. Use Only. File No.  Date received:
--

AGRICULTURAL VILLAGE CENSUS.

Village: **NAIAMA, KULOT C.D.**

District: **NEW IRELAND.**

Co-ordinates: **West Coast, N.I..**  
 Date: **6/7/58.**

1. <u>Population.</u>	This Census		Last Census (Date: )	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 5 years.	2	1	2	1
5 - 16 "	6	2	6	3
16 - 40 "	15	10	15	10
40 years and over	5	4	5	4
	28	17	28	18

2. CROPS  
 2.1 Perennials.

List all perennial crops and acreages. Where perennial crops are interplanted with annual crops, each has to be recorded separately: the perennial crops to be listed under 2.1 the annual crop to be listed under 2.2.1

Type of Crop.	No. of trees			Interplanted with.	No. of acres.
	Immat-ure.	In bear-ing.	Senile.		
COCONUTS	76	832	5	-	15 Planted at Random.
BREADFRUIT		20			
PAWPAWS		25			
GALIP		20			

2.2 Annuals.

2.2.1. List all single annual crop gardens and the total acreage per crop planted during the year.

Crops	No. of Acres.
TARO	one quarter.



2.2.2 List all mixed annual crop gardens planted during the year.

Crops	Appr. %	No. of Acres.
..TARO..&..Yam..Tapioca...	.70..% & ...30 .....	5
.....Banana, sweet .....potato&etc.....	.....% & .....	
..Sweet potato..&..taro...	.50..% & ...50 .....	2

2.3 What is the average size of the annual crop gardens...two-thirds.....acres

What is the size of the staples of the annual crop gardens....seven.....acres.

What is the largest size of the annual crop gardens....1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....acres.

2.4 List all major annual crops planted during the year and give the approx. months of planting and harvesting from your observations and/or local knowledge.

CROP.	PLANTED	HARVESTED
Taro. Sweet potato. Yam and mami. Banana. Tapioca.	Throughout the year but mainly January to April and July to November.	As required. 3-10 months after planting.

2.5 Give information regarding recurrent food crop shortages.

Irregularity of weather, damage by pigs to gardens, and diseases thought to be related to excessive rain or heat cause periodic shortages of a minor nature.

3. LIVESTOCK

List all livestock found in the village: Pigs, fowls, dogs, etc.

LIVESTOCK	NUMBER.
PIGS	31
Fowls.	24
Dogs.	13.

4. TOOLS  
List all tools noticed in the village...

Type of Tool	Number
Bush-knives	15
Sarifs	11
Axes	9
Shovels	2
Tomahawks	1

5. IMPLEMENTS

List all implements, type of machinery etc. used in the village regularly or occasionally, owned, loaned or hired.

Implement	Type	Number	Remarks
NIL			

Further information to substantiate your census. Quote the item number your remark refers to.

2.1. Land has been cleared, but not prepared, for the planting of 500 cocoa or coffee trees. the crop to be decided upon by the D.A.O..

Name of Officer taking census: ...J.N.Dunkerley.....

Official Status ...Cadet.Patrol.Officer.....

Signature .....*J.N.Dunkerley*.....



APPENDIX 'B'

H.O. Use Only. File No. Date received:
--

AGRICULTURAL VILLAGE CENSUS.

Village: PANARAS, KULOT C.D.

District: NEW IRELAND.

Co-ordinates: West Coast, N.I.

Date: 7/7/58.

1. <u>Population.</u>	This Census		Last Census (Date: 14/4/57)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 5 years.	7	4	7	3
5 - 16 "	8	7	8	7
16 - 40 "	23	16	23	16
40 years and over	4	5	4	5
	42	32	42	31

2. CROPS

2.1 Perennials.

List all perennial crops and acreages. Where perennial crops are interplanted with annual crops, each has to be recorded separately: the perennial crops to be listed under 2.1 the annual crop to be listed under 2.2.1

Type of Crop.	No. of trees			Interplanted with.	No. of acres.
	Immature.	In bearing.	Senile.		
COCONUTS	1367	1041	12	-	41
GALIP		205			Bush trees, planted at random.
PAWPAW		21			
BREADFRUIT		28			
LAULAU		40			
PAO		10			
TOSIM		10			
NATU		20			
TACN		25			
CACAO		-			

2.2 Annuals.

2.2.1. List all single annual crop gardens and the total acreage per crop planted during the year.

Crops	No. of Acres.
TARO	2. (Communal gardens)

2.2.2 List all mixed annual crop gardens planted during the year.

Crops	Appr. %	No. of Acres.
..TARO...Sweet potato...	..70% & ...30.....	10
.....&.....	.....&.....	
.....&.....	.....&.....	

2.3 What is the average size of the annual crop gardens....**one third**.....acres  
 What is the size of the staples of the annual crop gardens....**10**.....acres.  
 What is the largest size of the annual crop gardens.....**1 1/2 one**.....acres

2.4 List all major annual crops planted during the year and give the approx. months of planting and harvesting from your observations and/or local knowledge.

CROP.	PLANTED	HARVESTED
TARO. SWEET POTATO. YAM BANANA	Throughout the year. Mainly Jan. - April and July - November.	As required. 3 - 10 months after planting.

2.5 Give information regarding recurrent food crop shortages. Irregularity of seasons, damage by pigs and taro beetle causes periodic shortages of a minor nature.

3. LIVESTOCK  
 List all livestock found in the village: Pigs, fowls, dogs, etc.

LIVESTOCK	NUMBER.
PIGS.	17
Fowls.	26
Dogs.	5



4. TOOLS

List all tools noticed in the village...

Type of Tool	Number
Axes	14
Axes	9
Sarifs	8
Shovels	5

5. IMPLEMENTS

List all implements, type of machinery etc. used in the village regularly or occasionally, owned, loaned or hired.

Implement	Type	Number	Remarks
NIL			

Further information to substantiate your census. Quote the item number your remark refers to.

2.1. An area suitable for cocoa or coffee has been cleared - 5 acres.

Approximately 100 cocoa trees have already been planted, and their ages vary between 1 and 4 years (?). The planting is not registered.

Name of Officer taking census:.....J.N.Dunkerley.....

Official Status ..... Cadet Patrol Officer.....

Signature ..... *J.N.Dunkerley* .....

APPENDIX 'C'.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

For full details of village officials in the KULOT Census Division, please refer to Patrol Report No. Kono 3 of 1957/58.

The following change is noted:-

Tultul MATAFAN of NAIAMA Village, died in Panaras Aid Post on May 29th. No replacement was made or nominated pending a decision as to the introduction of a N.L.G. Council in the area.

.....

*J. B. Moyle*  
.....  
J. B. Moyle.  
Cadet Patrol Officer.



APPENDIX 'D'.

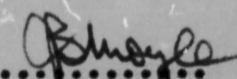
SUMMARY OF TAX COLLECTIONS TO DATE, KULOT CENSUS DIVISION.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Total Population.</u>	<u>Taxable males i.e. over 18 yrs.</u>	<u>Males paid to date.</u>
NAIAMA	45	10	10
PANARAS	74	26	13 + 1 paid Rabaul.
NEIRUARAN	80	27	21
PATLANGAT	45	10	4
BIMUN	79	26	12
<b>TOTALS:-</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>61.</b>

Total money collected by patrol:- £120.0.0.

Tax Receipts Nos. 342191 - 343250 issued.

The above figures show that 57% of taxable males have paid their tax, that figure being equal to 19% of the total population of the area.

  
.....  
J. B. Moyle.  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'E'

Report on Member of R.P.& N.G.C. Accompanying Patrol:-

No. 3762. Constable GEREKA.

A reliable constable who continues his good service  
previously seen at Konos Patrol Post.

.....

*Boyle*  
.....  
J.B. Moyle.  
Cadet Patrol Officer.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of... NEW IRELAND ..... Report No. KAY. 2 of 1958/59 .....

Patrol Conducted by... J. H. DUNNORLEY, CADET PATROL OFFICER .....

Area Patrolled... PART OF TABAR CENSUS DIVISION .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... NIL .....

Natives... 2 MEMBERS OF P.P. & N.C.C. .....

Duration—From... 3./9./19.58 to... 2./10/1958 .....

Number of Days... 29 .....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... no .....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../.. 2./19.58 .....

Medical .... /.. 6/19.57 .....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol... CENSUS REVISION .....

ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION .....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

23 / 10 / 19 58

*G. H. ...* 2/100  
District Commissioner

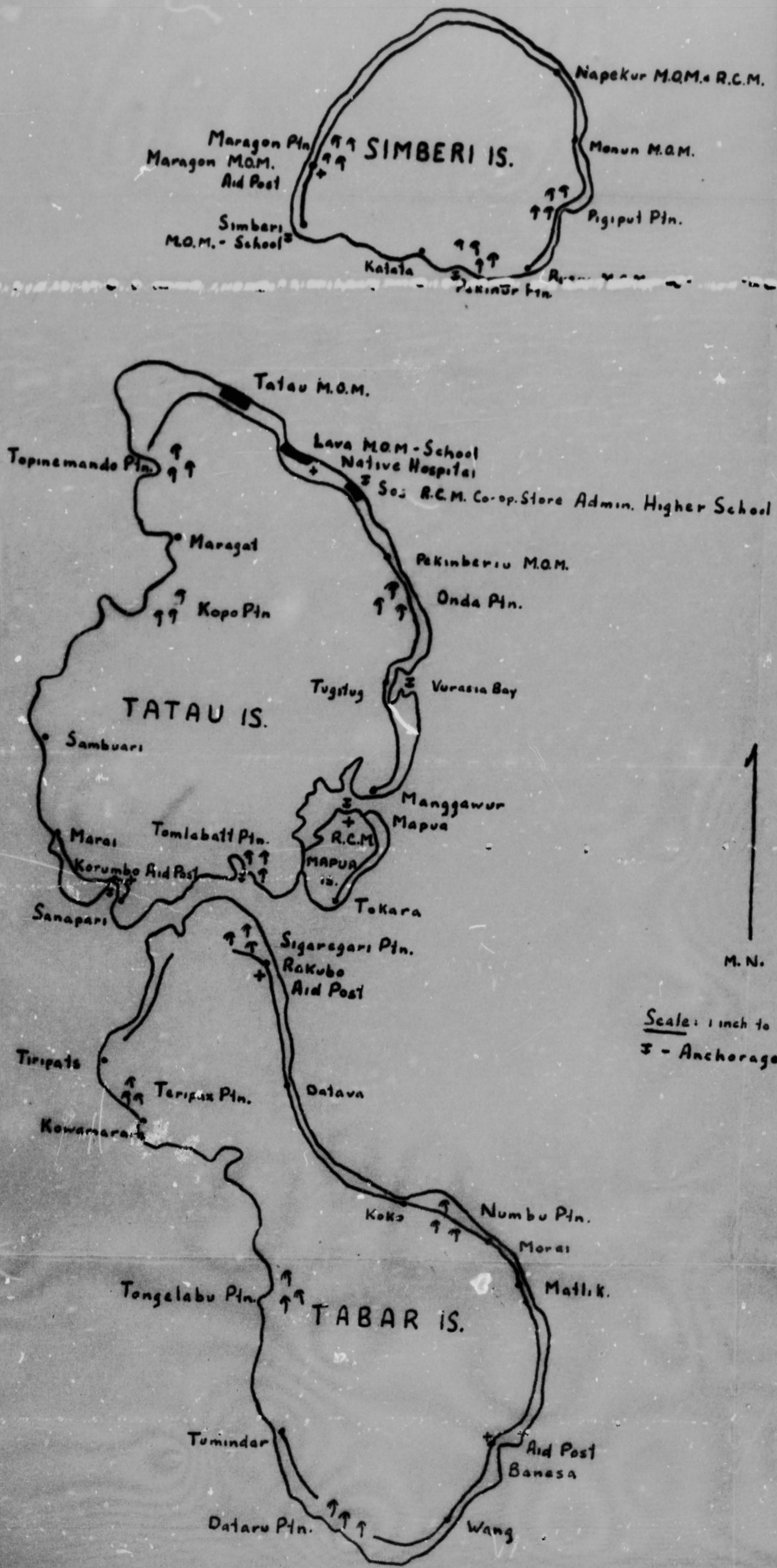
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....

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

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

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

# TABAR ISLAND GROUP



Scale: 1 inch to 15 miles (approx)  
 ☐ - Anchorages.





pula

30/3/62 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply Please Quote

NoNA 30/3-325

District of New Ireland Headquarters,

24th October, 1958.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No. 2/58-59 - KAVIENG

CONDUCTED BY CADET PATROL OFFICER DUNKERLEY.

Attached please find a copy of the above patrol report and comments by his Assistant District Officer.

NATIVE SITUATION.

I concur with Mr. Collins that it is necessary for a reasonably experienced officer to spend some time in the Tabar Group to keep things moving and to find out which people have influence. Native SONGIS will be watched carefully and when he oversteps his mark he will be politely and discreetly informed that he has two functions amongst these people namely the fostering and development of their Agricultural pursuits and Chairman of the local Co-operative Society.

The next officer to patrol this area will be instructed to peruse village books to see who has been responsible for suggesting that SONGIS should be paramount luluai.

Mr. Bloomfield has been contacted re the allegation made by the Tultul of VURASIA that the Administration owes him £3 for purchase of nails to build a rest house.

He denies that any promises were made to buy nails but admits that the rest house which was built is a very excellent one, and is ideally situated for a patrol base from which to operate for an intensive patrol of the area.

Next patrol will investigate the matter and if it is found that considerable effort was expended then some suitable recompense will be made.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Despite frequent visits by Agricultural extension officers it appears that Tabar people have got to have some authority present all the time to guide them on to plant food crops, look after their coffee projects and keep coconut groves clean.

Concerning the planting of subsistence crops consideration may yet have to be given to the implementation of the provisions of Regulation 79 A (1) of the Native Administrative Regulations.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

I agree with Mr. Collins that a few months contact is necessary in order to assess the worthwhile or otherwise of Village Officials at present holding the positions.



CONCLUSION.

It is noted that this officer has not submitted the report on Native Police in the form of a separate appendix. His attention will be drawn to this.

This report is the Cadets first effort and except for typing errors he seems to have done a conscientious job.

*G. F. Neilsen*  
(G. F. Neilsen)  
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

Att.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. NA.30-3-1

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

22 October, 1958.

The District Officer,  
District of New Ireland,  
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO. KAV. 2/1958-59  
CADET PATROL OFFICER DUNKERLY:

Attached please find in duplicate copies of the above mentioned patrol report by Cadet Patrol Officer. N. Dunkerly of a short patrol to the Tabar Census Division. It was unfortunate that owing to certain staff difficulties this patrol had to be cancelled and the writer return to Kavieng.

2. Native Situation:

I recently paid a short visit to Tabar and support Mr. Dunkerly's view that there has been a deterioration in the native situation here. When staff improves it is proposed that an officer be stationed here for two or three months to assist in the housing programme and supervise work to improve the economic position of these people. I think we must agree that sheer laziness prevents these folk from improving their lot.

The activities of Songis will be watched with much interest. I feel that in the past we were apt to overlook this person's many shortcomings when it was thought that he had turned over a new leaf. As you know he was an active follower and lieutenant of Aisoli Salin and I view the reports that are filtering in with grave concern. Songis has carried out much valuable work as the Chairman of the local co-operative society and also as an Agricultural Field worker, but he has in the past shown a tendency to take over the role of Paramount Luluai due mainly to the senility of the present incumbent in that position and this must be discouraged. To my knowledge this man Songis has never been promised the position of Paramount and that position is now redundant.

3. Native Agriculture and Livestock:

I am glad that these people are using their Carey type driers and this should do much to improve the quality of their product. The remarks on plantations are noted.

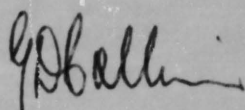
There is no doubt that coffee has aroused considerable interest among this group and it is hoped this interest will be sustained. The remarks under this heading have been shown the DAO.

4. Village Officials:

Our lists will be revised. No changes should be considered until an experienced officer has spent some time in the area and reported on the capabilities of each officer after this period has elapsed.



Mr. Dunkerly has the makings of a competent officer with more experience. His report is marred somewhat by numerous typographical errors.



(G.E. Collins)  
Assistant District Officer

Att.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

District of New Ireland

Patrol Report No. <sup>KAY-2</sup> ~~KAY-1~~ of 1958/59

Area Patrolled

Tabar Census Division

Objects of Patrol

Census Revision  
Routine Administration

Previous Patrol to the Area

D.M.A. February, 1958.  
Public Health Department. *JUNE 1957*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL DIARY

SEPTEMBER, - 1958

3rd Wednesday	1830	Departed Kavieng per M.V. "Mercy"
4th Thursday	0600	Arrived Vurasia Bay, Tatau Island.
4th-15th (Monday)		Work carried out on land investigation Patrol Officer, who departed for Kavieng per M.V. "Tabar" on 15th.
16th Tuesday to 18th Thursday		Work on Anthropology Assignment for A.S.O.P.A. Correspondence Course. P.M. 18th - to Mapua for rendezvous with Mr. Collins ADO to receive further patrol instructions.
19th Friday		Inspection of Vurasia hamlet and Pekinberiu. Overnight Pekinberiu.
20th Saturday		Inspection of Sos. Met up with Songis, Agricultural Assistant who accompanied the patrol to its completion. Overnight.
21st Sunday		Observed.
22nd Monday		Inspection of Lava. Overnight at Sos.
23rd Tuesday		Inspection of Tatau. Overnight at Sos.
24th Wednesday		Departed Sos per M.V. "Ninsa" to Simberi Village, Simberi Island. Overnight.
25th Thursday		Inspection of Simberi. To Maragon. Over- night.
26th Friday		Inspection of Maragon and proceeded to Napukur. Overnight.
27th Saturday		Inspection of Napukur and proceeded to Monun. Overnight.
28th Sunday		Observed.
29th Monday		Inspection of Monun. Proceeded to Bueri Overnight.
30th Tuesday		Inspection of Bueri. Overnight.
<u>OCTOBER</u>		
1st Wednesday		Picked up by M.V. "Mercy" and Mr. Smith, EMA, and proceeded with him to Teripats, Kanamaram and Karumbo for medical inspec- tions. 1730 - Departed Karumbo per M.V. "Mercy" for Kavieng.
2nd Thursday	0430	- Arrived Kavieng:

END OF PATROL

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

INTRODUCTION:-

The first part of this patrol was spent at Vurasia Bay, Tatau Island, with Mr. Patrol Officer John Hayes; investigating a land dispute between the natives and the Roman Catholic Mission in the area. Mr. Hayes has furnished a full report on the investigation.

The purpose of the subsequent patrol was to carry out a census revision and routine administration check in the area. However, the patrol was only partly completed as I was recalled to Kavieng. The patrol covered villages on the East coast of Tatau Island and all villages of Simberi Island.



NATIVE SITUATION

Not having previously done a patrol in this area, I found it a little difficult to sum up any improvements or otherwise since the last patrol. However, upon perusing Mr. Cadet's Patrol Officer Moyle's report of November, 1957 and Mr. A.D.O. Collins' report of February this year, it appears that the situation has deteriorated somewhat, mainly with regard to the standard of housing which was only fair. There were many houses only partly completed; and others in need of repair. Village surroundings were generally good, but many of the roads were not cleaned.

Complaints:- Numerous minor complaints were settled out of court relating to the usual troubles such as debts, bride price, pigs etc. The patrol encountered numerous cases of village officials who wished to resign for various reasons. (See Village Officials)

At Tatan Village I heard complaints made concerning Songis, who is an agricultural field officer and Chairman of the New Ireland Native Society Association.

These complaints are contained in a book which was compiled by MIDIU, an assistant of Songis, after hearing complaints made by villagers in the area. The reports state that Songis is usurping the power of BABAT, the present Paramount Lultai without any apparent authority. Songis accompanies patrols in the area and talks fervently to the people about the necessity for improving their standard of living and other matters not related directly to his work.

It appears from reports made in the village book that Songis has been promised the position of P/L though as far as I can gather this has not yet been confirmed. Songis appears to me to be very suitable ~~and a native type~~ for the position having a lot of common sense and personality and Babat is very old and apparently ineffective.

I would recommend that the present unsatisfactory state of affairs be cleared up as soon as possible, or else the good work Songis is doing could be seriously affected.

I was advised by the Tultul of Vurasia hamlet that there is still £3 owing by the Administration for nails purchased by the villagers for the rest-house at this hamlet. This has been outstanding since the time of P.O. Bloomfield's patrol in 1956.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads in the area are generally good though one or two villages showed laxity and they had to be reminded of the necessity for keeping them clean. Bicycle travel is possible on most of the roads.

Bridges were in good condition throughout and solid enough to last for some considerable time.

POLICE BARRACKS & REST HOUSES.

Police Barracks and rest houses were available in most villages and all were in good condition.

Land - All villages reported that there was plenty of land available for present and future requirements.

Disputes - The patrol encountered two land disputes.

The first concerns an area of disputed native ground near the village of Sos. Copies of Form 2 under the Native Land Registration Ordinance, 1952, will be made out and forwarded to the Native Lands Commissioner, Port Moresby.

The second concerns a small area of ground close to Napekur on Simberi Island. The local Roman Catholic Church is situated on this ground, however natives of Napekur village claim that the ground has not been purchased. A covering memorandum to the Assistant District Officer refers to this matter.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

In practically all villages visited "Carey" type hot air driers were constructed and appeared to be functioning satisfactorily, producing a good grade of copra. Almost without exception though, village coconut groves needed cleaning and the people were advised accordingly.

Coffee is becoming increasingly important as a second cash crop. All villages had coffee plots and these are worked on a family basis. Shade has been planted in most villages and in some cases has reached a stage ready for planting. There appears to be a slight shortage of coffee seed though I believe this will be remedied in the near future. Songis, Agricultural Assistant, showed himself to be very capable in arousing the people's interest in this crop.

Many villages complained of a food shortage, and are falling back on sago to counteract this. The people seem to show little foresight in planting their gardens to ensure a continuous food supply. Most gardens are individually owned and usually only one garden is planted. When this crop is finished a shortage follows.

MISSIONS.

Two missions were operating in the area a patrolled.

The Methodist Overseas Mission has the greatest influence in the area and is controlled from Kimadan by the Reverend Geddes. There were two schools in operation at Simberi and Lava. Religious observances are often carried out by local laymen.

The Roman Catholic Mission is operated from Mapua under Father Hoevekamp.

The work of the two missions is progressing well and with no apparent friction.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Health in the area is good and this would be due in no small way to the efficiency of the various Aid Post Orderlies.

The Aid Posts at Sos (Tatau Island) and Maragon (Simberi Island) were inspected and both were in first class order. Maragon Aid Post is a credit to BANAU who also keeps an up-to-date "Births, Deaths, and Marriages" register.

Medical Orderlies accompanied the patrol in their particular areas.

EDUCATION.

Educational facilities are not particularly good. The only administration school available in the area is at Sos, a Village Higher School under the direction of TAALI, a conscientious and intelligent native.

There are Methodist Overseas Mission schools at Lava and Simberi.

Statistics are as follows:-

<u>Village</u>	<u>Type of School</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Lava	M. O. M.	1	16	17
Simberi	M. O. M.	14	9	23
Sos	Administration	22	8	30



VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The following is a list of village officials with details of length of service, previous employment, war service (if any) convictions and other relevant remarks.

Bekinteria: Luluai - LUAKOT: Period of service - 5 months previously employed as labourer at Maragon plantation, Simberi Is. no war service, no previous convictions.

Tultul - LANGALI: Period of service - 4 years, previously employed with the Copra Marketing Board and as a boat crew with Sicaui plantation; he had two years of war service with the Allied Intelligence Bureau. Langali is a conscientious and helpful official.

Sos: Luluai - LAPUR: Period of service 13 years, previously employed as a plantation labourer for three years and as a boat's crew for a number of years in Kavieng and Rabaul; no war service, and no convictions.

Tultul - KARAPUI: Period of service two years; previously employed as a plantation labourer for two years, and in a Chinese store, Kavieng for two years, no convictions and no war service.

Lava: Luluai - LAUAN: He has held the position for many years, since the war. Previously to this he worked as a plantation labourer for three years; no convictions. Appears to be too old to be effective.

Tultul - LUPAMA: Period of service 17 years; previous to this was a member of the New Guinea Police Force for eight years, and as a catechist for 17 years; no convictions; he has been and ~~and~~ takes the lead in village affairs.

Tatau: Luluai KALAMKA: Period of service since the end of the war, for three years a member of the New Guinea Police Force at Rabaul; no convictions, a reasonable luluai.

Tultul - PIMAS: Period of service since the end of the war; for six years a member of the New Guinea Police Force before the war, no convictions; a keen official.

Simberi: Luluai SISI: Period of service 15 years, served as a boat's crew in Kavieng before the war; no convictions; he does not appear to exercise much authority.

Tultul - KANAKAN: Period of service for many years previous to the war; employed in Rabaul for 26 years with the New Guinea Police Force; no convictions. Cadet Patrol Officer

Maragon: Luluai KOMBOLAT: One year's service; Catechist for ten years; no convictions.

Tultul - SUMA: Two years service; employed for three years in the New Guinea Police Force at Rabaul and also as a plantation labourer in Kavieng, no convictions.

Napekur - Luluai GUWEL: Period of service since the end of the war; a catechist for five years at Napekur; no convictions.

Tultul - SEMBIT: Period of service since the end of the war served for four years with the New Guinea Police Force at Aitape, and for four years as a catechist on Tabar. He served a sentence of one month while as a catechist.

Manun - Luluai TANUS: Eleven years service, employed as an Aid Post Orderly at Kavieng for four years, also as a catechist for four years in Tabar, no convictions.

Duari - Luluai MUMWI: Period of service since the war; for three years was a plantation labourer in Rabaul, no convictions.

During the patrol several Village Officials expressed their desire to resign due to various reasons detailed below. The reasons appear to be genuine and it was probably just a coincidence that so many were encountered. A separate memorandum setting out the details will be submitted to the District Officer.

At Pekinberiu the present Luluai, LAUKOT appears to be unpopular mainly because he is a bit young for the position and is reported to have lied. While I was present, the people elected KASYK to replace him, however I was later informed that if he was appointed trouble would ensue. There appears to be a few trouble makers in the village who refuse to obey the instructions of their Luluai, no matter who the Luluai may be. The villagers were advised that LAUKOT should remain in office for the present and if the position is the same when the next officer patrols then the disturbing elements could be courted.

At Sos the Luluai, LUPUR, wished to resign due to recent blindness in one eye. The present tultul, KARAPUI was elected to take his position. Villagers feel that there is no need for a tultul due to the small population. (36)

The tultul of the Simberi wished to resign. TIMIN was elected to replace him at the time of Cadet Patrol Officer Moyle's patrol in November. As yet no appointment has been made.

The Luluai of Manun wished to resign. KOPEL has been elected to replace him.

The above appointments are recommended.

Report on Members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary accompanying the Patrol.

Constable BINGA No. 7211 - Very officious, but reliable and efficient.

Constable TSTOA No. 7496 - Quieter, but efficient.

*N. Durkerley*  
N. Durkerley.  
Cadet Patrol Officer



APPENDIX A

STATISTICS OF VILLAGES PATROLLED.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Tot. Pop.</u>	<u>Denom.</u>	<u>Talua</u>	<u>Talul</u>	<u>No. Houses</u>
BURI	58	M.O.M.	BUWEL	MAHO	12
LAVA	105	M.O.M.	LAUAN	LUPIMA	24
MANGAWUR	52	R.C.M.	VIRIKUR	KARITS	13
MARACON	79	M.O.M.	KOMBALAT	SUMA	32
MONUN	37	M.O.M.	TLEBUS		9
MAPEKUR	103	M.O.M.	GUWEL	SEMBIT	54
PEKINBERTU	81	M.O.M.	LUAKOT	LANGALI	26
SIMBERI	57	M.O.M.	SISI	KANAKAN	30
SOS	36	R.C.M.	LAPUR	KARAPUI	10
TATAU	136	M.O.M.	KALAMKA	PAMAS	46

Population figures shows an increase of 16 since the last census, which is rather pleasing to note.





# Migration Register

Area Patrolled... BARBAR CENSUS DIVISION

MIGRATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
In		Out	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Child		Adults				
F	M	F	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M		F	M	F	M + F	
1			5		1						3	10	3	8	1	11	1.8	11	7	11	17	52	
		1							1		2	21	2	19		10	1.2	10	3	26	29	51	
				1					2		2	12	1	9	-	7	1.2	5	8	16	10	36	
	1		8		1		9	3			5	28	5	17	1	15	2.2	16	10	31	27	105	
	2	1	2	1	1		11	6	3		13	30	11	22	1	20	1.9	15	26	35	36	136	
1	1	1					2		7	4	7	23	2	14	2	8	1.5	6	14	30	24	87	
	2	6	1						1		3	21	4	18	1	15	1.4	14	12	27	24	79	
7				1	1				1		2	36	4	25		15	1.2	12	13	43	32	103	
		1	2						2	1	1	12	1	10		5	1.5	6	7	9	10	37	
	4	1	1				1		2		4	21	1	11		7	1.8	13	6	24	11	58	
9	13	11	23	3	4		23	9	16	8	43	14	35	152	6	115	1.6	11	105	252	220	774	



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of... NEW IRELAND ..... Report No. KAV 3 of 1958/59 .....

Patrol Conducted by... G.D. COLLINS, A.D.O. & E.W. HALLAHAN, Cadet Patrol Officer .....

Area Patrolled... Tingwon, Tench, Eira and Mussau Islands Census Divisions .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... Nil .....

Natives... 2 members of R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From... 2/10/1958 to... 18/10/1958 .....

Number of Days... 16 .....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... No .....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... / 9 / 1958 .....

Medical .... / 6 / 1958 .....

Map Reference... Overlay 4-mile Map enclosed .....

Objects of Patrol... Tax collection, Census Revision, General Administration .....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
*District Commissioner*

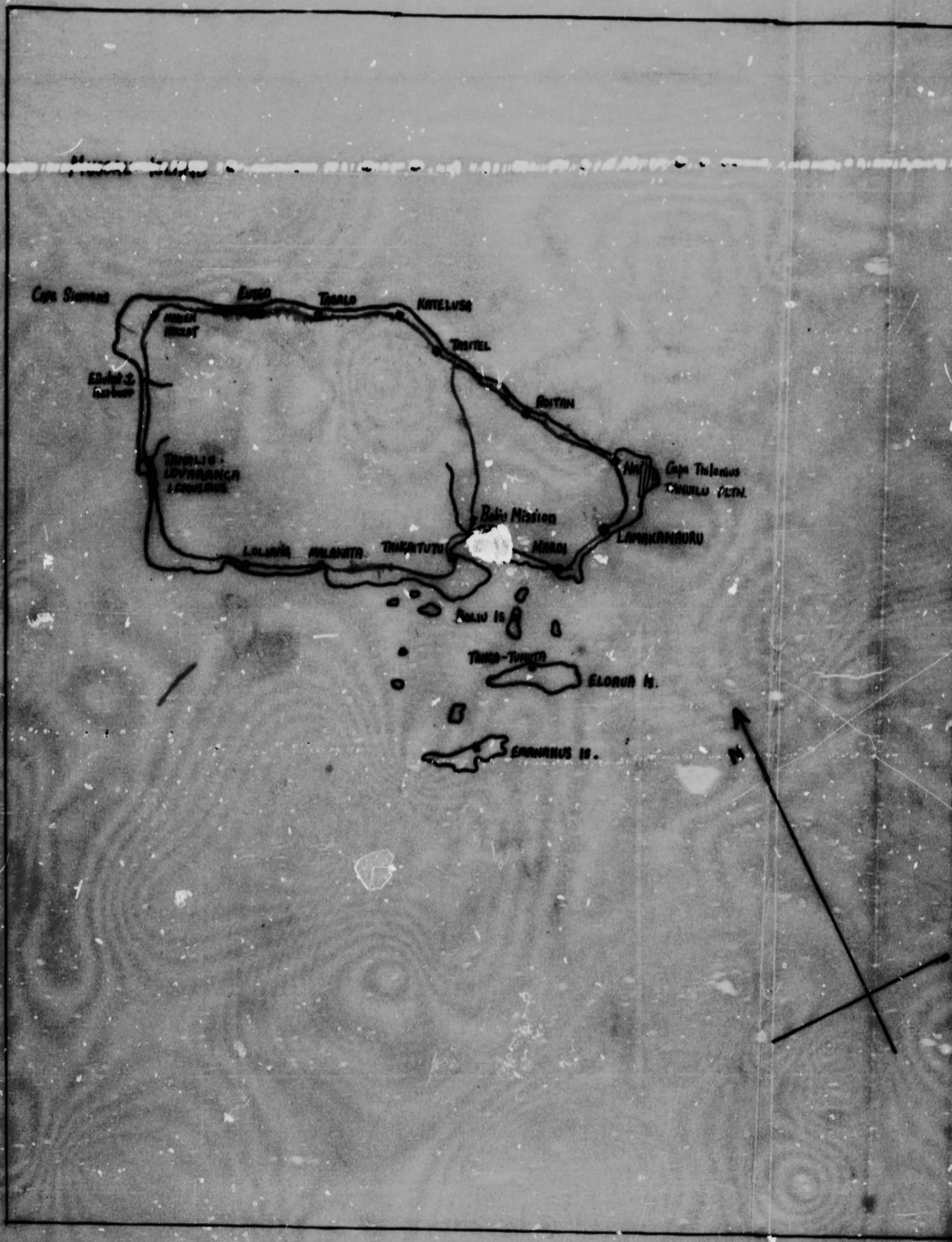
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £..... nil .....

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

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

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





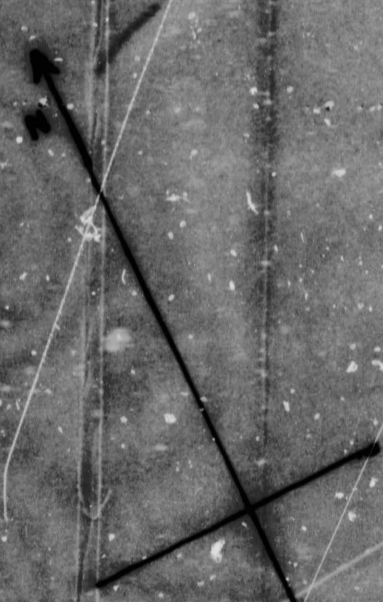


TENCH ISLAND

EMIRA ISLAND

EMIRA  
Cape Tolenus  
TUBULU PLTN.  
LAKKAKIYU  
ELMUSRO IS.  
EMIRA IS.

Cape Bollin  
TUBULU  
EMIRA IS.  
TUBULU  
ELMUSRO IS.  
Cape Tengans  
EMIRA PLTN.  
EMIRA IS.



SCALE: 1" = 4 MILES (1:253440)

TINGWON GROUP



30-12-65

8th December, 1958.

The District Officer,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1958-1959.  
KAVIENI.

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report  
is acknowledged with thanks.

Should it be practicable, please have  
photographs taken of the making of mats on looms  
at Tench Island, for record purposes. If no camera  
is available locally, advise this Headquarters and  
we will supply one together with a film.

The contents of the report are adequately  
covered in the covering memoranda.

It is noted that action has been taken at  
District level where necessary.

A very well presented report. I am pleased  
to see Mr. Hallahan is receiving on-the-job training.

(A.A. Roberts)  
Director.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/12/65 ✓



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. NA.30-3-2

District of New Ireland,  
Headquarters,  
K A V I E N G .


4 November, 1958.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO:KAV.3/58-59  
CPO HALLAHAN NEW IRELAND DIS

Attached please find copy of the above mentioned report together with comments by the Assistant District Officer, KAVIENG. This is the first patrol of Mr.Hallahan,Cadet Patrol Officer and he is to be congratulated with the manner in which he has presented his report.

2. Mr.Collins has taken action on all relevant matters raised and I shall shortly be forwarding to you recommendations regarding the hamlet of MAGIEN.
3. Taxation collections were carried out by Mr.Collins who has reported that these were without incident.
4. For your information,please.

  
(G.F.Neilsen)  
A/DISTRICT OFFICER





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. NA. 14-6-1.

Office of the Assistant District Officer,  
Headquarters,  
KAVIENG.

4 November, 1958.


The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

APPOINTMENT OF LULUAI  
MAGIEN

Further to comments contained in Patrol Report No: KAV. 3/58-59 carried out by CPO Hallahan under the direction of the Assistant District Officer, Kavieng. I would ask that the termination of the appointment of the Tultul be accepted and that he, LUS be appointed as a probationary luluai for the hamlet of Magien.

2. As indicated earlier Magien which formerly was a hamlet of Lovaranga is situated some two and one half hours walk from that village and another two hours walk from its nearest neighbour on the north coast of Mussau, EUTAO.

3. LUS is a most impressive official and his village was one of the best seen during this patrol. I consider that the native situation on the island will be improved immeasurably if my proposal is acceptable.

  
(G.F. Neilson)  
A/DISTRICT OFFICER



NA 30-3-1/2

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

3 November, 1958.

The District Officer,  
District of New Ireland,  
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO: KAV. 3/58-59  
CPO HALAHAN NEW IRELAND DIST

Attached please find in duplicate copies of the above mentioned patrol report prepared by Cadet Patrol Officer Hallahan together with contingencies covering the period during which this officer camped.

2. CPO Hallahan carried out this patrol in conjunction with my collecting tax throughout the island group. This was his first patrol and he has presented a comprehensive report of the areas covered without the usual typographical errors usually associated with junior officer reports.

3. NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Tingvon Islands: These people showed that they <sup>are</sup> quite an industrious group and that they have made good use of the coconut plantation since they obtained control of same; the matter of insect damage is discussed under the appropriate heading.

Tench Island: I have spoken with the Co-operative Officer, Kavieng regarding the matter of more adequate shipping for these people. I feel that a vessel could call every six months to collect all available copra and he also agrees that this should be possible.

Emira Island: Apart from the rather dilapidated appearance of most of the villages on Emira I was also impressed with the industriousness of the group. The Aid Post which they have erected is a most creditable job. Mr. Kroenig stated that whilst he would consider the proposal of the Tasingina people he could not understand their need for that section of plantation land for they, themselves, own a much larger block almost adjoining the proposed area. I would not be in favour of the proposal for it could lead to thieving of coconuts in the plantation area and this could result in an upset in the present amicable setup.

Mussau Island: The native situation here was somewhat marred by two factors. One the large number of absentees working for the SDA Mission in both Papua and New Guinea and Two the land disputes. I feel that application for registration of native land should be accepted and if possible a request made for the services of a Native Land Commissioner. I feel that if the present situation is permitted to continue there could conceivably be a deterioration in the native situation generally. The land mentioned by the patrolling officer concerned a church site. It is actually native owned land and had never been vested in the Mission. Perhaps you would care to take this matter up with Mr. Webster of the SDA Mission Headquarters, Kavieng.



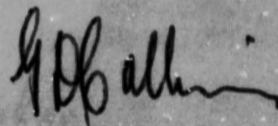
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

Regarding insect damage being caused at Tingwon Island I have spoken with the District Agricultural Officer and he assured me that very little can be done to eradicate this pest. It is proposed to look to embark on a programme in the immediate Kavieng area to conduct a cleanliness campaign in all plantations both native and European to enable him to judge the effectiveness or otherwise of such a programme. It will consist of burning all seriously damaged palms and keeping the plantations well cut, if successful campaigns will be conducted in other areas.

The campaign against the sexava on Emira has been very successful. Palms are now healthy and bearing.

Statistics concerning education in the area patrolled will be given to the District Education Officer.

In conclusion I would like to compliment this officer on a very well presented and meaty report.



(G.D. Collins)  
Assistant District Officer

Sub-District Office,  
Kavieng,  
NEW IRELAND.  
1st November 1958.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Kavieng Sub-District.

PATROL REPORT NO. KAV 3 OF 1958/59

Please find attached three copies of the above report  
together with claim for camping allowance.

For your advice, please.

*R. W. Hollahan.*

R. W. Hollahan. (Cadet Patrol Officer)



PATROL REPORT

DISTRICT OF NEW IRELAND.

REPORT NO. KAV 3 OF 1958/59.

Patrol conducted by:

G.D. Collins, Assistant District Officer.  
Zac. [unclear], [unclear] Patrol Officer.

( This Report compiled by R.W. Hallahan, C.P.O.)

Area patrolled:

Tingvon Islands Census Division  
Tench Island Census Division  
Enira Island Census Division  
Nussau Island Census Division

Objects of patrol:

1. General Administration
2. Tax Collection
3. Census Revision

Patrol accompanied by:

2 members of the R.P. & N.G.C.

Last patrols to the area:

Nataff.	Tingvon Is.	April 1958
	Tench Is.	Sept. 1957
	Enira Is.	Sept. 1957
	Nussau Is.	Sept. 1957
P.H.D.	Tingvon Is.	June 1955
	Tench Is.	Sept. 1957
	Enira Is.	June 1958
	Nussau Is.	June 1958

.....

PATROL DIARY

THURSDAY 2nd OCTOBER 1958

A.M. Departed Kavieng per M.V. "Theresa May"  
P.M. Arrived Metanus Harbour, New Hanover. Anchored overnight.

FRIDAY 3rd OCTOBER 1958

A.M. Departed early from Metanus Harbour for the Tingvon Group.  
1100 arrived at Tingvon. Census revised, new tax/census sheets compiled. Housing, gardens and coconut groves inspected.  
P.M. Inspection completed. Departed Tingvon for Tench Island.

SATURDAY 4th OCTOBER 1958

A.M. EN route to Tench Island.  
P.M. Arrived Tench Is.. Census revised, housing and gardens inspected.  
Departed Tench Is. for Eaira Is. which was reached by nightfall.  
Moored at Eleoa Harbour.

SUNDAY 5th OCTOBER 1958

A.M. Census revised and tax collected - Eleoa and Tasingina villages.  
General inspection made of housing, sanitation, gardens etc..  
P. M. Census revised and tax collected - Tabilu and Pakane villages.  
General inspection made. No courts or disputes. Slept at Eleoa overnight.

MONDAY 6th OCTOBER 1958

A.M. Departed Eaira Is. for Muresu Is. 1100 arrived at Tangaitutu village.  
P.M. Census revised, tax collected at Tangaitutu. General village inspection carried out. Overnight at Tangaitutu.

TUESDAY 7th OCTOBER 1958

A.M. Departed by road for Maroi. Village inspected, census revised, tax collected. Departed by road for Lamakanauru. Inspection carried out, census revised, tax collected.  
P.M. Departed by road for Nai. Census revised, tax collected, village inspected. At Nai overnight.

WEDNESDAY 8th OCTOBER 1958

A.M. Departed by road for Roitan. Village inspected, census revised, tax collected. Departed for Tasitel by road. Tasitel inspected, census revised, tax collected.  
P.M. Moved on to Katelusa, gardens inspected en route. Katelusa inspected, census revised. At Katelusa overnight.

THURSDAY 9th OCTOBER 1958

A.M. Tax collected at Katelusa. By road to Tabolo. Village inspected, census revised and tax collected. By road to Eutao. Village inspected, census revised, tax collected. By road to Magien.  
P.M. Arrived at Magien. Inspection carried out, census revised, tax collected. By road to Tanaliu and Lovaranga. Census revised. At Lovaranga overnight.



3

PATROL DIARY (cont.)

FRIDAY 10th OCTOBER 1958

A.M. Census revised Tanaliu. Tax collected Tanaliu and Lovaranga.  
By road to Lamusnis. Inspection made, census revised, tax collected. By canoe to Kavieng.  
P.M. Kavieng. Census revised, tax collected, inspection made.  
By road to Malakata. Inspection made, census revised, tax collected. At Malakata overnight.

SATURDAY 11th OCTOBER 1958

S.D.A. Sabbath observed at Malakata. Overnight.

SUNDAY 12th OCTOBER 1958

Departed Malakata for Emananus Is. by canoe. Census revised, tax collected, inspection carried out. Departed by canoe for Eleusa Is. (Tangatunuta) islands.  
P.M. Tangatunuta. Census revised, tax collected, inspection made. At Tangatunuta overnight.

MONDAY 13th OCTOBER 1958

A.M. By canoe from Tangatunuta to Boliu Is. Census revised, tax collected, village inspected.  
P.M. By canoe to Tangaitutu. Stayed overnight.

TUESDAY 14th OCTOBER 1958

A.M. Visited Seventh Day Adventist Mission, Boliu. & inspected school and hospital.  
P.M. At Tangaitutu.

WEDNESDAY 15th OCTOBER 1958

A.M. Court for Native Affairs held at Tangaitutu.  
P.M. Land disputes heard.

THURSDAY 16th OCTOBER 1958

A.M. At Tangaitutu awaiting shipping back to Kavieng.  
& Tax and Census returns checked.  
P.M.

FRIDAY 17th OCTOBER 1958

A.M. M.V. "Theresa May" arrives at Boliu.  
P.M. Embark and depart for Kavieng.

SATURDAY 18th OCTOBER 1958

A.M. 0530 Arrived at Kavieng. End of patrol.

::::::::::::::::::





## NATIVE AFFAIRS.

### TINGWON ISLAND.

There are two main islands in the Tingwon Group of which only one is inhabited. The total population is now one hundred and two native people who live in five adjoining hamlets on Tingwon Island. The names of these hamlets are Sai, Xurui, Palamoila, Bvama and Neipien. Although no previous native census had been taken of the island, the population was counted for the census and all the hamlets were neat and clean; the patrol had little cause for complaint. The tax had already been collected in April of this year by Patrol Officer P. Bloomfield.

Large areas of coconuts are being worked and copra is a very important cash crop for these people, who have a limited area of not very fertile soil available for the growing of root crops. The island is for the most part a coconut plantation with the title vested in the Custodian of Expropriated Properties who, some years ago, gave the inhabitants the right to work the area. Unfortunately, the plantation is in rather poor condition at the present; some areas need cleaning and there is a serious infestation of the rhinoceros beetle. (See section on Agriculture) The people have built two very good hot-air copra dryers in the past year. The native co-operative society owns its own pinnace but this is out of commission at present with an engine breakdown.

The people are under the influence of the Methodist Mission but visits from a European Missionary are only very occasional. There are several students absent from the island attending Government and Mission schools.

was opened by the District Commissioner and the District Medical Officer  
23rd October.

### TENCH ISLAND.

This island must be one of the smallest and most isolated in the Territory, being nine hours journey from Baira Island and being fortunate to see two ships in the one year. Its total area has been given as approximately 120 acres and a great portion of this is either swamp or sand. There is no anchorage at Tench and visits must necessarily be rather short.

The population remains the same as last year - fifty-eight persons. Due probably to close inter-marriage, quite a number of the people seem slow and sub-normal in intelligence. A survey carried out by the District Medical Officer last year showed that with only one exception, the Tench Islanders are of the one blood group.

Some copra has been worked in the past but at the moment this has practically ceased because of the uncertainty of shipping: by the time a ship arrives the copra has usually gone bad. It is really not economical to pick up the small quantity of copra that Tench can produce because of the high cost of the trip there and back. Furthermore, there is no certainty that any copra would be ready at the time the ship arrived and as stated before, there is no anchorage. Tench Island is a blanket exemption area and is not taxed.

The Tench women are very capable weavers and their woven mats of dyed bamboo fibre are really splendid products. These would be a good trade item if only shipping were more frequent.

The island is under the influence of the S.D.A. Mission, has a village school and there are two students attending the Mission School at Boliu, Mussau Island. Although there seems to be little future for these people left isolated as they are, they seem quite happy with their lot and to move them to a better location against their wishes would not be wise.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. (cont.)

BURA ISLAND.

The people of Bura received both help and handicap as a result of the American occupation of the island during World War II. On the credit side they received an excellent system of roads and a good supply of surplus materials, tools and ~~various~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~island~~. On the other hand a great deal of their garden land was destroyed by the removal of the topsoil and by alienation for roads, airstrips and camps. Their sago stands were lost and the amount of land available for the planting of staple root crops has been severely limited.

Nevertheless, the situation at the moment is satisfactory and the people are quite well off, provided that insect plagues do not attack their gardens. Copra is the cash crop of the island and a large amount is sent regularly to Kavieng by the native co-operative workboat, M.V. "Mussira". Some pit-sawn timber is also sold to traders in Kavieng. Good use has been made of the pit-saws supplied by the Administration and several new timber-framed and timber-walled buildings have been erected. Despite this, the general standard of housing leaves something to be desired.

The most recent building to be completed is the new Aid Post at Tabulu which was built by the people at a cost of approximately £ 400. It has two wards and a dispensary, is of most satisfactory design and shows a commendable spirit on the part of the people. This building was opened by the District Commissioner and the District Medical Officer on Wednesday, 23rd October.

The three hundred and thirty-one people of Bura live in four villages - Eleo, Tasingina, Tabulu and Pakana. At all places the patrol was well and courteously received and the tax was collected without incident. The people of Tasingina expressed to the patrol a desire to shift from their present site inland to a site near the beach which is actually a portion of Bura Plantation. The Lessee, Mr. B. Kroenig, said that he would consider the proposal once he had completed negotiations for the purchase of the plantation. Mr. Kroenig is on good terms with the native people and assists them in many ways.

The island is under the influence of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission which is well established. The church is usually the best building in the village and the usual features of the S.D.A. faith such as Sabbath observance, tithing, food restrictions etc. are strictly observed. There is a school in each village and a District School which prepares students to attend the main Mission school at Bolin. There are nineteen students from Bura at Bolin School this year.

In general, the people of Bura are friendly and progressive, but they may have a problem in the future with the availability of land if the population continues to increase.

MUSSEU ISLAND.

The patrol visited and inspected all villages on Musseu Island and the small outlying islands, being well and courteously received. The people are friendly and good natured in most respects but there was a noticeable tendency for the younger men to be cheeky and over confident. Only one matter was brought before the Court for Native Affairs and this was a case of riotous behaviour arising out of a land dispute.



NATIVE AFFAIRS. (cont.)

The people of Mussau now number 2175, an increase of approximately five per cent in the last year. The most noticeable feature when revising the census was the number of large young families: six, seven or eight children in the one family was quite a common sight. The tax was collected entirely without incident and no hardship was caused. A large number of exemptions were granted so as not to burden the fathers of large young families. It was also noted that many of the men were up to the age of twenty-three or more.

Economic activity in the area is good. The chief cash crop is copra which is taken regularly to Kavieng by the native co-operative vessel, M.V. "Mussira". On recent production figures, the average cash income from copra is 47 per head per annum - a total for the island of some £ 14,500 p.a. Some pit-sawn timber is also sold to traders in Kavieng. Coconut groves were for the most part clean and some recent plantings had been made.

As with Raika, the S.D.A. Mission is a very important influence in the life of the people. The Mission has been established for over twenty years and the organising of religious affairs is mostly in native hands. The mission is not above criticism in the amount of support it demands from its members and the number of absentees necessary to maintain its missionary work in other parts of the Territory but the system is evidently accepted gladly by the people and the Mission has generally worked to their advancement.

Some land disputes were brought to the patrol's notice but no move was made to alter decisions previously made. The people were informed of the procedure to be followed in accordance with the Native Lands Registration Ordinance if they themselves could not reach a satisfactory solution as to the ownership of an area of land. In one case it appears that the Mission was to blame for the dispute. A man of Kalakata village had many years before donated a site for the village church. Just recently, the Mission Superintendent gave back that portion of the ground not needed and a squabble arose as to whom the land really belonged to: this led to three natives being convicted on a charge of riotous behaviour. This practice of donating ground seems irregular and can only lead to trouble.

It is further recommended in this report that the hamlet of MAGIEN be given the status of a separate village and be made independent of LOVARANGA, the village from which it originated. The division arose in 1955 over a protracted land dispute and the communities are now some eight miles apart with another village in between them. It is most inconvenient to have to use the one village book on patrol. The present Raltul of Magien, BUS, is a keen type of man and is recommended as Lulual of the new village. Only one other change in village officials is recommended and that is the replacement of TANSU, Lulual of TABOLO, by TAPAU as Provisional Lulual. (See Appendix on Village Officials)

Generally, the native situation on Mussau Island could be described as satisfactory with some very pleasing aspects.

HOUSING.

TINGWEN ISLAND.

The housing standard on Tingwen was noticeably good. The type of house is slightly different to that seen in most parts of New Ireland. The roof has a steeper pitch and the general appearance is very neat. The people are fortunate to have a good sago stand for building materials as well as for auxiliary food supply.

**HOUSING. (cont.)****TENCH ISLAND.**

The standard of housing on this island is only fair, but housing material is in short supply. The houses seemed weatherproof but were rather small and not adequately ventilated.

Most of the housing here is constructed of salvaged war materials and, although in most cases structurally sound, it presents a regular shanty-town appearance. Previous patrols have advised the people to paint their houses to preserve them and to improve their appearance. Little heed has been taken of this advice, however. These people have shown that they can achieve in their churches and the new Aid Post so they should be able to show some more care for their own homes.

**MUSSAU ISLAND.**

All native housing seen on Mussau Island was of good standard native material construction, some with sawn timber frames and others with the usual bush timber framework. In some villages there was a commendable amount of new building in progress.

**REST HOUSES.**

On Tinguon Island, rest house and police barracks are situated at Sai hamlet and are in good condition.

No rest house exists on Tench Island as overnight stops are rare.

Baira Island has a rest house and police barracks near Tabilu. Village officials were advised to see that some badly needed repairs were carried out.

All villages on Mussau with the exception of Roitan have a rest house and police barracks each which range in condition from fair to excellent.

**ROADS, BRIDGES & AERODROMES.****Tinguon Island.**

Good ten feet wide cleared tracks connect the five hamlets.

**Baira Island.**

Most of the roads on Baira are of sealed bitumen and although overgrown on the edges are other wise in good condition. There are some sixty miles of sealed road on the island. There is one bridge on the plantation property which is in serviceable condition.

Five airstrips were built on Baira, two large bomber strips and three fighter strips. Of these, one of the large strips has been kept in usable condition; the others could be quickly rehabilitated if the need arose. The only work necessary would be the clearing of small trees and undergrowth which have sprung up through cracks in the tarmac.

**Mussau Island.**

The roads between villages on Mussau are for the most part wide cleared tracks but some sections are very stoney and steep so that canoe is often the best mode of travel, especially for patrol stores.

A list of travelling times will be found at the end of this report.



## AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

### TINNON ISLAND.

The two main root crops are taro and tapioca. Gardens are worked on a family basis but the area available is limited and the soil is poor. There is a satisfactory stand of sage and bananas and papaws are also grown. Pigs are kept on the other large island of the group, conveniently eliminating the need for fences around the gardens. There is a good supply of domestic poultry.

The coconut plantation has suffered severely from the attacks of the rhinoceros beetle, an estimated twenty per cent of the trees being affected. This matter has been referred to the District Agricultural Officer, Kavieng, who states that the only remedy is the removal and burning of all infected trees, thus halting the advance of the pest.

### TRENCH ISLAND.

A low coral island with a limited area of not very fertile soil. Gardens are worked on a family basis with taro, bananas and papaws being grown. Wild yams and nut foods from trees form a large part of the diet. Plenty of fish are caught and there is a limited supply of domestic poultry.

### ENIRA ISLAND.

Sweet potato, yams and taro are grown in family garden areas. The soil is poor, however, and much land was irreparably damaged during the wartime occupation. Food is adequate in a good season but there is little margin to cover loss from pests etc.

Herds of goats are kept and each family has its supply of poultry. Some wild pigs are still on the island but these are forbidden food to the Seventh Day Adventists and only cause trouble in the gardens. Fish are caught and eaten in plenty but crayfish (of which there are many) are also a prohibited food.

Coconut groves were in fair condition, some needing clearing and thinning out of young trees.

### HUSSAU ISLAND.

This island is the most prosperous of the four as far as gardens and domestic food supplies are concerned. The gardens are large and appear to be worked on a clan or kinship basis. The staple crops are taro and tapioca with some sweet potato also being grown. Some sage is worked and pumpkins are grown in many villages. There are plenty of bananas and papaws. Wild pigs are still a menace to the gardens despite the fences erected.

Pork is of course forbidden, but herds of goats are kept by most villages and a goat is occasionally killed and eaten. Fowls and eggs are plentiful and fish (provided that they have scales) are an acceptable food.

Coconut groves were for the most part in good condition and some recent plantings were seen. Hot-air copra driers are numerous and a high grade of copra is produced. (See Appendix on copra production) Peanuts are grown in limited quantities in a few villages.



HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

TINGWON ISLAND.

Health here appears to be good and the diet adequate. No medical patrol has visited the island for several years but the District Medical Officer hopes to rectify this shortly. There is an Aid Post which was run by Native Medical Orderly TANGU. Unfortunately, this man was involved in trouble with native women and left the island nearly a year ago. Since the Aid Post has been unattended and has fallen into disrepair. The matter has been discussed with the missionary and since there is no man available to serve this island of only one hundred people.

The sea is used for ablution facilities and sanitation. There are a good number of rain water catchments which provide a good water supply.

TENCH ISLAND.

There is an Aid Post here which is being looked after by the mission teacher while the Medical Orderly is absent on Baira. Health appears to be satisfactory.

Water supply is by means of a few 44-gallon drum rain catchments and a bush seepage pit which gives a rather brackish water. The sea is used for ablutions and sanitation.

BAIRA & MUSSAU ISLANDS.

The new Aid Post has just been completed on Baira Island and Mussau Island has a number of Aid Posts situated in the major villages. There is also the S.D.A. Mission hospital at Boliu which is of great benefit to the native people. This is under the supervision of Mr. C. Winch, a trained male nurse. Next year it is intended to add a T.B. ward to the hospital. A number of cases of T.B. were noticed by the patrol. Health is generally good and infant mortality rates are low.

Water supplies on Baira are well catered for by iron roof-catchments with large tanks, mostly war surplus material. Some villages on Mussau Island have rain water catchments while others rely on the fresh water streams. Seaside sanitation is common but some villages have deep-pit latrines which are of satisfactory standard.

MISSIONS.

TINGWON ISLAND.

This is under the influence of the Methodist Overseas Mission. There is a small village school under the control of a native catechist.

TENCH, BAIRA & MUSSAU ISLANDS.

The sole mission in these islands is the Seventh Day Adventist Mission of Australia, which has its District Headquarters at Kavieng under the supervision of Pastor L. Webster.

On Mussau Island, the Mission has been supervised for the past year by Mr. Colin Winch, a male nurse. The Mission runs an elementary school in each village and the school at Boliu which takes boys and girls up to Grade 8. As mentioned previously, there is a Mission Hospital at Boliu. ( See Appendix for details of Education)

The churches in each village are of high standard and built for the most part of sawn timber and to Australian design.



**CENSUS.**

The following are the details of the revised census:-

Education in this area is entirely in the hands of the S.D.A. Tinson Census Division. There is an elementary school with 2 native teachers. Details are as follows:-

Previous total (1955)	10	
Increase (natural)	Births	10
	Deaths	0
Increase by migration	IN	0
	OUT	5
		<u>102</u>
	Present Population	

**Tench Census Division.**

Previous total	58
Increase (natural)	Births 111 Deaths nil
Increase by migration	IN nil OUT nil
	<u>58</u>
	Present Population

**Hira Census Division.**

Previous total (corrected)	301	boys
Increase (natural)	Births 7 Deaths 6	28 girls
Increase by migration	IN 6 OUT 4	<u>331</u>
	Present Population	

**Musan Census Division.**

Previous total (corrected)	2080
Increase (natural)	Births 165 Deaths 30
Increase by migration	IN 64 OUT 44
	<u>2175</u>
	Present Population

END OF REPORT.

...*R. W. Hallahan*...  
R.W. Hallahan, C.F.O.





**APPENDIX "B"**

**PLANTATIONS IN THE AREA.**

The following figures were obtained from BIRSA for the combined  
**TINGWON ISLAND.** **TINGWON PLANTATION** (Copra) this year.

**Owners:** The Custodian of Expropriated Properties.

**Title:** Freehold

**Area:** 189 Hectares

**Lessee:** Producing rights granted to the natives of Tingwon Island.

**Production:** 3 tons per month (capacity)

**EMIRA ISLAND.**

**EMIRA PLANTATION** (Copra)

**Owners:** New Guinea Company Ltd.

**Title:** Freehold

**Lessee:** Mr. B. Kroenig

**Area:** 648 Hectares

**Production:** 6 to 8 tons per month

**MUSSAU ISLAND.**

**TALONALU PLANTATION** (Copra)

**Owners:** Fong Kwai Hang

**Title:** Leasehold

**Area:** 300 Hectares

**Manager:** Mr. E Box

**Production:** 7 tons per month.

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APPENDIX "C"

COPRA PRODUCTION NUSSAU & ENIRA ISLANDS

The following figures were obtained from NINSA for the combined production of Nussau and Enira Islands for the first six months of this year.

MONTH	VILLAGE	NO. OF BAGS	Mode of transport	CASH Returns			Miles
				£	s.	d.	
January	Manamara	166	Road	579	14	1	25
February	Manamara	843	Road	2806	14	0	
March	Manamara	501	Road	1631	19	5	
April	Manamara	432	Road	1560	9	2	
May	Manamara	361	Road	1210	4	10	
June	Manamara	241	Road	984	0	0	40
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>£ 8773</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>
	Manamara	2544	Road				30
	Manamara		Road				25
	Manamara		Road				20
	Manamara		Canoe				30
	Manamara		Road				45
	Manamara		Canoe				
	Manamara		Canoe				
	Manamara		Canoe				30
	Manamara		Canoe				45

Enira Islands

All villages may be reached by motor vehicles in a matter of minutes.

11/11/1961



APPENDIX "B"

TRAVELLING TIMES - VILLAGE TO VILLAGE - MUSSAU ISLAND.

Report of the U.S. Marine Corps, Guadalcanal Campaign

<u>Village</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Time</u> <u>Hours</u>	<u>Mins.</u>
Tangaitutu	Maroi	Road(not recommended)	1	30
Maroi	Lamakaneuru	Road		25
Lamakaneuru	Mai	Road	1	30
Mai	Roitan	Road	1	-
Roitan	Tasitel	Road	1	-
Tasitel	Katausa	Road	1	-
Katausa	Tabalo	Road	-	40
Tabalo	Bitao	Road	-	30
Bitao	Magi	Road	2	30
Magien	Tanaliu	Road	1	30
Tanaliu	Lovaranga	Road	-	20
Lovaranga	Lanusmus	Road	-	20
Lanusmus	Loliang	Canoe	1	30
Loliang	Malakata	Road	-	45
Malakata	Bananamus	Canoe	2	-
Bananamus	Tangatunuta	Canoe	1	-
Tangatunuta	Boliu Is.	Canoe	-	30
Boliu Is.	Tangaitutu	Canoe	-	45

Mira Island.

All villages may be reached by motor vehicle in a matter of minutes.

APPENDIX "E"

Report on Members of the R.F.S.N.G.C. Accompanying Patrol.

Reg. No. 8914 - Const. KARON

A good keen worker. Well turned out at all times. Good with some patrol experience.

Reg. No. 7604 - Const. SLEBOT

An experienced and useful man. Efficient and well turned out at all times. Has good knowledge of the area patrolled.

\*\*\*\*\*



APPENDIX 9

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

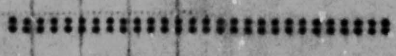
<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>OFFICIALS</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Tingson Is. Tingson	ANGELI (L) SILAS (TT)	Satisfactory. Aging. Good. Satisfactory.
Tench Is. Tench	No officials appointed.	Satisfactory. Lacks control in disputes, however.
Paia Is. Pakame	KOUVAU (L)	Fair. Not very influential.
Tabitu	TOKASIO (L) TOL-ROI (TT)	Good. Satisfactory.
Tasingina	KEREGILA (L)	Satisfactory. Helpful in Lacks power to settle minor disputes.
Eleca	KERONGOTI (L) WOSIARI (TT)	Good. Satisfactory.
Masasa Is. Tangaitutu	PAIPI (P.L.) MARARI (L)	See above. Satisfactory. Has not full control at all times.
Maroi	MAU (TT)	Good.
Leakamuru	WENGA (L) WANIA (TT)	Fair. Fair.
Hai	1. Very good. KALALO (L) 2. TAPULO (TT) 3. Fair. 4. FUSIKAI (L) 5. SAIMANGA (TT)	Good. Aging. Good. Supports Lalua. Good, but suffers from T.B. Satisfactory.
Reitan	PIKA (L)	Fair.
Tasitel	RAPUS (L) LULI (TT)	Good but aging. Satisfactory.
Katelusa	SEILA (KALPUS) (P.L.) TUTRI (TT)	Good. Probably the most influential man on Masasa. Good.
Tabole	TARSU (L) KASUNON (TT)	Poor and aging- replaced by TAPAU as Provisional Lalua. Fair.
Bivao	KAPURA (L) TAINAM (TT)	Good. Satisfactory.
Nagian (Hamlet)	LUS (TT)	Good. Recommended as Lalua if Nagien is made separate village.
Tanalin	KUNITAITA (L) SIKHU (TT)	Satisfactory. Aging. Good but inclined to be big-headed.
Lovaranga	KATISI (L) PUPU (TT)	Satisfactory. Aging. Satisfactory.



APPENDIX "F" (cont.)

VILLAGE	RATING					OFFICIALS	REMARKS
	1	2	3	4	5		
Lommas						ASANG (L) LUELUE (TT)	Satisfactory. Fair.
Yaligay						PONAIN (TT)	See above. Satisfactory.
Malakata						LAMUS (L) ATAKAU (TT)	Satisfactory, lacks control in disputes, however. Fair.
Bansuan						TOILU (L)	Fair.
Tanga-tanuta						PAIAT (P.L.)  LAVAKI (L) AKHAI (TT)	Satisfactory. Helpful in general work but ageing and lacks power to settle minor disputes. Good. Fair.
Boliv Is.						PAIAT (P.L.) KULABA (TT)	See above. Satisfactory.

M.B. System of Grading-  
 1. Very Good  
 2. Good  
 3. Satisfactory  
 4. Fair  
 5. Poor













# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958/59

**INDIA CENSUS DIVISION**

PATROL REPORT NO. 14V 3. 1958/59

Print.—4876/9.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES Pregnant Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission			MALES		FEMALES			Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F	M	F	M		F	M	F		
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	10-16	16-45	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
Pakana	5.10.58	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	6	.	5	1	5	2	1	8	5	12	10	40	
Tabila	5.10.58	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	2	4	2	.	4	2	3	29	22	24	.	23	2	12	3	16	37	36	126	
Taringina	5.10.58	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	3	1	.	2	.	6	18	4	15	.	13	2	5	23	19	19	21	89	
Eleca	5.10.58	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1	6	14	4	12	.	12	2	2	14	15	17	22	76	
<b>TOTALS</b>		6	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	3	3	2	2	4	.	8	3	.	14	5	24	67	20	56	3	53	2	2	68	55	85	89	131



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958/59

MISSAU CENSUS DIVISION

PATROL REPORT NO. KAV " 3, 1958/59

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				MALES	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.				Mission		MALES			FEMALE		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F			
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			
Lamakanauru	10.58	6	8					2								1	4	1		11	10			6		112	40	20	35	35	2.5	12	41	45	50	207					
Maroi	7.10.58	3	1													1	1	3	3			3	3			2	1	4	19	5	19	18	2.6	7	14	21	22	73			
Tangaitutu	6.10.58	1	1															5	1	7	5			7	1	12	45	9	30	2	30	2.4	30	28	42	174					
Boliu	3.10.58		1													1	1			2	8			2	1	3	8	5	7	6	3.7	12	8	10	14	49					
Tangatumuta	12.10.58	5	1					1								3	2	1		1	4	2		1		8	30	5	19	19	2.2	20	13	35	24	100					
Kmananus	12.10.58	1	1																	1	5	2		4	1	9	17	6	13	12	3.7	16	17	16	16	78					
Malakata	10.10.58	3	3			1																		5	1	12	30	9	20	20	2.3	26	28	41	35	136					
Loliang	10.10.58	7	2													3	3	2	2	2				8		18	34	15	32	30	3.2	40	35	37	45	169					
Lamusmus	10.10.58	4	3													2	1	0	12		2	1		6		6	20	4	15	15	3.0	18	17	22	22	88					
Lowaranga	9.10.58	5	5			1										4	9	1	9	3				8	5	22	44	16	35	35	2.8	42	33	56	44	200					
Tanaliu	10.10.58	3	4			1			1							1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	21	8	16	16	3.5	19	21	30	25	102					
Eutao	9.10.58	2														6	3	1		3	1	1	1	1		4	18	7	11	11	2.7	13	11	19	19	69					
Jabalo	9.10.58	2	2			1		1								4	2			3	1	1	1	1	3	5	17	3	16	16	2.2	9	13	22	16	70					
Katulusa	8.10.58	6	6					1								4	2	1	1	9	3	8	6	10	2	15	58	16	39	39	2.3	43	47	50	51	229					
Tasitel	8.10.58	6	6			1			1								1	1	4	6	4	1		8	2	20	68	17	48	46	2.7	48	41	68	67	259					
Roitan	8.10.58	4	1				2									1	1			1	1			1	4	9	3	9		9	1.7	10	9	19	18	59					
Nai	7.10.58	3	3			2										3	4	2			7	7		3		7	28	8	28	28	2.0	22	20	25	29	113					
<b>TOTALS</b>		57	48			2	2	2	3	5	2	1				5	8			33	31	18	26	52	19	54	40			73	21	162	506	156	302	188	417	306	562	539	2175





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DNA 118

# PATROL REPORT

District of.....NEW IRELAND..... Report No. KV. 4. of 58/59.....

Patrol Conducted by..... PAUL BLOOMFIELD, PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled..... LAVONGAI CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... (1) N. DUNKERLEY CADET PATROL OFFICER.....

Natives..... (3) MEMBERS OF THE R.F. & N.G.C.....

From..... 27 / 10 / 1958..... to..... 16 / 12 / 1958.....

Number of Days..... PATROLLING OFFICER 42 days  
CADET 51 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... / ... 5 / 1958.....

Medical REGULAR PATROLS / 1958.....

Map Reference..... ARMY STRAT SERIES 4 MIL.....

Objects of Patrol..... (a) COLLECTION OF THE PERSONAL TAX FOR 1958.....

(b) ROUTINE NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10 / 3 / 1957

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

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

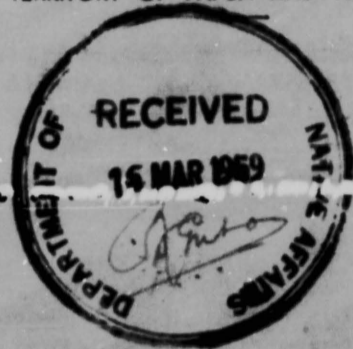
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £. NIL.....

Amount Paid from P.F.D.P. Trust Fund .... £. NIL.....





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. NA 30/3-705

District of New Ireland,  
KAVIENG.

12th March, 1959.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT KAV 4/58-59 NEW HANOVER

CONDUCTED BY P.C. BLOOMFIELD.

Please find original of the above report together with comments by his Assistant District Officer.

As noted by Mr. Collins the report is somewhat overdue but as Bloomfield was the only Patrol Officer here during January and February he was called upon to do all types of work. After Xmas he was sent back to New Hanover to do a land investigation as well as completing an assignment. On his return he was engaged for over two weeks in dealing with various cases including three indictable offences. He also did a Tax Collection patrol of the Tabar Group.

NATIVE SITUATION.

I am pleased to hear that the native situation in New Hanover is better than it has been for many years. Constant patrolling is the only answer to this area, and as soon as more experienced staff are available I intend to pursue the policy of allowing an officer to remain 3 months at a time in the larger Census Divisions so that he can get to know the people and their problems.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE HOUSING.

I totally agree with Mr. Collins remarks under this heading. People should be allowed to take up their abode wherever they have rights to the ground on which they wish to settle. Once a new village site is selected then there must be a reasonable road access to same to allow various officers concerned with native welfare to visit there.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

It is good to note that some interest is being shown in the coffee project, and rather than being upset about such a movement the Missions should be very happy to see that the people have new interests.

Wherever possible I think people should be advised to plant long term economic crops such as coconuts, coffee and cacao on ground over which there can be no dispute as to ownership later.

In my opinion the posting of a native lands Commissioner to this District is essential.

HEALTH.

The District Medical Officer has been shown the Patrol Officer's comments under above heading and assures me that he will deal with all matters at District level. Mr. Bloomfield did the right thing by taking action against the Medical Orderlies who have

taken advantage of their position to have unlawful sexual intercourse with patients.

MISSIONS.

I agree that some of the new missionaries are over zealous and I will have a discreet and friendly discussion with the Bishop, whom I think is a man of fair experience and who probably knows natives quite well. The new missionary at New Haven has had very little experience with natives so one can therefore understand his

LAND.

If and when Mr. H. Jong applies for a T.A.I. at KATAMU at the end of June this year an experienced officer will be instructed to investigate. At the same time he can investigate other land disputes and initiate an appeal on behalf of the CHURCH claim.

The matter of customary native rights to a portion or part of APTUNG will also be the subject of a future investigation next patrol.

EDUCATION.

The Patrol Officer's comments under the above heading have been referred to the District Education Officer.

CONCLUSION.

Mr. Bloomfield appears to have done a very thorough patrol and written a good report. It seems that this officer is now very interested in land matters after his experience in Tabaul and perhaps his flair for this work should be kept in mind when his posting to another District is considered.

Mr. Dunkerley the Cadet Patrol Officer is fortunate that he accompanied an officer who is painstaking.

*G. E. Nielsen*  
(G. E. Nielsen)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

cc. A. D. O. KAVIENG.



NA 3073-705

District of New Ireland

Headquarters,

KAVIENG.

12th March, 1959.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT KAV 4/58-59 NEW HANOVER

CONDUCTED BY P.O. BLOOMFIELD.

Please find original of the above report together with comments by his Assistant District Officer.

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LAND.

If and when Mr. H. Fong applies for a T.A.L. at MATAPIT at the end of June this year an experienced officer will be instructed to investigate. At the same time he can investigate other land disputes and initiate an appeal on behalf of the TUTTUT clan.

The matter of customary native rights to a position or part of AUTUNG will also be the subject of a fuller investigation next patrol.


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Mr. Bloomfield appears to have done a very thorough patrol and written a good report. It seems that this officer is now very interested in land matters after his experience in Rabaul and perhaps his flair for this work should be kept in mind when his posting to another District is considered.

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(G.F. Neilsen)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

cc. A. D. O. KAVIENG.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. NA.30-2-1

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

5 March, 1958.

The District Officer,  
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO. KAV.4/58-59  
NEW HANOVER - PO. BLONFIELD :

1. Attached please find in duplicate copies of the above mentioned patrol carried out by Mr. P. Blomfield, Patrol Officer during the period October-December, 1958. Claims for Camping Allowance during this period by Messrs Blomfield and Dunkerly duly certified by me are forwarded for payment.

2. This report is long overdue and should have been submitted some eight weeks ago. The officer in question assures me that pressure of work was responsible for this late submission. As I have just returned from Recreational Leave you will no doubt be able to verify this statement.

3. As usual Mr. Blomfield has submitted a very comprehensive report on the difficult New Hanover area and it should be of estimable value to future patrolling officers in this area. Mr. Dunkerly CPO accompanied the patrol and gained valuable experience in routine patrolling under Mr. Blomfield's guidance. As stated in the introduction at page 1 this area has never before been patrolled in such a thorough manner by all departments concerned with native welfare and I feel sure that all efforts must be made to continue with this policy.

4. Personal Tax: The remarks contained re the collections have been noted. The response here is similar to that in other parts of the Sub-District. No difficulties being experienced in the collection nor hardship felt by the people.

5. Native Situation:

I consider the information contained under this head to contain much of value. I agree that SINGERAU is not as powerful as he once was, but to underestimate his influence would be a great mistake. His influence along the southern coast of New Hanover is still great and he has been a driving force behind the coffee plantings in that area. It is unfortunate that although BOSKI TOM might be the traditional leader in his own right he has very little drive or personality with the result that he would find it extremely difficult to replace SINGERAU in this role even should he be stationed in New Hanover by the Department of Education. The information regarding LEVI of MATANIS has been noted.

It is difficult to resolve the statement that SINGERAU is a SDA adherent when in the writer's own words at para 5 page 3 he is also regarded as one of the leading exponents of polygamy. SINGERAU merely uses the Mission, irrespective of



denomination.

The native situation in New Hanover is now more stable than it has been for many years and the improvement can be traced to the active work of Mr. Blomfield and others during the past twelve months. Once the people realised that a patrolling officer would return to ensure that his instructions were carried out...

Mr. Blomfield speaks of the problem of illicit stills and drinking on the East Coast road by natives but he would do well to make a survey of the area before making such a sweeping allegation, whilst the problem exists I consider that it is overexaggerated. This statement is based on some 2-3 years active field work amongst these people. It is not unusual to find that people prefer to live in separate homesteads as opposed to village life and this should be encouraged.

Villages and Village Housing:

In the past insecurity of tenure has led to poor housing throughout the New Hanover area. In those villages where security of tenure was possible i.e. the true coastal villages housing was of a better standard. Mr. Blomfield has listed the types at page 4 and later cites numerous examples of the restlessness that prevails in those inland villagers who now reside on the coast. There is no doubt that the establishment of coffee as the major cash crop in New Hanover will do much to resolve this present difficult situation.

One thing must be certain before any movement of villages takes place and that is that the new area must not be the subject of any dispute with neighbouring groups. For example the situation at METEPIANG will have to be watched closely. Likewise when moves are made good housing should be erected as speedily as possible for there is always the tendency of taking the easy way out and living in lean to's throughout the bush. Communications will have to be improved whenever the move is back to the inland to enable the various Administration officers interested in native welfare to carry out their work in the most efficient manner possible..

6. Economic Development:

The remarks here are most interesting. There is no doubt that the Mission do not like the people to be occupied in such things as coffee planting when it interferes with Church work which they desire to be carried out and I agree that although some neglect has been noted it is merely temporary and the coffee project itself will result in a more settled way of life for these people.

One must also be prepared for a spate of land litigation with the introduction of a new cash crop. This has been noted in most other parts of New Ireland and New Guinea generally where the native land laws are based on a subsistence type of agriculture only. I agree with Mr. Carey that although in the initial stages the people are following the communal pattern they will revert to family groups as the scheme grows older. This was most notable in the Nalik Cocoa project mentioned by the writer.

The information regarding Co-operatives has been passed to Mr. Rissen. Mr. Rissen has been acquainted of the facts contained therein by Mr. Blomfield. All officers have been instructed to watch out for the unlawful extension of credit to Natives although this is extremely difficult to police. It does also account for the popularity of the Chinese stores.

7. Health:



It is pleasing to note the improvement in the efficiency of the Aid Posts. Mr. Blomfield should realise that these Aid Posts were somewhat neglected in the past due to the poor staff position and I do consider that he is being over critical of the Aid Post Orderlies in the circumstances. I agree that they should be punished for interfering with female patients and I feel that this will be stepped out now that there is an energetic European Medical Assistant based at Gaskul. As regards the spread of venereal infection this is matter which the EMA will attend to.

I have spoken with the District Medical Officer who is also most active in the field and he will most certainly take action whenever any misconduct on the part of APO's is noted. The contents of this section have been brought to the notice of the DMO.

Action has been taken in respect of Maras who is now awaiting trial in the Supreme Court because of his past conduct.

#### 8. Missions:

As you will agree the problems mentioned by Mr. Blomfield are similar to those found elsewhere in New Ireland. The attitude of the Catholic Mission towards native marriages is inflexible and does cause a considerable amount of friction in native villages. There is no ready solution to this problem.

Any missionary in New Hanover has a most difficult role to carry out and they do in fact make very little progress.

I consider that the matter referred to at page.9 para.4 might well be taken up with the Bishop. It is for the husband or wife as the case may be to institute proceedings and this should be made quite clear. I feel that some of the more recent arrivals amongst the Missionaries make many mistakes through zeal and inexperience and a word in the right quarters might do much to prevent any misunderstanding and result in more amicable relations with the Mission generally.

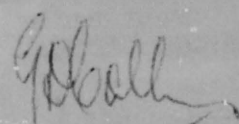
#### 9. Land:

The matter of Native Rights on Autung Plantation will be kept in mind and will be taken up with the Commissioner of Titles.

I am awaiting further information in the matter of ownership of that piece of ground known as KAUWILIKAU. A separate report is being prepared by Mr. Blomfield.

#### 10. Conclusion:

A well carried out report presented in a most readable manner. This officer is inclined to overemphasise certain points in each of his patrols e.g. Aid Posts and orderlies although he has been responsible for some improvement in their efficiency in the absence of an EMA due to staff shortages. Likewise I consider that his attitude towards Missions generally could be a little more tolerant.

  
(G. D. Collins)  
Assistant District Officer

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

5 March, 1959.

The District Officer,  
KAVIENG.

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#### Villages and Village Housing:

In the past insecurity of tenure has led to poor housing throughout the New Hanover area. In those villages where security of tenure was possible i.e. the true coastal villages housing was of a better standard. Mr. Blomfield has listed the types at page 4 and later cites numerous examples of the restlessness that prevails in those inland villagers who now reside on the coast. There is no doubt that the establishment of coffee as the major cash crop in New Hanover will do much to resolve this present difficult situation.

One thing must be certain before any movement of villages takes place and that is that the new area must not be the subject of any dispute with neighbouring groups. For example the situation at METEPIANG will have to be watched closely. Likewise when moves are made good housing should be erected as speedily as possible for there is always the tendency of taking the easy way out and living in lean to's throughout the bush. Communications will have to be improved whenever the move is back to the inland to enable the various Administration officers interested in native welfare to carry out their work in the most efficient manner possible..

#### 6. Economic Development:

The remarks here are most interesting. There is no doubt that the Mission do not like the people to be occupied in such things as coffee planting when it interferes with Church work which they desire to be carried out and I agree that although some neglect has been noted it is merely temporary and the coffee project itself will result in a more settled way of life for these people.

One must also be prepared for a spate of land litigation with the introduction of a new cash crop. This has been noted in most other parts of New Ireland and New Guinea generally where the native land laws are based on a subsistence type of agriculture only. I agree with Mr. Carey that although in the initial stages the people are following the communal pattern they will revert to family groups as the scheme grows older. This was most notable in the Malik Cocoa project mentioned by the writer.

The information regarding Co-operatives has been passed to Mr. Rissen. Mr. Rissen has been acquainted of the facts contained therein by Mr. Blomfield. All officers have been instructed to watch out for the unlawful extension of credit to Natives although this is extremely difficult to police. It does also account for the popularity of the Chinese stores.

#### 7. Health:

It is pleasing to note the improvement in the efficiency of the Aid Posts. Mr. Blomfield should realise that these Aid Posts were somewhat neglected in the past due to the poor staff position and I do consider that he is being over critical of the Aid Post Orderlies in the circumstances. I agree that they should be punished for interfering with female patients and I feel that this will be stopped by the appointment of an energetic European Assistant based at Taskul. As regards the spread of venereal infection this is matter which the EMA will attend to.

I have spoken with the District Medical Officer who is also most active in the field and he will most certainly take action whenever any misconduct on the part of APO's is noted. The contents of this section have been brought to the notice of the DMO.

Action has been taken in respect of Maras who is now awaiting trial in the Supreme Court because of his past conduct.

**8. Missions:**

As you will agree the problems mentioned by Mr. Blomfield are similar to those found elsewhere in New Ireland. The attitude of the Catholic Mission towards native marriages is inflexible and does cause a considerable amount of friction in native villages. There is no ready solution to this problem.

Any missionary in New Hanover has a most difficult role to carry out and they do in fact make very little progress.

I consider that the matter referred to at page 9 para. 4 might well be taken up with the Bishop. It is for the husband or wife as the case may be to institute proceedings and this should be made quite clear. I feel that some of the more recent arrivals amongst the Missionaries make many mistakes through zeal and inexperience and a word in the right quarters might do much to prevent any misunderstanding and result in more amicable relations with the Mission generally.


**9. Land:**

The matter of Native Rights on Autung Plantation will be kept in mind and will be taken up with the Commissioner of Titles.

I am awaiting further information in the matter of ownership of that piece of ground known as KAUWILIKAU. A separate report is being prepared by Mr. Blomfield.

**10. Conclusion:**

A well carried out report presented in a most readable manner. This officer is inclined to overemphasise certain points in each of his patrols e.g. Aid Posts and orderlies although he has been responsible for some improvement in their efficiency in the absence of an EMA due to staff shortages. Likewise I consider that his attitude towards Missions generally could be a little more tolerant.

  
(G.D. Collins)  
Assistant District Officer



DIARY.

24th October, 1958. Departed Kavieng for Taskul per M.V. "THERESA MAY" accompanied by N. Dunkerley, C.P.O. & 3 members of the R.P. & N.G.C. Arrived Taskul. Slept.

25 " " At Taskul. Settled native complaints, and prepared for patrol.

26 " " Sunday. Observed at Taskul.

27 " " To PATIAGAGA Village. Revised census; compiled tax register; and collected the Personal Tax for 1958. Inspected; and addressed. Slept NARIMLAWA. Camped and slept.

28 " " To KULINGEI. Revised census; compiled tax register; and collected the Personal Tax. Inspected; and addressed. To NARIMLAWA. Ditto above. Slept NARIMLAWA.

29 " " To NUSANTAUUMATAI. Revised census; compiled tax register; and collected the Personal Tax. Inspected; and addressed. To MATANIU. Ditto above. Slept MATANIU.

30 " " To NEIIA. Revised census; compiled tax register and collected the Personal Tax. Inspected; and addressed.

31 " " To NEIKAPUTUK. Exemptions given to eligible students from the RAMELEK METHODIST MISSION. Slept NEIKAPUTUK.

1st November, 1958. To MAGAM. Revised census; compiled tax register and collected the Personal Tax for 1958. Inspected; and addressed. To NUSAWONG. Ditto above. To BOLPUA. Camped overnight at BOLPUA.

2nd " " At BOLPUA. Revised census; collected Personal Tax; and compiled Tax Register. Inspected; and addressed. Slept BOLPUA.

3rd " " Sunday. Observed at BOLPUA.

4th " " To METERANKAN. Revised census; compiled tax register and collected Personal Tax for 1958. Inspected; and addressed. To LAVONGAI. Ditto above. To KULUNGAT. Camped overnight at KULUNGAT.

5 " " At KULUNGAT. Revised census; compiled tax register; and collected the Personal Tax. Inspected; and addressed. To SAULA. Ditto above. Overnight at KULUNGAT.

6 " " Adjustment of census books at KULUNGAT. Slept KULUNGAT.

7 " " Attended festivities at the Lavongai Catholic Mission. Returned to KULUNGAT. Slept KULUNGAT.

8 " " To UNGAT. Revised census; compiled tax register and collected Personal Tax. Inspected; and addressed. Camped and slept UNGAT.

9 " " To PATERINA. Revised census; compiled tax register; and collected Personal Tax. Inspected and addressed. To BAIKEB. Ditto above. To METEWOI. Camped and slept METEWOI.

10 " " Sunday. Observed at METEWOI.

11 " " At METEWOI. Revised census; compiled tax register; and collected the personal Tax. Inspected and addressed. To TIOPOTUK. Ditto above. Camped and slept TIOPOTUK.

12 " " To METERAN. Revised census; compiled tax register; and collected Personal Tax for 1958. Inspected and addressed. To Metamona. Camped and slept METAMONA.

At METAMONA. Revised census; compiled tax register; collected the Personal Tax for 1958. Inspected, and addressed. Writer recalled to Rabaul to attend court sittings of the Commissioner for Titles.

13th November, 1958. To METAKAVIL. Cadet revised census, and compiled tax register. Slept METAKAVIL.

14 " " To BAUE. Cadet revised census, and compiled tax register. People warned of impending tax collection. Slept BAUE.

15 " " At BAUE. Census books adjusted. Slept BAUE.

16 " " Sunday. Observed at BAUE.

17 " " To PATIVINI. Cadet revised census, and compiled tax register. People warned of impending tax collection. Overnight at NEINGANG. Ditto above.

18 " " To BAUNGUNG. Cadet revised census, and compiled tax register. People warned of impending tax collection. Overnight at BAUNGUNG.

19 " " To TUTUIA. Cadet revised census, and compiled tax register. People warned of impending tax collection. To BUTEILONG. Cadet revised census and compiled tax register. People warned of impending tax collection. Overnight at BUTEILONG.

20 " " To TUGILITONGA. Cadet revised census, and compiled tax register. People warned of impending tax collection. Overnight at TUGILITONGA.

21st " " To BELIWAIA. Cadet revised census and compiled tax register. People warned of impending tax collection. Overnight at BELIWAIA. Writer returned from Rabaul. Camped METAKAVIL.

22nd " " Cadet joined writer at METAKAVIL. Personal Tax for 1958 collected from METAKAVIL Village and adjacent METAKAVIL Plantation. Slept METAKAVIL Village.

23rd " " Sunday. Observed at METAKAVIL.

24th " " To BAUE. Personal tax collected. To PATIVINI. Ditto. To NEINGANG. Ditto, to BAUNGUNG. Ditto. Overnight at BAUNGUNG.

25 " " At BAUNGUNG. Collected Personal Tax for 1958. To TUTUIA. Ditto. To BUTEILONG. Ditto. Overnight at BUTEILONG.

26 " " At BUTEILONG. CNAs. To TUGILITONGA. Collected the Personal Tax for 1958. Overnight at TUGILITONGA.

27 " " To BELIWAIA. Collected Personal Tax. To METAMOLI. Revised census; collected Personal Tax; and compiled tax register. To UMBUKUL. Overnight at UMBUKUL.

28 " " At UMBUKUL. Collected the Personal tax, revised census, and compiled tax register. To AU. Ditto above. Overnight at UMBUKUL.

29 " " At UMBUKUL.

30 " " To SOSSON. Sunday observed at SOSSON.

1st December, 1958. At SOSSON. Revised census, compiled tax register and collected the personal tax for 1958. To UNGALABU. Ditto above. Overnight at UNGALABU.

2nd " " To NOIPUAS. Camped. To KUNG. Revised census, compiled tax register; collected personal tax for 1958. To TABUT. Ditto above.

3rd " " At NOIPUAS. Revised census; collected personal tax; and compiled tax register. To NEKONOMON. Ditto above. Overnight at NEKONOMON.

4th " " To NEITAB. Revised census; compiled tax register; and collected Personal tax for 1958. Overnight at NEITAB.

5 " " To METERANKASING. Revised census collected personal tax; and compiled tax register.

6 " " To UNGALIK. Revised census, compiled tax register, and collected personal tax. Slept UNGALIK.

6 " " At UNGALIK. To PUAS. Revised census, compiled tax register, and collected personal tax. Slept UNGALIK.

7 " " Sunday. Observed at UNGALIK.

8 " " To METAMIN. Revised census, compiled tax register, and collected personal Tax. To POTPOTINGAN. Ditto above. To UNUSA. Ditto above. To LUKUS.



Overnight at LUKUS.  
 9th December, 1958. At LUKUS. Revised the census, compiled tax register, and collected Personal Tax. To NUSLIK. Ditto above. To UNUSA. Ditto above. To NEINGI. Overnight at NEINGI.  
 10 " " " To METEIO. Revised census, compiled tax register, and collected personal tax. To Autung Pltn. Investigated land complaint. To MOSUANG. Overnight at MOSUANG.  
 11 " " " At MOSUANG. Revised census, compiled tax register, and collected personal tax. To METEIAL. Ditto above. Overnight at METEIAL.  
 12 " " " At METEIAL.  
 13 " " " To PATIPAI. Revised census, compiled tax register, and collected personal tax. To KONEMATALIK. Ditto above. To MAMION. Overnight at MAMION.  
 14 " " " Sunday. Observed at MAMION.  
 15 " " " To TSOILIK. Revised census, compiled tax register. To MAMION. Ditto above. To KULIBUNG. Ditto above. To UNGAKUM. Overnight at UNGAKUM.  
 16 " " " At UNGAKUM. Revised census and compiled tax register. To KAUWILIKAU. Ditto above. Slept KAUWILIKAU.  
 17 " " " To TASKUL. To SUGANPAKAN. Revised census, compiled tax register, and collected personal Tax. Overnight at TASKUL.  
 18 " " " At TASKUL. To KULPETAU. Revised census, compiled tax register, and collected personal tax. Overnight at TASKUL.

END OF PATROL.

Patrol party returned to KAVIENG on the 23rd. December, 1958.

W

### INTRODUCTION.

During the period (27th October, 1958 to 18th October, 1958) I covered the whole of the LAVONGAI Census Division. The patrol was accompanied by Mr. N. Dunkerley, C.P.O., and three (3) members of the R.P. & N.G.C. This is Mr. Dunkerley's second visit to NEW HANOVER, and he performed his duties in a satisfactory manner.

Other Departments have been active in the area during this year and below is a breakdown of patrolling activities.

DEPARTMENT	OFFICER	AREA	DAYS.
NATIVE AFFAIRS	F. BLOOMFIELD PO	NEW HANOVER	99
PUBLIC HEALTH	V. FOHOUT EMA	" "	80
EDUCATION	A. DASH IMWS	" "	25
	J. MC NEWMAN DEO	" "	25
AGRICULTURE	G. CAREY DAO	" "	25
	AGRICULTURAL FIELD WORKERS & TRAINEES		267

This patrolling is I believe unprecedented for New Hanover, and it can be correlated with the improvement in the native situation.

Had I not been temporarily transferred to RABAU my total of days spent on patrol would have been higher, and as a matter of interest I have shown a break-up of my activities for 1958.

41.7%	of my time was spent in RABAU on temporary transfer.
25.0%	" " " " " " " TASKUL
25.0%	" " " " " " " patrolling NEW HANOVER
8.3%	" " " " " " " KAVIENG.

The patrol of the South East Coast was done on foot. Canoes were used extensively along the North West and North East Coasts. The 30ft canoe and sail belonging to Native Affairs has been based at NOIPUAS for the use of patrolling officers. I/L POSIGAI of NOIPUAS has built what is probably the best rest house in NEW HANOVER, and for this effort, he and the native people responsible are to be commended.

NOIPUAS is an excellent base for a patrol of the North West Coast, as the islands of SOSSON, UNGALABU, KUNG, and NEITAV; the coastal villages of TABUT, and BETERANMASING; and the inland village of NEKONOMON, are all within convenient travelling distance. It is also the site of an aid post, and the centre of activity for the MATAS Co-operative Society. It is sometimes a port-of-call for vessels proceeding to MUSSAU, and TINGWON.

The patrol was courteously received by all villages. Rest houses were in a state of repair; and potable water, firewood, and carriers were available to the patrol at all times.

The principle object of the patrol was the collection of the Personal Tax for 1958; this was achieved without undue difficulty. I had anticipated collecting the tax earlier this year but this was made impossible by my transfer to RABAU for land investigations.

My collection of the Personal Tax followed a drive by N.I.N.S.A. for additional share capital, and the annual Methodist "waratsbas" which are held during September; so at the time of my collection which started during late October it was understand-



able why many did not have their tax money in readiness. These natives who, were unable to pay on initial demand, were verbally summonsed to appear before the Court for Native Affairs at Taskul on the 28th December, 1958, when a second demand was made for the tax. On this occasion, all previous defaulters eligible to pay, paid, their tax.

According to District policy all village officials were exempted from the Personal Tax; sympathetic consideration was also given to other applicants for exemptions under Section 14 (1) of the Ordinance.

The census revision for 1958 revealed that there were 1,693 male adults residing in the villages. Of these approximately 110 male adults are not eligible to pay tax i.e. they are between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years. This leaves a total of 1,583 eligible to pay.

During the patrol 785 tax receipts for £2.0.0. were issued; while a 180 partial exemptions, and 610 full exemptions, were granted. These figures therefore show that 59% of the adult male population eligible to pay tax paid; 12% of these eligible males were partially exempted; and that 38% of these eligible males were totally exempted.

£4,817-15-0 was the total amount of Personal Tax collected from NEW HANOVER.

#### NATIVE SITUATION.

The greater majority of the LAVONGAI people can be influenced rightly or wrongly by a small minority. Hence the inherent danger of giving any native leader the wrong calibre too much prestige, and of allowing him too much power. Rightly or wrongly I have allowed no native leader to accompany me on my patrols through NEW HANOVER as I believe that existing native leaders are of the wrong calibre and I have been reluctant to further enhance their standing in the community.

Much has been written and said about SINGERAU of BAIKEB. He is still an influence to be reckoned with, but I believe his power to be on the decline. I also regard PILOKOS of BOLPUA and PITA of NARILAU as being "toadies" of SINGERAU; although they allege that they are independent of him.

BOSKI-TOM of UMMUKUL is the only native leader among the LAVONGAIS for whom I have any regard, but unfortunately he is absent in KAVIENG where he is employed by the Department of Education. Boski would prove more useful to the Administration and to his Department if he returned to LAVONGAI.

BOSKI is a traditional leader in his own right; he is also a member of the new educated "elite". He has a greater standing in the native community than say SINGERAU who lives on his past glory as a Sargeant/Major of Police, and as Chairman of the Pelmataias Co-operative Society. BOSKI would prove an effective buffer to SINGERAU's influence. Native rumour also has it that BOSKI and SINGERAU are enemies.

LEVI/SANUN of MATANIU Village is a native leader whom I have not mentioned in past reports. LEVI is the senior Native Medical Orderly at the Kavieng Native Hospital. He has a total of twenty-seven years service with P.M.S., and was in 1956 awarded a Loyal Service Medal. His "sphere of influence" is centred at MATANIU, and extends to the adjacent village of NUSANTAUMATAI. Natives from these villages frequently travel to Kavieng to seek his advice on certain matters.

The South East Coast of NEW HANOVER is an area that will need careful watching in the future; its mainland counterpart would be the East Coast of New Ireland. It is the area of greatest

Native concentration (pop 2,608), and European settlement. Here we have the Administration, private enterprise, and the Headquarters of the three Missions.

SINGERAU's difference with the Catholic Mission has split the area surrounding LAVONGAI into two factions: (a) SINGERAU's party; (b) the Father's party. Both carry on a type of "cold" war. Unfortunately the Government station at TASKUL which is on the eastern fringe of the South East Coast is too far removed to act effectively as a buffer between the two.

... ..  
towards the Mission. SINGERAU gathered together with other Catholic Luluais on the beach at LAVONGAI to welcome the Bishop of the New Ireland Vicariate on his recent visit to NEW HANOVER in November. J. McNewman with the request for an Administration school at BAIKEB fully realising that this area is Catholic, and that Catholic children would be forbidden to attend. Had Mr. Newman been foolish enough to comply with SINGERAU's request, relations between SINGERAU and the Mission would have deteriorated further. In fact it was almost tantamount to a request that the Administration supply a school for SINGERAU's own children. Despite the fact that SINGERAU is an adherent of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission which maintains a school at KONKAVUL which is readily accessible from BAIKEB. This is typical of SINGERAU's "two facedness".

Though I regard the Catholic's attitude towards native church marriages as unlightened, and its greatest stumbling block, I have found it necessary to stress that marriage is not a light garland of flowers, and that a man with a family has a moral and a legal obligation to maintain his family. During this patrol I dissolved several marriages on the grounds of desertion, and made out maintenance orders against the fathers concerned as authorised by Regulation 67(a) of the N A Rs 1924 (as amended to date).

Polygamy is indigenous to NEW HANOVER, and despite the presence of the Missions, it is still being practised. PITA of NABIMANA, PILOKOS of BOLPUA, SINGERAU of BAIKEB, and POSIGAI of NOIBIAS are all quite successful polygamists. However experiments in polygamy by lesser men, who have done so not for political or economic reasons, but rather to satisfy a sexual desire for a change in partner, have not been so successful.

Regulation 57 (2) of the N A Rs 1924 (as amended to date) says that it is mandatory that Courts take judicial notice of all native customs, save in so far that they are not contrary to the principals of humanity or conflict with any law or Ordinance in force in the Territory. Therefore on this patrol I refused to recognise the native "marriage" between two members of the same clan as such a marriage would have been contrary to existing tribal incest regulations. This I believe gave the Administration prestige in the eyes of the village elders.

It is I think unanimous among those interested in NEW HANOVER e.g. the Administration, the Missions, and private enterprise that there has been an improvement in the native situation. I admit that this improvement is not reflected by any outstanding improvements in village housing - the people still remain apathetic but by a greater respect for law and order. The Patrol Officer is invested with a certain authority. I have tried to use my powers effectively, but fairly. I have attempted to make the Administration mean something to these people; I have stressed its permanency; and its resources.

With the exception of Mr. Cockburn, few patrol officers have served out a complete term at TASKUL. The people have therefore got the idea about their POs that they are "here to-day and gone tomorrow". I was extremely pleased that I was able to return to LAVONGAI so as to follow up on certain instructions that I had given on patrol prior to my transfer to RAPAUL. The past



EMAS at TASANI notably Messrs. Carlow and Au'Chetti have been accused of eclipsing the patrol officer. This is doubtlessly true and understandable as each served long periods of service at TASANI, and each were exceptionally able and efficient officers with a wealth of knowledge regarding the politics and intrigues of NEW HANOVER.

Native drinking and illicit stills have become a real problem along the East Coast Road of New Ireland. As yet we have not this problem in New Hanover, nor have I received any indication that the people want to drink; however, as the Lavongai people are more sophisticated as that of the East Coast people, this too will doubtlessly come. Lavongai sophistication is a mere veneer. Fundamentally the people are very superstitious, and in some ways primitive, especially the people of the inland villages. There is a tendency among these inland villages to move deeper and deeper into the bush with a subsequent falling off of social intercourse between these villages and the Coast; nor do I believe that life in these villages is communal, and a surprise inspection would probably find the people scattered and living in the bush.

Other aspects of the native situation will be discussed under various sections of this report.

VILLAGES & VILLAGE HOUSING.

Village housing has generally deteriorated throughout the area. Laziness is partly responsible; however interest in the coffee project and village instability are other contributing factors.

Past Patrol Officers have commented in their reports on the restlessness of some LAVONGAI villages.

Villages in NEW HANOVER fall into either of the following categories:-

- (a) the true coastal villages.
- (b) villages that were originally inland but which for divers reasons have been brought down to the coast.
- (c) inland villages.
- (d) island villages.

I have advised those villages belonging to Group B to move back to their ancestral ground inland. In the past the people had no incentive to migrate back; however the coffee project is now providing them with this incentive.

These peoples' sojourn on the coast has not been happy one restricted as they are by all sorts of "taboos" regarding the use of ground and sago stands.

During my absence in Rabaul two important changes took place. One of these the first of which I shall mention I had anticipated; however the other came as a complete surprise.

(1) The bulk of the people from UNUSA Village on the North East Coast has migrated back to their ancestral ground inland. They have settled at a place called METEIO some two hours inland from the Coast. These people originally lived at KITING which is even further inland, and were brought down to the coast by their Luluai who married a coastal woman. During this Luluai's lifetime they and the other people of UNUSA lived in harmony, and the KITING people had access to the sago stands. However on the death of this Luluai the KITING people were forbidden the use of the sago stands; and ground for subsistence and cash crops was denied them, the KITING people resided at METATAI Hamlet, and the poor standard of its housing and cleanliness reflected the mental outlook of its inhabitants.

As a village UNUSA no longer exists, and the few remaining

families were agreeable that it become a hamlet of nearby MOSUANG Village. Aged I/L GRASMUS of UNUSA has given me his resignation, and it will be recommended on a separate memorandum that this be accepted. The people are now answerable to I/L TEMELAKSAGAI of MOSUANG for village and road maintenance.

(2) The bulk of the population of METEPIANG, formerly an inland village adjacent to NEKONOMON, and sited on Portion 842 of NATALIANGA which is a native reserve, has moved down to a new village at TUTUHILA on the West Coast of New Hanover. It is a twenty minute walk from the Government Road and is a ~~very~~ suitable place for native habitation; however I suspect that there will be litigation by the nearby BAUNGUNG people over land and sago stands. Fortunately the people are not dependent on these stands as they have adequate of their own at MARIM which is further inland.

Another village contemplating a move back to their ancestral ground is METEIAI. This has always been the unhappiest of the villages along the North East Coast, as the majority of its people are in the same position as the KITINGS. Petty litigation and religious friction have always to my experience been present. These "migrants" from the inland make up the Catholic section of the community; while the original settlers make up the Methodist section of the community. The Landless Catholic community are anticipating a move back to their ground at BAISAVANABAFI.

The POTPOTINGAN people have also decided to move their village further inland to the site of their coffee gardens at MIN, and they have built a resthouse there in anticipation of this move.

However I feel that the people should be dissuaded from making this move as they have no genuine grounds for doing so (vide TUTUHILA and METEIO).

On my visiting POTPOTINGAN I was given to understand that this desire to move was unanimous, and that the people fully realised the conditions to be fulfilled before I was agreeable to this move i.e. that they cut a road of access to MIN and that they were to build dwelling-houses of a suitable standard. I did not visit the intended site on this occasion as Mr. Cochrane had previously done so and he reported it as being satisfactory for native habitation.

I have since been informed by Provisional Luluai POSPILAK that this migration to MIN has been effective by a majority of the villagers, and that a minority headed by POSPILAK has remained at POTPOTINGAN. The people have not cut a road of access; nor have they built themselves dwelling-houses of a satisfactory standard -- the people are at present living in very crude shelters.

and past officers have commented on nomadism of the POTPOTINGAN and the difficulty in carrying out an accurate census as village officials appear ignorant of births and deaths, and the comings and goings of their villagers. For want of a better word and in the absence of a genuine reason for doing so, I shall describe this tendency of certain inland villages to move further into the bush as "escapism". It is as if these people are anxious to avoid the watchful eye of the Administration and to break off social intercourse with the coastal people.

Provisional Luluai POSPILAK tells me that the people are anxious to nominate medical Tultul NGUAROSII, who headed the MIN move as their new Luluai.

The EMA at Taskul, who has recently patrolled the area and who has visited MIN tells me that he too is against the move as it will make medical Administration of this village extremely difficult.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Practically all villages are participating in the coffee project; although certain villages have shown more enthusiasm than others, to wit BAIKIB, PATERINA, NEILA, METERAN, BAUE, and POTPOTINGAN.

The project was commenced by Mr. Carey in December, 1957 and it has been directed by him from Kavieng. Mr. Carey last visited LAVONGAI in early June; however he proposes a patrol to there in the immediate future. Mr. Carey will be accompanied by ~~Mr. Carey's Native Agricultural Field Assistants and trainees~~ for the year 1958, Mr. Carey's Native Agricultural Field Assistants and trainees spent a total of 267 days on patrol in New Hanover.

The Catholic Missionary at LAVONGAI and the EMA at TASKUL allege that the coffee project is effecting village life that has led to a neglect of the villages. This is temporarily so, but the gradual migrations of the people back to their ancestral ground will eventually make for greater village harmony and permanency. It is agreed that existing educational and medical facilities will be effected, and the agencies responsible for these will have to change these facilities to suit future native needs.

The Lavongais are not strictly following Departmental Policy which advises the family plantings of cash crops, and initial efforts have tended to be communal. I have advised Mr. Carey of this, and although he is against it in principle he does not appear unduly worried. He says that his Nalik Cocoa Project followed a similar pattern, but that the people gradually fell in with the idea of family blocks. The planting of coffee on another clan's land will eventually lead to litigation in future, and I have advised the people of the inherent danger of planting cash crops on another clan's land. I am especially interested in the outcome of the DINAFIGAL coffee garden for which the enthusiasm and leadership of SINCERAU is largely responsible.

The planting of coffee is voluntary; however many natives along the South East Coast were under the impression that it was obligatory for them to plant coffee. They also held the same belief regarding the contributions of share capital to N. INSA. This is not surprising as SINCERAU is not only the head of the coffee project along the South East Coast, but he is also the Chairman of the Pelmetaias Co-operative Society.

Land inheritance in New Hanover is matrilineal; however adherence to this in the past has been lax. Judicial notice is taken under the native Lands Ordinance of the native pattern of inheritance prevailing in an area, and until there is a repeal or an amendment to this Ordinance no native leader is in a position to say what policy his native people will adopt. Virgin land is of no interest to the native, but once that land has certain developments on it, the clan is the first to assert its rights. Hitherto land complaints have been at a minimum, but since the coffee project has gathered momentum these will become more and more frequent.

I have already mentioned the misapprehension of the South East Coast people regarding the contribution of additional share capital to N.I.N.S.A. I advised the Co-operative Officer in Kavieng that the people were referring to these contributions as "takis bilong Co-operative", and he immediately issued a circular letter in Pidgin English which succinctly described the difference between tax which is revenue, and the contribution to NINSA which is invested capital. I distributed this letter throughout New Hanover.

The reaction towards the drive for additional share capital was good in the Pelmetaias area, but I do not believe that it was voluntary; and voluntary participation is a fundamental

principle of Co-operation.

For the Pelmatias Society the following figures were made available:

Share Capital collected	£1943 - 10 - 0
Share Capital refunded	<u>£ 136 - 10 - 0</u>
	£1820 - 0 - 0
Rebates paid	<u>£1002 - 9 - 0</u>
	<u>£ 817 - 11 - 0</u>

Total number of Members for the Society	554
Number of New Members	49
Average Share Contribution	4 - 0 - 0

Full figures for the MATBUNG Co-operative Society are not available and they have not been included in this report.

Of the three Co-operative Chairman in New Hanover, POSIGAI seems to have the best grasp of Co-operative principles, the fundamental of which is voluntary participation.

NATALUAI is no longer Chairman of the MATAS Co-operative Society, and he has been replaced by a younger man, MATLOGO of MAMION. The consumer store at UNUS showed a £215 loss for which NATALUAI and the now ex-clerk NASUN are held responsible.

No share capital was collected this year from the MATAS. There are 476 members, but these are described by the Co-operatives Officers, Mr. J. Rissen as being "false" members i.e. they are not complete financial members.

What the Native has failed to realise is that the Co-operatives have broken to some extent the Chinese monopoly of the rich trade along the North East Coast. Earlier this year, the Ungalik people were receiving a 1/- for 25 nuts from H. Fong who has a trading station at UNGALIK; however since the Co-operatives have placed a copra clerk in the village the people are receiving a 1/- for fourteen nuts.

Under the Natives' Contracts Protection Ordinance Natives are not allowed to be given credit by non-Natives. (Credit, Pidgin Name - "Dinau") appeals to the Melanesian native, and it is my belief that the Chinese are the principal offenders under this Section of the Ordinance, and it is why the Chinese stores are more popular among the natives than the Co-operative consumer stores. I have advised the people in this area that they are not legally bound to repay "dinaus" to non-Natives, as the non-Native has broken the law by giving them credit.

The consumer store at UNUS on the Taipi Islands Group has been closed, and the Chinese store of which there are five for a population of five hundred people, enjoy the monopoly. Since the Co-operatives started up consumer stores along this coast, prices have become fairer and more competitive, and although the Native is not bound to support the Co-operative consumer store, he should at least give it some of his patronage.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

Native agriculture remains the same. Generally sago is the staple for New Hanover, and sago stands are adequate; however the coffee project is aiding subsistence agriculture as the people are planting their coffee blocks up with sweet potatoes after clearing and planting shade. Taro and ~~inipuzat~~ tapioca also provide auxiliary staples.

Fish and crustaceans are plentiful, and the people seem to



thrive on this uninteresting diet of sago and fish.

HEALTH.

There are ten aid posts functioning in the area. These are located at NUSANTAUMATAI, BOIPUA, and UNGAT on the South East Coast; METAKAVII, BUTEILONG, UNBUKUL, and NOIPAUS on the West Coast, and METAMIN, METEIAI, and KULIBUNG on the North East Coast. The efficiency of the Aid Posts has been increased owing to the activity of the European Medical Assistant stationed at Taskul.

I was indiscreet in my last report with my remarks regarding the extra-curricula activities of the aid posts; however promiscuity is still going on. Strong allegations of carnal knowledge have been laid against MARAS of NOIPUAS Aid Post by E/C NOKONSILANSMAT of NEDONONON. I am leaving for New Hanover so as to take further evidence against MARAS, and I intend presenting this case before departing on leave in February. A conviction will unfortunately prove/embarrassment to the Public Health Department, but will tend to support my past remarks that these Lavongai Medical Orderlies are unfit persons to hold these positions of trust and responsibility.

M/N UMPANG of KUNG was charged under Regulation 84 (2) of the NARS 1924 (as amended to date), for having had sexual intercourse with a married female native. Both were attending the aid post at the time and the intercourse took place within the precincts of the aid post. M/N UMPANG was sentenced to three months gaol with hard labour, and it is hoped that this will act as a deterrent to other potential offenders.

The Medical Assistant has recently treated a female patient with gonorrhoea from the NOIPUAS area; he believes that the infection is brought from Kavieng; however I think that the infection is indigenous to the area as the villages here especially UNGALABU has had bad records with the previous EMAs. Mr. Kohout therefore proposes to make venereal inspections on his next patrol to NOIPUAS.

The vital statistics for 1958 speak sufficiently for the fine work of Mr. Kohouts, and for the good health of the native people. For the period 1/1/58 to 31/11/58 the EMA spent 66 days on medical patrols, and 14 days on aid post patrols. Natural increase for the East Coast Road pale into insignificance when compared with New Hanover's natural increase for the same period.

From conversation with Mr. Kohouts he appears ignorant of his powers regarding village housing and sanitation under the Native Administration Regulations, and an amended copy being made available to him would help him realise these.

UNGAT Aid Post on the South East Coast which caters for the medical needs of 1074 people has had an unhappy history. During my time SINGERAU forced the removal of APO GABRIEL as I believe that SINGERAU wanted to control aid post affairs, and that he was unable to do this whilst GABRIEL was the orderly in charge.

There also exists a certain rivalry between the Aid Post and the Catholic Mission at LAVONGAI. Fr. Jones, M.S.C., who relieved Fr. Otto, M.S.C. earlier this year is a trained male nurse with supplies of the newest antibiotics and other drugs.

The aid post at UNGAT has been shifted and rebuilt. Native rumour has it that the new site is haunted, and I know that natives from METEWOI are refusing to attend or to send their sick to the aid post. I have ascertained the names of the natives responsible for these rumours and they will be charged under Regulation 83(c) of the N A R 1924 (as amended to date.)

MISSIONS.

Rev. Fr. Jones, MSC took over the responsibilities of the Lavongai Catholic Mission in April 1958 from Re. Fr. Otto, MSC.

At present the new Vicariate is in its infancy; however once it becomes established it will take a greater interest in New Hanover. Fr. Jones tells me that he has requested the Bishop for a native hospital to be placed at LAVONGAI, and that this hospital be staffed by Sisters. Another hospital along this coast would not be superfluous, and at least it would have the advantage of being accessible to a large portion of the native population. Taskul is on the eastern fringe of the South East Coast and is not the centre for any large population.

It was hoped and I was given to believe that the new Father would have a more enlightened approach to native marriages than did his predecessor. My official dealings with him have been restricted to the adjustment of one marriage problem. However in dealing with this I found that the native was not acting voluntarily but rather on coercion from the Father.

M/N MISIMARAS of PATTIAGAGA had been married before the altar to a native woman by Father's predecessor. This woman has since refused to co-habitate with MISIMARAS and for the past months she has been living adulterously with another man. MISIMARAS is anxious for the return of his bridal payment and is only too willing to let the woman go with the man of her choice. However he is too frightened to tell the Father that he is agreeable to a dissolution of his marriage to this woman, and the Father forced him to come to TASKUL and lay an information against his wife and her correspondent charging them both under Regulation 54(2) of the NARS 1924 (as amended to date). On these grounds I refused to receive the information as MISIMARAS was not acting as a free agent in this matter.

Of the three European mission representatives in New Hanover, the Rev. J. Robbyn of the Methodist Overseas Mission, is the man I admire most. He is a most tolerant and enlightened man with the spiritual and material welfare of his people at heart.

The total native population for LAVONGAI is approximately 7,000. 50% of this population is Methodist, 40% is Catholic, and 10% is Seventh Day Adventist.

The Seventh Day Adventists are really in LAVONGAI on false pretences. They were brought in by SINGERAU and PITA when these two broke with their respective Missions. These requests for the SDAs to evangelise in New Hanover were not prompted by a desire for enlightenment, but rather they were genuine and successful attempts at being malicious. The Lavongai people have not sufficient moral fibre to make good Seventh Day Adventists, and the two men responsible for their introduction into the area are not church members.

\$1,400 was collected this year during the annual "warat-aba" festivities, and a further £200 was donated by the native people for the payment of catechist's salaries. However this money is being returned to the people in the form of educational facilities.

Missionary work in New Hanover is not easy as morals are of poor standard, and what is demanded most of the Missionary is tolerance.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

Travel in New Hanover is slow. A road or more aptly a foot track encompasses the island. There is some native main-



tenance but this is mainly restricted to the cutting of grass, and this is usually carried out prior to a patrol. However I intend drawing up a schedule for these tracks and of them gazetted by the District Commissioner under the "Roads and Maintenance Ordinance", and native villages will then be responsible for the maintenance of its section of track. The native people have been made aware of this Ordinance, and in particular its definition of "maintain". Too many think that maintenance begins and ends with the cutting of grass. Far from it, there are rain culverts to be dug, overhanging burl to be cleared, canyons to be built up with burl, and innumerable small streams to be bridged.

There is much small ship's activity in these waters. Communal canoes have also facilitated native movements in larger numbers, and it is hoped that the cutting of these will be further encouraged.

In my opinion the poor communications will be a serious handicap to the efficient setting up of the Local Government Council in this area.

Mr. E. Leggett of METAKAVIL uses horses for his inspections of METAKAVIL and adjacent NAIPAU; however small streams bridged by "cat walks" prevent his riding to his other property at METEIGNE which is approximately five miles away.

#### LAND.

I made mention in my report KV 9/57-58 of the bad relations between H. Fong and divers natives of KAUWILIKAU Village. These relations have deteriorated since my last visit.

1954 Natives of the TUTTUT Clan are disputing Mr. Butcher's decision in favour of the TARANGAU Clan regarding a piece of ground (native name KAUWILIKAU). H. Fong's wife is a member of the TARANGAU Clan and he has used Mr. Butcher's decision to plant up coconuts on his wife's clan's land.

From my own experience in Babaul - I spent three months compiling Tolai genealogies - it is an anomaly to me why Mr. Butcher gave the decision in favour of F/NS GALAS, and SULAIPAK. Women have little or no say in land matters, and they are usually only consulted when the clan is considering the sale of clan land, and then only women with male children may have a say.

From my own investigations into this matter, I have ascertained the following:

- (a) TULING of UNGALIK is the leader or "a lulau" of the TARANGAU Clan. TULING resides at UNGALIK; therefore he has a representative "a maramarvut" at KAUWILIKAU.
- (b) M/N SEKTUMAN is the auxiliary clan leader or a maramarvut at KAUWILIKAU.
- (c) M/NS TEMEIPAUM, and BAGO are other members of the TARANGAU clan residing at KAUWILIKAU.
- (d) M/N BAGO is the adult son of GALAS; SULAIPAK is the native "wife" of H. Fong.

In my opinion the continued residence of H. Fong at NATAPIT is detrimental to native interests. Officially H. Fong is sitting down on a T.A.L. which has been in operation since 1955. This licence is renewable annually, and I would suggest that the next patrolling officer determine whether all members of the clan resident at KAUWILIKAU are unanimously agreed to lease their land further to H. Fong.

According to a Supreme Court judgement by Justice Gore, the TUTTUT Clan can make an appeal against Mr. Butcher's decision. The members of the TUTTUT Clan allege that their ancestors were the original settlers at KAUWILIKAU; the TARANGAU Clan alleges that

theirs were. The TUTUTU Clan have been unable to supply me with any genealogical evidence, and I can understand why Mr. Butcher gave his decision in favour of the TARANGAU Clan; however I feel that the TUTUTU Clan has a genuine claim and I would like to initiate an appeal on their behalf to the Native Lands Commission. Land investigations are made difficult by the Clan's ignorance of their ancestresses. On my forthcoming trip to New Hanover I propose to investigate this matter further.

TULING of UNGALIK who is the leader of the TARANGAU Clan and his wife, ...

A dispute has arisen over the ownership of a coconut grove boundaries of AUTUNG Plantation situated on the North East Coast of LAVONGAI.

There are five natives from NUSLIK Village who claim ownership to the coconuts on the ground known as PUTPUT which is approximately an area of an acre., and at present carrying 66 mature palms. The ownership of AUTUNG Plantation has since changed hands from Tsang Sand to Mr. P. Fong. Previous to this sale of AUTUNG the NUSLIK people used to harvest the nuts from PUTPUT; however Mr. P. Fong claims that there is no encumbrance on the title and he is not prepared to allow them to continue with this practise. There is no Final Order out for AUTUNG Plantation, and native rights might be effected by the granting of this Order. Mr. P. Fong would have no legal redress if the native continued to cut copra from these coconuts but they have been advised to await subsequent action by the Administration.

EDUCATION.

The Administration maintains schools at Taskul on the South East Coast, Umbukul on the West Coast, and at Unus on the Tsol Island Group.

TASKUL V.H.S.	2.N.T.	IV	8	-	8
		III	7	-	7
		III	5	-	5
		I	4	-	4
			24	-	24
BUNGAH V.H.S.	5.N.T.	VI	21	-	21
		V	15	-	15
		IV	11	-	11
		III	15	4	19
		II	4	5	9
		I	24	14	38
	90	23	113		
UNUS V.H.S.	2.N.T.	IV	2	-	2
		III	6	-	6
		II	3	4	7
		I	3	3	6
		Prep	5	2	7
	19	9	28		

Total enrollment for New Hanover is 165 students.

The DEO anticipates moving the TASKUL V.H.S. to MATAMU which is further along the South East Coast where it will be in an area of greater native population. Once again I stress that the Government station is too far removed from the native population.

All Administration schools are built of native materials however the new school and the two dormitories at RAMLIK are of European materials, and were built at a cost of 23,000.



I think that the use of native materials is a retarding factor to the development of education in this area; however I can also appreciate the folly of building a permanent material in any new area where the response to and the success of the schools are not known. The TUBOGAN school appears to be the most flourishing of the three, and I feel that if funds are available permanent buildings should be established at UMBEHAL.

Most of the Administration teachers in New Hanover are young and need the direction of a more experienced teacher standing in the community. I think that the District Education Officer will concur with me that BOSKI-TOM is the man needed out in New Hanover for the continued success of the three schools.

The three Missions operate schools at their respective headquarters. They also maintain village schools and these are listed in the appendices.

CENSUS AND CENSUS RECONCILIATION:

The following are the vital statistics as revealed by the 1958 census revision:

Total Number of Births	189
Total Number of Deaths	63
Natural Increase	126
Total Migrations in	298
Total Migrations out	244
Increase	54
Total Increase	180
Last year's Native population	6734
This year's Native population	6914
Anticipated Native population	6914
Actual Native population	6914
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000	18

BLUE ENSIGN.

The Blue Ensign was flown at all times with the appropriate sunset ceremonies.

APPENDIX "A".

COMMENTS ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL.

L/CPS UR No. 5086 B:-

An exemplary N.C.O.; intelligent; and a definite asset to the patrol. I shall write a special recommendation for his promotion on a separate memorandum.

CONST. TUVI No. 5149B:-

A reliable Constable; and very experienced in field work; he performed his duties most satisfactorily. Const. TUVI is anxious for promotion; however I do not think he is NCO material.

CONST. BIRAMOR No. 9193:-

A most reliable Constable; and very good in the field; intelligent; and definite NCO material.

Appropriate comments have been entered on the "Records of Service".

*P. Bloomfield*

P. BLOOMFIELD.  
PATROL OFFICER.



APPENDIX "B".

COMMENTS ON REST HOUSES & POLICE BARRACKS.

Individual comments are unnecessary. All rest houses and police barracks were found to be well maintained and the personnel take a pride in their building and maintenance.



APPENDIX "C"

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The following are details of Village Officials including details of period of service, previous employment, war service, and convictions (if any).

PATIAGAGA. L/L BATONAT: Period of service 9 years. Employment pre-war - plantation labourer.

T/T KIAPBEN: Period of service since immediately post-war. Employment pre-war - plantation labourer, Tsoi Islands.

KULINGEI. L/L IUSMARAS: Period of service two years. Employment pre-war - 13 years plantation labourer. War service - 1 year AIB. Conviction of two weeks.

T/T TILMUNGMAT: Period of service two years. Employment pre-war - 16 years plantation labourer. Conviction of two weeks.

NEILA. L/L BOWANGO: Period of service two years. Employment pre-war - two years plantation labourer. War service 4 years AIB.

T/T (Provisionary) LAPANTAUNIEN: Pre-war employment - plantation labourer for five years.

MATANIU. L/L POGOT: Period of service two years. Employment pre-war - 12 years plantation labourer.

T/T LANGAMAL: Period of service one year. Employment pre-war - six years plantation labourer.

NUSANTAUMATAI. L/L LANGAMARALA: Period of service approximately 12 years. Employment pre-war - Catechist in Kavieng and Rabaul.

T/T KIUKIULOGO: Period of service eight years. Employment pre-war - three years plantation labourer, Lungatan. War service - labourer in Kavieng for the Japanese.

NEIKAPUTUK. L/L MAKIS: Period of service five years. Employment pre-war - plantation labourer at Lungatan. War service - 5 years labourer for Japanese in Kavieng.

T/T TILIBAITAS: Period of service nine years. War service - labourer for Japanese in Kavieng. Employment post-war - R. P. & N. G; C. Rabaul.

MAGAM L/L SERAGAT: Period of service approximately ten years. Employment pre-war - six years plantation labourer.

NUSAWONG. L/L BAITISPINIS: Period of service approximately 20 years. Employment pre-war - four years as boatscrew. War service - cargo carrier for five months.

T/T IAMIN: Period of service thirteen years. Employment pre-war - three years plantation labourer.

METERANKAN L/L KANAIKI: Period of service two years. Employment post-war - boatscrew for three years.

T/T LAU-UNGAI: Period of service two years. Employment pre-war - three years plantation labourer. Conviction for three months for adultery.

RULUNGAT. L/L MOKIS: Period of service approximately 12 years. Employment pre-war - three years as boatscrew, Lavongai Roman Catholic Mission. Conviction of 6 months for stealing.

T/T (Provisionary) LEIAMUNON: Period of service 1 year. Employment pre-war - three years plantation labourer at Patio. War service - labourer for Japanese in Kavieng. Post-war - 8 months plantation labourer, Kapsu.

SAUIA. L/L (Provisionary) DELPASINGAN: Post-war employment - 3 years as Medical Tuitul. War service - labourer for Japanese in Kavieng. Conviction of six months for failure to bring child to hospital for medical treatment.

NARIMLANA L/L PITA: Absent on Co-operative business at time of patrol. Period of service since pre-war. Previous employment - Native Medical Orderly at Taskul from 1938-42.

T/T TOGOLPAK: Period of service two years. Conviction of one month for assault.



APPENDIX "C" (CONT'D)

SAULA T/T BUKA. Period of service, 12 years. Employment pre-war: plantation laborer, Lavongai.

UNGAT L/L BAIASPELAU. Employment pre-war: plantation laborer, Lekurumau. Conviction of 2 weeks for adultery.

T/T KASAH. Period of service, 5 years. Employment pre-war: plantation laborer, Meteinge and Patio.

PATERINE L/L DASLEIA. Period of service, 7 years. Employment pre-war: 5 years plantation laborer.

T/T ASANSU. Period of service, 1 year. Employment pre-war: 3 years as boatscrew, Vunapopi. Conviction of 6 months for adultery.

METEWOI L/L HAPKAS. Period of service, 1 year.

T/T MARIS (Provisionary). Employed for 2 years as Medical Tultul.

TIOPOTUK L/L TUWOGO. Period of service, approximately 12 years.

T/T TORIS. Period of service, approximately 12 years. Conviction of 6 months for adultery.

METERAN L/L POKONBUA. Period of service, 12 years. Employment pre-war: boatscrew and domestic for P. Saunders, Kavieng. A present director of N.I.N.S.A.

T/T PATBOK. Period of service, 11 years. Employment pre-war: boatscrew Meteinge. A strong member of N.I.N.S.A.

METAMONA L/L SUITAUA. Period of service, 10 years. Employed pre-war and during war as boatscrew for Mr. Hermann, Meteinge.

T/T MARIANUS. Period of service, 8 years. Employed pre-war: 5 years plantation laborer.

METAKABIL L/L PITA. Period of service, 18 years. Employed pre-war: 6 years plantation laborer.

T/T BALE. Period of service, 10 years. Employed pre-war: 6 years plantation laborer.

BAUE L/L MANGMANG. Period of service, 20 years. Employment pre-war: 3 years plantation laborer.

T/T MARAS. Period of service, 8 years. Employment pre-war: 6 years plantation laborer.

PATIVINI L/L TEMAGOLPUK. Period of service, 7 years. Conviction of 2 months for adultery.

T/T POLOS. Period of service, 6 years. Employment pre-war: 6 years as plantation laborer and boatscrew.

NEINGANG L/L TAKINAI. Period of service, 5 years. Employment pre-war: 5 years plantation laborer, Meteinge.

T/T KAWANGAS. Period of service, 3 years. Employment pre-war: 6 years as boatscrew, Meteinge. War service: 1 year A.I.B.

BAUNGUNG L/L BULAU. Period of service, 13 years. Employment pre-war: 9 years as plantation laborer.

T/T SEP. Period of service, 4 years. Employment pre-war: 1 year plantation laborer, Patio. Conviction of 4 months for adultery.

TUTULLA L/L IEIERTES. Period of service, 1 year. Conviction of 1 month for failure to line.

T/T TULTULPAGEN. Period of service, 6 years.

BUTEILUNG L/L PASINGANTUWOIEI. Period of service, since pre-war. Employment pre-war: 6 years plantation laborer, Lavongai, and 6 years plantation Native Medical Orderly, Taskul.

T/T TIUDA. Period of service 6 months.

TUGILLOTONGA L/L AIGELAU. Period of service, 3 years. Employment pre-war: 8 years as domestic. War service: 3 years A.I.B. Conviction of 2 years.



APPENDIX "C" (CONT'D)

- TUGILITONGA T/T TOKASAU. Period of service, 2 years. Employment pre-war: 12 years plantation laborer.
- BELEWATA L/L LAULAU. Period of service, 8 years. Employment pre-war: domestic servant for 6 years.
- METAMON T/T PASINGANMAILIK. Period of service, approximately 16 years. Employment pre-war: 12 years plantation laborer and boatscrew, Rabaul. Conviction of three months for adultery.
- UMBUKUL L/L KOLOS. Provisional appointee. Employment pre-war: plantation laborer. War service: 1 year A.I.B.  
T/T PASINGANLAMLAMAN. Period of service, 1 year. Employment post-war: Methodist Mission Catechist.
- AU L/L WUTEI. Period of service, 2 years. Employment pre-war: shell diving for 12 years. War service: 2 years, cargo carrier.  
T/T TARIAS. Period of service, 2 years. War service: 2 years cargo carrier. Post-war: 2 years sawmill laborer Lavongai.
- SOSSON L/L TUNG. Pre-war appointee.  
T/T WATLEWAU. Period of service, 6 years. Employment post-war: plantation laborer.
- UNGALAM L/L KULUGAS. Period of service, 18 years. Employment pre-war: 18 years plantation laborer. Conviction of 1 month for adultery.  
T/T ARATA. Period of service, 9 years. Employment pre-war: 3 years plantation laborer. War service: 1 year A.I.B.
- NOIPUA L/L POSIGEI. Period of service, approximately 12 years. War service: 1 year A.I.B. Conviction of 2 weeks for adultery.  
T/T MATAMASALEI. Post-war appointee. Gaoled 3 weeks for adultery.
- TABUT L/L IEI IMARU. Period of service, 10 years. Employment pre-war: 3 years plantation laborer. War service: 1 year A.I.B. Conviction of 6 months for adultery.  
T/T BARAU. Period of service, 3 years. Employment pre-war: 5 years as plantation laborer and boatscrew.
- NEKONOMON L/L SILAURUT. Period of service, 2 years. Employment pre-war: 1 year as domestic servant. War service: 1 year A.I.B.  
T/T LUMPETAU. Period of service, 2 years. Employment pre-war: for 3 years a member of N.G.C. and Medical Tultul for 9 years. War service: 1 year A.I.B.
- METERANKASING L/L MAINGOS. Period of service, 18 years. Employment pre-war: 3 years as boatscrew, R.C.M. Lavongai; Medical Tultul for 1/2 years at Namatanai.  
T/T BOSIKASIK. Period of service, 1 year. Employment pre-war: plantation laborer for 2 months.
- UNGALIK L/L IEIAPELAU. Period of service, 2 years.  
T/T BANGMINOL. Period of service, 1 year. Conviction of 6 months for assault.
- PUAS L/L LUKANGAS. Period of service, 3 years. Employment pre-war: 14 years Native Medical Orderly, Rabaul and Medical Tultul, Puas.  
T/T BOVI. Period of service, 3 years.
- METAMIN L/L PASLAIN. Period of service, 9 years. War service: cargo carrier for 1 year. Conviction of 3 months for adultery.
- PCTPOTINGAN L/L PASINGANMAILIK. Period of service, 7 months. Employment post-war: 1 year Public Works Dept., Kavieng, and 2 years Medical Tultul.  
T/T SINARO. Period of service, 8 years. Employment pre-war: 3 years plantation laborer, Autung.  
T/T TIGAIL. Period of service, 3 years. Employment pre-war: 6 years plantation laborer.
- LUKUS L/L DAUNGAI. Period of service, 5 years.



APPENDIX "C" (CONT'D)

KIKIR

NUSLIK L/L PASINGANDAU. Period of service, 13 years. Employment pre-war: 6 years Medical Tultul. War service: Japanese employment in Kavieng.  
T/T LAPANKAVUPIG. Period of service, 13 years. Employment pre-war: plantation laborer, Tsalui.

KITSIKI

L/L MATKIUKIU. Period of service, 18 years. Employment pre-war: plantation laborer, Lungatan, Panapai and Lavongai. A member of N.G.C. for 3 years.

T/T BANGIMIS. Period of service, 5 years. War service: 1 year cargo carrier.

PATIPAI

L/L NATMAILIK. Period of service, 13 years. Pre-war Tultul/  
T/T NGUMAIEIA. Period of service, 13 years. Employment pre-war: sawmill laborer.

KONEMATALIK

L/L MOSEMOSE. Period of service, 20 years. Employment pre-war: plantation laborer Tsalui, for 3 years.

T/T PASINGANMAT. Period of service, 14 years. Employment pre-war: plantation laborer for 3 years at Tsalui.

KULIBANG

L/L PARUMAN. Period of service, 3 years. Employment post-war: 3 years Co-operative Clerk.

T/T BAUNGUT. Period of service, 3 years. War service: 1 year as cargo carrier, Emira.

KAUMLIKAU

L/L GIL. Period of service, 9 years. Employment pre-war: laborer for New Guinea Co. for 2 years. Conviction of 2 months for stealing.

T/T TEREIBAUM?. Period of service, 7 years.

KULPETAU

L/L PULBOILIK. Period of service, 3 years. Employment pre-war: boatscrew for 2 years. Conviction of 4 months for riotous behaviour.

T/T LAPANTAMANGBANG. Period of service, 8 years. Employment pre-war: 3 years plantation laborer.

T/T KIUPASINGAN. Period of service, 6 years. Employment pre-war: 9 years plantation laborer. Post-war: 1 year plantation laborer, Bangatah and Patio.



APPENDIX "D"

EDUCATION STATISTICS - VILLAGE MISSION SCHOOLS

VILLAGE	DENOMINATION	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
PATIAGAGA	R.C.M.	19	18	37
KORINEM	M.O.M.	10	8	18
NARIMLAUA	M.O.M.	6	6	12
MATANIU	M.O.M.	6	9	15
NUSANTAUMATAI	M.O.M.	11	4	15
NEILA	M.O.M. S.D.A.	3 2	15	18 3
NEIKAPUTUK	M.O.M.	6	1	7
MAGAN	M.O.M.	4	5	9
NUSAWONG	M.O.M. S.D.A.	5 4	6	11 5
METERANKAN	S.D.A. R.C.M.	12	7	19
UNGAT		Figures not available		
PATERINA	R.C.M.	10	17	27
METEWOI	M.O.M. R.C.M.	3 7	4 5	7 12
TIOPOTUK	R.C.M.	8	5	13
METERAN	M.O.M.	15	15	30
METAMONA	M.O.M.	9	5	14
METAKABIL	M.O.M.	15	12	27
BAUE	M.O.M.	4	7	11
PATIVINI	M.O.M.	4	8	12
NEINGANG	M.O.M.	5	7	12
BALUNGUNG	M.O.M.	4	6	10
BUTEILUNG	M.O.M.	10	10	20
TUGILLOTONGA	M.O.M.	2	8	10
BELEWALA	M.O.M.	6	4	10
METAMOLI	M.O.M.	4	2	6
UMBURUL	M.O.M.	18	4	22
AU	M.O.M.	6	6	12
SOSSON	M.O.M.	5	9	14
UNGALABU	M.O.M.	5	3	8
KUNG	M.O.M.	10	6	16



APPENDIX "B" (CONT'D)

VILLAGE	DENOMINATION	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
NOIPUAS	M.O.M.	8	10	18
NEKONOMON	M.O.M.	27	25	52
NEITAB	R.C.M.	12	13	25
UNGALIK	R.C.M.	42	20	62
PUAS	R.C.M.	5	4	9
METAMIN	R.C.M.	3	2	5
POTPOTINGAN	M.O.M.	6	10	16
LUKUS	R.C.M.	5	7	12
NUSLIK	M.O.M.	7	2	9
MOSUANG	M.O.M.	14	7	21
METEIAI	M.O.M. R.C.M.	1 10	3 11	4 21
PATIPAI	M.O.M.	1	3	4
KONEMATALIK	M.O.M.	2	6	8
MAMION	M.O.M.	5	11	16
KULIBANG	M.O.M.	1	1	2
YIGAKUM	M.O.M.	3	5	8
KAUWILEKAU	M.O.M.	6	11	17
KUPEYTAU	S.D.A. M.O.M.	13 7	5 10	18 17



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 58/59

Govt. Print.—512/10.57.—10,000.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				AB-ENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALE		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of boardings	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F	M	F
		Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	0-16	16-45	10-16	16-45																											
PATIAGAGA	27/10	3	3										3	3	5	5	2	4	7	4	1			3		17	52	12	40	1	3	3.45	38	48	46	189
KULINGEI	28/10	1	1										4	3	2	2	4	7	1	4	1		2	3	6	26	5	28	3	3	1.921	17	24	29	104	
NARIMLAVA	28/10	7	2			1						1	10	8	1	2	10	1	2				4	6	36	12	32	4	3	1.932	26	31	47	163		
MATANIU	29/10	4	3									1	8	6	4	1	9	1	7	1	1	1	1	8	31	8	24	1	1	3.29	19	24	31	123		
NUSANTAUMATA	29/10	3	4			1	1						7	3	1	3	4	2	1	4	1		2	11	28	6	23	3	2	2.333	26	38	38	149		
NEILA	30/10	1	2									2	2	2	8	8	5	2	1					7	24	6	18	13	1	1.713	21	26	24	92		
NEIKAPUTUK	31/10	1	1										3	1	1	7	3	1	1	1			1	2	13	2	9			2.25	14	14	11	51		
MAGAM	31/10	1	1										4	7	3	3	2							3	14	3	13			2.112	15	13	15	58		
NUSAWONG	1/11	3	2										5	6	4	7	2		1		1	5	3	7	24	7	27	1	3	2.525	2	26	30	117		
BOLPUA	1/11	4	2					1		1			1	7	10	12	1	2				1	1	10	64	18	64	7	4	2.748	50	56	74	244		
METERANKAN	3/11	1	2										3	2	4	6	8		3				6	8	43	4	35	1	5	3.519	20	39	46	141		
LAVONGAI	3/11	3	3			1						2	6	2	1	1	9	5	5	2		10	11	10	54	6	46	4	3	1.431	9	37	52	171		
KULUNGAT	4/11	3	1									2	1	2		10	3	5			8	13	3	36	5	38	2	2	1.312	13	27	36	127			
SAULA	4/11	2	1									1	1	1	1	4	6	3	2	8	1	7	3		23	15	53	7	48	4	3	1.518	26	47	56	204
UNGAT	7/11	3										1	3			5	3	6					1	6	27		26	2	2	1.521	9	24	32	101		
PATERINA	8/11		2			1						2	3	3	3	9		1					2	7	54	8	41	4	2	2.25	30	62	31	160		
BAIKER	8/11	2	4									2	2	1	1	5	1	7	4				2	2	6	46	5	45	1	3	1.224	24	46	46	161	
METEWOI	10/11	5	3									2	5	2	1	2	2	3		3			6	5	12	44	7	31	1	2	1.722	15	47	47	150	
TIPOTUK	10/11	2	2									5	2			3	4	2	8	3			4	6	2	34	3	28	1	1	1.613	15	23	25	103	
METERAN	11/11	5	3					1				1	1	3	1	2	1	1		7	1	4	6	10	33	8	30	2	2	1.334	23	33	44	156		
METAMONA	12/11	2	3									1	1	2	1	9				7	3	5	2	4	2	9	20	2	2	2.121	23	29	39	138		
METAKAVIL	12/11	2	3									1	2	1		4	1	3		1	1	1	2	6	30	6	31	2	1	2.128	22	37	34	124		
BAUE	14/11		2									1	1			2	4	1	1	12	2	1	5	1	1	5	43	5	27	2	2	2.14	16	34	30	116
PATAVINI	14/11		1									1	2	1	5	5	2						1	3	17	7	9	1	12	1.812	15	13	16	69		
NEINGANG	17/11	1										1	1	4	2	12				3	2		7	7	22	4	16	1	12	2.19	16	14	18	74		
BAUNGUNG	18/11	4	4									1	3	1	1	5		1		3	1	3	4	2	36	13	35	1	19	1.530	28	36	40	148		
TUTULLA	19/11											11	14	6	6	6	2						2	3	3	20	8	14	10	5	1.510	16	15	17	71	
BUTEILONG	20/11		1									3	3	4	7	2		1					8	8	21	7	19	9	2	2.214	15	22	21	75		
TUGILLOTONGA	21/11	1											1	1	3	1	1							3	19	5	16	10	1	1	1.610	10	16	20	62	
BELEWATA	21/11											2											1	3	14	2	12	1	9	1.89	10	15	13	48		
METAMOLI	27/11											3	1	3	4	4				10	1	2		7	27	3	17	1	1	2.12	4	21	19	73		
UMBUKUL	28/11	2	1									1	1	2	4	2	5	1	17	7	3	2	16	65	2	40	2	40	2	46	33	48	65	233		
AU	28/11	1	1									1	1	1	2	3		2		6		2		7	27	1	23	2	14	3.116	10	21	27	87		
SOSSON	1/12	2										1	1	1	4	2			6			1	2	9	33	11	30	2	18	2.323	20	29	33	120		













TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of... NEW IRELAND ..... Report No. KAV. 5 of 1958/59 .....

Patrol Conducted by... R.W. HALLAHAN C.P.O. .....

Area Patrolled... TATAU & TABAR ISLANDS, TABAR CENSUS DIVISION. .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... nil .....

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

Duration—From... 16/12/1958...to... 6/1/1959...

Number of Days... 21 .....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?... No .....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... 9/1958..

Medical .... 10/1958..

Map Reference... Army Strat. Series 4 miles to 1 inch. .....

Objects of Patrol... Census Revisor, Compilation of Tax/Census Register. .....

General Administration. .....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/1/1959

*G. H. ...*  
District Commissioner

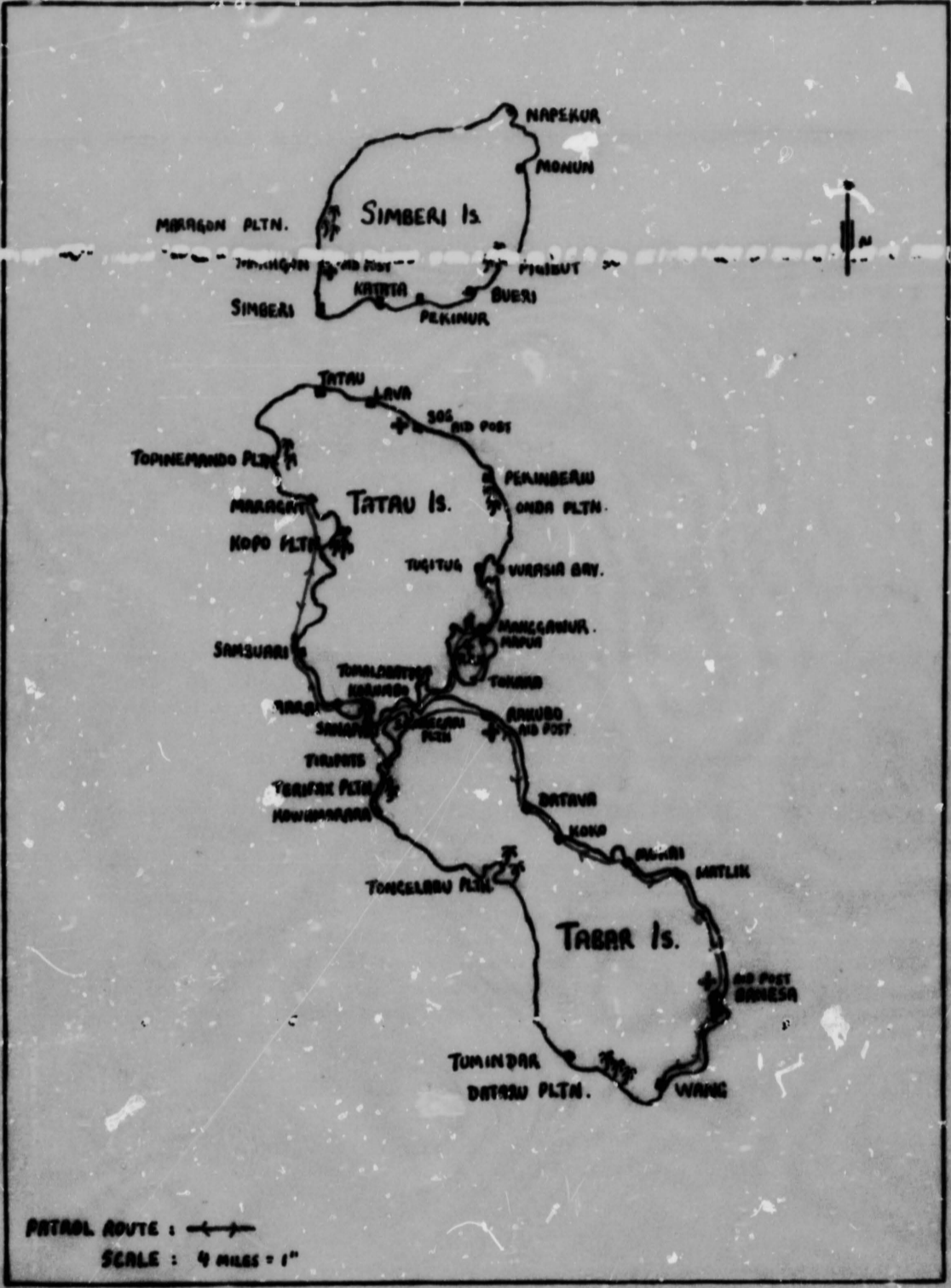
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... f... nil .....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... f... nil .....

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

popul

in Child Birth	MIGR	
	In	
	M	F
2	1	
1		
3	7	
2		
1		
1		
2	1	
5	2	
1	2	
1		
1		
2		
3		
3		
1		
3		
32	10	



PATROL ROUTE : SCALE : 4 MILES = 1"



# Village Popul

Year.....1958./59.....

Amount  
Returned  
to Store

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														MIG	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
SUMBERI	25/9/58	2	2													1		2	1
MARAKA	26/9/58	2	2																
NAPEKUR	27/9/58	1	3															3	7
KONUN	29/9/58	1	1													1		2	
BUERI	30/9/58	1																	
TATAU	23/9/58	3	1													1		1	
LAVA	22/9/58	1	1																
SOS	20/9/58	1	1															1	
PEKINBERIU	19/9/58		1													2	2		
MANGGAWUR	15/9/58	1																2	1
MAPUA	17/12/58	1	2													1			
TOKARA	17/12/58																	5	2
RAKUBO	23/12/58		1															1	2
DATAVA	24/12/58	1																1	
KOKC	24/12/58	1	1													1			
MORAI	24/12/58																		
MATLIK	24/12/58	1	3															1	
BANESA	26/12/58		2																
WANG	26/12/58	2	1													1		2	
KOWAMARARA	23/12/58																		
TIRIPATS	23/12/58									1						1			
KORDABO	19/12/58		1													1			
SANAPAKI	19/12/58		3													2		1	1
MARAI	20/12/58																		
SAMBUARI	22/12/58	1	2															2	
MARAGAT	22/12/58	1														1		3	
TOTALS		21	28							1						11	10	32	19

popul

MIG

In

F

HA.30-12-68

PORT MORESEY.

5th February, 1959.

The District Officer,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO.5 - 1958/1959 - KAVIENG.

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report  
is acknowledged with thanks.

I agree in that remarks contained in the  
second paragraph of your covering memorandum under  
the heading "Native Situation". I feel it might be  
an idea for you yourself to go in and investigate the  
area.

It appears that there must be some difference of  
opinion in the matter of shipping requirements for  
Kavieng between the District Commissioner and yourself.  
He claims that the District does not require a trawler  
full-time and so advised the Superintendent of Marine.  
Let us have something on this in separate correspondence,  
please.

Mr. Hallahan has done a good job.

*A.A.R.*  
*PA*  
(A.A. Roberts)  
DIRECTOR.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/12/68 ✓



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. NA 30/3-591

District of New Ireland  
Headquarters.

KAVIENG.

17th January, 1959.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT KAV of 1958/59 - G.P.O. HALLAHAN.

Attached please find Original of above report and comments by Patrol Officer Hayes at present acting as Officer in charge of the Kavieng Sub-District.

NATIVE SITUATION.

No doubt Mr. Hallahan would notice the difference in attitude between the Mussau people and those of Tabar. Although I do not personally know the group of islands very well all officers patrolling there sum up the attitude of the people in a few words - lazy and apathetic. Frequent patrolling and metaphorically hand feeding them as has been done in the past does not seem to be the solution.

Keeping their coconut groves clean and repair of housing is a must and I will insist that the next extended patrol of the area ensures that groves are clean and houses renovated and rebuilt where necessary.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Assistant District Officer Kavieng has been instructed to draw up a schedule covering all patrol tracks in the Tabar Group for the purpose of having them declared under the Roads Maintenance Ordinance. At present we are not empowered to take the necessary action for not maintaining these tracks.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Apparently these people take no heed of anyone. They are more fortunate than the majority in the rest of New Ireland in that the Agriculture Department makes frequent visits there and at present has two of its trained native field assistants guiding them.

HEALTH.

Shortly the District Commissioner and District Medical Officer will be proceeding to Tabar with the timber and iron for the creation of more aid posts purchased with the balance of money left from the South Pacific Tabar Project.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

Neither the Seventh Day Adventist Missionary nor the Methodist Missionary have indicated to me that there has been friction. I shall interview each of them.



Unless the Methodist Mission makes more frequent trips to Tabar it stands to lose some of its would-be adherents to the slow but certain encroachment of the Adventists.

CENSUS.

It is pleasing to note that there is a slight natural population increase at each census revision however in the area patrolled there is a marked predominance of males over females particularly in the adult population.

CONCLUSION.

This patrol was of a purely routine nature, its main purpose being the completion of the Tax Census Register in preparation for Tax collection.

It was Cadet Patrol Officer Hallahan's first unaccompanied patrol and his report indicated that he has made a success of it.

I must commend this officer on his well presented, neat and tidy report.

It was unfortunate that I could not get him home for the Xmas New Year period due to lack of shipping. 11

  
(G.F. Neilsen)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. NA. 30-3-1

Sub-District Office,  
NEW IRELAND

16th. January, 1959.

The District Officer,  
District of New Ireland,  
K A V I E N G.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5/1958-59  
CADET PATROL OFFICER HALLAHAN.

Attached please find in duplicate copies of the abovementioned Patrol Report compiled by Cadet Patrol Officer R.W.Hallahan of a patrol of the Tabar Census Division. This report covers the completion of a patrol KAV No.2/1958-59 commenced by Mr.Dunkerly, C.P.O.

2. Native Situation :

I agree with Mr.Hallahan regarding the apathetic attitude of the Tabar people. This attitude seems to be an inherent failing and can only be combated by constant attention, unfortunately due to staff shortages in the Sub-District this attention has not been as constant as is apparently necessary. It is hoped that an improvement in the situation will take place this year, building material has already been shipped and the contracts made for the construction of four 'Council Type' Medical Aid Posts at MARAGON (SIMBERI), SOS (TATAU), RAKUBO (TABAR) and BANESA (TABAR). These Aid Posts are being constructed from funds made available from the Tabar Community Development Project.

It is very pleasing to note the steady increase in population which continues in Tabar, especially as so much has been written concerning depopulation. Of the twenty six villages in the Census Division four shew a natural decrease, six are static and the remaining sixteen shew a natural increase.

3. Agriculture :

The District Agricultural Officer has two native field assistants working in the area who are engaged chiefly in supervising the planting of coffee. He will shortly be visiting the area himself and will investigate the lack of response to the Coffee Project on Tabar Island.

4. General Comments :

Mr.Hallahan has produced a well presented and concise report. He is an Officer of above average intelligence and has the ability to make a quick and sound appreciation of a situation. He has compiled a most useful appendix shewing travelling times between villages and I commend his initiative in setting out the order of villages in the Census Summary to correspond with the order in the Tax/Census Register.

*J. F. Hayes*

J.F.Hayes.  
Patrol Officer-in-Charge.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. 30-3-1

Sub District Office,  
Kavieng, New Ireland.

15th January 1959.

The Officer-in-Charge,  
Kavieng Sub District.

PATROL REPORT NO. KAV 5 1958/59.

Please find herewith the above patrol report covering the recent patrol to Tatau and Tabar Islands, Tabar Census Division. This completes the work commenced by C.P.O. J.H. Dunkerley in Patrol Report No. KAV 2 1958/59. Claim for camping allowance is attached.

For your advice please.

(R.W. Hallahan)  
Cadet Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

District of New Ireland

Patrol Report No. Kav. 5 of 1958/59

Patrol conducted by

R.W. Hallahan, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled

Tatau and Tabar Islands of the  
Tabar Census Division.

Objects of Patrol

Census Revision  
Compilation of Tax/Census Register  
Routine Administration

Last Patrols to the Area

Nataff.  
P.H.D.

September 1958  
October 1958

.....



PATROL DIARY

TUESDAY 16th DECEMBER 1958

P.M. Departed Kavieng at 7.00 p.m. per M.V. "Theresa May"

WEDNESDAY 17th DECEMBER 1958

M. ...  
Village inspection. Census revised and Tax/Census Register compiled.  
P.M. Walked to Tokara village. Census revised and Tax/Census Register compiled. Heavy rain. Returned to Mapua to sleep overnight.

THURSDAY 18th DECEMBER 1958

A.M. By canoe to Manggawur. Village inspected and Tax/Census Register compiled. By road to Pekinberiu. Tax/Census Register compiled.  
P.M. Returned to Mapua. Various disputes and complaints heard.

FRIDAY 19th DECEMBER 1958

A.M. By canoe to Korumbo. Census revised and Tax/Census Register compiled at Korumbo.  
P.M. Walked to Sanapari. Census revised and Tax/Census Register compiled. At Korumbo overnight.

SATURDAY 20th DECEMBER 1958

A.M. By canoe to Teripax Plantation. Witnessed transfer of labour at Teripax and Sigaregeri Plantations. Witnessed transfer of labour at Kopo Plantation.  
P.M. Returned to Korumbo. By road to Marai village. Census revised and Tax/Census Register compiled. Complaints heard. By canoe to Sambuari. Overnight at Sambuari.

SUNDAY 21st DECEMBER 1958

A.M.  
& Observed at Sambuari. Heavy rain.  
P.M.

MONDAY 22nd DECEMBER 1958

A.M. Census revised and Tax/Census Register compiled at Sambuari. By canoe to Maragat where census was revised and Tax/Census Register compiled.  
P.M. Returned by canoe to Korumbo. Inquiry into allegations of adultery and other native complaints. By canoe to Tiripats village (Tabar Island). At Tiripats overnight.

TUESDAY 23rd DECEMBER 1958

A.M. Census revised and Tax/Census Register compiled at Kowamarara and Tiripats. Preliminary hearing of assault case at Tiripats: referred to Kavieng for decision.  
P.M. By road to Rakubo. Census revised and Tax/Census Register compiled. Aid Post inspected en route to Datava. At Datava overnight.

WEDNESDAY 24th DECEMBER 1958

A.M. Census revised and Tax/Census Register compiled at Datava and Koko. By road to Morai.  
P.M. Census revised and Tax/Census Register compiled at Morai and at Matlik. At Matlik overnight.





INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was designed to complete the census work started by C.P.O. J.N. Dunkelley in his patrol of the Tabar Census Division in September 1958. (Patrol Report No.Kav. 2, 1958/59) These two patrols are therefore complementary and the reports should be read concurrently.

Although the patrol work was completed, the patrol to Kavieng was unfortunately delayed by lack of shipping over the Christmas - New Year period.

The Tabar Islands have been regularly visited by both Native Affairs and P.H.D. patrols during the past few years as well as the work being carried out by the Department of Agriculture but the response from the native people has in many cases been disappointing.

The Blue Ensign was flown throughout the patrol and village officials and people were invited to take part in the sunset ceremonies.



NATIVE SITUATION :

In general, the native situation in the area patrolled could not be described as completely satisfactory. I received an overall impression of laxity and apathy; it seems that the Tabar Islanders, as compared with the people of Mussau for instance, are lacking in drive and the ability to carry on work without supervision.

This was in evidence in such matters as coconut groves not being kept clean, some sections of road being in poor condition and some housing being obviously in need of repair or replacement. There seems to be a dearth of natural leaders : with few exceptions, the village officials did not impress the writer as being energetic and effective in their work.

It is intended that there should be an intensive patrol throughout the Tabar Group early in 1959 and the people were given warning of the improvements necessary in roads, housing and coconut groves.

The people are generally law-abiding and only one court, a case of assault, had to be referred to Kavieng for decision. The patrol heard and settled numerous complaints about debts, repayment of bride price and similar matters.

The population position in this Census Division has been a matter for some concern for many years and it is welcome to note the steady increases over the past four years :-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Total Population.</u>
1954	1483
1955	1500
1956	1536
1957	1583
1958	1606

Nevertheless, the structure of the population (division between the age groups and sexes) is far from satisfactory. For instance, in the age group 16 - 20 years there are twice as many males as females. (90 : 47) This is the extreme example but there is a general shortage of females throughout the population.

A matter for some concern is the high divorce rate and general instability of marriage in the area. The people were addressed regarding the need for stable and fruitful marriages.

The Personal Tax for 1958 was collected for the whole of Tatau Island in September of last year and the collection for Simberi and Tabar Islands should be completed by the end of January 1959. This delay has been caused by the lack of senior staff.

HOUSING :

The general pattern of housing is the same as that in other parts of New Ireland : bush timber frames, split bamboo walls and floor, sago-leaf thatch roof. The standard of housing seen was only fair and in many villages recent heavy storms had caused extensive damage. Rest houses and police barracks are available in nearly every village and range from satisfactory to very good in condition.

#### ROADS & BRIDGES :

There is still evidence of the good work of Patrol Officer Paul Bloomfield in such sections of road as from Kcrumbo to Marai and Rakubo to Datava. However, the road from Morai to Wang via Matlik and Banosa was in generally poor condition, being muddy and overgrown with grass. Village officials were instructed to supervise work on the roads before the next patrol.

The majority of bridges sighted were in satisfactory condition.

#### AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK :

Coconut plantings in most villages are by no means extensive and the amount of copra produced, as compared with Mussau, is small. Coconut groves were in need of cleaning in most cases. Each village now either has its own hot-air copra drier or shares a drier with a neighbouring village.

On Tatau Island considerable interest has been shown in the coffee project and the majority of plantings have been completed. On Tabar Island, however, the response has been poor. Some clearings have been made and a few lines of shade trees planted but no plantings of coffee were sighted. This information has been referred to the District Agricultural Officer, Kavieng, to avoid confusion.

Gardens sighted at the time of the patrol appeared to be adequate and there were no complaints of food shortage. Some villages, however, were living on sago while waiting for the main root crops to mature. There seems to be room for more sensible planning of garden plantings.

There is an abundance of domestic pigs on Tabar but only a few poultry to each household. The people could with advantage reduce their stock of pigs and increase the number of poultry kept.

#### HEALTH :

The Public Health Department conducts regular patrols in the Tabar area while maintaining a series of Aid Posts and the general health position is good.

In the area patrolled, LUTAMBA, (Aid Post Orderly at Rakubo) and PAMAS (Aid Post Orderly at Banosa) are both doing good and conscientious work and their services are much appreciated by the native people.

#### MISSIONS & EDUCATION:

For general details see Mr. Dunkerley's report. (KAV. 2 1958/59) The Seventh Day Adventist Mission has been operating a small centre including a Mission School at Wang on Tabar Island for several years now and has only recently applied for a lease of the ground which it has been occupying with the consent of the native owners.

There has evidently been some friction between the Methodist Overseas Mission and the S.D.A. Mission over the attendance of Methodist children at the S.D.A. school.



CENSUS :

The following are the details of the revised census :-

Tabar Census Division

VILLAGE	Previous Total (corrected)	1953
	Increase (natural)	
	Births	49
	Deaths	21
		28
	Increase by migration	
	IN	51
	OUT	56
		- 5
	Present Population	1606

Order of Villages in Census Return:

It is recommended as a standard patrol instruction that in the presentation of the census figures, villages should be put in the same order each year. In each of the three previous years, however, a different order has been followed in the Tabar Census Division. In this report the order of the villages in the Tax/Census Register has been followed and this is suggested as a standard practice to avoid confusion.

END OF REPORT.

*R.W. Hallahan*  
 (R.W. Hallahan)  
 Cadet Patrol Officer.

.....





APPENDIX "B"

VILLAGE OFFICIALS :-

The following remarks are for the guidance of the next patrol, which will be making full recommendations regarding the appointment and replacement of village officials.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>OFFICIALS.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
Mapua	PALEITAU (L) VANARIU (TT)	Fair only. Lacks force and drive. Satisfactory.
Tokara	OLIA (L) KUMAU (TT)	Satisfactory. Recommended as provisional Tultul.
Rakubo	LUNDAU (L) LASONG (TT)	Poor. Powerless and not respected. A good and helpful official.
Datava	LUPAMBA (L) TURONGI (TT)	Satisfactory. Satisfactory.
Koko	LONGALAI (L) KAMBAWAS (TT)	A fair Official. Absent at time of patrol.
Morai	TEIWI (L) TOMI (TT)	Satisfactory but inclined to be big-headed. Absent at time of patrol.
Matlik	LUMAS (L) BCLU (TT)	An excellent official. Very helpful. Satisfactory.
Banesa	SIGAU (L) LUKOI (TT)	Good. Aging but satisfactory.
Weng	WANALAU (L) LUPAMBOR (TT) SUTSUL (TT)	A satisfactory official. Fair. Satisfactory.
Kowamarara	VAKUNDI (L) SION (TT)	Good. Satisfactory.
Tiripats	NARIU (L) BATU (TT)	Satisfactory. Fair.
Korumbo	LUMIU (L) LAMBOGA (TT)	Aging. Wishes to retire. Satisfactory.
Sanapari	KOMTEI (L)	Fair.
Marai	GITSAU (L)	Has makings of a good official but seems to have a weakness for women.
Sambuani	LANGGERI (L) KANI (TT)	Good but suffers from illness. A good official.
Maragat	WARNARIU (L)	Satisfactory.

.....

APPENDIX "C"

Report on Members of the R.P. & N.G.C. Accompanying Patrol.

Reg. No. 9243 Const. BUINGIN

A policeman of good intelligence  
but very keen and well turned out.  
Inclined to be over-assertive. Has good  
knowledge of the area patrolled.



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958/59

TABAR CENSUS DIVISION

PATROL REPORT NO. PAV. 5.1958/59

Print—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK						VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTAL (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Number of Child-bearing age	Child	Adults		M+F				
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M			F	M	F	
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45						
SIMBERI	25/9/58	2	2											1	2	1	1	1							2		7	4	7	23	2	14	2	8	1.5	6	14	30	24	87	
MARAGON	26/9/58	2	2												1		2	6	1								1	3	21	4	18	1	15	1.4	14	12	27	24	79		
NAPEKUR	27/9/58	1	3												3	7					1	1					1	2	36	4	25	15	1.2	12	13	43	32	103			
MONUN	29/9/58	1	1											1	2			1	2								2	1	12	1	10	5	1.5	6	7	9	10	37			
BUERI	30/9/58	1															4	1	1					1			2	4	21	1	11	7	1.8	13	6	24	11	58			
TATAU	23/9/58	3	1											1	1		2	1	2	1	1				11	5	3	13	30	11	22	1	20	1.9	15	26	35	36	136		
LAVA	22/9/58	1	1															1	8		1				9	3		5	28	5	17	1	15	2.2	16	10	31	27	105		
SOS	20/9/58	1	1												1						1						2	2	12	1	9	7	1.2	5	2	16	10	36			
PEKINBERIU	19/9/58		1											2				3	1	4							1	3	21	3	18	12	1.2	13	8	26	29	81			
MANGGAWUR	15/9/58	1													2	1			5		1							3	10	3	8	1	11	1.8	11	7	11	17	52		
MAPUA	17/12/58	1	2											1					4	1	1						4	3	16	2	10	9	2.0	5	6	18	14	56			
TOKARA	17/12/58														5	2			6	5	1						6	2	17		11	1	9	1.3	2	3	14	12	51		
RAKUBO	23/12/58		1											2	1	2	4	3	1	1							2	2	13	1	11	7	1.5	4	4	20	11	45			
DATAVA	24/12/58	1												2	1		1	3	4		2						1	2	27	3	19	3	15	1.3	11	16	30	33	93		
KOKO	24/12/58	1	1											1			1	1	1								1	1	12	2	8	6	2.5	6	6	15	12	42			
MORAI	24/12/58																1	3	3	1								2	15	2	8	7	1.1	6	2	20	14	46			
MATLIK	24/12/58	1	3												1		2	2	4	1	1			1			2	5	21	2	12	1	1.6	10	8	31	18	76			

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR...1958/59.....

TABAR CENSUS DIVISION

PATROL REPORT NO. K.V.5, 1958/59

FORM 1911-5428/154

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Average Size of Family	Child		Adults			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F			
BANESA	26/12/58	2																1	1							1	16	3	6	5	1.3	5	8	20	18	53			
WANG	26/12/58	2	1										1					2	1	2					1	1	19	2	17	10	1.2	12	6	28	26	75			
KOWAMARARA	23/12/58																	3	4	3	1	1					13		6	5	0.4	1	2	21	12	38			
TIRIPATS	23/12/58							1					1					3	3		1				1	2	20	2	12	8	0.7	5	6	14	11	46			
KORUMBO	19/12/58	1											1								1				1	2	13	1	14	13	1.5	7	4	22	24	59			
SANAPARI	19/12/58	3											2					1	1	1	3	1			1	1	12	3	8	10	1.0	5	3	15	15	44			
MARAI	20/12/58																									2	5		6	3	1.0	3		11	8	22			
SAMBUARI	22/12/58	1	2										2						2	3	1				1	4	14		12	8	1.7	8	8	14	15	53			
MARAGAT	22/12/58	1											1					3	2		1				2	2	10		7	7	1.0	4	1	15	10	33			
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>					<b>1</b>					<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>				<b>32</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>1606</b>



# ation Register

Area Patrolled TABAR CENSUS DIVISION.....

ATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
1	1					2		7	4	7	23	2	14	2	8	1.5	6	14	30	24	
2	6	1							1	3	21	4	18	1	15	1.4	14	12	27	24	79
			1	1				1		2	36	4	25		15	1.2	12	13	43	32	103
	1	2						2	1	1	12	1	10		5	1.5	6	7	9	10	37
4	1	1				1		2		4	21	1	11		7	1.8	13	6	24	11	58
2	1	2	1	1		11	6	3		13	30	11	22	1	20	1.9	15	26	35	36	136
1		8		1		9	3			5	28	5	17	1	15	2.2	16	10	31	27	105
			1					2		2	12	1	9		7	1.2	5	2	16	10	36
3	1	4						1		3	21	3	18		12	1.2	13	8	26	29	81
		5		1						3	10	3	8	1	11	1.8	11	7	11	17	52
		4	1	1				4	3	3	16	2	10		9	2.0	5	6	18	14	56
		6	5	1				6	2	3	17		11	1	9	1.3	2	3	14	12	51
4	3	1	1					2	2	2	13	1	11		7	1.5	4	4	20	11	45
1	3	4		2				1	2	3	27	3	19	3	15	1.3	11	10	30	33	93
1	1	1						1	1	2	12	2	8		6	2.5	6	6	15	12	42
1	3	3	1							2	15	2	8		7	1.1	6	2	20	14	46
2	2	4	1	1		1		2		5	21	2	12		11	1.6	10	8	31	18	76
		1		1						1	16	3	6	2	5	1.3	5	8	20	18	53
1		2						1		1	19	2	17	2	10	1.2	12	6	28	26	75
4	3	1		1							13		6		5	0.4	1	2	21	12	38
		1		6	2			1		2	20	2	12	1	8	0.7	5	6	14	11	46
		1							1	2	13	1	14	1	13	1.0	7	4	22	24	59
	1	3		1				1	1		12	3	8	1	10	1.0	5	3	15	15	44
										2	5		6		3	1.0	3		11	8	22
2		3		1				4		4	14		12	1	8	1.7	8	8	14	15	53
				1				2		2	10		7		7	1.0	4	1	15	10	33
20	27	58	12	20	2	24	9	41	20	77	457	58	319	13	248	1.4	205	182	560	473	1606



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of... NEW IRELAND ..... Report No... KAV. 7 of 1958/59 .....

Patrol Conducted by... R.W. HALLAHAN, Cadet Patrol Officer. .....

Area Patrolled... KARA CENSUS DIVISION (Part of Tikana N.L.G.C. Area) .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... Infant Welfare Sister (part-time)  
3 Councillors (Members of the Tax Tribunal)  
Natives... 1 Council Constable .....

Duration—From... 2 / 3 / 1959... to... 14 / 3 / 1959...

Number of Days... 10 .....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? ... No. .....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... .. / 11 / 1958...

Medical ... .. / 3 / 1958...

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

Objects of Patrol... Census Revision, Collection of Council Tax, .....

General Administration. .....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

23 / 3 / 1959

District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

NONA 30/3-753

District of New Ireland  
Headquarters,  
KAVIENG.

26th March, 1959.



The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No. KAV 7-1958/59 CONDUCTED BY R.W.

HALLAHAN CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Attached please find original copy of the above report together with copy of Contingency for Camping Allowance.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The Native Local Government Council has not yet completed its second full year of operation having commenced in October, 1957.

However I have noted a vast improvement in general living conditions and village cleanliness since the council has been in operation.

I agree with Mr. Collins that good communications are one of the main answers to increased progress in economic development.

TAX COLLECTION.

It is heartening to see the good attitude of the people towards the payment of their Council Tax.

VILLAGES & HOUSING.

Mr. Collins will be requested to interview the Council and draw to its attention the need for renewing housing.

ROAD MAINTENANCE.

Action is now being taken to serve formal notices on the owners of the plantations referred to in Mr. Hallahan's report.

CASH CROPS.

This section of the report has been referred to the District Agricultural Officer for his information and attention. I think it must be impressed on the NAWABALANG cocoa producers that it is very essential to properly ferment and dry their beans. When cocoa inspection does take place, as it will do shortly, many natives might be sadly disappointed with the result that they will lose all interest in their cocoa projects.

Personall I think if the natives in this area gave attention to planting more coconutst they would never have cause to be disappointed.

HEALTH AND HYGINE.

The rebuilding of latrines is another job which could be adequately handled by council committee men at the same time as the drive for better housling is instituted.



CONCLUSION.

A very well presented and typed report. This officer has keen powers of observation and should be a most capable officer in another year.

*G.F. Nielsen*  
(G.F.Nielsen)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

cc. The Assistant District Officer, KAVIENG.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. NA.30-3-1.

District of New Ireland,  
KAVIENG.

23 March, 1959.

The District Officer,  
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7/58-59  
CPO HALLAHAN - KARA C.D.:

Attached please find in duplicate copies of the above mentioned patrol carried out by C.P.O.R. Hallahan together with contingencies for camping allowance covering the period of this patrol.

2. Native Situation:

The progress of the Council throughout the area patrol is noted. The difference in the attitude of the east and west coast people has been noted on other occasions and is due in part to the excellent communications on the east coast with the consequent economic development as opposed to the poor communications and lack of development on the west coast. It is hoped that the present campaign aimed at the introduction of coffee will alleviate some of the difficulties. Road construction has been carried out by both the Council and the Administration to assist in the marketing of existing products i.e. sweet potatoes and copra.

3. Tax Collection:

It is pleasing to note that the collections are proceeding satisfactorily.

4. Agriculture:

The work of the Council Agricultural Assistant HITTER is reflected in the clean coconut groves found on the West Coast for he together with four field workers under the direct instructions of the DAO have been working in this area for the past two months. It is hoped that the coffee plantings are successful on the west coast.

5. Census:

The increase shown is most satisfactory.

6. Mr. R. Hallahan, CPO has again presented a very good report of a routine patrol.

*R. Hall*  
Assistant District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DISTRICT OF NEW IRELAND.

PATROL REPORT NO. KAV. 7 of 1958/59.

Patrol Conducted by:

R.W. Hallahan, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Patrol Accompanied by:

3 Councillors (Members of the Council)  
1 Council Constable.

Area Patrolled:

KARA Census Division.  
(Part of the Tikana N.L.G. Council Area)

Purposes of Patrol:

Census Revision.  
Collection of the Council Tax for 1959.  
General Administration.

Last Patrols to Area:

NATAMP. November 1958.  
P.H.D. March 1958.

.....  
INTRODUCTION :

This patrol covered the work of the annual census revision and the collection of Council Tax within the KARA Census Division. In addition, a general inspection was made of villages and housing, hygiene and agriculture.

Travel throughout the patrol was by Administration vehicle; 1-ton International on the East Coast Road and Land Rover on the West Coast Road. The patrol was not delayed at any stage.

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Patrol Report No. KAV. 7 of 1958/59.

DIARY OF PATROL:

- Monday 2nd March. Departed Kavieng per Administration vehicle A-639 at 0930. Council party joined patrol at Mangai and proceeded to Panamana and Lakuramau Villages. Overnight at Lakuramau.
- Tuesday 3rd March. Departed Lakuramau for Luburua. Inspection, census revision and tax collection at Luburua, Fanggalawa and Lemakot Villages. Patrol moved on to Paruai. At Paruai overnight.
- Wednesday 4th March. Work commenced at Monopai. Inspection, census revision and tax collection at Monopai, Sali, Paruai and Lavongarum villages. Returned to Paruai to spend the night. £553 to safe at Mangai.
- Thursday 5th March. To Lauan, Livitua and Mangai. Inspection, census revision and tax collection at each of these three villages. At the Council House, Mangai, overnight.
- Friday 6th March. To Lossuk, Lavongai, Ngavelus and Nono. Inspection, census revision and tax collection at each of these four villages. Patrol returned to Mangai. All tax money counted and wrapped. Audit of Tax Tickets against the Tax Register. At Mangai overnight.
- Saturday 7th March. Returned to Kavieng. Tax money banked.
- Sunday 8th March. Observed at Kavieng.
- Monday 9th March. Departed Kavieng per Land Rover A-830 at 0900. Council party joined patrol en route. Proceeded to Belifu (Panakais) on the West coast. Land Rover returned for remainder of patrol and cargo. Inspection and census revision at Belifu. Overnight.
- Tuesday 10th March. Departed Belifu for Namasalang. Inspection, census revision and tax collection carried out at Namasalang, Usil hamlet, Laefu and Panemecho. Tax collected at Belifu. At Belifu overnight.
- Wednesday 11th March. Departed for Panangai. Inspection, census revision and tax collection at Panangai, Panamafei and Pangeifua. Patrol moved on to Lemusmus No.1. Census revision carried out. At Lemusmus overnight.
- Thursday 12th March. Inspection and tax collection at Lemusmus No. 1. Census revision, inspection and tax collection at Lemusmus No. 2 and Lavalai. Patrol returned to Mangai. Tax money checked and wrapped. At the Council House, Mangai, overnight.
- Friday 13th March. Audit of Tax Tickets against Tax Register. Tax Tribunal issued Tax Exemptions for East Coast Kara. (Forms unavailable previous week). At Mangai overnight.
- Saturday 14th March. Returned to Kavieng. Money banked. End of Patrol.

(No. of days claimed for camping allowance - 10.)

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#### NATIVE SITUATION:

This is the third year of the operation of Native Local Government in the Kara Division which is combined with the Malik and Tigak Divisions to form the Tikana Native Local Government Council. Already many benefits of the scheme can be seen in the permanent Aid Post buildings, water supplies and the transport provided by the Council truck. There can be no doubt that the Council is providing a valuable service to the people, but the degree and speed of development in the years to come must depend on their own ambition and initiative.

There is quite a difference to be seen in the native attitude on the West coast as compared with the East coast of the Kara Division: the West coast native is somewhat backward and not as economically conscious as the East coast native. I consider that this is mainly due to the lack of a good all-vehicular road to the West coast villages which makes it more difficult for them to have regular contact with Kavieng and gives them less frequent opportunities to market their cash crops.

Education is widely accepted throughout this area and almost every eligible child is attending either a Government or a Mission school. A good number of school teachers come from this area and in the field of general employment many natives have found good positions with the Administration or private enterprise as drivers or in work demanding similar skill. For the majority of these people, however, the main prospect of further advancement seems to be in increased agricultural development by extension of the land utilised to grow cash crops.

#### TAX COLLECTION:

A total of £2012 was collected during the two-week period in the Kara Division and the collection was without incident. I would estimate that at least one-third of the tax in this area has yet to be paid. On the West coast particularly the response was disappointing as many of the men had realised rather belatedly that the tax was due and were absent doing plantation work in order to raise the money. Nobody, however, should have difficulty in paying the tax before the end of April.

The members of the Tax Tribunal carried out their duties satisfactorily and I was impressed with their general attitude and ability. In the absence of the Council Clerk, Councillor WIRON of Mangai assisted with the clerical work and proved himself useful.

#### VILLAGES & HOUSING:

All villages were in clean condition at the time of the patrol. The standard of housing seen varied considerably and although most houses were satisfactory, a good number of them will need replacement within the next twelve months. There is a tendency on the East coast to use galvanised iron haphazardly in house construction which gives the dwellings a shabby appearance. On the West coast, housing was generally of lower standard with replacement of roofing needed in many cases. Most of these villages lack a ready supply of sago-leaf for thatching and have to obtain supplies of it from a considerable distance. Perhaps the building of new houses could be organized by a Council campaign later in the year.

## AGRICULTURE:

### Gardens:

Both communal and individual gardens are maintained in most villages and food supplies appeared to be adequate, there being no complaints of shortage. The main crops grown are kaukau, taro, tapioca, yams, nani and bananas. The taro crops on the West coast were not doing well during the prevailing dry period. Sage is also an important commodity and some of the East Kara villages rely on this rather too heavily.

### Cash Crops:

Copra is by far the most important cash crop for these people and is extensively produced. Nearly every village has its own hot-air copra drier capable of producing good quality copra. Coconut groves sighted on the West coast were for the most part suffering from two main faults - inadequate clearing of undergrowth and overcrowding of young palms. Most of the West coast plantings, however, were surprisingly clean and well kept.

Cocoa and coffee have been introduced as secondary cash crops here but the District Agricultural Officer states that with few exceptions, the response from the people has been poor and the general attitude apathetic. On the East coast there are only four villages (Lakuramau, Nonopai, Sali and Mangai) with cocoa trees mature and bearing. Other villages on the East coast have groves of young trees planted while the remainder have blocks cleared and shade only planted so far. On the West coast, cocoa has been planted at Namasalang, Laefa, Belifu, Panemecho and Pangeifua; of these, only Namasalang has trees in bearing. The East Kara people have a ready outlet for their cocoa by selling the wet beans to Piera Plantation. At Namasalang, however, the people are fermenting and drying the beans themselves and selling the resultant product to Tsang Tsang. The D.A.O. states that this cocoa is of inferior quality and with the introduction of compulsory cocoa inspection and grading in the near future, these West coast people will find it very hard to market this crop.

For this reason, the District Agricultural Officer has recommended coffee to these people as a much more suitable project. Five plots of coffee have been planted at the two Lemusmus villages while Lavalai, Panamafei and Pangeifua villages have blocks cleared and shade planted. No coffee is yet in production.

## HEALTH & HYGIENE:

The Kara Division is adequately covered by five Aid Posts, four of these being the Council type built of permanent materials. All Aid Posts were inspected and found to be well kept. In addition there is the Roman Catholic Mission hospital at Lewakot, towards which the Council has contributed generously. There is a fairly high incidence of tuberculosis in this area but otherwise the health position is good and medical services readily available. The Infant and Maternal Welfare Clinic was with the patrol for two days on the West coast section.

Latrines have been built in most villages but some on the West coast were in bad condition and the people were advised to rebuild them. As most of these people live by the sea, the traditional seaside method of disposal is no doubt still in use.



ROADS:

The East Coast road is regularly maintained by the Commonwealth Department of Works and needs no comment here. The West coast road was in fair condition only at the time of the patrol. A complete survey of this road was carried out by J.B. Moyle C.P.O. in July 1958. (Report No. KAV. 1 of 1958/59) The following points are made for consideration.

The native people were reminded of their responsibilities in keeping the road clean and serviceable. Their efforts in this regard appear to have been rather irregular: the road junction at Panamsfei is in very poor condition, badly rutted and eroded, whilst in other sections the grass has not been kept cut.

Plantations:

From the appearance of the roads through both Lamernawai and Lemusmus plantations no maintenance has been carried out since Mr. Moyle's survey. The Lemusmus road is still deeply rutted and detours have to be made past some sections. The Lamernawai stretch of road remains the worst section on the West coast. It is badly overgrown and has extensive stretches of bogs and potholes.

It is hardly fair to expect the natives to maintain their sections of road while the plantation owners (who are the chief users of this road) continue to neglect maintenance of the road within their own boundaries.

CENSUS RECONCILIATION:

A complete census revision was carried out within the Kara Division showing a rate of natural increase of 2.1% per annum which can be regarded as satisfactory. The following are the details :-

PREVIOUS TOTAL (1958)		3024
Natural Increase		
Births	86	
less Deaths	<u>22</u>	64
Decrease by Migration		
Migtns. IN	88	
less Migtns. OUT	<u>90</u>	- 2
		-----
TOTAL (1959)		3076
		-----

END OF REPORT.

..... *R. M. Hallahan* C.P.O.

.....

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958/59.....

KARA CENSUS DIVISION (East Coast)

PATROL REPORT NO. KAV.7 of 1958/59 513/10.57.—10,000.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Child	Adults						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F				
		1959	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F			
FANAMANA	2/3	2	1														5	4	6		3		2	2	6	2	5	18	7	15	16	1.7	11	7	17	22	78			
LAKURAMAU	2/3	3	2				1										8	4	4	5	12	1	6		14	6	2	19	51	14	38	2	40	2.0	34	29	57	52	243	
LUBURCA	3/3	1									1						2	2		2	7	1	4		8	4	7	5	11	35	7	22	5	22	1.9	17	13	35	29	130
FANGALAWA	3/3	5	1														1	1	2	5		5				17	15	14	27	7	32	3	20	1.8	13	15	40	46	156	
LEMAKOT	3/3		4														3		1	8	5	5		2		17	9	20	40	5	39	2	38	1.8	17	23	53	57	196	
NONOPAI	4/3		2									1	1				3	2	1	6	10	2	12			7	5	11	57	8	39	2	30	1.5	13	7	51	59	193	
SALI	4/3	1	3				1										1		1	5		4		4	3		2	3	19	2	14	1	14	1.2	4	10	24	22	78	
PARUAI	4/3		2														3	2		1	4		8		9	4		4	27	2	17		13	1.0	4	8	20	30	87	
LAVONGARUM	4/3	1	2									2					1			2	3	1	3		5	2		2	22	4	19	1	18	1.2	7	11	24	25	61	
LIVITUA	5/3	2	2														3	1	1	3		2		1		9	15	3	33	4	27		22	1.2	7	11	44	41	133	
MANGAI	5/3	3	5														3	3	1	1	9	1	6		16	5	2	2	5	37	5	32		27	1.8	13	14	31	38	137
LOSSUK	6/3		1														3	2		2	4		6		4	2		1	4	28	5	20	2	17	1.5	12	11	22	28	90
LAVONGAI	6/3		1														3	2	4	4	6	2	3		12	2	2	1	7	32	4	25	1	23	1.6	16	11	28	30	113
NGAVELUS	6/3	1	1																3	1	5	1	1		11	6	2		12	25	6	27	4	23	1.8	12	15	27	36	116
NONO	6/3																1	2	1	2	1		4	2	3	1		2	20	3	13	3	14	1.5	7	5	18	15	56	
LAUAN	5/3	1	1														1	1		3	4		2		9	8	6		6	27	6	21	1	16	1.7	6	5	27	33	100
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>C/F</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>									<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>1957</b>	



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958/59

KARA CENSUS DIVISION (West Coast)

PATROL REPORT NO. KAV. 7 of 1958/59

Govt. Print.—512/10.57.—10,000.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS 1959	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Percentage of Total	Average of Family		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	
PANGELIPIA	11/3	3												1		1			4	2	3		16	6	10	24	4	16	3	16	2.5	17	9	24	25	106			
PANEBOHO	10/3	4	3												4	3	2	3	5	3		2		9	39	5	35	4	32	1.5	19	20	41	46	139				
PANAMAFEI	11/3	2	2							1				1		2	1	5	4	8	5	3		13	3	16	37	10	30	2	24	2.0	14	18	28	38	130		
PANANGAI	11/3		1											2		2	2	2	1				1		1	14	5	9	2	13	1.3	4	7	14	17	44			
NAMASALANG	10/3	3												1	1			1			14	1			14	31	6	26	4	26	1.7	15	23	29	41	124			
LEMUSMUS NO. 1	11/3	3	3											1		2	5	11	1	1	3		2		8	62	10	47	1	43	1.8	23	24	39	66	195			
LEMUSMUS NO. 2	12/3	1												2	1	7	7	1	2	6	1		2	9	12	4	30	6	23	3	24	1.6	10	4	25	30	99		
LARFU	10/3	1	1		1									1					4	1	3		3	3	5	4	19	5	14	1	11	2.4	16	11	15	17	75		
LAVALAI	12/3		3											2		2	3	2	7		2		3	4	4	25	2	17	1	16	2.0	11	12	22	21	82			
BELIFU	9/3		2													1	6	1	2				1		11	43	4	29		26	1.3	21	14	42	38	125			
West Coast		17	15			1				1	1			6	6	16	16	13	18	51	3	16	33	1	50	30	81	324	57	246	21	231	155	142	299	339	1119		
East Coast		26	28			1	1					1	3	1		28	28	21	38	92	14	74	2	119	53	77	57	128	498	89	400	27	353	193	195	518	563	1957	
GRAND TOTALS		43	43			1	1	1				1	1	1	9	7	44	44	34	56	143	17	90	2	152	54	127	87	209	82	146	646	48	584	734	337	817	902	3076

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958/59

KARA CENSUS DIVISION (East Coast)

PATROL REPORT NO. KAV. 7 of 1958/59

Print.—512/19.57.—10,000.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALE		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absence)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Percentage	Number of Families		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F				
		1959	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
PANAMANA	2/3	2	1													5	4	6		3		2	2	6	2	5	18	7	15	16	1.7	11	7	17	22	78				
LAKURAMAU	2/3	3	2			1										8	4	4	5	12	1	6		14	6	2	19	51	14	38	2	46	2.0	34	29	57	52	213		
LUBURUA	3/3	1								1						2	2		2	7	1	4		8	4	7	5	11	35	7	22	5	22	1.9	17	13	35	29	130	
FANGALAWA	3/3	5	1													1	1	2	5		5			17	15	14	27	7	32	3	20	1.8	13	15	40	46	156			
LEMAKOT	3/3	6	4													3		1	8	5	5		2		17	9	20	40	5	39	2	38	1.8	17	23	53	57	196		
NONOPAI	4/3		2											1	1			3	2	1	6	10	2	12	19	8	7	5	11	57	8	39	2	30	1.5	13	7	51	59	193
SALI	4/3	1	3			1											1	1	5		4		4	3		2	3	19	2	14	1	14	1.2	4	10	24	22	78		
FARUAI	4/3		2														3	2		1	4		8		9	4		4	27	2	17		13	1.0	4	8	20	30	87	
LAVONGARUM	4/3	1	2									2				1			2	3	1	3		5	2		2	22	4	19	1	18	1.2	7	11	24	25	81		
LIVITUA	5/3	2	2														3	1	1	3		2		1		9	15	3	33	4	27		22	1.2	7	11	44	41	133	
MANGAI	5/3	3	5														3	3	1	1	9	1	6		16	5	2	2	5	37	5	32		27	1.8	13	14	31	38	137
LOSSUK	6/3		1														3	2		2	4		6		4	2		1	4	28	5	20	2	17	1.5	12	11	22	28	90
LAVONGAI	6/3		1														3	2	4	4	6	2	3		12	2	2	1	7	32	4	25	1	23	1.6	16	11	28	30	113
NGAVELUS	5/3	1	1															3	1	5	1	1		11	6	2		12	25	6	27	4	23	1.8	12	15	27	36	116	
NOHO	5/3																1	2	1	2	1		4	2	3	1		2	20	3	13	3	14	1.5	7	5	18	15	56	
LAUAN	5/3	1	1														1	1		3	4		2		9	8	6		6	27	6	21	1	16	1.7	6	5	27	33	100
TOTALS	G/F	26	28			1	1									28	28	21	38	92	14	74	2	119	53	77	57	128	499	89	400	27	353		193	195	518	563	1957	





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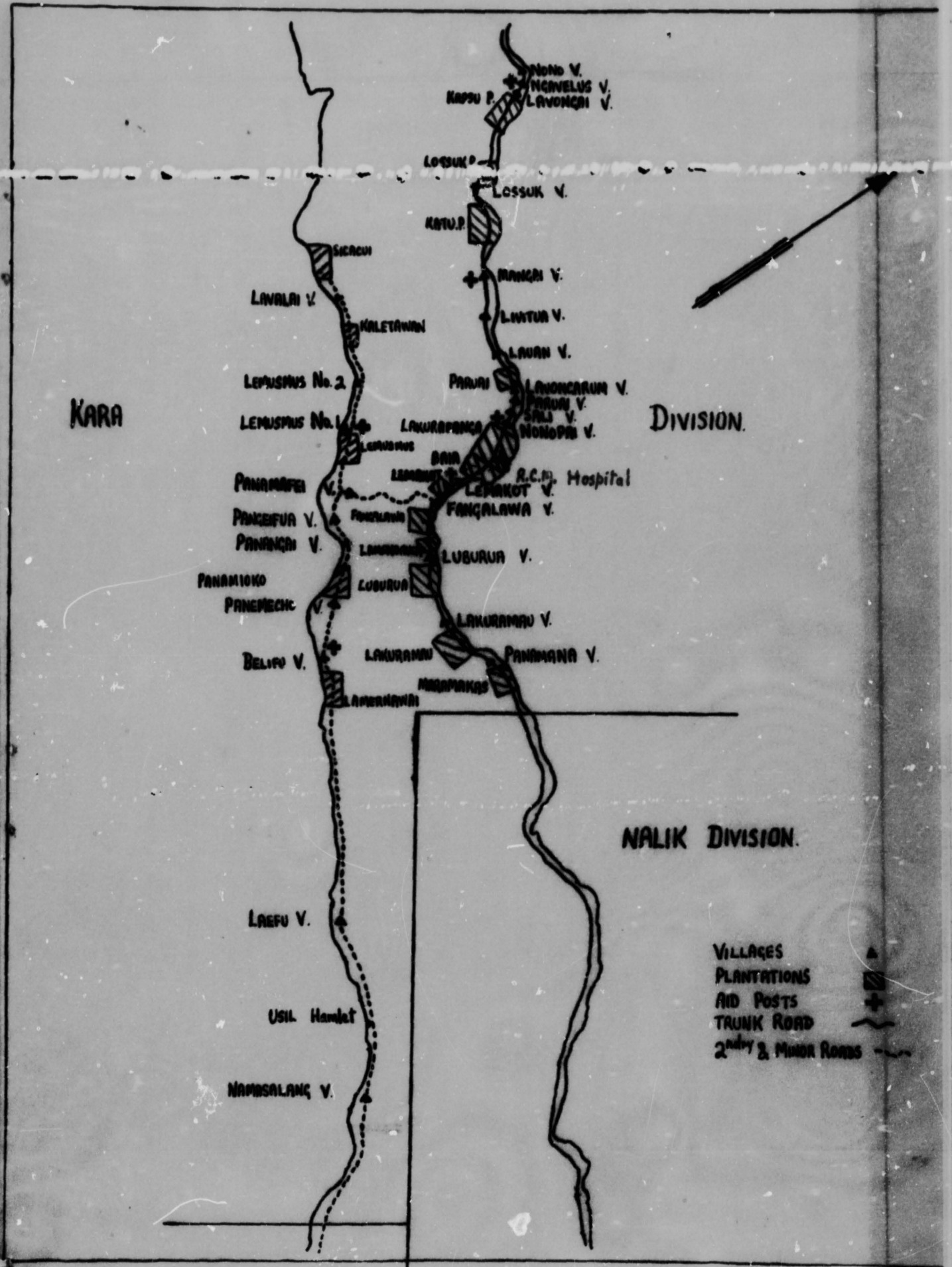
GA  
F

KARA

DIVISION.

NALIK DIVISION.

VILLAGES  
 PLANTATIONS  
 AID POSTS  
 TRUNK ROAD  
 2<sup>nd</sup> & MINOR ROADS



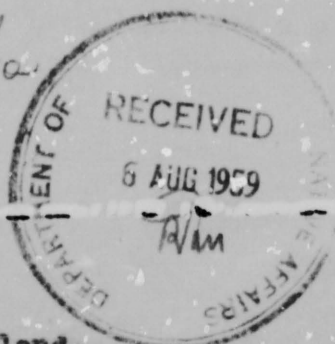








30/12/73  
File Copy  
NA 30-1-1



DEPARTMENT OF  
NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

22nd May, 1959.

Mr. F. Naviland,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT No. KAV 11 - MANDAK - BAROK  
GENESIS DIVISION, WEST COAST, NEW IRELAND.

Please be prepared to depart for Konos Base Camp on Tuesday 26th May, and establish yourself in preparation for a patrol of the West Coast Mandak - Barok Census Divisions. You will be officer-in-charge of the patrol and will be accompanied by Mr. I. Brown C.P.O. The duration of the patrol will be approximately six (6) weeks, but on no account are you to leave the patrol.

2. The objects of the patrol are as follows:-
  - (a) Repairs to roads and bridges.
  - (b) A census of Coconuts in the W.C. Mandak only showing Village, population, No. of Native Palms, No. of New Plantings, No. of Self Sown nuts i.e. Krews.
  - (c) Estimate of the average annual income per adult male.
3. Please contact the District Officer and obtain a supply of picks, shovels and crow-bars also bridge spikes and 6" nails. Obtain from the Treasury Representative a patrol advance of £10 and from the Government Stores 24lbs of Twist Tobacco for trade and payment of carriers.
4. Consider it one of your main tasks to obtain as much anthropological information as possible, with particular emphasis on kinship, marriage, bride price, residence, divorce, inheritance and land tenure. Please also estimate the amount of arable land in each census division (i.e. land apparently suitable and available for native commercial agriculture, without regard to village boundaries) and the distribution of arable land on a village basis.
5. Remember that it is the duty of all officers to familiarise themselves with the policy in relation to Native Local Government and promote these policies among the indigenous people at every opportunity.
6. Check through the N.K.T.A. Register and endeavour to effect payment where necessary. See the Treasury Representative regarding this matter.
7. Endeavour to settle all petty disputes by arbitration. All District Courts and Native Affairs Courts should be brought either to Kavieng or sent to some suitable point on the East Coast to be heard at the next monthly circuit court.
8. Take with you the Blue Ensign and ensure that it is flown at all places visited by the patrol.
9. Please contact the Police Officer and arrange for three members of the R.F.&N.G.C. to accompany the patrol. Ensure that their conduct is above reproach at all times.

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10. Throughout you patrolling ensure that ample warning is given to the people of your impending visit. Ensure that you do not patrol on Sundays or holidays.

*J. S. McLeod*  
(J. S. McLeod)  
**ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.**

cc. Mr. I. Brown, C.P.O., KAVIENG.  
cc. The District Officer, Kavieng.

*DNA*  
*KONEDOB*

*This is a copy of instructions issued to the patrolling officers by the Assistant District Officer. My comments are responsible for its publication.*

*J. S. McLeod DO*  
*1/8/59.*





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/12/73. ✓



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. NA 30/3-58

Headquarters,  
KAVIENG.

31st July, 1959.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT KAV. No. 11/58-59 CONDUCTED  
BY F. E. HAVILAND - CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Please find original of above report plus contingencies for Camping Allowance submitted by patrolling Officers.

No copy of instructions by the Assistant District Officer to the patrolling officer appears to have been attached to this report. The necessity for such instructions in writing, particularly in respect to junior officers has been brought to the notice of the Assistant District Officer.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The people are not contacted nearly so frequently as their counterparts on the East Coast. It is for this reason that I insisted on a leisurely patrol through the area to advise people to improve roads and housing and to take more interest in their economic crops.

It is good to see some individuals taking an interest in producing their own copra and selling it direct to the Copra Marketing Board.

I shall contact the Co-operative Officer to see if he can indicate to me the reason for the unusual lethargy in KONO village. I know many people who are too lazy to make copra but I have never heard of people not bothering to sell nuts to traders who pass their door step.

The next patrol will be done by a more senior officer who will be asked to investigate the cause of disinterest.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

In those areas mentioned, despite the fact that traders are buying the nuts there is still a reasonable potential for paying tax.

Whilst the indigenes are still contented to sell their coconuts to traders I can see no point in fostering other economic cash crops such as cocoa or coffee, both of which require much closer attention in the growing stage and certainly more care in the processing stage.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The Assistant District Officer has already drawn the District Agricultural Officers attention to this section of the report.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

No doubt this officer has done a good job on the

roads in this erstwhile neglected area. There is still a quantity of picks, shovels and crowbars available here for issue to village people. The Assistant District Officer has been advised to have these distributed where most needed.

I shall approach the District Commissioner to see if I can procure some wheel barrows from this years road maintenance vote and also some cheap deck spikes for minor bridges.

It is good to see plantation owners and managers co-operating in road maintenance by making available tractors and tool

VILLAGE HOUSING.

I am pleased to see that the Patrol Officer checked up on the housing at KONO after giving his original instructions. These people will work when someone is present and urges them along.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The Medical Officers attention has been drawn to this section of the report. Generally conditions appear to be satisfactory.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

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

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The calibre of village officials is deteriorating more as the older men die. Council administration is the obvious answer.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL DATA.

Mr. Haviland has supplied some very interesting information under this heading which is indicative of his interest in the job.

CONCLUSION.

I concur with the Assistant District Officer that this a very good report, well typed, full of factual information and well presented. I must commend this officer on his interest in the job.

*G. F. Neilsen*  
(G. F. Neilsen)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

cc. The Assistant District Officer, Kavieng.

*Camping allowances being processed*

*Dec 7/8*



roads in this crablike neglected area. There is still a quantity of picks, shovels and crossbars available here for loan to village people. The Assistant District Officer has been advised to have these distributed where most needed.

I shall approach the District Commissioner to see if I can procure some wheel barrows from this year's budget. NA 30/3-59

It is good to see that the District Officer is operating in road maintenance by making available  
Headquarters,  
KAVIENG.

VILLAGE HOUSING.

31st July, 1959.

The Director, Department of Native Affairs, KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT KAV. No. 11/58-59 CONDUCTED BY F. E. HAVILAND - CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Please find original of above report plus contingencies for Camping Allowance submitted by patrolling Officers.

No copy of instructions by the Assistant District Officer to the patrolling officer appears to have been attached to this report. The necessity for such instructions in writing, particularly in respect to junior officers has been brought to the notice of the Assistant District Officer.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The people are not contacted nearly so frequently as their counterparts on the East Coast. It is for this reason that I insisted on a leisurely patrol through the area to advise people to improve roads and housing and to take more interest in their economic crops.

It is good to see some individuals taking an interest in producing their own copra and selling it direct to the Copra Marketing Board.

I shall contact the Co-operative Officer to see if he can indicate to me the reason for the unusual lethargy in KONO village. I know many people who are too lazy to make copra but I have never heard of people not bothering to sell nuts to traders who pass their door step.

The next patrol will be done by a more senior officer who will be asked to investigate the cause of disinterest.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

In those areas mentioned, despite the fact that traders are buying the nuts there is still a reasonable potential for paying tax.

Whilst the indigenes are still contented to sell dry coconuts to traders I can see no point in fostering other economic cash crops such as cocoa or coffee, both of which require much closer attention in the growing stage and certainly more care in the processing stage.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The Assistant District Officer has already drawn the District Agricultural Officers attention to this section of the report.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

No doubt this officer has done a good job on the

roads in this erstwhile neglected area. There is still a quantity of picks, shovels and crowbars available here for issue to village people. The Assistant District Officer has been advised to have these distributed where most needed.

I shall approach the District Commissioner to see if I can procure some wheel barrows from this years road maintenance vote and also some cheap dftk spikes for minor bridges.

It is good to see plantation owners and managers co-operating in road maintenance by making available tractors and tool

#### VILLAGE HOUSING.

I am pleased to see that the Patrol Officer checked up on the housing at KONO after giving his original instructions. These people will work when someone is present and urges them along.

#### HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The Medical Officers attention has been drawn to this section of the report. Generally conditions appear to be satisfactory.

#### EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

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

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

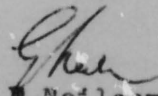
The calibre of village officials is deteriorating more as the older men die. Council administration is the obvious answer.

#### ANTHROPOLOGICAL DATA.

Mr. Haviland has supplied some very interesting information under this heading which is indicative of his interest in the job.

#### CONCLUSION.

I concur with the Assistant District Officer that this a very good report, well typed, full of factual information and well presented. I must commend this officer on his interest in the job.

  
(G. F. Neilson)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

cc. The Assistant District Officer, Kavieng.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. NA 30-3-1

2. District Office;  
KAVIENG.

28th July, 1959.

The District Officer,  
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT No. 11/58-59.

For your information and comments please.

I consider this to be a good report which indicates that Mr. Haviland has done a thorough job especially in respect of work on the West Coast Road. I had already heard to this effect from lay sources during the July Court Circuit.

The Report has been shown to the District Agricultural Officer in view of the remarks on Economic Development.

It can be anticipated that there will be a follow up Tax and Census patrol of these Divisions within the next six weeks.

*John Stronach*  
(J.S. McLeod)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No.

~~Sub District Office~~  
KAVIENG

27th July, 1959

The Assistant District Officer,  
Sub District Office  
KAVIENG

PATROL REPORT No. 11/58-59

Attached please find the above report, together with contingencies  
for Camping Allowance for myself and Mr. Brown.

*F. E. Haviland*  
.....  
(F.E. Haviland C.P.O.)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT No. 11 OF 1958-59 KAVIENG

Patrol Conducted by : F.E. Haviland C.P.O.  
Accompanied by : I.G. Brown C.P.O.  
5 members R.P. & N.G.C.  
Objects of Patrol : (1) Repairs to roads and bridges.  
(2) Coconut census.  
(3) Estimate of average income.  
(4) General Administration.  
Duration of Patrol : 28-5-59 to 21-7-59 56 days.  
Last Patrols to area : Nataff - April, 1959  
P.H.D. - September, 1958.

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PATROL DIARY

- Thursday, 28/5/59 : Departed Kavieng per truck, accompanied by Mr. T. R. [unclear] and 3 members [unclear]. Arrived and camped at Konos base camp.
- Friday, 29/5/59 : At Konos. Const. Keaga sent to West Coast to arrange carriers to meet patrol on Monday.
- Saturday, 30/5/59 : At Konos, made arrangements for carriers from Lemassong, Konos, Konobin and Pinikin's villages to accompany patrol on Monday.
- Sunday, 31/5/59 : Observed.
- Monday, 1/6/59 : Departed Konos 0630, arrived Konta 1510.
- Tuesday, 2/6/59 : Kontu Village lined, village inspected, General discussions on cooperatives, MISOs etc. Counted coconuts. Visited M.O.M. school.
- Wednesday 3/6/59 : To Lemau Village. Village lined and inspected, Coconuts counted. Visited Lemau Aid Post and Bulot Village Higher School. To Tembin Village Village lined and inspected, coconuts counted. General discussions in both villages. Returned to Kontu Village.
- Thursday, 4/6/59 : To Lambu Village. Village lined and inspected. Cleaned under supervision. General discussions. Visited Koko Plantation.
- Friday, 5/6/59 : At Lambu, Coconuts counted. Talk on road maintenance. Village worked on road under supervision.
- Saturday, 6/6/59 : At Lambu. Work on road continued. Heavy rain.
- Sunday, 7/6/59 : Observed.
- Monday, 8/6/59 : To Ugana Village. Village inspected. Ugana and Mambo Hamlet lined. General discussions, coconuts counted. Visited Ugana R.C.M. school.
- Tuesday, 9/6/59 : Inspected Mambo Hamlet, cleaned under supervision. Ugana and Mambo worked on road under supervision.
- Wednesday 10/6/59 : Ugana to Kanamarandan. Kanamarandan inspected. Kaluan coastal hamlet inspected en route. Visited Kanamarandan Aid Post and Kolube Plantation.
- Thursday, 11/6/59 : Kanamarandan lined, general discussions, Counted coconuts. Const Tuvi sent to supervise cleaning of Kaluan hamlet. Kaluan lined. Kanamarandan and Kaluan worked on road under supervision.
- Friday, 12/6/59 : Departed Kanamarandan, arrived Mesi No. 1. Mesi 1 and 2 lined. Villages inspected, talks on general matters.



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Saturday, 13/6/59 : At Mesi No. 1. Mesi 1 and 2 worked on road under supervision. Visited Kinsbug Plantation.

~~Sunday, 14/6/59 : Observed.~~

Monday, 15/6/59 : Queen's birthday. Holiday observed.

Tuesday, 16/6/59 : To Damu Village. Village lined and inspected. General discussions. Coconut groves cleaned. Visited Kalili Plantation. Met Mr. Haon EMA and Mr. Warner EMA doing Malarial Control spraying.

Wednesday, 17/6/59 : To Dampit Village. Village lined, houses inspected. General discussions. Village worked on road. Malaria Control team sprayed houses.

Thursday, 18/6/59 : To Komalaba visiting Kanan Trading station and Kowalabu Aid Post en route. Village inspected, general discussions. Village worked on road.

Friday, 19/6/59 : To Kalagunan. Inspected village, general discussions, village worked on road. To Kono Village.

Saturday, 20/6/59 : Kono Village inspected and cleaned under supervision. General discussions. Visited M.O.M. and R.C.M. schools. Const. Apari left to supervise road work from Dampit to Kono for one week. Patrol to Konogogo Village. Self and Mr. Brown to Namatanai per Kalili plantation landrover to replenish Police rations.

Sunday, 21/6/59 : Observed by Patrol. Returned to konogogo.

Monday, 22/6/59 : Konogogo Village lined and inspected. General discussions. Village worked on road under supervision. Visited Konebio Plantation.

Tuesday, 23/6/59 : At Konogogo, road work continued.

Wednesday, 24/6/59 : At Konogogo, road work continued.

Thursday, 25/6/59 : At Konogogo, road work continued.

Friday, 26/6/59 : At Konogogo, road work continued.

Saturday, 27/6/59 : Const. Apari reported back after supervising Kono - Dampit road work, left to complete Konogogo road work. Proceeded to Komalu. Visited Komalu Plantation.

Sunday, 28/6/59 : Observed. Const. Tuvi to Kokola to start road work on Monday prior to patrol's arrival.

Monday, 29/6/59 : Komalu Village lined and inspected. General discussions. Village worked on road under supervision.

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Tuesday, 30/6/59 : Proceeded to Kokola Village. To Kurumut Village following complaint by manager of Suruput Plantation. Complaint investigated matter referred to ADO Namatanai. Returned to ~~AMANAI.~~

Wednesday, 1/7/59 : Kokola Village lined and inspected, general discussions. Village worked on road under supervision. Visited Kokola Plantation.

Thursday, 2/7/59 : At Kokola. road work continued.

Friday, 3/7/59 : At Kokola, road work continued. Self returned to Komalu to check on village road work.

Saturday, 4/7/59 : At Kokola, road work continued. Self and Mr. Brown to Namatanai with Mr. D. Chow, manager of Suruput to report incident at ~~Sukur Village.~~ Kurumut Village.

Sunday, 5/7/59 : Observed by patrol. Returned to Kokola.

Monday, 6/7/59 : At Kokola, road work continued with aid of Kokola Plantation tractor. Attended meeting at village at night.

Tuesday, 7/7/59 : Kokola continued road work. Returned to Kalili Plantation to check on road work by villages from Kokola to Dampit. Overnight at Kalili.

Wednesday, 8/7/59 : Returned to Kokola. Village continued road work.

Thursday, 9/7/59 : Proceeded to Kurumut. Advised Sub District Office Namatanai of intended arrival and requested transport arrangements be made for procedure to Kavieng.

Friday, 10/7/59 : To Namatanai, via Labur and Bo Villages.

Saturday, 11/7/59 : At Namatanai awaiting transport. Mr O. Kavieng arrived ex Kavieng.

Sunday, 12/7/59 : Accompanied District Officer to Konos. Mr. Brown and 3 police left at Namatanai to supplement the Sub District Staff. Overnight at Konos with Mr. Hayes PO and Mr. Spencer CPO patrolling Kulot Census Division.

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Monday, 15/7/59 : At Konos

Tuesday, 14/7/59 : At Konos

Wednesday, 15/7/59 : At Konos, Mr. Hayes and Mr. Spencer returned to Kavieng.

Thursday, 16/7/59 : At Konos

Friday, 17/7/59 : At Konos

Saturday, 18/7/59 : At Konos, visited by ADO.

Sunday, 19/7/59 : At Konos



Monday, 20/7/59 : At Konos

Tuesday, 21/7/59 : At Konos

Wednesday, 22/7/59 : At Konos, District Commissioner called in  
en route Namatanai. Advised to proceed  
Kavieng Thursday.

Thursday, 23/7/59 : Returned to Kavieng with ADO.

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INTRODUCTION

Division operates some nine copra driers and individuals take their copra direct to Rabaul. Several members of this village

The area patrolled includes the West Coast portions of the Mandak and Barok Census Divisions. The West Coast of the Mandak is about 32 miles in length and contains 11 villages and one hamlet (Kaluan) of Kaluan Village on the Lelet Plateau. The West Coast of the Barok Division contains six Villages and is spread over some 24 miles of coastline. The patrol also passed through three villages of the Sokirik Census Division in the Namatanai Sub District en route to Namatanai at the completion of the patrol. Complaints were settled

Apart from a concentration on road maintenance, general routine Administrative work was carried out in all villages. However, the Census was not revised and no tax was collected by this patrol.

A Coconut survey was made in all but three villages of the Mandak area. The figures for these and the Barok area are already held by the District Agricultural Officer.

An appendix has been included containing some information of Anthropological interest gathered by the patrol.

Despite the alleged dry season prevailing on the West Coast, heavy intermittent rain delayed work on several occasions.

The outstanding Village visited by the patrol was Kokola. This Village under the guidance of two Isalai, Ketzale, and Lapan (Robin),

NATIVE SITUATION Maka Clan, and undoubtedly under the influence of Raymond Martin, the president of the Native N.S.S. in Rabaul who is affiliated with the Mataka.

The Native Situation in the West Coast areas of the Mandak and Barok Divisions has been, judging from previous reports, more or less the same for many years, and is similar to that of the Sasurunga Division in the Namatanai Sub District. One of these was attended and some

The proximity of Rabaul and frequent shipping facilities has led to a fairly extensive interest in copra production in various forms, such as drying and shipping the copra to Rabaul by the Villagers, drying and selling copra to the New Ireland Native Societies Association, or more commonly in the Barok area, selling nuts to traders. The intensity of interest, however, varies throughout the area, for example Kokola Village



in the Barok Division operates some nine copra driers and individuals ship their copra direct to Rabaul. Several members of this village hold Copra Buying licenses and carry on their own trading. However, in Kono Village, which is in the Co-operative area, there has been no production for three months and the people are not only too lazy to clean their groves, but apparently will not even carry dry nuts to the road to be picked up by a pedlar.

The people in the area patrolled are law abiding, if lethargic in their manner. No incidence of major breaches of the peace were reported or found, although several minor complaints were settled amicably.

The worst village by far in all respects was Kono Village in the Barok Division. The apathetic attitude of these people may partly be attributed to intra-village disruptions perhaps the results of friction between the different religious factions (M.O.M and R.C.M) in the village which has formed two separate hamlets - schools of both denominations are to be found there, or to the inadequacy of the Luluai, A.T., a suitable replacement for whom was looked for but could not be found. It would be well to keep this village under observation in the future.

The outstanding village visited by the patrol was Kokola. This village under the guidance of the Luluai, Ketmele, and Lapan (Robin), naturally varies according to the indignation of the people, the amount of other work to be done and the success of the copra driers. The income is also supplemented by the sale of pigs and other produce in small quantities to plantations and between themselves. A monthly meeting is held by this village at which matters of general interest are discussed. One of these was attended and some practical suggestions were made and discussed by the people.

In the Barok area copra drying for sale to the Cooperative has been non-existent for the last three months. Komalabe Village is at present building a new drier. Some 50-70 bags per month were sold to the Cooperative when their old drier was in



## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Sesto Long of Kanta (Komalabu)

trading station is buying about three tons of trade copra per month. The only crop of economic significance is produced in the coastal area from Kono, Kalagunan and Komalabu Villages at 14 mts for 1/6.

Coast of the Barok and Mandak Divisions is the coconut. All Villages have coconut groves, many of which have been neglected for some time. A count of coconut trees bearing, not yet bearing and self sown was made in all villages of the Mandak area with the exception of the people of Komalabu, Kalagunan, Kono and Kenogogo villages.

Kanamaramba, Mesi, Damu and Dampit, whose figures are already held. With the exception of Komalabu and Kkoola Villages in the Barok Division, all villages visited were nominally included in the New Ireland Native Societies Association. There are three Cooperative Clerks in the area; Filip at Kanta - buys copra from Lamau to Lambu; Penkisp at Damu - buys copra from Ugena to Dampit; and Polias (Bilu) of Kono - buys from Komalabu to Kenogogo.

Dried copra has been bought at threepence per pound by the Kkoola village, the most progressive seen on the West Coast. However, it is understood that the price was raised to threepence halfpenny as from June this year. In the Mandak area, the clerks at Kanta and Damu buy virtually all copra produced by the villages as there are no licensed traders operating in the area. Approximately 90 bags of copra are produced in this area when production is in full swing, giving an average monthly income of about 7/8 per adult male and female in the area. This figure is based on copra production only and the income naturally varies according to the inclination of the people, the amount of other work to be done and the success of the copra driers. The income is also supplemented by the sale of pigs and other produce in small quantities to plantations and between themselves, while some 53 men from the area are absent at work. Others are engaged as the need arises, casually on plantations for short periods.

Example set by Kkoola village, and have virtually stopped selling copra to the two traders in the area. They have started selling copra has been non-existent for the last three months. Komalabu Village is at present building a new drier. Some 20-30 bags per month were sold to the Cooperative clerk when their old drier was in

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accompany his copra to Rabaul, and as in this case, very little of the operation some three months ago. Mr. Seeto Kong of Kanam (Komalabu) proceeds are brought back to the village after the trip. However, trading station is buying about three tons of trade copra per month from Kono, Kalagunan and Komalabu Villages at 14 nuts for 1/-. Mr. H. Latimer at Konebio Plantation buys trade copra from Kalagunan to Konogogo. He produces about 6 tons of copra per month, buying dries at 14 for 1/-.

The people of Komalabu, Kalagunan, Kono and Konogogo villages receive an average monthly income from copra or coconuts of about 17/6 per adult male and female.

Mr. Ah Piu of Komalu trade station buys nuts from Komalu Village and occasionally from Kokola or other villages in the vicinity. He produces about ten bags per month giving the people of Komalu and

The results of a survey of coconut palms in the Mandak area of the West Coast are attached. The survey did not include Kanassrandan, sale of dry nuts.

Kokola Village, the most progressive seen on the West Coast, has those of the Barok area are already held by the District Agricultural Officer. The few coconuts belonging to Kuluhan - a hamlet of Kuluhan copra per month to Rabaul @ £4 per bag giving the people of this village and average monthly income from copra of about £2-5-0 per adult male and female.

The survey revealed an average number of palms per head of population as follows :-

Thus the West Coast area of the Barok Division, despite the cessation of activities of the Co-operative Society in that area, has an average monthly income from copra production of about 15/6 per

Village	Population	Avg./head Mt.	Avg. Ann. P.P.
Leman	50	16	6.5
Konta	122	14.25	7.5
Koaba			15.5
Ogans	88	12	57.25
Kuluhan	Not available		
Masi 1 & 2	187	16.5	
Despit	88	4.75	4.2
Totals/Area	804	15	11.5

The people of Komalu Village are desirous of following the example set by Kokola Village, and have virtually stopped selling copra to the two traders in the area. They have started selling their copra direct to Rabaul; one man, Oris, recently sold 15 bags making a profit of 290-14-0. However it is necessary for the individual to







Kone was the worst village seen as regards uncleaned groves, and from the comments of previous officers, has been so for many years.

The coconut groves at Kone village appear to have been continually looked after. These people have a real interest in their economic agriculture. They have again asked for advice on coffee planting and a visit from an Agricultural Officer, such a visit would not be wasted, and would be greatly appreciated as their progress so far has been entirely due to their own efforts.

Kameraman, Mesi 1 and 2, Dami, Damiit and Komalaba Villages are awaiting advice from the D.A.S.F. on their coffee planting. The ground for this has been marked out for planting in these villages by this Department and they are now awaiting beans to plant. Many of the areas marked out are becoming overgrown, and interest in this project appears to be waning. Kone Village has no desire to plant coffee as they say that their pigs will ruin it - an example of the attitude, initiative and industry of this village.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The major aim of this patrol was to carry out repairs on the West Coast Road from Koka Plantation to Kone Plantation at the boundary of the Kavieng Sub District. A brief description of the road and work done on it is set out hereunder :-

- Kone Plant. - Lambu Vill. Road fair condition through the Plantation muddier stretches in native section top dressed with gravel. Manager of Koka has offered to loan picks, shovels and tractor to assist in road maintenance.
- Lambu Vill. - Uguna Vill. Road then turns inland to the centre of Fair. Bush cut back, drains built in swampy areas - River gravel available for dressing.
- Uguna Vill. - Kolube Plant. Fair, except for Kolube extension, Kone where road is in need of maintenance but passable. Bush cut back and holes filled in.
- Kolube Plantation Road good - gravel.



Kokola Vill. - Kokola Plant. Fair, one had patch dressed with  
Kolube - Kanamarandan Vill. Fairly good except for Kantamit Plantation  
(Kalili) - gravel. Bush out, holes filled.  
tractor made available for road work.

Kokola Plantation. Road fairly good.

Kinebug - Mesi - Mesi Plant - Very good, maintained by Kalili Plantation  
Kalili Plantation - Dam -

Dampit Village. A great deal of time was spent in these villages with the longest  
or worst parts of the road to maintain. Picks, shovels and crowbars  
were issued to all villages during the trip.

Dampit - Komalabu Vill. Small section looked after by Dampit  
Village after the boundary of Kalili  
Plantation. Road fair only. Bush out  
back; bad patches dressed with stones and  
koromus.

concentrated effort has resulted in a road  
passable in all weathers by a four-wheel drive vehicle or a tractor.

Komalabu - Kalagunan. Road leaves the foreshore and runs over  
undulating country with some steep hills.

However, there is much work to be done. Very poor condition. Bush out back, stones  
and koromus laid down over worst parts  
now in fair condition only.

Plantations in the area either help with road maintenance in the  
Kalogunan - Kono. Short stretch, fair only. Worst places  
dressed with stones and koromus, bush  
out back.

native areas, or have offered  
and allowing the use of their tractors. However, a few wheel barrows

Kono - Komale Plant. After 3 week's work, road is fair only.  
on the stretch between Dampit  
dressed with stones and koromus, bush out  
back, water-logged areas drained.

greatly in the maintenance of  
this section, where koromus and stones

Komale Plantation. Road overgrown, no maintenance has been  
have to be carried over long  
carried out here for years. This CFI  
plantation has no manager and is not in  
production.

far between.

Komale - Konebio Plant. Several hills make travelling tricky,  
worst sections top dressed, bush out  
back. Hard stretch to maintain without  
tools.

been carried out by the village  
is every reason to believe that after this temporary span of

Konebio Plantation. Worst part of the road. Almost impassable  
enthusiasm has gone, it will be  
in wet weather.

Konebio - Konogogo. Road runs along foreshore again. Fair  
Condition. Bush out and holes filled -  
stone and koromus.

reminded of their obligations.

Konogogo - Korosela. Fair only. Bush out back and worst parts  
top dressed.

renewal or renovation. Several were constructed by the Japanese

Korosela - Komalu Vill. Poor. Road top dressed and bush out  
and are still, some are, in use. The rotten looking on several bridges  
back.

Komalabu Vill. - Komalu Plant. Fair, holes filled in.

Komalabu Plantation. Fairly good to the plantation drier.

The bridge North of Kokola  
Road then turns inland to the centre of  
the plantation - very muddy and in poor  
condition. Steepest hill on the West  
Coast at the boundary.

Komalabu Plant. - Kokola Vill. Fair, worst parts top dressed, bush out  
back. Road runs along foreshore again.

out and the manager of Kokola Plantation has offered to help it to

the site. That the construction of this bridge has been delayed in a

not very subtle attempt to prevent the Chinese trader at Korosela



Kokola Vill. - Kokola Plant.

Fair, one bad patch dressed with koronis and stone, bush cut back, swampy areas drained. Kokola Plant. tractor made available for road work.

Kokola Plantation.

Road fairly good.

A good deal of time was spent in those villages with the longest or worst parts of the road to maintain. Picks, shovels and crowbars were issued to all villages during the patrol's visit, and a concentrated effort has resulted in the West Coast road being passable in all weathers by a four-wheel drive vehicle or a tractor. However, there is much work left to be done, and all villages have requested to be issued with tools to help in road work. Most of the Plantations in the area either help with road maintenance in the native areas, or have offered to do so by lending picks and shovels and allowing the use of their tractors. However, a few wheel barrows on the stretch between Dampit and Komain Plantation would assist greatly in the maintenance of this section, where koronis and stone have to be carried over long distances and the villages are few and far between.

It was obvious that for a long time, no real maintenance has been carried out by the villagers along this West Coast road, and there is every reason to believe that after this temporary spasm of enthusiasm has gone, it will be a long time before anything more is done unless the area is more frequently visited and the people reminded of their obligations.

Without exception, all bridges along this road are in need of renewal or renovation. Several were constructed by the Japanese and are still, somehow, in use. The rotten decking on several bridges was renewed with bush timber by the patrol, and instructions were left to lash the decking with kanda in the absence of bridge spikes.

The bridge North of Kokola Village has been down for some time and necessitates a salt water crossing, a feat accomplishable at low tide only. The timber for the renewal of this bridge has been cut and the manager of Kokola Plantation has offered to haul it to the site. That the construction of this bridge has been delayed in a not very subtle attempt to prevent the Chinese trader at Korosala



from having access to the dry mats at Kokola Village is obvious. Instructions were left to complete the construction of the bridge as soon as possible.

These people have an appreciation of medicine and need no urging to seek medical treatment. Consequently the health appeared VILLAGES AND HOUSING at the area, no unusual sickness was noticed.

The housing in the area patrolled is generally good. The houses in all villages were inspected and the owners of those houses in a dilapidated and unsanitary condition were advised to renew or renovate their houses before the next patrol. The surroundings of every village were cleaned and the bush cut back in every village visited. An average of three houses in every village were in need of renewal or renovation.

Kokola Village village was again by far the best village seen. No fault whatever could be found in housing and village cleanliness. However, Komo Village was the worst village seen in this respect. Orders under Regulation 112(b) of the N.A.R. by previous patrols were consistently ignored by the appearance of this village. A general cleanup was made in the two hamlets of this village during the patrol's visit. All unsanitary buildings were removed by the owners, a surrounding fence was built and the surrounding bush was cut back and all rubbish burnt during the patrol's visit. The Village was revisited after some three weeks and several new houses were under construction in the main hamlet.

Ugana R.O.M. Uganda  
Lamba  
Kosi  
Tambin  
Kalam

HEALTH AND SANITATION

Head R.O.M. Dampit  
Dana

There are six Aid Posts in the area patrolled - Lemau, Kanamarandan, Komalabu, Konogogo, Kokola and a female hospital run by the Methodist Mission. All were in a fair condition except those at Lemau and Kanamarandan where the wards were virtually roofless and generally dilapidated. The Lemau Aid Post was



renovated during the Patrol's visit and the one at Kanamarandan was to be fixed when the recent 'echo virus' was finished in the

The attendance at the above schools was also noted and found to be as follows: These people have an appreciation of medicine and need no urging to seek medical treatment. Consequently the health appeared to be good throughout the area, no unusual sickness was noticed.

All villages have pit latrines, although the sea is more commonly used as the latrine and for rubbish disposal throughout the area.

Ugana	R.C.M.	2	Gr. 1	20	21
			Gr. 2	4	3
Mesi	M.O.M.	2	Gr. 1	6	4
			Gr. 2	4	3
			Gr. 3	11	3
Kono	R.C.M.	3	Gr. 1	8	8
			Gr. 2	7	7

**EDUCATION AND MISSIONS**

There are two Missions operating in the West Coast area of the Mandak and Barok Census Divisions. These are the Roman Catholic Mission centred at Kuru, and the Methodist Overseas Mission centred at Kiuadan on the East Coast.

With the exception of the Kulot Village Higher School near Lema in the Kulot Division, all schools on the West Coast are run by the two Missions. All schools were visited and their distribution was found to be as follows: -

134 low attendance figure for the Kulot Village Higher School (29), which, it is understood, should be 50, is attributed to the Mission teachers (Lema) Pupils from their Government school. as they invariably go on to Patlangat instead of the Mission Schools at Kiuadan or Kuru. The Donations were built at the Kulot school after patrol.

Ugana	R.C.M.	"	"	Ugana
Mesi	M.O.M.	"	"	Lambu
		"	"	Mesi
		"	"	Tembin
		"	"	Kaluan

**VILLAGE OFFICIALS**

The Village Officials seen by this patrol are those in other parts of the District. A list of Village Officials with comments is attached.

- Komalabu
- Kalaguran
- Konogogo
- Kosubio
- Komaly
- Kokola
- Kono

Kono M.O.M. Pupils from Kono  
 Remarks Kono

+++++  
 The attendance at the above schools was also noted and found to be as follows :-

School	Type	No. Teachers	No. Pupils	Male	Female
Kulot (Lemau) V.H.S.		2	St.1 to 4	7	4
			St.2	3	2
			St.3	5	2
			St.4	4	2
Ugana	R.C.M.	2	Gd.1	20	11
			Gd.2	4	5
Mosi	M.O.M.	2	Gd.1	6	4
			Gd.2	4	8
			Gd.3	11	5
Kono	R.C.M.	3	Gd.1	8	8
			Gd.2	7	7
			Gd.3	6	4
Kono	M.O.M.	1	Gd.1	8	8
			Gd.2	3	-
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>18</b>		<b>95</b>	<b>66</b>

+++++  
 Remarks Fairly good

The low attendance figure for the Kulot Village Higher School (29), which, it is understood, should be 50, is attributed to the Mission teachers in the area not allowing their pupils to attend the Government school, as they invariably go on to the Government school at Medina instead of the Mission Schools at Kimadan or Karu. Two Dormitories were built at the Kulot school after the visit by the patrol.

Government Journals in the area is contemplated in the next volume

**VILLAGE OFFICIALS**

The Village Officials seen by this patrol are on a par with those in other parts of the District. A list of all Village Officials with comments is attached.



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LAND AVAILABILITY

Village	Official	Status	Remarks
Lemau	Gebo	LL	Good official
Tambora	Xarabai	TT	Fair
	Mobis	TT	Fair
Kontu	Levu	LL	Fair
Lemba	Andaraue	LL	Fair only
	Pugina	TT	Useless
Ugana	Tambengsa	LL	Fairly good
Mambo	Andepelvis	TT	Quite good
Kaluan	Longpit	LL	Quite good
(coast hamlet)	Lenopei	TT	On Lelet Plateau
Kansamarandan	Tambuei	LL	Fair - seek and wild
	Lagangan	TT	Fair
Mesi (2)	Toneisei	LL	Good
Mesi (1)	Luitbo	LL	Good
	Kiplang	TT	Fair
Danu	Tongaun	LL	Poor
	Lagamo	TT	Poor
Dampit	Darius	LL	Fairly good
	Karge	TT	Fair

It can be seen that there are approximately 6,400 acres of

alienated land in the West Coast area of the Mandak Division, and

Komalabu	Segi	LL	Fair
	Biri	TT	Fair

Kalagunan	Mox's	LL	Good
	Uri	TT	Fairly good

In the area patrolled, the Central mountain range runs close

Kono	Ari	LL	Not very impressive
	Nuban	TT	Fair only

Konogoge	Taratis	LL	Fair
	Ais	TT	Fair

It is generally accepted that the back boundaries of the

Komalu	Okon	LL	Fair only
	Ketmele	LL	Very good Official
Kokola	Mani	TT	Fair

very steep inland mountains are not used, mainly

because of the distance from the villages, which, except for those

No replacements were looked for to replace these Officials on the Lelet Plateau, are all on the coast, and this ground is which were not up to standard as the formation of Native Local Government Councils in the area is contemplated in the near future.

Any water sources in the inland areas flow through steep sided narrow gorges. Streams are not abundant in this area as most of the West Coast rivers originate from springs at the foot of the mountains or in the foothills.

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F

**LAND AVAILABILITY**

The width of the coastal fringe varies from about a mile to a mile and a half near Suva and Barak Plantations at the extremes

**(1) Alienated Land**

A list of the alienated land in the West Coast areas of the Mandak and Barak Divisions is set out below.

<u>Plantation</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Division</u>
Kokua	C.P.L.	742 acres	Mandak
Katara	"	181 "	"
Kolube	"	1438 "	"
Kantouat	N.B. Fitns Ltd.	803 "	"
Kinebug	"	495 "	"
Neat	"	330 "	"
Kalili	"	2407 "	"
Dakam	"	534 "	"
Komale	N.G. Coy. Ltd.	856 "	Barak
Konebio	Latimer and Iselin	865 "	"
Lamisbei	S.D. Miller	400 "	"
Komalu	C.P.L.	887 "	"
Kokola	N.G. Coy. Ltd.	1434 "	"

**Trading Allotments**

Komalabu	Secto Non Go	2 1/2 "	"
Korosela	Lee Chin	2 1/2 "	"
Komalu	Ah Fiu	2 1/2 "	"

It can be seen that there are approximately 6,420 acres of alienated land in the West Coast area of the Mandak Division, and about 4,250 acres alienated in the Barak area.

**(2) Native Land**

In the area patrolled, the Central mountain range runs closer to the West Coast than to the East, leaving a fairly narrow coastal plains and foothills area along the West Coast.

It is generally accepted that the back boundaries of the land owned by the West Coast villages is the highest part of the Central Range or the edge of the Lelet Plateau. However, the very steep inland parts of the mountains are not used, mainly because of the distance from the villagers, which, except for those on the Lelet Plateau, are all on the coast, and this ground is difficult of access and a distance from the villages themselves. Any water courses in the inland areas flow through steep sided narrow gorges. Streams are not abundant in this area as most of the West Coast rivers originate from springs at the foot of the mountains or in the foothills.



la

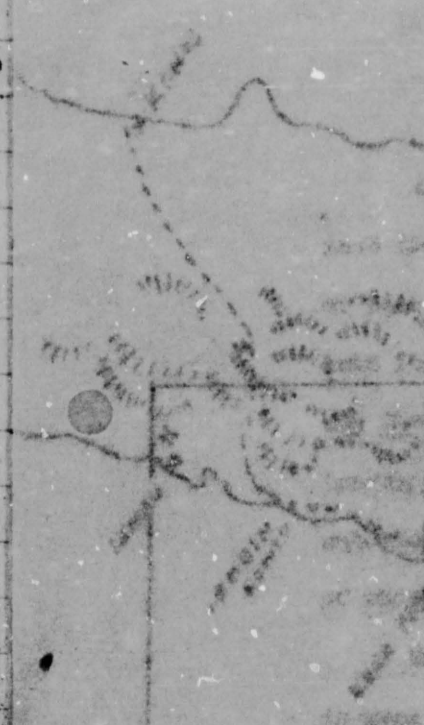
GRT

F

The width of the coastal fringe varies from about a mile to a mile and a half near Koka and Kokola Plantations at the extremes of the area patrolled, to three or four miles at Killa Plantation and around Kalagunan and Kono Villages in the centre.

In the West Coast of the Mardak Division the area between the sea and the mountain 'wall' has an average width of about two and a quarter miles, giving approximately 44,640 acres of arable land. Some 6490 acres of this have been alienated, leaving 38,150 acres, all of which is about 98% arable for a total native population of nearly 900 people.

In the West Coast portion of the Barok Division, there is a Coastal area of about 3 miles in width by 24 miles in length giving about 50780 acres of arable land. Of this some 4350 acres have been alienated, leaving about 46430 acres, of 98% arability for a total population of 450 people.



*[Faint, mostly illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. Some words like 'population' and 'acres' are faintly visible.]*



12  
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P

APPENDIX A continued

APPENDIX A.

"Census Division. Here they stopped and had many

ANTHROPOLOGICAL DATA

"Later they heard of the other three sub-clans who were  
**Organisation of Social Groups in Kokola Village**  
living in the mountains at Kokola, where the cel originally  
**West Coast Barok Census Division**  
came from, so they ~~came from~~ and settled at Kokola  
where they are living today".

As is the case throughout New Ireland, Kokola Village is divided  
into two groups or Moieties. The first of these, known as the Big Plain  
or Hawk (Manangulai - Pidgin and Maluba in the Barok language), is divided  
into four clans. These are further sub divided into ten sub-clans.  
The Small Plain, or Seagull (Tarangan - Pidgin and Tager in the Barok  
language) is divided into seven clans which are further sub divided into  
sub-clans, many of which were not known by the informants, or the details  
of which were not available.

Membership of a Moiety is dependent upon matrilineal descent and it  
is generally recognized that members of different Moieties can be  
distinguished by the number of lines on the palm of the hand. Those in  
the Manangulai Moiety are said to have four lines, and those of the  
Tarangan Moiety have three lines on the hand. A table of Moieties, Clans  
and Sub Clans is attached.

The following story concerning the origin of the Mandak - Luka  
Sub-clan of the Luka Clan in the Manangulai Moiety was related by its  
leader, Lapan (Robin) of Kokola Village:

"An cel, which lived at Kokola, went across to Tabar Is. There, the Luka Clan, under their King, Merang lived  
with the people of Tabar. The cel was killed by the  
people there and eaten. One man was offered a piece of the  
cel, however, his wife saw the markings on its skin and  
would not eat it, so the man also refrained. All those  
who ate of the cel, including the King, died, leaving  
the man and his wife. They were afraid to stay on the  
Island, so they left Tabar by canoe and landed at Dabinot  
Village on the East Coast of New Ireland in the Mandak  
they are of different Moieties and are not First Cousins



APPENDIX A continued

Table of Clans and Sub-clans

1) Census Division. Here they stopped and had many

Clan "Later they heard of the other three Sub-clans who were  
Sub-clan living in the mountains at Kokola, where the eel originally  
came from, so they moved over and settled at Kokola  
where they are living today".

Mandak - from the Mandak  
Kokola (Robin) of  
Kokola.  
Kokolop - were on the beach  
side.  
Leader - Ketsale, Initial of  
Kokola.

A story was also related concerning the 'Spirit' or Masalai of the  
Kunaun Clan of the Tarangau Moiety. This Masalai is in the form of a  
type of snake, known as Moran in Pidgin English, which has the body of a  
snake, but the head of a man with a beard. Part of the Kunaun Clan lives

Leader - No leader named  
at Kokola and  
at the village of  
Lapen and  
at the village of  
Lapen.

at Kokola and part at Kolonoboi (opposite on the East Coast). The Masalai  
lives either in the Saluan River (which flows next to the village), or  
in the Lumine River (which flows out through Belik Plantation on the  
East Coast). Both these rivers are said to join at their headwaters.

The flooding of the Saluan River, signifies the presence of the Masalai  
on the West Coast, and the flooding of the Lumine River, similarly  
signifies its presence on the East Coast.

Utusan - A plantation  
at the village of  
Lapen.  
Leader - Joseph of Kokola.  
Ogaragin - Big plantation.  
Leader - Samile, Initial of  
Karta.

Inheritance

Some of the people of this Village are adopting a Patrilineal  
inheritance system, although the traditional system is Matrilineal  
throughout this area and New Ireland in general.

Kelas The basis of the traditional system is that property - pigs, dogs,  
coconuts, money etc., stays in the Clan, membership of which is gained  
through the mother. Thus a man's property passes to his sister's eldest  
child or to his brother, a female's property usually passes to her  
children. Should the last remaining member of a Sub-clan die, his  
property goes to his nearest relative in another Sub-clan or Clan.

Leader - Samile of  
Karta.  
Kumaradinon - Leaf of the  
tree at the  
village of  
Lapen.  
This clan  
is  
the  
past  
leader - Samile of  
Karta.  
after a white stone called  
"Sona" behind the plantation.

Incest Regulations

The largest exogamous group is the Moiety, therefore marriages  
are between Moieties. Anyone is permitted to marry anyone else provided  
they are of different Moieties and are not First Cousins.



APPENDIX A continued

Table of Clans and Sub-clans

1) Manangalai Moiety

<u>Clan</u>	<u>Sub-Clan</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Lanagon	Saulup	not known
Iuka	Mandak Iuka	Saulup = a pile of Masalai Iuka = A big Damuloh at Mandak = from the Mandak Leader - Lapan (Robin) of Kokola, Filip. ST
	Iuka Kokalep	Kokalep = sere on the backed Kukuraba side. Known
	Lanagon Kukuraba	Leader - Kukulale, Lualaba of Kokola, ST
	Iuka Dagan	Dagan = Red ink, the bush
	Lanagon Malaban	Leader - No leader, looked after by Lapan and
	Iuka Unasinabo	Kaluana Kukulale, ST of a pig Unasinabo = Sere of Masalai Leader - as for Dagan.
	Lanagon Kaluanabo	Masa = not known
Polarawer	Masa Kavirok Malaba Polarawer	Polarawer = 2 make with a skin like an eel.
	Masa Kubulus	Malaba = from the bush.
	Polarawer	Leader - Kukulale, Lualaba of Kokola, ST
	Masa Lulu'un	Leader - * masalai deceased. Lulu'un = the other nameplace near the manager's
Kunine	Kunine Utugun	Kunine = an <u>Imu</u> tree at Pita. Utugun = A <u>Pita</u> Masalai Joseph of Kukulale's Leader plantation, Kokola
Kobinis	Kunine Ogaragin	Ogaragin = big plantation Leader - Joseph of Kokola.
	all members in Kokola Village have died. Details unavailable.	Leader - Samile, Lualaba of Kukulale, Lualaba
	Kunine Komaradimon	Komaradimon = leaf of the Leader - Calukun tree.
Sat	Only two very old people left. No details available.	Leader - Kait of Kokola and Bania (f) of Kokola
	Kunine - Satele	Satele = name of someone in Rungusan past, but unknown
Rungusan	No Sub Clans	Leader - Ugun of Iuka, has changed Leaders - none at the
Kolas	No Sub-Clans	Kolas = A tree with a hole and black and a leaf of like a mango's. I became Leader - No leader, only 4 four members.
Iuka	Details not available in this village.	This clan has two Masalai, Tigon (male), whose domain is the area where the manager's house at Kokola Pita, is, and the foreshore below it, and Rukatik (female), who looks after a white stone called "Soso" behind the Plantation.



APPENDIX A continued

3) Terngani Society Cont.

<u>Clan</u>	<u>Sub-Clan</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Lanagos	Lanagos Saulup Damaun Tumeavin	Lanagos = Piliu word. Leaders - all members Lanagos = not known Saulup = a pile of mussels, a big ditch at kanambuso. Leader - Toman of Kokola Karu and Filip, IT of Kanambuso.
	Lanagos Kimuraba	Kimuraba = not known Leader - Kala and Ara of Komalabu
	Lanagos Malaban	Malaban = from the bush Leader - Wala and Logori of Laban
	Lanagos Kaluanabo	Kaluanabo = middle of a pig. Leader - Silong (P) of Kanambuso.
Moma	Moma Kavirok Moma Lubulum Moma Lalu'un	Moma = not known Kavirok = They came from the bush Leader - Laki of Kokola Lubulum = high tide Leader - no leader, all members deceased. Lalu'un = name of a place near the manager's house at Karu Fltn. where some of them used to live. Leader - Kabas of Kokola
Kobinis	All members in Kokola Village have died. Details unavailable.	Leader - Hoesa, mission teacher at Hono Laginigo of Komalabu
Sant	Only two very old people left. No details available.	Leader - Gas of Kokola
Rangusun	No Sub Clans	Rangusun = meaning unknown language has change Leaders - none at the moment. Loma and Laga, twins of Kokola will become leaders when they get older.
Iuan	Details not available in this village.	Leaders - not known, represented in Kaluan, pinikindu and Silon Villages Iuan = Kaluan Village.



APPENDIX A continued

3) Tarangan Society Cont.

AGRICULTURE - COCONUT SURVEY, MANDAK DIVISION

<u>Glan</u>	<u>Sub-Glan</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<u>Kunau</u>	<u>Kunau</u>	<u>Kunau - Pinau tree.</u>
5/6/50	Loua 789	<u>Leaders - all members</u>
"	Tanbia 245	<u>deceased.</u>
2/6/50	<u>Kunau Tuvavin</u> 1744	<u>Tuvavin - a spring, outlet</u>
4/6/50	Koua 889	<u>of an underground</u>
8/6/50	Ugana 187	<u>river.</u>
"	Koua 182	<u>Leader - Tomas of Kolonoboi.</u>
	Kalua not available.	<u>Not represented in</u>
		<u>Kohola.</u>
20/8/50	<u>Kunau Madalao</u>	<u>Madalao - to ripen on the</u>
26/8/50	Karamarandao (erected by 471	<u>tree.</u>
27/8/50	Leai 1 & 2 (S A S F) 3253	<u>Leader - Bougan, Kalua</u>
29/8/50	Dau 711	<u>of Kolonoboi.</u>
	Demait 509	<u>Not represented in</u>
<u>Totals</u>		<u>Kohola.</u>
	<u>Kunau Pakinlao</u>	<u>Pakinlao - Coconut grove.</u>
		<u>Leaders - He of Kohola</u>
		<u>As of Mau.</u>
	<u>Kunau Kalagunan</u>	<u>Kalagunan - Burek word</u>
		<u>for the Mandak.</u>
		<u>Leader - Puaia of</u>
		<u>Kolonoboi. Not</u>
		<u>represented in</u>
		<u>Kohola.</u>



APPENDIX B.

AGRICULTURE - COCONUT SURVEY, MANDAK DIVISION

APPENDIX C

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NO. PALMS : MATURE</u>	<u>N.Y.B.</u>	<u>SELF SOWN</u>
5/6/59	Loman	789	525	102
"	<del>Tambora</del> ON NUMBER OF THE COCONUTS	817	735	"
2/6/59	Kontu	1744	1888	87
4/6/59	<del>Kontu</del> ACCOMPANIED THE PATROL	745	889	358
5/6/59	Ugana	667	2163	126
"	Mambo	199	542	"
	Kaluan	not available.		
25/8/58	Kanamarandan	(counted by 2199	471	1022
26/8/58	Masi 1 & 2	D'X'S'P) and 2256	above approach.	1045
27/8/58	Danu	711	568	116
29/8/58	Dampit	589	677	467
<u>Totals</u>	Const. APARI : Fairly reliable and a good worker. Good work, dress fair.	<u>10734</u>	<u>9227</u>	<u>3508</u>

Const. KRAGA : Very unreliable - A useless and temperamental Policeman who is not only a negative quantity as regards work, but a liability. Not recommended for Patrol work.

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Date	Time	Officer	Officer	LABOR POTENTIAL			Total	Remarks
				At Work	On Duty	Off Duty		

APPENDIX C

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE CONSTABULARY

WHO ACCOMPANIED THE PATROL

Const. TUVE : Very reliable and a good worker. Conduct, bearing and dress, above reproach.

Const. APARI : Fairly reliable, conduct good, bearing and dress fair.

Const. KEAGA : Very unreliable. A useless and temperamental Policeman who is not only a negative quantity as regards work, but a liability. Not recommended for Patrol work.

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