

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

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STATION: DALUM
VOLUME No: 1

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1953 - 1956
[1952 - 1954]

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - W. GANI.

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

Volume No: 1 1953/56 Number of Reports: 11

PERORT No: DALUM	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	FICHE No:	MAPS/ PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FIC No
[1] 6 OF 1952/53	1-24	B.M. O'NEILL P.O	EAST COAST (DALUM - RAMAT) x LB	1	MAP	10.6.53 - 4.7.53	
[2] 1 OF 1953/54	1-20	B.M. O'NEILL P.O	NAOTSI CENSUS DIVISION	1	MAP	15.8.53 - 4.9.53	
[] TASKUL							
[3] 1 OF 1953/54	1-21	B.B. BUTCHER P.O	N.W & S.W COAST NEW HANOVER		MAP	8.9.53 - 29.9.53	
[4] 2 OF 1953/54	1-21	B.B. BUTCHER P.O	SOUTH EAST COAST - NEW HANOVER		MAP	14.10.53 - 16.11.53	
[5] 3 OF 1953/54	1-18	B.B. BUTCHER P.O	NORTH EAST - NEW HANOVER		MAP	5.1.54 - 28.1.54	
[6] 1 OF 1954/55	1-8	M.J. COCKBURN P.O	NORTH COAST NEW HANOVER FROM TASKUL		MAP	8.10.54 - 28.10.54	
[7] 2 OF 1954/55	1-20	M.J. COCKBURN P.O	ALL NEW HANOVER AND THOI GROUP			2.2.55 - 14.3.55	
[8] 1 OF 1955/56	1-20	M.J. COCKBURN P.O	NAUL ISLAND - TIANG CENSUS DIVISION		MAP	5.9.55 - 11.9.55	
[9] 2 OF 1955/56	1-27	M.J. COCKBURN P.O	SOUTH EAST COAST CENSUS DIVISION		MAP	13.1.56 - 27.2.56	
[10] 3 OF 1955/56	1-24	M.J. COCKBURN P.O	NORTH EAST COAST DIVISION OF NEW HANOVER		MAP	7.5.56 - 14.5.56	
[11] 4 OF 1955/56	1-21	M.J. COCKBURN P.O	WEST COAST CENSUS DIVISION NEW HANOVER		MAP	23.6.56 - 30.6.56	
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NEW IRELAND DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS 1953-56

DALUM

TASKUL

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Dalum 6-52/53	B.M.O'Neill	East Coast (Dalum-Ramat) and Lelet Plateau
1-53/54	B.M.O'Neill	Naotsi Census Division
Taskul 1-53/54	B.B. Butcher	N.W. and S.W. Coasts New Hanover and adjacent islands
2-53/53	B.B. Butcher	S.E. Coast - New Hanover
3-53/54	B.B. Butcher	N.E. Coast - New Hanover and adjacent islands
1-54/55	M.J. Cockburn	North Coast New Hanover from Taskul to Ungalik, South Coast from Taskul to Meterangan
2-54/55	M.J. Cockburn	All New Hanover and Taoi Group
1-55/56	M.J. Cockburn	Djaul Island - Tiang Census Division
2-55/56	M.J. Cockburn	S.E. Coast Census Division of New Hanover
3-55/56	M.J. Cockburn	N.E. Coast Census Division of New Hanover
4-55/56	M.J. Cockburn	West Coast Census Division New Hanover



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of New Ireland, Saluw Report No. 6 of 53/53

Patrol Conducted by B. M. O'Neill P.O.

Area Patrolled East Coast (Saluw - Lamat) & Lelet Plateau

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 10/6/1953 to 4/7/1953

Number of Days 19

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

Medical /...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol General Administration

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

7 /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

DS 30-12-124

22nd October, 1953

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIRING

Patrol Report No. 5/E2-53, DALUM.

Receipt is acknowledged.

A pre-war Circular Instruction has stated :-
"No two Rest Houses should be less than five miles apart; as a rule
the distance between them should be much greater".

This instruction has not been repealed.

Your commentary on the Child Welfare Centres,
together with the paragraphs on "Health and Hygiene", have been forwarded
to the Director of Public Health for his information.

The ultimate sentence of paragraph 3, page 6, has
been drawn to the attention of the Director of Education.

It would seem that intense acculturation is breaking
down indigenous customs; in any case, it is unavoidable.

Concerning paragraph 2 under the heading of "Native
Situation", perhaps the word "less" should have been inserted between
"much" and "dependant".

The transportation venture by the Inlual of LOLOBA
will be watched with interest; perhaps future patrols to this area could
report.

A very informative report of a conscientious patrol.

PW

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts),
Acty. Director. DDS-NA.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/10/1953

TGA.IM.

D.S. 30-2-1



District Office,
KAVIENG.
NEW IRELAND DISTRICT.

15th October, 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT - DALUM NO. 6, 1952-53.

Housing in Villages. The officer concerned will take steps to effect some improvement in housing, taking into consideration of course the height above sea level of this area.

It is proposed to supply these people with European vegetable seed, in order that they can obtain funds with which to buy extra blankets, etc. from the sale of fresh vegetables. N.I.N.S.A. trucks will bring vegetables to Kavieng where they will be sold at a "bung", the building for which is at present under construction.

I concur in the remarks that small hamlets are probably preferable to centralised villages in such a community.

Health and Hygiene. The provision of child welfare centres is an innovation. The District Medical Officer has discussed the extension of these services with me, and this extension will be taken up with Dr. May, Assistant Director of Public Health, during his visit within the next few weeks. The health of the area appears to be satisfactory.

Native Lands. I think the Zele people would do better to produce fresh vegetables; they should provide good cash crops and do a public service at the same time.

Anthropological notes. Copy has been made of these notes and placed on the Native Customs file.

It appears to me there should be a minimum of Mission influence in the arrangement of marriages.

Native Situation. In order to keep a balanced community, there must also be a balanced economic set-up. Action is being taken to encourage subsistence gardening.

It appears to me that the native situation is generally satisfactory.

The patrol has been well carried out, and beneficial results may be expected.


(T. G. Aitchison)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



DS. 30/1

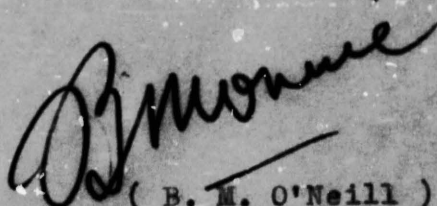
Patrol Post,
DALUM, NEW IRELAND.

25th September, 1953.

The Assistant District Officer,
Kavieng Sub-District,
NEW IRELAND DISTRICT.

DALUM PATROL REPORT No. 6/1952-1953.

1. The original and three copies of the above report, together with two patrol report covers, are forwarded herewith.
2. It is regretted that the submission of this report has been so long delayed. However, for the greater part of the time which has elapsed since the completion of the patrol, the writer has been absent from Dalum in connection with patrol duties, investigations, and at Kavieng. These absences combined with the inordinate amount of court work, &c which has arisen in recent months have been the cause of innumerable interruptions to the writing and typing of the report, and hence the considerable delay in submission.


(B. M. O'Neill)
O.I.C., DALUM

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DE. 30-2-1

Patrol Post,
DALUM, NEW IRELAND.

8th June 1957.

Mr B.M.O'Neill,
Patrol Officer,
DALUM PATROL POST.

DALUM PATROL - EAST COAST (DALUM-RAMAT) AND LELET PLATEAU.

Please make arrangements to leave on a patrol of the above-mentioned areas on the 10th inst., or as soon thereafter as possible.

The Objects of your patrol are:

- (1) A routine inspection of the above areas and the villages therein;
- (2) Carry out inspections of all plantations in accordance with the DC's memo on the subject;
- (3) Obtain particulars of educational and medical work of the Missions in the areas, and include the relevant information in your report; refer to DDSNA C/M 8-1-4 of 27/11/50 and submit the educational information accordingly.

Please also see C/I 109 of 3/5/50 relating to the attitude of Administration Officers towards Missions; your aim in this respect should be to establish and maintain cordial relations with all mission bodies and missionaries, for they can be of assistance at times. It is not meant, of course, that you should overlook actions and other activities contrary to established policy or the laws of the Territory. In such cases you should tastefully investigate and report thereon to this office.

- (4) Observe and report on the availability and current use of land in the areas, and report on alienation of land in relation to population densities and current - and estimated future - needs of the native populations.
- (5) Check the boxes of War Medals held at Dalum and arrange distribution where necessary;
- (6) Arrange for a member of the Department of Health to accompany the patrol, if practicable. Where Native Medical Assistants or Native Hygiene Assistants are stationed it is suggested that these could be invited to accompany the patrol through the areas to which they have been assigned. Of course this will only be possible where their duties leave them free to travel short distances;
- (7) Collect as much anthropological material as you can, and report thereon; See SS. 38-46/47 of 7/1/47 and the NAR.;

(8) Hear and determine all cases under the Native Administration Regulations; send all cases for the District Court to Kavieng or Namatanai; and settle petty disputes by arbitration and/or compensation if possible;

(9) See DDS&NA C/I 162 of 17/10/52 relating to Japanese War Graves in the field, and report thereon to the Commissioner;

(10) Compile a map scaled 4 miles to the inch, showing main river systems, mountains, villages, missions, plantations, trade stores, schools and route of the patrol. Two copies are required, one for DDS&NA and one for office files. Refer to DDS&NA C/M 15-1-1 of 20/2/52, 15-1-1 of 21/10/52, and 30-0-0 of 17/11/49.

(11) Refer to DDS&NA C/M 11-3-7 of 22/2/50, 11-3-7 of 1/9/52 and 42-2-12 of 18/3/52, relative to the Trading with Natives Ordinance, and carry out the instructions therein. Check that the provisions of the Ordinance are being carried out;

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

(13) See that the provisions of C/L 25-48/49 of 3/5/49 - relating to the families of absentee natives, care of children and bride-price - are brought to the notice of all peoples;

(15) Also report on:

- (i) Native agriculture and livestock. In this respect bring to the notice of the people that concentration on oppe-~~production~~ to the detriment of gardens might well result in shortage of food in the future. Endeavour to persuade them to strike a balance between cash-cropping and subsistence agriculture;
- (ii) Medical, sanitation and hygiene;
- (iii) Native situation - this is to be a detailed and comprehensive section on the native situation as you find it.
- (iv) Roads and bridges (if any);
- (v) Village officials;
- (vi) Villages and housing;
- (vii) Location and condition of resthouses and police barracks;
- (viii) Travelling times with any comments necessary on methods of travel, etc; and
- (ix) Conduct and efficiency of members of HP&NGC accompanying you. In this case, remember that you are responsible for the conduct of the members, and impress upon them that any action reflecting discredit on them or the patrol will be subject to disciplinary action.

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

Arrange for the member of the HP&NGC for the time being stationed at Dalum to accompany you. Endeavour to arrange that each village has at least one day's notice of your anticipated arrival.

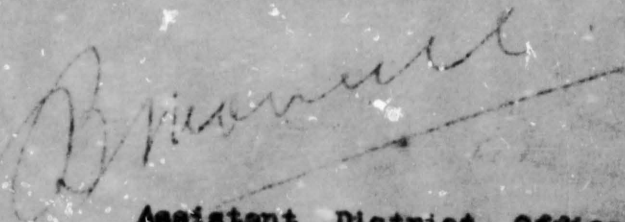
Please refer, before leaving, to the Native Administration Regulations relevant to the promotion, suspension, and dismissal of native officials. Where changes are necessary submit recommendations in writing to the District Commissioner.

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

When preparing the patrol report, please refer to G/I's 115 of 25/7/50, 116 of 25/7/50, 14-48/49 and 30-0 of 1/3/52, all relating to compilation and submission of patrol reports.

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

Copies of this instruction must be attached to the DISANA and the office copy of your report when completed.



Assistant District Officer
KAVIENG SUB-DISTRICT, N.I.N.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District: NEW IRELAND.

Report No: DALUM No.6 of 1952-1953.

Area Patrolled: EAST COAST (Dalum-Remat) and LELET
PLATEAU, Kavieng Sub-District.

Members of Patrol: B. M. O'NEILL, Patrol Officer, and
Reg. No. 3480, Constable SPLEN.

Duration of Patrol: 10th JUNE, 1953 - 4th JULY, 1953.

Number of Days: NINETEEN.

Last Patrols to Area: SEPTEMBER, 1952.....(DDS & NA).
NOVEMBER, 1952.....(DDS & NA).
SEPTEMBER, 1952.....(PHD).

Objects of Patrols: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Map References: 4 MILE STRATEGIC NEW GUINEA SERIES,
NAMATANAI, FIRST EDITION.

DIARY.

1953

- JUNE 10 To Bungbuwe. Routine inspection, &c.
- 11 To Lemeris. Routine inspection, &c. To Kanambu. Routine inspection. No resthouse. To Panatgin.
- 12 Routine inspection Panatgin. To Dabinot. Routine inspection, &c.
- 13 To Silom & Langgamut. Routine inspection, &c. To Bulu.
- 14 Sunday.
- 15 Routine inspection Bulu. To Lokon. Routine inspection, &c.
- 16 To Kanam. Routine inspection, &c. To Karu. Routine inspection, &c.
- 17 To Loloba. Routine inspection, &c.
- 18 To Belik. Routine inspection, &c. To Kolonoboi. Routine inspection.
- 19 To Kanapit. Routine inspection, &c. To Bakan.
- 20 Routine inspection Bakan. To Ramat. Routine inspection, &c.
- 21 Sunday.
- 22 To Namatanai to arrange transport back to Dalam.
- 29 To Limbak (Lelet Plateau). Routine inspection, &c.
- 30 To Lawatkana. Routine inspection, &c.
- JULY 1 To Lenkamen. Routine inspection, &c. To Kaluan. Routine inspection.
- 2 To Kanamarandan (west coast).
- 3 Visited Kolube plantation re labour troubles. Returned to Kanamarandan.
- 4 Commenced return trip to Dalam.

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled was that section of the east coast of New Ireland, south of Dalam, which is administered from the Dalam Patrol Post. This particular section embraces some forty five miles of the east coast of New Ireland. The Lelet Plateau (average height 2,800 feet) was also visited by the patrol.

Portions of two linguistic areas were included in the area visited. These are the Mendak and the Barok areas. Of the twenty

two villages visited by the patrol, thirteen villages, with a total population of nine hundred and seventy three, are mandak speaking. The remaining nine villages, total population six hundred and twenty four, are barok speaking.

At the conclusion of the patrol the patrol party visited the area to inquire into a plantation dispute; the opportunity was taken to inspect roads, &c., in that area on the return journey to Dalum.

HOUSING AND VILLAGES.

The standard of housing in the villages visited was generally satisfactory; houses were found to be of good construction and were, for the most part, in good repair.

On the Lelet Plateau, however, the situation was much less reassuring. Here the standard of housing is definitely low. In part this can be attributed to the scarcity of really good building material on the plateau. The style of house favoured by the Lelet natives also leaves much to be desired. The old style of house, thatched-roofed and earthen-floored, is the type used exclusively throughout the plateau villages. Most houses are low, box-like structures with but one opening - very small and most utilitarian - which serves in lieu of doors, windows and chimney. At night even this opening is sealed and the house becomes all but air-tight. All these houses are overcrowded. The atmosphere resulting from so many unwashed bodies so closely confined, not forgetting the inevitable fire, is best left to the imagination. It is doubtful if conditions more favourable to the spread of disease could possibly be devised. If but one member of a household were suffering from, say, a tubercular condition the probable outcome can be readily visualised.

The improvement of the housing on Lelet is a matter of some urgency. At this stage it would be foolish to attempt to persuade the Lelet natives to abandon their traditional form style of house completely. Rather than attempt this, it is intended to persuade them to adopt various improvements and modifications of the traditional house. The most pressing need is for a greater number of houses in order that the present overcrowding may be relieved. Efforts are being made to persuade them to build sufficient houses so that a limit of one family to each house can be imposed. At the present stage it is not possible nor is it desirable to eliminate the fires which burn perpetually in each house. The low temperatures experienced on the plateau at night make some means of obtaining warmth essential. The people are not wealthy/^{and} at the present time it is not possible for them to obtain sufficient blankets to make house fires unnecessary. The solution here seems to be to improve the ventilation of the present houses as much as possible.

Improvements in this regard will have to be introduced very gradually; any attempt to effect rapid, overnight changes would prove abortive. Perhaps the biggest obstacle to the improvement of the housing here is the general shortage of good building materials. However, it is pleasing to report that in some instances an improvement has been effected during the past year. This improvement has been limited to a small increase in the number of houses and a consequent, slight relief of overcrowding.

All villages in the area were very clean at the time of the visit; most gave the impression that this was the normal state of affairs and not a temporary condition arising from the inspection.

The majority of villages in the area are of the type known as a village composed of a series of small hamlets rather than a single, centralized village. This system has, to my mind, much to recommend it; except where the various hamlets have arisen as a consequence of sectarian bigotry and are thus not a natural part of the social organization of the village.

ROADS AND TRACKS.

With the exception of the Lelet villages, all the villages visited are accessible to a vehicle.

All the coastal villages visited are linked by a section of the main east coast road some forty five miles in length. Most of these villages have been built straddling the road. The few villages which are exceptions to this rule are all located in close proximity to the road.

This portion of the east coast road is constructed from coranus (coral rubble) on a rock foundation. After a time this coranus sets hard and provides a firm and reasonably durable surface which is eminently suited to motor traffic.

The section of the main road negotiated by the patrol was found to be in fair condition at the time of the visit.

On the other hand the tracks up to and across the Lelet Plateau are suited to pedestrian traffic only. The also were found to be in fair condition, although rain had caused them to become rather greasy. None of the tracks leading up to the plateau rise above a height of three thousand feet.

RESTHOUSES, &c.

Most of the resthouses used by the patrol were found to be in satisfactory condition.

Resthouses are at present maintained at the following villages - Lemeris, Kanambu, ^{Dabinot} Lokon, ^{Bulu} Kanam, Karu, Loloba, Melik, Kolonoboi, Kanapit, Bakan, Ramat, Limbin, Lawatkana, Lenkamen, and Kaluan. A new resthouse is being constructed at Silom. The remaining villages, viz, Bungbuwe, Katingan and Panatgin do not maintain resthouses. At Panatgin the Paramount Luluai's house is used in lieu of a resthouse. Bungbuwe and Katingan are conveniently close to adjacent villages which maintain resthouses and therefore it is not necessary to have resthouses in either of these villages.

The resthouses at Lokon, Karu, Loloba and Kolonoboi are excellent and considerable time and energy must have been devoted to their construction,

Police barracks were not provided at any of the villages visited. Normally village officials allot a house adjacent to the resthouse for the use of police and servants

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Five Native Aid Posts have been established in the area. These cater for most of the minor medical needs of the natives of the area patrolled. Aid Posts with Native Medical Assistants in charge are located at Kolonoboi and Katingan on the east coast and another similar Post is situated at Lawatkana on the Lelet Plateau. This latter Post also has a Native Nursing Assistant (female) stationed there. The remaining two Aid Posts are located at Kanam and Katingan on the east coast. These are both staffed by Nursing Assistants (female) and both concentrate mainly on infant welfare and midwifery.

These female Nursing Assistants are employed by the Administration and they provide infant welfare services in the area patrolled. All have been trained in midwifery and infant welfare at the Kimadan Mission Hospital by the sister-in-charge, Miss D.L.Beale, MBE. Miss Beale also assists the Administration with the supervision and guidance of these Nursing Assistants.

The majority of the coastal villages have fresh water streams either running through the village or in the immediate vicinity. Those villages lacking nearby streams usually manage to obtain adequate drinking water from springs which abound in this area. The Lelet Plateau, however, has no running water; here water is obtained from soaks caused by the seepage of ground water or from artificial catchments constructed from 44 gallon drums and sheets of galvanised iron.

In general, the health and the hygiene of the areas visited appear to be fairly satisfactory and no outbreaks of disease have been reported from the areas.

PLANTATION INSPECTIONS, &C.

The area patrolled includes six plantations, viz, Suma, Bululogen, Belik, Kanapit and Ramat. As the writer is not an inspector no native labour inspections were carried out during this patrol.

No native labour complaints were brought to the notice of the patrol by employers or employees.

CENSUS.

The census was not revised during this patrol and, therefore, no comment is made under this heading.

D.P.H.

Not Lab. Branch

MISSIONS.

Both the Methodist Overseas Mission and the Mission of the Sacred Heart of Jesus operate within the areas patrolled. The latter Mission has a mission station within the areas visited. This is located at Karu on the east coast. The activities of the Methodist Mission in this area are controlled from the Mission's Kimadan Headquarters, which are located outside the areas visited by the patrol. A European Minister is in charge of the Mission Station at Kimadan.

Of the twenty two villages in the area patrolled, nine are Methodist, seven are Catholic, and the remaining six villages are of mixed religions. The native population is fairly evenly divided between the two sects, although the Methodist Mission has a slight numerical advantage.

Education
The education work undertaken by the Methodist Mission in this area is more or less limited to the very elementary type of learning dispensed by the Christian teachers who are stationed in the various Methodist villages. A few young lads from this area have been admitted to the school at the Mission's Kimadan Headquarters. These lads are training to become Christian teachers; it is understood that willingness to undertake this work is a prerequisite for admission.

This Mission also undertakes medical work in the area and a Native Hospital is maintained at Kimadan. Many natives from the area patrolled have, from time to time, received treatment at this hospital. In addition to these treatments the sister-in-charge (Miss Beale) also trains and supervises native women as Nursing Assistants. These women are trained in midwifery and infant welfare and are used to staff Native Aid Posts in the area (see page 5).

The Catholic Mission maintains catechists in the Catholic villages in this area. These catechists run village schools for the provision of religious instruction and some very elementary education in addition. An area school is located at the Mission's Headquarters at Karu. This school is supervised by the resident priest and pupils are enrolled from the adjacent villages. At the time of this patrol the mission had commenced work on the establishment of an additional area school at Kanambu. This school will be under the control of a native teacher. The proposed enrolment is not yet known. The school is still very much in the embryo stage and it will be some time before it is in operation.

The Catholic Mission undertakes no medical work in ~~the~~ this area.

NATIVE LANDS.

Most of the villages visited by the patrol have adequate reserves of good agricultural land for present and future use. In the past a fair amount of coastal land was alienated, but in all these cases no hardship has ensued and sufficient land for future use is available.

All the coastal villages visited have large areas of land planted to coconuts. Most villages also have sufficient land available for future extension of this planting, if population increases or economic necessity should make such a move desirable.

The natives of the Lelet Plateau also have good reserves of agricultural land available to them. Their situation is particularly healthy in view of the fact that there has been no known alienation of land on the plateau. The Lelet natives are unfortunate in owning no land suitable for ~~plantation~~ planting to coconuts. However a few of the Lelet villages some time ago acquired small tracts of land on the coast and now own small groves. Now that such good prices are being obtained for copra the Lelets are very envious of the coastal natives' incomes. They would dearly love to possess sufficient groves to provide them also with large, easily-obtained incomes; not a few Lelets think that the Government should acquire coastal land and present it to them so that they too can have large coconut groves.

*Originals
continued*

If for one moment I believed that they would willingly clear, plant to coconuts, and tend land acquired for them I would have no hesitation in recommending that this be done. However I am firmly convinced that they would not be prepared to carry through such a project. From several conversations with them I have gained the impression that they wish to be presented with land already planted to coconuts - a ready-made plantation in fact. They would not, I feel sure, enthuse at the prospect of clearing and planting virgin land and then have to wait for a matter of years for any sizeable return for their work.

JAPANESE WAR GRAVES.

Efforts were made during this patrol to ascertain whether or not any Japanese War Graves exist in the areas visited. Natives who were questioned stated that two Japanese were buried on Karu plantation, one near Loloba village, one on Belik plantation and one near Kanapit village. These natives stated that they believed that these were the only graves in the area.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

The Court for Native Affairs sat four times during the course of the patrol. The cases determined were concerned with adultery and two civil matters; one an application for divorce and the other a debt claim.

Apart from the above, no breaches of the law were reported to the patrol.

EDUCATION.

ED

EDUCATION.

The Education Department maintains one Area School in the area. This school is located at Lemeris. The enrolment at the school at the time of the patrol was thirty boys and one girl. These students are from the ~~near~~ ~~east~~ ~~coast~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~area~~ ~~visited~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~patrol~~ ~~and~~ ~~are~~ ~~Malak-speaking~~ ~~villages~~ ~~adjacent~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~school~~. The school, which is staffed by one native teacher, is visited and inspected periodically by the District Education Officer.

It was noted at the time of the visit/~~made~~ ^{made by} this patrol that the school buildings were far from completed. The schoolhouse and teacher's quarters were completed, but the three dormitories were all less than half completed. It is understood that it is intended to expand this school at a later date in order to cater for west coast students in addition to the present east coast enrolment.

The Catholic Mission at present operates one school in the area visited. This school is located at Karu on the east coast (see page 6). A second school is in the process of establishment ~~at~~ ~~nambu~~. This latter school is not yet in operation but it is expected that it will be open for enrolments in the near future (see page 6).

No schools are operated by the Methodist Mission in this area. However some lads from the area are enrolled at the school located at the Mission's Kimadan Headquarters (see page 6).

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

The time at the writer's disposal was not sufficient to cover all the aspects of native custom listed in the patrol instructions. However brief, general notes have been made on several aspects and the notes are submitted below. The points not covered by this report will be investigated on subsequent patrols to the areas.

Betrothal was widely practised in this area in former times. However today the custom is falling into disuse and it will probably eventually die out completely. I am not aware of any instance in this area where the custom is still practised in its entirety. The observance of the custom today appears to be limited mainly to giving effect to betrothals which were arranged many years ago.

Briefly the main features of the custom were for the relatives of a male child to select, shortly after the child's birth, a potentially suitable mate for him from among the female infants not already betrothed. The relatives of the nominated female infant were then approached. Small gifts were taken to them and the subject of a betrothal was broached. If the proposed betrothal was acceptable the gifts were accepted and the betrothal was finalised. At intervals further gifts were made. This continued sporadically until the female became of marriagable age. At the time of the marriage a feast was prepared and the woman presented gifts of native money to various ~~relatives~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~bridegroom's~~ ~~kinsmen~~. Gifts were exchanged by the relations of the betrothed couple. Apparently the marriage was considered valid without further brideprice.

If, prior to the marriage, the betrothed girl died or became unsuitable as a mate, due to promiscuity, laziness or in-

eptness at domestic tasks, &c, the betrothal could be cancelled and a refund of all gifts &c demanded. Occasionally upon maturity ~~the~~ a betrothed woman became enamoured of another man. In such cases it was not uncommon for this latter party or his kin to compensate the kin of the betrothed male and, in effect, transfer the betrothal to the ~~new~~ interloper. Thus in cases where a betrothal was ~~arranged~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~party~~ a loophole was left whereby the unwilling party could, if sufficiently determined, avoid the marriage.

It apparently often happened that there was considerable disparity in age between betrothed couples. Where the male matured before the girl it was not uncommon for the marriage to be concluded even though the girl was not of marriagable age. In such instances the girl was taken over by ~~the~~ betrothed's parents who looked after her until her marriage was consummated. In the instances where the reverse was the case this also was done occasionally. However if the disparity in age was very considerable the betrothal was more often cancelled and the woman married elsewhere.

Today on the other hand the majority of marriages contracted were not arranged during the couples infancy. Marriages between mature natives are still arranged by or through ^{the} various kinsmen of the couple. However, due to the general weakening of the customary sanctions in this area, even where kinsmen are anxious to marry a girl off to some chosen male if the match is repugnant to the girl she usually flatly refuses to have anything to do with the proposed mate. If she is sufficiently determined she usually wins her point. The present tendency is to ~~infix~~ leave the choice of a mate largely to individual himself, provided that the normal clan barriers, &c are not infringed. Morals are generally lax and ample opportunity is afforded to young men and women for pre-marital sexual experimentation. Today it is quite common for a young couple to agree to marry during the course of a prolonged affair. Where such is the case the man usually approaches his kinsmen and gets them to arrange the marriage.

The main prohibitions today regarding marriage appear to be limited to marriages between members of the same clan, blood-relations. Under mission influence a new-fangled prohibition is being introduced which promises to become very effective. In many instances marriages between natives of differing religions are opposed very strongly. I should say this 'prohibition' was originated by European Missionaries who feared to lose adherents when they married outside their own religion. Bigoted native missionaries and villagers have strengthened the prohibition to the stage where in many areas a proposed marriage between natives of differing religions meets with strenuous opposition. However due to the largely ineffective customary sanctions natives who are sufficiently determined can overcome most prohibitions ~~and~~ with impunity. Usually little more than a degree of social discomfort and public censure are incurred. Both of which are short-lived and largely ineffective.

The usual bride-price paid today is five pounds (either in native or European currency). The price fluctuates somewhat and within reason seems to depend largely on whim. If the woman is marrying for a second or subsequent time there is usually some reduction in bride-price. If the bridegroom is a foreign native the price is always considerably higher than would be the case if the bridegroom were a local. The woman's maternal uncle is the leading light in all the marriage arrangements and he is the recipient of the bride-price. He usually distributes the price among other relatives largely at his own discretion.

Generally marriages are regarded as effective from the time that the brideprice is paid over and usually there is not much ceremony involved. However in this area the Catholic Mission is attempting to introduce a custom whereby the newly married couple's relatives give a small feast for the village. This usually follows the Church ceremony upon which this particular mission places considerable emphasis. However, in spite of the mission's efforts to ensure that the newly marriage is celebrated as a Catholic rite, a church ceremony has not yet become part of native custom. Even in strong Catholic communities a purely native-custom marriage is regarded as perfectly valid.

Native society in this area is organized on a basis of matrilineal clans and marriage is, theoretically, matrilineal. However, in practice, this is not invariably the case. While most marriages adhere to the matrilineal custom, exceptions to the rule are very common, and where it is more convenient for the couple concerned for the marriage to be patrilineal they have little hesitation in taking up residence in the husband's village.

Divorce by native custom is easily obtained and is not uncommon. Perhaps the most common ground for dissolution of marriage is desertion accompanied by a definite refusal to return to the injured party. Further recognized grounds occasionally pleaded by a wife are:- prolonged ill-usage without adequate cause; and neglect by the husband to make adequate provision for the sustenance of herself and/or her children.

Polygamy is considered valid by native custom but in this area is rarely practised due mainly to:- the general shortage of women; the fact that the first wife regards the taking of a second spouse as a reflection on herself and usually opposes the second marriage strenuously; and mission opposition to the custom.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The native situation in the areas visited remains much the same as noted in previous reports.

In common with most other sections of the east coast, native customary usages are losing much of their effect. The customary sanctions have been very much weakened by the more equitable distribution of wealth which has followed the introduction of an alternate, easily-earned currency. Thus the younger men and women are much dependent on remaining in the good graces of their elders than was formerly the case.

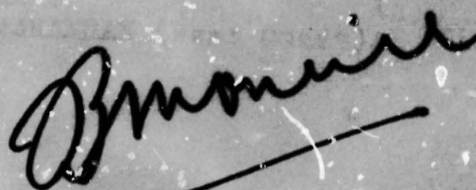
A tendency to place too much emphasis on the production of copra to the detriment of the traditional agricultural practice was noted in the area patrolled. The present high price of copra combined with the simplicity of its production makes some neglect of less remunerative subsistence agriculture inevitable. However the patrol pointed out the dangers inherent in this tendency to the people and they were advised to try to restore a better balance between cash-cropping and their traditional agriculture.

It was noted in a previous report on this area that the Luluai of Loloba village was in the process of purchasing a three-ton truck. This truck has been purchased and was, at the time of this visit, in service at Loloba. It was pleasing to note that,

unlike most native-owned trucks in this district, some efficiency and common sense is being shown in the running of this vehicle. The Luluai's venture promises to be quite successful and the truck is being well cared for and properly serviced. The truck is used mainly for carrying village produce to the local markets. Although it has been chartered for work outside the village on many occasions. The indications are that if the present demand for the truck's services continues it should be possible for the Luluai to consistently run the vehicle at a profit.

The native situation on the Lelet plateau is satisfactory. The natives there have retained considerably more of their own culture than have the coastal people. The comparative isolation of the plateau has meant that the stability of most of the indigenous institutions has not been very much affected. Very few of the villagers stay away from the plateau for more than short periods with the result that village life remains on a very sound basis. Thus the customary sanctions are for the most part still very effective and as a consequence negligence in the observance of native custom is, compared with the coastal areas, negligible.

A negligible amount of crime and/or unrest was encountered in these areas during the patrol. This is particularly true in case of the Lelet plateau. Thus I think it can be said that on the whole the native situation is reasonably satisfactory.



(B. M. O'Neill)
PATROL OFFICER

Appendix A.

TRAVELLING TIMES, &c.

Village From:	Village To:	Travelling Time	
		Hours	Minutes
BUNGBUWS (East Coast)	LEMERIS	1	00
LEMERIS	KANAMBU		40
KANAMBU	KATINGAN		45
KATINGAN	PANATGIN		30
PANATGIN	DABINOT		35
DABINOT	SIBOM		35
SILOM	LANGGAMUT		10
LANGGAMUT	BULU		40
BULU	LOKON	1	30
LOKON	KANAM		30
KANAM	KARU	1	40
KARU	LOLOBA		50
LOLOBA	BELIK	1	10
BELIK	KOLONOBOI	1	00
KOLONOBOI	KANAPIT		40
KANAPIT	BAKAN		30
BAKAN	RAMAT		45
DALUM (East Coast)	LIMBIN (Lelet Plateau)	3	30
LIMBIN	LAWATKANA	1	20
LAWATKANA	LENKAMEN	1	30
LENKAMEN	KALUAN	1	10
KALUAN (Lelet Plateau)	KANAMARANDAN (West Coast)	4	40

GENERAL REMARKS:

The times listed above are all walking times at carrier pace. The first group of times cover the east coast section of the patrol. The second group records times from the east coast to the Lelet Plateau (app. 2800') and thence to the west coast.

The coastal walking is all good. The route used here followed the main east coast road. This is a coranus-surfaced vehicular road.

The tracks up to and across the Lelet Plateau were in reasonable condition at the time of the patrol, although rain which fell just before the ascent made the going very greasy.

Appendix B.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Name of Official	Rank	Village	General Remarks On Efficiency, &c
PASEI	LL	BUNGBUWE	Fair
- - -	TT	"	None needed
LASALA	MTT	"	Fair
GESEVENEI	LL	LEMERIS	Fair
KOMBUN	TT	"	Good
- - -	MTT	"	None
SOMBONG	LL	KANAMBU	Passable
BOSAP	TT	"	Average
LETA	MTT	"	Poor
KANTAMAK	LL	KATINGAN	Fair
- - -	TT	"	None needed
LIGOK	MTT	"	Fair
BUKBUK	PLL	PANATGIN	Good LL, poor PLL.
LAKNEGEI	TT	"	Fair
BALANOT	MTT	"	Fair
BONGABOK	LL	DABINOT	Passable
ALIPET	TT	"	Average
TONG	MTT	"	Good
MUNGKADOS	LL	SILOM	Fair
- - -	TT	"	None needed
- - -	MTT	"	None
SOLIMAN	LL	LANGGAMUT	Fair
- - -	TT	"	None needed
- - -	MTT	"	None
BIARING	LL	BULU	Should retire.
- - -	TT	"	Deceased
ATLASU	MTT	"	Good
KUTU	LL	LOKON	Very good
UBUL	TT	"	Fair
WAROK	MTT	"	Fair
BILU	LL	KANAM	Average
TAUS	TT	"	Fair
JACOB	MTT	"	Too young.
SEMELEI	LL	KARU	Good
- - -	TT	"	Deceased
UKNIN	MTT	"	Good
JOSEPH ATUA	LL	LOLOBA	Ambitious & efficient
KILI	TT	"	Fair
- - -	MTT	"	None
PIREMAN	LL	BEDIK	Poor
TAUN	TT	"	Poor
- - -	MTT	"	None
BONGIAN	LL	KOLONOBOI	Fair
TABAKASEI	TT	"	Good
AMOS	MTT	"	Good
KIAPIYONG	LL	KANAPIT	Fair
UNGIN	TT	"	Fair
NGALALA	MTT	"	Fair
TANGA	LL	BAKAN	Average
KIAL	TT	"	Fair
BOSKI	MTT	"	Fair

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Name of Official	Rank*	Village	General Remarks On Efficiency, &c.
TUGAI	LL	RAMAT	Good
PARAM	TT	"	Fair
KIAPNARAN	MTT	"	Fair
LENMOS	LL	LIMLIN	Poor
GAWA	TT	"	Fair
LENTUBO	MTT	"	Fair
MAMAT	MTT	"	Fair
LELUGA	LL	LAWATKANA	Average
LOKING	TT	"	Fair
NARIONG	MTT	"	Fair
AUMPAPA	LL	LENKAMEN	Fair
SWANUN	TT	"	Fair
- - -	MTT	"	None
TAMONI	LL	KALUAN	Due to retire
LENOPI	TT	"	Fair
MANBIRET	MTT	"	Average.

*KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS USED.

PRL = Paramount Luluai.
 LL = Luluai
 TT = Tultul
 MTT = Medical Tultul.

(iv)

Appendix C.

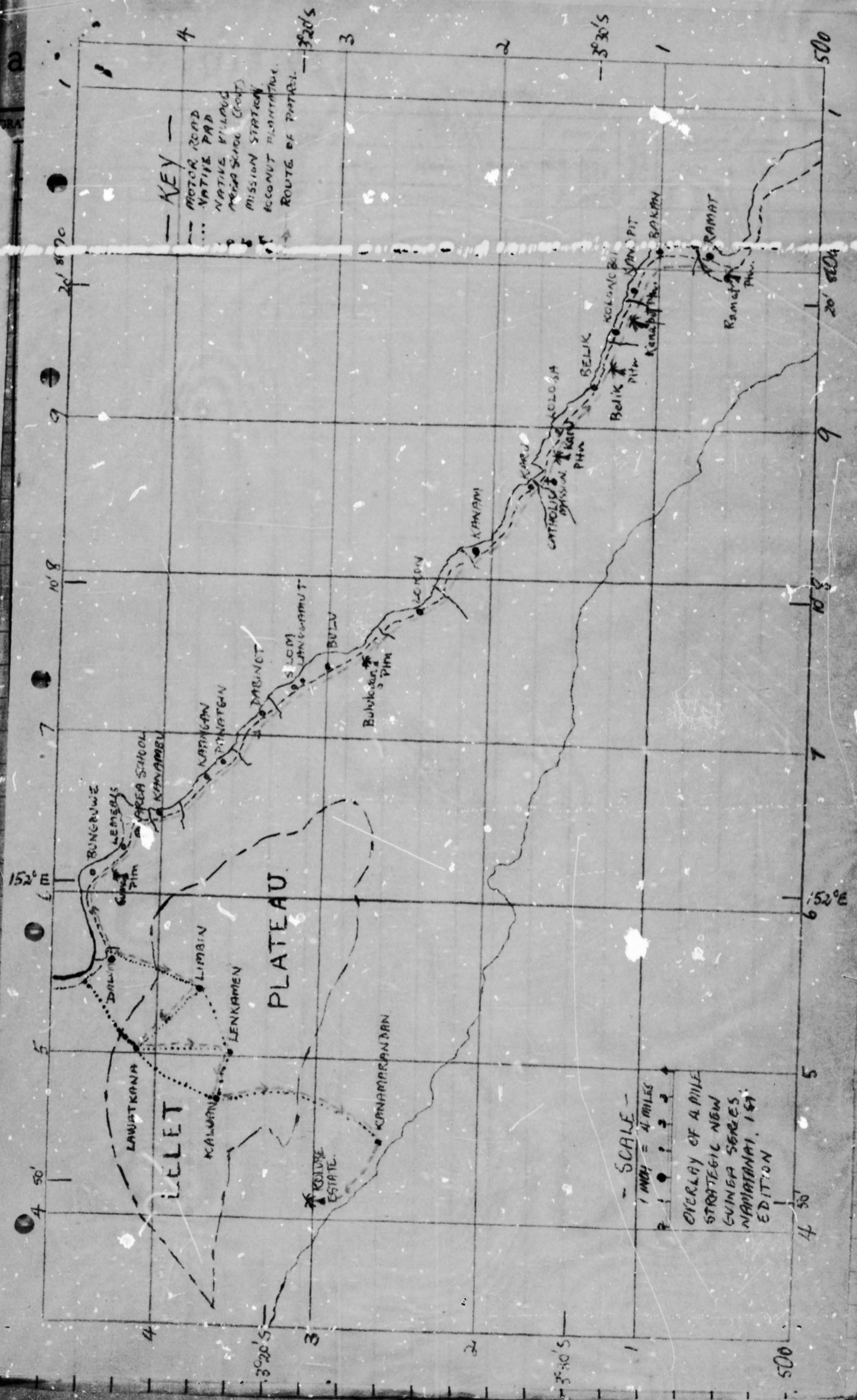
REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONST-
BUDARY ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

Reg. No. 3480, Constable SELEN.

Conduct satisfactory. The member possesses average ab-
ility only.

B. M. O'Neill

B. M. O'Neill)
PATROL OFFICER



KEY —
 - - - MOTOR ROAD
 ... NATIVE PAD
 ... NATIVE VILLAGE
 ... AREA SCHOOL (COOT)
 ... MISSION STATION
 ... ROUTE OF TRAIL

SCALE —
 1 INCH = 4 MILES
 OVERLAY OF A 1947
 STRATEGIC NEW
 GUINEA SERIES
 MAPS AND
 EDITION

PLATEAU

LELET

KOSIWE
ESTATE

152°E

152°E

3°50'S

3°30'S

500



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of *New Ireland, Salam* Report No. *1 of 53/54*

Patrol Conducted by *B. M. O'Neill, P.O.*

Area Patrolled *NAOTSI Census Subdivision*

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From *15/8/53* to *4/9/53*

Number of Days *21*

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

Medical /...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol *Census revision and routine administration*

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

opul

	MIC
Females in Child Birth	in
	M

30-12-131

12th March 1954

The District Commissioner,
KAVIENG

Patrol Report DAIU, No. 1/53-54.

Mr. B. M. O'Neill has compiled a well considered and constructed Report of his Patrol of the Maotsi census sub-division, which, except for the inordinate delay in its submission, for which apparently there is no valid reason, would have been entirely satisfactory. Please have Mr. O'Neill, in common with your other members of the field staff, submit his Patrol Reports as promptly as practicable in future.

The native situation, in the main, is not unsatisfactory and we can be hopeful that with the fine infant welfare work being done that the population of this sub-division might begin to increase more substantially.

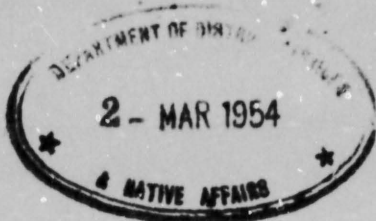
The Report indicates in several ways that Mr. O'Neill used the experience he has gained to good advantage, in the matters of native administration, for instance in trying to maintain an equitable balance between cash cropping and subsistence gardening. We also want to see economic progress go hand in hand with an improved standard of living i.e. better housing, village hygiene, sanitation and civic-mindedness.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts),
Director, DCSNA.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/17/131

TGA.LM.



D.S. 30-1

District Headquarters,
NEW IRELAND DISTRICT.
KAVIENG.

22nd February, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT DALUM NO. 1, 1953-54.

This delayed Patrol Report is forwarded for your information please.

Housing: It is good to see the effect of the native hygiene and native medical assistants stationed in the area. I suggest this might be brought to the notice of the Director of Health.

Health: The infant welfare in these villages is probably the best in the Territory.

Census: The infant welfare work is reflected in the infant mortality figures.

Native Lands: Further investigations are being conducted into the Konos land position. During his next visit, the cocoa expert will be asked to spend some time at Konos in order to make a survey of the land.

Agriculture: The native plots are being used as pilot plots in order that natives can get a proper idea of the planting and developing of cocoa; the natives concerned spent some considerable time at Keravat engaged in cocoa production.

Anthropological notes: The notes are of interest.

Native Situation: The notes on truck ownership are of interest.

The patrol appears to have been well conducted.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "T. G. Aitchison".

(T. G. Aitchison)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

PATROL REPORT

District: NEW IRELAND.

Report Number: DALUM No. I of 1953-1954.

Area Patrolled: NAOTSI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION (East Coast, Kavieng Sub-district).

Members of Patrol: B. M. O'NEILL, Patrol Officer;
Reg.No.3480, Constable SELEN; and
Reg.No.5188, Constable GAKAI.

Duration of Patrol: 15th AUGUST, 1953 - 4th SEPTEMBER, 1953.

Number of Days: TWENTY-ONE.

Last Patrols to Area: FEBRUARY, 1953.....(DDS&NA).
JUNE, 1953.....(PHD).

Objects of Patrol: CENSUS REVISION & ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Map Reference: 4 MILE STRATEGIC NEW GUINEA SERIES,
NAMATANAI, FIRST EDITION.

DIARY.1953
AUGUST

- 15 To Tandes. Routine inspection. Court sittings.
- 16 Sunday.
- 17 Checked census Tandes. To Libba. Checked census. Routine inspection. Returned Tandes.
- 18 To Langenia. Checked census. To Liandan. Checked census. Routine inspection. Returned Langenia.
- 19 Routine inspection Langenia. To Lossu. Various complaints.
- 20 Mission celebration this area. Patrol rested. To Konos re land dispute. Returned Lossu.
- 21 Checked census Lossu. Routine inspection.
- 22 To Amba. Routine inspection and census check. To Kambin. Routine inspection and census check. No resthouse. To Lamusong late afternoon.
- 23 Sunday.
- 24 Routine inspection Lamusong and census check. Court sittings.
- 25 To Konos. Routine inspection and census check. Court sittings.
- 26 To Konobin. Routine inspection and census check. To Pininkindu. Census check.
- 27 To west coast re plantation dispute. Slept Kontu.
- 28 Walked to Ujana.
- 29 To Kolube Plantation. Native Labour Inspection. Returned to Ujana.
- 30 Sunday.
- 31 Walked to Kontu.
- SEPT 1 To Konobin. Thence to Pininkindu. Routine inspection.
- 2 To Lavatburra. Routine inspection and census check. To Katendan. Routine inspection and census check.
- 3 To Lambuso. Routine inspection and census check.
- 4 Lambuso. Court sittings. Patrol completed. Returned to Dalam Patrol Post.

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled was that section of the east coast of New Ireland which is included in the Naotsi Census Sub-division. This particular section contains some twenty seven miles of the coast.

Two main linguistic groups are found within this sub-division. The languages are Naotsi and Mandak. Of the fourteen villages in the sub-division, seven are Naotsi-speaking. The remaining seven villages are of the Mandak linguistic group. The Naotsi villages have a total population of eight hundred and fifty six, while the Mandak villages total seven hundred and twenty five.

The patrol was interrupted at one stage in order to visit the west coast to carry out a native labour inspection on instructions from the Kavieng headquarters.

HOUSING AND VILLAGES.

It was pleasing to note some improvement in the general standard of housing in the area. In the past the standard has only fair. However the re-housing projects remarked upon in my last report on the area are now well in hand, and as a consequence there has been a general improvement in housing.

Much of the credit for the improvement can be attributed to the efforts of the various Native Hygiene and Native Medical Assistants who are stationed in the area. Several of these Native Assistants got off to a false start on their return to their villages from Nonga, mainly through over-enthusiasm. However now they have settled down in the realisation that vast improvements cannot be effected overnight and now they are rendering valuable assistance to the local villagers and are gradually effecting general improvements in hygiene, etc.

All the villages visited proved to be in a clean and orderly condition.

ROADS AND TRACKS.

Some twenty seven miles of the main east coast road pass along the area patrolled. The road, which is an all-weather vehicular road, is constructed from coral rubble laid on a foundation of stone.

The greater part of the road is maintained by village natives. Generally these sections were found to be in fair condition at the time of the patrol.

A vastly different state of affairs was found with regard to the sections of road 'maintained' by the non-indigenous residents in the area. These sections run through Libba-Lossu Plantation, Poliamba Plantation, Lamusong Plantation, Pinikindu Plantation, Katendan Plantation and the Methodist Mission property at Pinikindu. None of these sections is properly maintained and all are in poor condition. The sections through Poliamba Plantation, Lamusong Plantation, and the Methodist Mission

property at Pinikindu are in disgraceful condition. Of late it has become a very common occurrence for even vehicles with four-wheel drive to get bogged in the latter two quagmires.

The residents concerned have been requested to take some action with regard to the road. It is expected that repairs will be effected in the not too distant future.

The track to the west coast from Konobin was found to be in rather poor condition and very much overgrown. The villages responsible for maintenance have been contacted and the next trip should see considerable improvement in the road.

RESTHOUSES, &C.

Resthouses in the area were found to be more than adequate numerically, and all were in good repair.

The villages of Tandes, Libba, Liandan, Langenia, Lossu, Lamusong, Konos, Pinikindu, Katendan, and Lambuso, all maintain resthouses. Thus about twice the number really necessary are provided. Five of the villages have been advised that it is unnecessary for them to provide this facility.

No police barracks were provided at any of the villages visited. Normally a house adjacent to the resthouse is made available for the use of police, etc.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

The area is very well looked after medically. The Methodist Mission Hospital at Kimadan in charge of Miss D.L. Beale does very good work in the sub-division.

A very efficient infant and maternal welfare service has been organized by Miss Beale. With very few exceptions the native women of the area report to Kimadan for examination, etc at regular intervals during pregnancy, and most avail themselves of the midwifery services during childbirth. The welfare service is carried on at least until the child is weaned until which time its progress and health are regularly checked. The benefits resulting from this welfare service can be readily seen in the figures for this census check. Thirty nine births during the year with no recorded deaths in the case of children under the age of twelve months.

In addition to the services provided at Kimadan Miss Beale has several female nursing assistants stationed in the area. These nursing assistants are employed by the Administration and are used in the provision of welfare services for women and children. All have been trained in midwifery and infant welfare by Miss Beale at Kimadan Hospital. Miss Beale further assists the Administration in the supervision of these nursing assistants.

A new Native Aid Post has been opened at Lossu Village. The Post, which is in charge of a Native Medical Assistant,

caters to the minor medical needs of the surrounding villages. The more serious cases are forwarded to the nearest hospital for more expert treatment.

Also stationed in the sub-division are two Native Hygiene Assistants. Both are doing excellent work with regard to the ~~Sanitation of Villages in the U.C. Caritas re-housing projects~~ now in hand. Latrines have, on their advice, been constructed in all the villages in the area. These are of a good type and are adequate in number. Valuable work is also being done by them with regard to mosquito control by means of sprays, clearing up breeding grounds, etc.

The patrol noted that quite a few natives were suffering from yaws and tropical ulcers. The natives concerned were sent to the nearest aid post or hospital for the necessary treatment. Apart from the above cases the general health of the area appears to be satisfactory and no outbreaks of disease have been reported from the area.

PLANTATION INSPECTIONS, &C.

The area patrolled contains five plantations of which only three were being worked at the time of the visit. At the commencement of the patrol the writer had not been gazetted as an inspector and it was decided that it would have been unwise to have anticipated the appointment and carried out inspections. The gazette containing the appointment reached the writer at a stage in the patrol when it would have been impracticable to have returned to the plantations to carry out inspections. Consequently only one inspection was made. This was of Kolube Plantation on the west coast. The patrol was interrupted and the plantation inspected on instructions from Kavieng following complaints by native labourers. The report for that inspection has already been forwarded.

CENSUS.

This revision of the census places the population of the sub-division at one thousand five hundred and eighty one, an increase of nine since the 1952-1953 census check.

Perhaps the most pleasing aspect of the revision was the fact that no deaths of infants under twelve months of age were recorded. In the 1952-1953 revision only one such death was recorded. This trend towards a consistently low infant mortality rate augers well for the future. The trend is, I think, in itself ample proof of the value of the medical services at present being supplied to the indigenous population.

MISSIONS.

Both the Methodist Overseas Mission and the Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart operate within the sub-division. The latter mission has its local headquarters at Lamusong where it

maintains a resident priest and an area school. The Methodist mission headquarters are at Kimadan which is outside the subdivision. This latter establishment boasts both an area school and a native hospital. A European minister and a nursing sister are in residence. Both missions limit their activities to the provision of religious instruction, secular education and medical treatment.

In addition, both missions maintain catechists in the villages under their respective influences. The principal function of these catechists is to hold prayer meetings in the villages. Over and above this most of them run small village schools for the provision of religious instruction and an amount of very elementary education.

NATIVE LANDS.

Most of the villages visited by the patrol have sufficient reserves of good agricultural land for present and future use. A fair amount of coastal land has been alienated over the years but no hardship has resulted and sufficient land has been retained for their own use.

The majority of the villages in the area have large areas of land planted to coconuts. In addition most have suitable land available for future extension of these plantings should population increases or economic hardship make this necessary.

The villages of Konobin and Konos are both exceptions to the above. Both are inland villages which settled on the coast early in the Australian regime. The villagers have come to prefer living on the coast although neither owns any land there. Naturally this lack of coastal land means that neither village has large coconut groves. As a consequence in both instances the village income is quite small.

Konobin village is built on coastal land owned by the natives of Pinikindu village. The coastal land occupied by Konos village is claimed by the Catholic Mission as freehold property. Neither arrangement is ideal and in the case of Konos there has been some friction during past months. The ill-feeling occurred when the Catholic Mission objected to the presence of a Methodist Church on land owned by the Catholic Mission. Konos village is of mixed faiths Methodist and Catholic; both factions have been occupying the village site unchallenged since early Australian times. At the present time the Catholic Mission makes no objection to natives of the Methodist faith using the site; objection is made only to the Methodist Church.

Ownership of the village site tends to give the Catholic Mission an unusually strong hold over the villagers. The local Catholic Missionary could bring considerable pressure to bear on the villagers by virtue of this fact, if for any reason he should desire to do so. The arrangement is a most undesirable one from an administrative point of view. However an impasse has been reached as neither Konos nor Konobin will entertain the idea of re-settling inland and no alternative coastal sites equally suited to their needs are available. At the present time both sets of villagers live on the coast and travel inland only for essential gardening purposes. Thus to all intents and purposes they must now be considered as coastal people.

Pinikindu Village, which owns the Konobin site, is well-off for land and do not need the site. The Catholic Mission does not use the area claimed by it at Konos. Perhaps the best solution to the problem would be for the Administration to acquire the land at present occupied by these two villages and make the areas themselves for their use. Neither area is very extensive and the amount of compensation involved would not be very great. A full report on the situation, recommending the above action, will be prepared and forward as soon as circumstances permit.

The above action, if taken, would still not solve the villages' difficulties in earning a reasonable income. It is thought that the commencement of a cocoa project for these villages would solve the problem. In land from the two villages there is a fair sized valley which is owned by these natives. The valley would probably be suitable for cocoa planting. It is not very high and a jeep track could be run into it without much difficulty. My own knowledge of cocoa planting, etc, is rather elementary. It would, therefore, appear necessary to first obtain the opinion of an Agricultural Officer with regard to the suitability or otherwise of the area for cocoa. It should be possible to arrange for an inspection by such an officer in the near future. If the land proves to be suited to cocoa, arrangements will be made to have suitable natives trained in cocoa and the project will be initiated.

JAPANESE WAR GRAVES.

Efforts were made during this patrol to locate sites of Japanese war graves. Officials and natives questioned were not able to throw much light on the subject. Those questioned stated that they believed that a few Japanese were buried at Kimadan, but that to the best of their knowledge in most cases the Japanese cremated their dead and shipped the ashes out of the area.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

Twenty five cases were heard and determined in the Court for Native Affairs. The charges heard were concerned with adultery, riotous behaviour, and abuse of authority. Three civil cases were also heard and determined.

EDUCATION.

The Education Department maintains one Area School in the Sub-division. This is located at Lossu. At the time of the patrol the school was staffed by two native teachers and the total enrolment was twenty/~~nine~~ students - twenty eight male and one female.

The priest resident at Lamusong Mission maintains an area school for the benefit of his more advanced parishioners. The only other educational work ~~provided~~ undertaken by the Mission in the area is the limited amount of teaching done by catechists in the villages. (see p.6).

Apart from catechist's schools in the villages (see p.6) the Methodist Mission maintains no schools in the sub-division. A central school at the Kimadan Mission is, however, attended by several of the younger natives from the area.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The staple crop in the area is taro. This is, however, in most instances supplemented by sweet potato and/or sago.

Minor shortages of food were reported from several villages in the area. In the main the reported shortages were the result of damage done to crops by inclement weather and wild pigs. The current tendency towards over-emphasis on cash crops would probably also be a ~~factor~~ contributing cause of the shortage. The main cash crop in the area is copra which, giving as it does a maximum return from a minimum effort, provides the villagers with a very easily earned income. As a result store foods have become much more readily accessible and consequently there exists a very great temptation to neglect the traditional agricultural practice in favour of copra production. The dangers involved in becoming too dependent on copra production have been pointed out and the people are being encouraged to try to achieve a more equitable balance between cash cropping and subsistence gardening.

Cocoa is being planted in the area by both Europeans and natives. The Europeans at present planting are Mrs M.C.Grose of Poliamba Plantation and Mr G.Blackburn of Kabil.

Only four natives in the area are known to have cocoa planted. They are Marit and Aisoli of Lamusong; the native Bega of Langenia; and Luanda of Tandés. It is understood that all the above plantings have been inspected by an officer of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Livestock is reasonably plentiful, but there is little variety. Pig and poultry are the mainstays. Fish constitutes an important addition to the diet of the natives of the area. The principal ^{implements} ~~implements~~ used in fishing are the multiple-pronged fish spear and small hand nets. Canoe making is a dying art and as a consequence fishing from canoes is no longer widely practised.

NATIVE CASH CROPS.

In spite of the gradually growing interest in cocoa, copra remains the principal ~~source~~ from which the natives of this area derive their income. With very few exceptions all the villages have sufficient palms to enable them to produce a considerable quantity of copra each month.

By far the greater part of the copra produced is disposed of per medium of the cooperative societies. The movement is very

well entrenched in the area and as a result only a very small percentage of the copra production is released to local traders. It would appear that the natives use the traders merely as a convenience.

The movement is well established in the area and as a consequence the native representatives of the movement possess considerable influence among the native people. Thus in some villages the word of the local cooperative director or clerk seems to carry almost as much weight as that of the accredited village officials. From time to time rumours have reached me to the effect that native representatives of the cooperatives have abused the influence derived from their position. In most instances no corroboration of the rumours could be found. However in view of the possibilities for abuse of the position, I feel that the greatest care should be exercised in the selection of native representatives of the movement.

In spite of past protestations by cooperative officers it was found that quite a few natives believed that cooperatives were government sponsored and therefore compulsory. The patrol took the opportunity of pointing out the many benefits to be gained from participation in the movement, but it was made clear once again that participation was on a purely voluntary basis. The opportunity was also taken to explain the fact that employment with the movement did not, ipso facto, endow a native with any statutory authority. Care was taken not to appear to detract from the movement when explaining these matters. However, in view of the considerable influence possessed by the movement, it was considered timely to clarify the above points in order to circumvent any possible mental confusion among the people or possible abuse of influence on the part of the movement's native representatives.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

The following brief notes are far from exhaustive - time would not permit any intensive study of native custom in the area - and are submitted with the intention of giving merely the broad outlines of a few of the more important aspects of present-day customs.

The custom of arranging betrothal during infancy was apparently at one time widely practised. However today the custom has largely fallen into disuse and it will probably soon be completely abandoned. The observance of the custom today is mainly limited to the giving effect to betrothals which were arranged many years ago. In most such cases marriage only takes place where both parties to the betrothal are willing to abide by the old custom. Where one or both of the parties finds the proposed match distasteful the problem is easily settled by the payment of compensation after which the arrangement is cancelled. Occasionally one party is unwilling and the match is effected in spite of protests. In these cases it is usually found that the marriage is very short-lived. Some grounds for a dissolution are quickly found and a divorce obtained. Now the elders, realising the futility of the arrangement where one of the parties is unwilling, rarely attempt force observance of the old betrothals.

Native custom in the area, particularly with regard to

marriage and divorce, is very much in a state of flux. There are, of course, the traditional rules which cover most aspects of native life. However the customary sanctions are so weak and comparatively ineffective that a determined individual has not much difficulty in successfully flaunting custom.

Today the main prohibitions with regard to marriage and/or intercourse appear to be limited to alliances with one's blood relatives and members of one's own clan. The former prohibition is still very effective - due probably to the legal sanctions which cover incest. However the prohibition with regard to clan incest is observed mainly in the breach. Affairs between men and women of the same clan are very common. Lip service is given to the prohibition but provided the couple is reasonably discreet in the matter no one seems to mind very much. Cases where a man and a woman of the same clan become very attached to one another and begin to cohabit openly are no longer rare. In such cases the couple incurs considerable criticism and everyone is suitably shocked. Occasionally the amour is still carried on in the face of public opinion. In such cases the couple usually leaves the village for a short time during which time negotiations are initiated with a view to coming to an agreement on the amount of compensation needed to mollify the woman's "indignant" relatives. This completed the couple is generally regarded as validly married.

Brideprice usually amounts to five pounds, either in native currency or European, or both. There is often considerable variation from the normal price. In such instances the factors operating are, the price offered; whether or not the woman is contracting a first or subsequent marriage; etc. Where the prospective bridegroom is a foreigner the price is usually at least doubled.

Native society in this area is organised on a system of matrilineal clans and marriage is traditionally matrilocal. However present-day couples usually please themselves where they live. It is now quite common for a couple to take up residence at the bridegroom's village. A few marriages alternate between the matrilocal and the patrilocal, as circumstances warrant.

The dissolution of a marriage by native custom is easily arranged and is not uncommon. As a consequence marriage is not quite the stable institution it might be. This is well in keeping with the general moral tone of the area. In spite of half a century of missionary endeavour sexual aberrations are not taken very seriously. Normally the partner of an adulterous spouse accepts the situation philosophically and honour is satisfied easily by way of compensation paid over. This appears to be the traditional attitude. I understand that in pre-European times incest (used here to mean intercourse both between blood relatives and between members of the same clan) was the only really serious sexual offence; it apparently carried the death penalty. I am told most other illicit sexual activities merely involved the payment of compensation.

Adultery is often condoned, protest being made only when the spouse is embarrassed by the affair becoming the talk of the village. It is true that spouses still do lay charges of adultery in the Court for Native Affairs. However I am convinced that in the majority of cases the legal action is not taken with a view to obtaining redress for outraged feelings. Adultery charges can and do have their ~~origi~~ origin elsewhere, e.g. failure by an offender to adequately compensate the injured spouse,

repayment of an old grudge by use of an adultery charge, etc..

To return to divorce, a common ground is desertion, accompanied by a definite refusal to return. Consistent neglect of wifely duties is also an accepted ground. Prolonged ill-usage by a husband and an adequate cause is also considered adequate reason for a divorce, as also is neglect by a husband to make provision for the sustenance of his wife and children. Adultery by itself is not considered an adequate cause for the dissolution of a marriage.

The practice of polygamy is valid by native custom. However it is rarely practised now and the writer is not aware of a single instance of polygamy in the area at the present time. Factors which operate against the continuance of the custom are; shortage of women; the opposition of wives generally to the custom; and strong mission condemnation of the practice.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The native situation remains much the same as has been noted in previous reports on the area.

The only unsatisfactory aspect of the native situation is the problems which have ~~arisen~~ arisen from native owned trucks in the area. Four of the villages in the area own trucks. They are Langenia, Libba, Lossu, and Pinikindu. The Langenia truck is in good running order. The Libba truck operates spasmodically, and the Lossu and Pinikindu trucks are inoperative, the former permanently so.

The Langenia native is owned and operated by one native and it is the only one of the four which can possibly have operated at a profit. The other three trucks are either communally owned or were bought with borrowed money. None have made a profit and at least one has been a drain on village finances since the day it was purchased.

At various times the writer has suggested methods of operating these trucks so that they can return a profit. In every instance the soundness of the advice has been admitted by the natives concerned - and promptly ignored. Pride is the only explanation I can put forward for this reluctance to accept helpful advice. Consideration of the natives' motives in acquiring trucks has led me to this conclusion. The basic idea was of course the work that could be done with a vehicle. However I feel that another, equally important idea in becoming truck owners was to demonstrate that not only Europeans and Chinese are capable of operating vehicles. To have to admit at this stage that they are not yet capable of efficiently running a vehicle without assistance would involve a considerable loss of face.

Thus for some time these vehicles have been operated most inefficiently. The modus operandi was similar in each case and was comprised of two stages, the operative stage and the inoperative stage. The operative stage was a short period characterised by careless maintenance, overloading, and bad driving. As far as can be ascertained (due to lack of records) much of the work undertaken was unprofitable due to poor costing with

regard to rates for fares, charters, freight, etc. Failure to collect money for work done by the trucks plus free trips for friends of the operators also did little towards increasing the profits. These periods of inefficient running and mistreatment of the trucks were quickly terminated by the inevitable mechanical breakdowns. Then the second stage, the period of inactivity, began. The periods of inactivity were always very much prolonged. This was due to the time needed to save money to cover the cost of repairs, and the time necessary to get the vehicle to a workshop and effect repairs. After repairs had been effected the cycle would begin all over once more.

After several vain attempts to assist, I decided to sit back and allow the situation to develop a little. The situation, however, remained much the same for some time, i.e. with the trucks running for short periods until neglect caused a breakdown, this followed by a long period when the truck was out of commission.

The situation developed but not quite as I had expected. Since the conclusion of the patrol several natives from whom money was borrowed to purchase one of the trucks have begun actions in the Court for Native Affairs for the recovery of their money. They allege the money was lent on the understanding that they would get a share of the profits made by the vehicle and that the money would be eventually returned. According to them there have never been any profits and ~~the~~ the vehicle is out of commission and cannot be repaired. The claims have not yet been determined. If their applications are successful it is probable that a lot of other natives with money in similar ventures will also attempt to recover their money. Such action would probably ~~prove~~ prove embarrassing to some of the principals in these ventures. In any event a decision on the future of the trucks and their management will be forced, and it is to be hoped that ~~the~~ it will be possible to effect some satisfactory settlement and at the same time place these ventures on a much sounder basis.

B. M. O'Neill

(B. M. O'Neill)
PATROL OFFICER

(1)

Appendix "A"

TRAVELLING TIMES, ETC.

<u>Village from.</u>	<u>Village to.</u>	<u>Travelling Time</u>	
		<u>Hours</u>	<u>Minutes.</u>
TANDES	LIBBA		25
LIBBA	LIANDAN		16
LIANDAN	LANGENIA		32
LANGENIA	LOSSU		26
LOSSU	AMBA		40
AMBA	KAMBIN		34
KAMBIN	LAMUSONG	1	12
LAMUSONG	KONOS		48
KONOS	KONOBIN		40
KONOBIN	PINIKINDU		30
PINIKINDU	LAVATBURRA		48
LAVATBURRA	KATENDAN		40
KATENDAN	LAMBUSO		34
LAMBUSO	DALUM	Approx. 12 mile.	
PINIKINDU	KONOBIN		30
KONOBIN	KONTU	5	00
KONTU	LAMBU	2	15
LAMBU	UGANA	1	10
UGANA	KOLUBE	1	30
KOLUBE	UGANA	1	30
UGANA	LAMBU	1	10
LAMBU	KONTU	2	15
KONTU	KONOBIN	5	00
KONOBIN	PINIKINDU		30

GENERAL REMARKS.

Both sets of times listed above are walking times.

The first set refers to the east coast portion of the patrol. Here the walking is over very easy ground. In this instance the route followed was along the main east coast road. This is a coranus-surfaced vehicular road.

The second set of times was recorded on the cross-country detour - east coast to west coast and return. The cross-country trip was made by a fairly good native path. This track rises to about 1200 feet towards the west coast. At the time of the patrol the track was over-grown and somewhat neglected, but this has since been rectified.

The west coast tracks were found to be in fairly good order.

Appendix "B"

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Name of Official.	Rank*	Village	General Remarks on Efficiency, etc.
LEKI	LL	"	"
LANGAI	TT	"	Fair
MATI	MTT	"	Poor
LANGIRI	LL	LIBBA	Aged; due for retirement
LAMASU	TT	"	Average
SIMI	MTT	"	Fair
KARMEK	LL	LIADAN	Fair
ANDAM	TT	"	Inexperienced
BAIKE	MTT	"	Fair
- - -	LL	LANGENIA	Deceased
LESAMBAK	TT	"	Aged - fair
BAUBAU	MTT	"	Average
URENG	LL	LOSSU	Good
LUMBEN	TT	"	Average
PULAKU	TT	"	Fair
LEMETO	MTT	"	Fair
BOTA	LL	AMBA	Unimpressive
KUTERI	TT	"	Average
LUNG	MTT	"	Good
LOWATI	LL	KAMBIN	Ineffectual
SIRIMAI	TT	"	Average
BUBUNAUM	MTT	"	Poor
BOSIP	LL	LAMUSONG	Fair
MARIT	TT	"	Inexperienced
PAIPI	MTT	"	Good
BUSASO	LL	KONOS	Just passable.
LASAWU	TT	"	Very good
- - -	MTT	"	None
BUNGASI	LL	KONOBIN	Fair
- - -	TT	"	None needed.
PAMAS	MTT	"	Average
MOLOKOMEN	LL	PINIKINDU	Average
RENGGSU	TT	"	Fair
LUKAI	MTT	"	Fair
SIASU	LL	LAVATBURRA	Average
- - -	TT	"	None needed
KABUT	MTT	"	Fair
MOSOK	LL	KATENDAN	Aged, due to retire
LANGIN	TT	"	Fair
MAIRUM	MTT	"	Good
PALINGOT	LL	LAMBUSO	Aged, due to retire
ORANGI	TT	"	Average
- - -	MTT	"	None

SARAK	NMA	LOSSU	Very good
ESPISAI	NHA	AMBA	Fair
KARAS	NHA	PINIKINDU	Fair

*KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS USED.

LL = Luluai
 TT = Tultul
 MTT = Medical Tultul

: NMA = Native Medical Assistant
 : NHA = Native Hygiene Assistant

(111)

Appendix "C"

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONST-
ABULARY ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

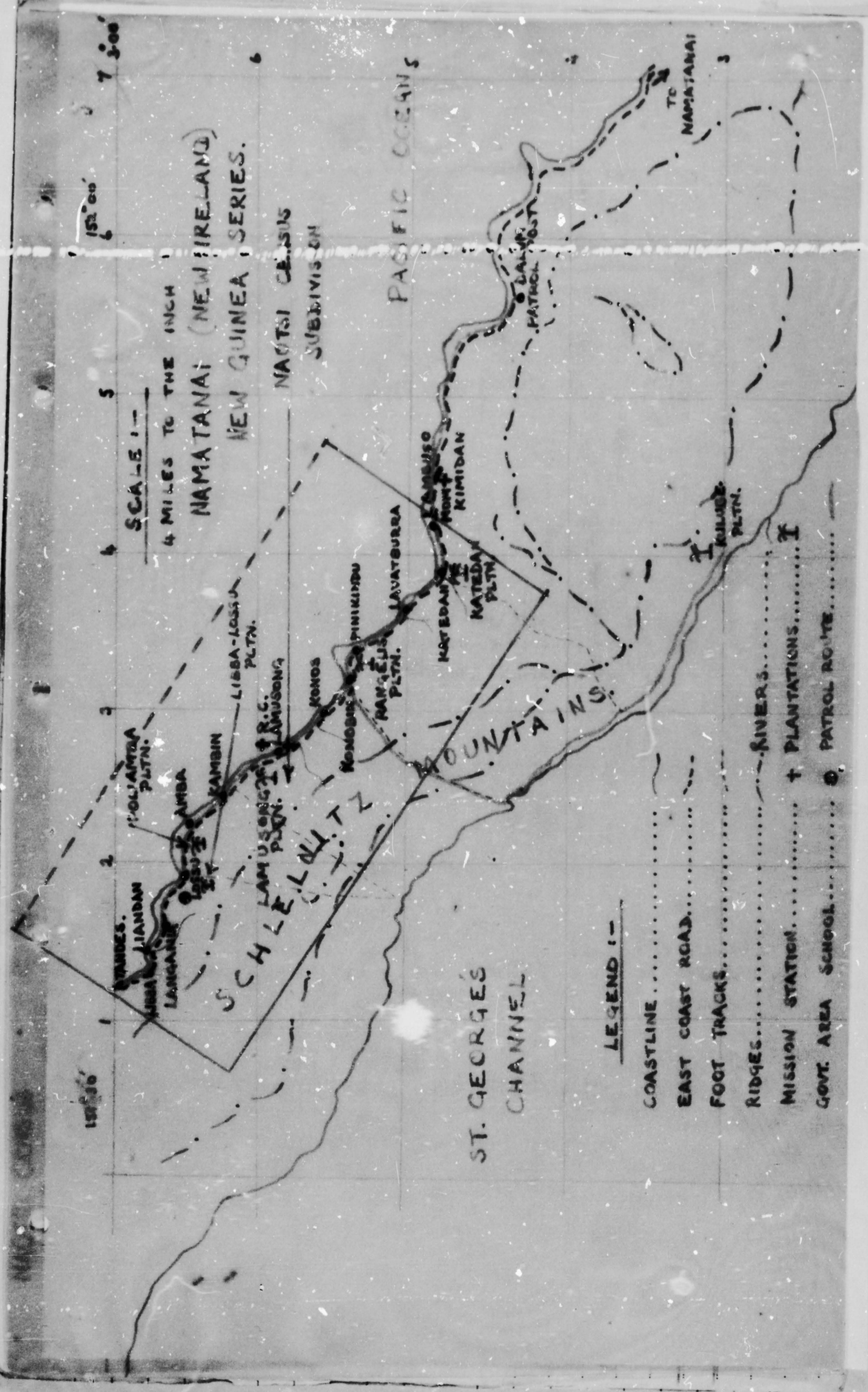
Reg. No. 3480, Constable SELEN.

Conduct satisfactory. Physique poor. Bearing fair. The member possesses average ability only.

Reg. No. 5188, Constable GAMAI.

Conduct satisfactory. Physique good. Bearing fair. Is possibly a trifle impetuous.

B. M. O'Neill
B. M. O'Neill)
PATROL OFFICER



SCALE 1:—
4 MILES TO THE INCH

NAMATANAI (NEW IRELAND)
NEW GUINEA SERIES.

NAITISI CENSUS
SUBDIVISION

PACIFIC OCEANS

ST. GEORGES
CHANNEL

LEGEND:—

- COASTLINE.....
- EAST COAST ROAD.....
- FOOT TRACKS.....
- RIDGES.....
- MISSION STATION..... +
- GOVT. AREA SCHOOL.....
- RIVERS.....
- PLANTATIONS.....
- PATROL ROUTE.....

152° 00'

1 2 3 4 5

7 300'

LIANDAN
LANGANAI
KAMBIN
LIBBA-LOSSU
PLTN.
KAMUSO
KIMIDAN
KATEDAN
PLTN.
KULUCE
PLTN.

SCHLEMLICH
MOUNTAINS

KONOS
KONOBIN
KINIKINDU
LAVATBURRA
KATEDAN
PLTN.
KAMUSO
KIMIDAN

TO
NAMATANAI

NAOTO CENSUS

SUB-DIVISION

Year 1953-54

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Govt. Print.-3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES 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	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			
TANDES	AUG. 17	1	3									3	1			3	3			5	2			6	1			12	36	4	27	20	16	8	12	40	36	110			
LIBBA	17	4														1	1	2	6	3	5			1				9	44	6	25	23	12	15	7	52	37	126			
LIANDAN	18		1									1						1	2							2		6	20	3	10	9	16	8	6	20	13	52			
LANGANIA	18	3	1					1				1	1			1			4							1		10	36	4	33	28	11	20	16	43	44	128			
LOSSA	21	5	1															1		10	5	8	3			3		24	73	13	58	62	16	41	39	80	70	259			
AMBA	22	3	1															2		5	2					1		4	19	4	18	12	16	17	12	19	19	75			
KAMBIN	22	1	1					1				1						1		5	1	1	1					9	31	8	28	1	22	15	16	13	38	31	106		
LAMUSONG	24	3	1									3				1		1		9	5	2	1			7		14	43	3	33	4	31	17	29	14	43	46	156		
KONOS	25	1	1															1		10	5	1	2			2		5	35	5	24	22	15	5	19	30	30	108			
KONDBIN	26																			2	1					2	1	7	17	1	14	2	10	15	8	7	23	16	60		
PINIKINDU	26	2	2									2				1		1		7	1	2				9		14	57	10	36	1	28	11	15	12	68	58	172		
LAVATBURRA	SEPT 2	1	1									1								2		1						4	18	4	7	1	10	18	8	7	18	12	48		
KATEDAN	2																			1		2				1		7	14	8	12	11	14	7	15	24	15	65			
LAMBUSO	3		2									1	1			2	1	2		4	2	4				8		12	38	6	24	1	18	12	9	10	46	33	116		
TOTALS		24	15									1	2	2	1	2	1	18	7	9	5	6	7	12	26	23	17	38	1	137	479	79	349	14	286	15	206	189	548	460	1581