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STATION: KAVIENG

VOLUME No: 11

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WAIGANI.

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

Volume No: ...11..... ...1957/58..... Number of Reports: ..10.....

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[10]	10 OF 1957/58	1-28	P. BLOOMFIELD	P.O	WEST & NORTH COAST OF NEW HANOVER & TSOI ISLAND GROUP.	MAP	10.4.58 — 2.5.58	✓ 40-41
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

NEW IRELAND DISTRICT

KAVIENG SUB DISTRICT REPORTS 1957/1958

J.B. Hoyle	No.	1	TIANG CENSUS DIVISION (DJAUL ISLAND)
J.B. Hoyle	No.	2	BAROK CENSUS DIVISION
J.B. Hoyle	No.	3	MUSSAU, EMIRA, AND TENCH ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION
P.S. Bell	No.	4	NOATSI AND KULOT CENSUS DIVISIONS
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P. Bloomfield	No.	7	LAVONGAI CENSUS DIVISION
G.D. Collius	No.	8	TABAR CENSUS DIVISION
P. Bloomfield	No.	9	TSOI ISLAND GROUP, LUKUS AND NUSLIK ISLANDS
P. Bloomfield	No.	10	WEST AND NORTH EAST COASTS OF NEW HANOVER & TSOI ISLAND GROUP

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
30 SEP 1957
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT

District of...NEW IRELAND..... Report No KAV 1 of 1957/58.....

Patrol Conducted by.....J.B.MOYLE Cadet Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....TIANG CENSUS DIVISION (DJAUL ISLAND).....

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

Natives 3 members of R.P.& N.G.C.

Duration—From 15../.7...../1957.....to..26../.7.....1957.....

Number of Days..... 11.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 22.../..9.../1955...

Medical ..../..7.../1957...

Map Reference.....Sheet series New Ireland, Map enclosed.....

Objects of Patrol General Administration. Complete census check, and Economic development of the people of the area.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

25/9/1957

.....
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 .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

opula

	MIGRA		
Females in Child Birth	In		
	M	F	

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

CHIEF OF DIVISION OF DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE. 9. 10. '57.

MINUTE

Govt. Print.—8017/4.56. File No.....

SUBJECT

Your attention is invited to Appendix A. of Patrol Report No. 1, 1957/58, Kavieng.

J.K. McCarthy

(J.K.McCarthy)
Acting Director

Noted
10/10.

P/F

P/F

opula

	MIGRA		
Females in Child Birth	In		
	M	F	

30-12-39

9th October, 1957.

The District Officer,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1957/58 - KAVIENG

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned Patrol Report.

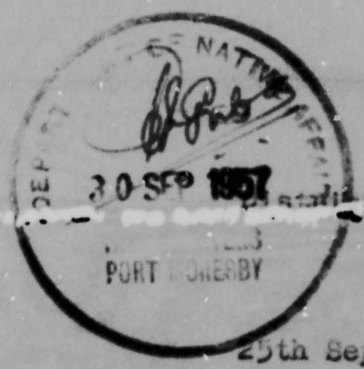
It is regrettable that Mr. Moyle did not arrive a day earlier to prevent fighting as mentioned in Paragraph 1 under the heading "Native Affairs".

I hope that instructions on the building of the New Ireland type driers were clear to those to whom they were addressed.

The information contained in the appendix is valuable.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director

30/10/39 ✓



Headquarters,

KAVIENG.

25th September, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,
KAVIENG.

Patrol Report No.1 of 1957/58.

The above-mentioned Patrol Report compiled by J. B. Moyle, C.P.O., and covering a patrol to the TIANG Census Division is acknowledged.

The area appears to be administratively settled and good control should continue there if regular patrolling is maintained. The next patrol to the area should ensure that instructions issued concerning the erection of new dwellings have been carried out.

Village Officials:

C.P.O. Moyle should make any recommendations he may have regarding the appointment or replacement of village officials the subject of a separate memorandum, when action will be taken to adjust the various appointments.

The report is neatly presented and the patrol appears to have been well conducted.

(A. F. Gow)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Minute to:

25/9/57.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

For your information please. Claim for Camping Allowance is attached.

(A. F. Gow)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30/2/1

Headquarters,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

5th August, 1957.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1957/58.
TIANG CENSUS DIVISION.
P. MOYLE, C.P.O.

Attached please find the abovementioned report with map and contingencies for camping allowance appended. For your information and necessary attention, please.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Considering that there has only been three patrols of the census division, in the last three years, the area is in good condition. An endeavour will be made for more frequent patrols to visit the are a in the current year.

There is no reason why these people should still be living in humpies built directly onto the ground. This type of housing is not countenanced in areas far less advanced socially, than these people. A good style of house, built on piles, will be insisted on in future. The people have an abundance of all types of building materials.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

There seems little hope of cocoa plantations, of sufficient size, being planted up on Dyaul Island. Cocoa requires far more attention than do coconuts and Mr. Moyle states that the people are too lazy to clean their present coconut groves. If they are not prepared to work then they will not be permitted to plant cocoa. The District Agricultural Officer has been advised of the position and he has stated that he will look into the matter.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The next patrol to the island should report on the work of the newly appointed officials. If satisfactory then it will be recommended that their appointments be confirmed.

CENSUS.

This shows a natural increase of 7%. The increase for the past four years is 1.9%1952, 2.3%1953, 4.2% 1955 and 7% for the period of November, 1955 to July, 1957. From this it does appear that the population will continue to grow, unless of course something out of the ordinary happens.

At present there is approximately 40 acres of ground for every person. This figure will be reduces as the population grows, but it is not considered that there is any fear that the coming generation will not have sufficient land.

R.S. BELL. A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30/2/1/

Headquarters,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

5th August, 1957.

Mr. B. Moyle,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
KAVIENG.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.
PATROL No.1 of 1957/58.
TAING CENSUS DIVSION

On receipt of these instructions please make preparations to leave for a patrol to Dyaul Island, the Tiang Census Division. You will travel on one of Mr. P. Sanders' boats. Arrangements will be made for the M.L. "Mercy to pick you up after completion of the patrol, which should take eight days.

The objects of the patrol are:

(1) General administration. This includes suitability of village housing; cleanliness of village areas and surroundings; ensuring good water supply; cleanliness of roads and health of villagers. These should all be checked closely and instructions given wherever it is considered that improvements could be made. Where fragrant disobedience to any lawful order given by the last patrol is seen action should be taken under the Native Administration Regulations.

(2) Complete census revision.

(3) Press economic development on the island. See that all coconut groves are cleaned and endeavour to have the villagers plant up futher areas. Check on the progress made in the construction of hot air driers. Advise the natives re the position of smoke copra in the near future and endeavour to have them make hot air or sun dried copra in preference to smoke.

See the Inspector of Police and obtain from him three good experienced members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary.

On completion of the patrol you will be required to make out a patrol report and map of the division.

H.H.Bell
.....
P.S. REID.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

DISTRICT OF NEW IRELAND. REPORT NO. KAV1 of 1957/58.

Patrol Conducted by:	J. B. Moyle, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled:	Tiang Census Division (Djaul Island)
Objects of Patrol:	(a) General Administration. (b) Census Revision (c) Economic development of peoples in the area.
Patrol accompanied by:	Europeans - Nil Natives - 3 members of the Royal Papuan & New Guinea Constabulary.
Last patrol to the area:	Native Affairs - September 1955 Dept. of Public Health - July 1957.

PATROL REPORT NO. KAV.1 OF 1957/58.

DIARY.

July 1957.

Monday 15th	Departed Kavieng 0930 per M.V. "Namanura". Arrived Baudisson Isl. 1200, Mait Isl. 1500, Biwa Plantation, Djaul Isl. 1730. Overnight.
Tuesday 16th	Departed Biwa Pltn. 0830. Arrived LAPAI Village 0930. Census, inspection, etc. Overnight.
Wednesday 17th	Departed Lapai 0800. To Djaul Pltn. Delayed by heavy rain. Departed pltn. 10.00, arrived PILIWA Village 10.15. Census, inspection, etc. Overnight.
Thursday 18th	Again delayed by heavy rain (5"). Departed Piliwa 1100, arrived PANTEGOM Village 1130. Census, inspection, etc. Overnight.
Friday 19th	Departed Pantegom 0800 and arrived KAPIA 0840. Census, inspection of both hamlets. Overnight.
Saturday 20th	Departed Kapia 0830. Checked on work at Pantegom, Piliwa and Lapai Villages. Arrived Biwa Pltn. 1700. Overnight per favour of owner.
Sunday 21st	Observed at Biwa Plantation.
Monday 22nd	Departed Biwa Pltn. 0810. Walked across island. Arrived SUMUNA Village 10.00. Census, inspection. Departed 1320 by canoe and arrived LEION Village 1520. Census, inspection, etc. Overnight.
Tuesday 23rd	Addressed villagers and departed 11.00. Arrived Sumuna 1320. Addressed people, etc. Overnight.
Wednesday 24th	Patrol completed. Awaiting arrival of ship.
Thursday 25th	Awaiting arrival of ship. Work at Sumuna checked.
Friday 26th	M.V. "Mercy" arrived 0930. Departed Sumuna 10.00. Arrived Kavieng 15.00.

END OF PATROL.

Introduction.

The purposes of this patrol were:-

(a) General Administration;
(b) Complete Census Check;
(c) Economic development of the people in the area with particular emphasis on the development of hot air copra driers.

The patrol was taken to Djaul Island by the private vessel M.V. "Namanura" and put ashore at Biwa Plantation. It then moved on to Lapai, Piliwa, Pantegom and Karia Villages, then returned to Biwa Plantation and from there crossed the island to Sumuna Village. It then proceeded to Leion Village by canoe. The patrol was delayed for some hours at Piliwa Village due to heavy rain.

The patrol returned to Kavieng on the 26th July per the Public Health Dept.'s vessel "Mercy".

The previous patrol to the area by the Dept. of Native Affairs was in September 1955 and a medical patrol was conducted in the area earlier in July. It is felt that the long lapse of time since the last patrol to the area is unsatisfactory and a recommendation is made under the heading of "Native Affairs".

The patrol took advantage of a portable radio and invited the people of each village to listen to the Native Peoples' Programme on the A.B.C. each afternoon. The invitation was invariably accepted.

Addresses to Villagers.

An address was given in each village along the following lines:-

(i) Comments on the state of housing and roads.

(ii) Suggestions that the people co-operate to build a hot air copra drier, or where same is already built, to use to more extent so as to earn the greatest possible income.

(iii) Commendation (where applicable) for the interest shown in cocoa, but advised that the minimum plantings should be 500 trees and that all such plantings should be on an individual basis to avoid future difficulties if the crop is planted on a communal system.

(iv) All were advised that the advent of Local Government to any area depends on the civic, social and cultural advancement of the people, and they were recommended for any development seen in these fields.

Native Affairs.

The advent of the patrol to the area was ideal and if it had arrived a day earlier a fight could have been prevented. This brawl arose as retaliation to an earlier assault, and all charges and sentences are set out under the heading "Court for Native Matters". It is felt that this fight could have developed into a [illegible] Patrol informed the Luluais of the villages concerned that in cases of similar importance at a later date they should radio Kavieng immediately to inform the District Officer of the situation. It was suggested that such radios be sent at Administration expense.

Other than the above incident, however, the native situation in the area is very good considering the long lapse of time since the last patrol.

Of particular commendation are the four villages on the south-east coast of the island. These villages are all of an obviously progressive type. They all have excellent gardens and a great abundance of coconuts. Many new groves are being planted all the time, and small areas of palms from 1 to 5 years old were seen in all villages. All these villages are actively interested in cocoa growing and details are available under the appropriate heading.

The two villages on the western end of the island, however, are less progressive and appear to be rather an apathetic lot. They have a far greater area of land but less coconuts and as yet have shown no interest in cocoa plots. It is thought that they would develop these with suitable encouragement from either the Dept. of Agriculture or the Dept. of Native Affairs.

It is thought that this island would greatly benefit from a short patrol of 4 to 5 days every few months, and that with this supervision these people could develop into a very rich and civic-minded people capable of self-government at a relatively early date.

Native Livestock.

The sole items of native livestock in the area are fowls and pigs. Each village except Leion has an abundance of fowls and each, except Sumuna, has an abundance of domestic pigs. Pantegom, Karia and Piliwa each keep their pigs in large 1 to 2-acre pens made from barbed wire and sawn timber posts. Piliwa has three such pens. Mostly pigs are kept for ceremonial purposes only but in Piliwa they are frequently eaten as an addition to the normal diet. This village has over 50 pigs.

Villages and Village Housing.

Sumuna: An attractive village situated on the western side of Sumuna Inlet, opposite Sumuna Pltn. The village is open to the North-West season. The village was very clean on the patrol's arrival and housing very good. All male adults have houses and all are in good condition.

Pantegom: This village is situated on a narrow sandy coastal area at the foot of a 200-ft. plain which covers the eastern end of the island. The village has a protecting reef but is open to the North-West season. The village was clean on the Patrol's departure and housing satisfactory. One cook house has to be demolished because of its unsatisfactory condition, and four families do not have houses above ground level. They were advised to remedy this situation.

Villages & Village Housing (Cont.)

Karia: This village is situated on the extreme eastern point of the island. Prevailing winds in both seasons strike the village although a small headland gives some protection during the South-East season and also forms a small anchorage. The larger hamlet of this village was in a good condition and housing in both was fair. In the Karia hamlet, [illegible] and was cleared during the patrol's visit to the village. Nine families were advised to build houses above ground level and two cookhouses were ordered to be demolished.

Piliwa: This village is situated in a large bay on the southern side of the island. It is protected from both the North-West and South-East seasons but is open to the S.S.W. This bay would be a good anchorage during the N.W. season. The village was clean on the patrol's arrival. Housing was good with several houses of sawn timber with iron roofs. Eleven families were advised to build houses above ground level.

Lapai: This village is situated on the southern coast, also, and is well protected by the island in the North-West season. The village was clean on the patrol's arrival, despite the lack of notice. Housing was good although once again eight families slept on the ground in cookhouses. Two old and insanitary houses were ordered to be demolished.

Leion: Situated on the North-west coast of the island and protected from the South-East season but during the N.W. season is frequently washed over by the sea in bad storms. The village is on a flat sandy beach only about 2-ft. above high water mark. The people prefer to stay on the coast however as inland the incidence of mosquitoes is very great. Prior to Mait Island being taken over as a plantation the village was situated there. This village is undoubtedly the cleanest on the island and the housing is excellent. The people were praised for their efforts.

Roads and Bridges.

The most important road in the area is the main arterial one which runs from Biwa Pltn. to Karia Village; this is joined by smaller tracks to Lapai, Piliwa and Pantegom Villages. The main road was in a good condition on the patrol's departure. The side road to Pantegom was good but the tracks leading off to Lapai, Piliwa and Karia Hamlet were all overgrown. The grass around each was cut during the patrol's visit. As the villagers in this area have a great amount of work to do on copra and gardens they were advised that the cutting of the grass on the roads would suffice and there was no need to form better surfaces.

The only other road is the one crossing the island from Biwa to Sumuna Plantation, which is approximately 5 miles long and crosses hills rising to about 800-ft. It was in a fair condition and as it is seldom used the villagers were told to keep it in the same condition only.

There are several log bridges across creeks cutting the Biwa-Sumuna Road and these were satisfactory. There are no other bridges on the island.

The old road from Sumuna to Leion is no longer used although in an emergency it could probably be traversed, but with difficulty. All travel to and from Leion is done by canoe.

Inland Waterways.

There are no navigable waterways on the island.

Village Officials.

All village officials in the area are satisfactory excepting Luluai BAKOSA of Karia and Tultul BURAM of Pantegom. It is suggested that these officials be replaced during the next patrol because of their old age. Tultul TOMI of Karia is an excellent official and would make a good Luluai to replace BAKOSA.

The people of Sumuna refused to name a Tultul to replace the one who recently died. However the people at Lapai nominated LEMIMIS as the new Tultul of that village (the previous one was removed from office by the District Officer), and the people of Leion nominated TIVINGAT as their new Tultul, the previous one having died. It is recommended that these nominations be confirmed by the District Officer and that the men be put on probation before final appointment.

Missions.

The Methodist Overseas Mission in the sole mission in the area and they have a teacher/catechist in each village.

Government Rest Houses.

Leion, Sumuna, Lapai and Piliwa all have rest houses in a satisfactory condition. The rest house at Piliwa is in the grounds of the Administration school.

At Karia and Pantegom a house was made available for the patrol but an assurance was given that a rest house would be ready when the next patrol visits the area.

Education.

The island is very well served for education. There are mission schools for the younger children in all the villages and a Village Higher School at Piliwa with 3 teachers and 64 pupils. Details are given under the appropriate appendix.

Interest in education is very high in the area and apart from those set out in the appendix there are several senior students at Tiga Methodist Mission School and also several at the George Brown College in Rabaul. The island also has one of its young men in school in Australia.

The percentage of children at school is approximately 65% and this is thought to be most creditable.

Land Usage.

Land usage in the area is most extensive on the eastern half of the island; the area is mostly fertile land with very few swamps. All ground rises a hundred or more feet above sea level. The villages of Lapai, Piliwa, Pantegom and Karia are probably the ones that will feel any land shortage in the future. Karia Village in particular may in time have this problem. It should be noted, however, that no difficulty is likely to arise for at least several generations as not more than a fifth of available ground is now being used.

On the eastern end of the island the villages of Sumuna and Leion have an abundance of cultivable land, although a much greater portion of this land is covered by mangrove swamps. It is thought that no land difficulty should be experienced in this area for a much longer time than on the eastern end of the island.

The plantations on the island cover a large area of good land but at the present moment this does not cause the native people any concern.

Court of Native Matters.

In the above-named Court held at Kavieng on the 27th July, 1957, nine natives were convicted of riotous behaviour and one of assault. Each was sentenced to two weeks imprisonment.

A dissolution of marriage was also decided, and a case of stealing from Biwa Plantation.

Plantations.

Details of plantations in the area were attached to the previous Patrol Report on this island. The only change is an increase of cocoa production from Biwa Plantation; the production has risen from 2 to 5 tons per annum.

Trade Stores.

All trade stores in the area are licensed and satisfactory.

Census.

A total of 628 names was recorded in the present census. This is 49 above the previous total (after correction). The natural increase is 7% per annum. Census details are as follows:-

Previous Census		579
Natural Increase - Births	52	
Deaths	11	41
Increase by Migration IN	23	
OUT	15	8
PRESENT TOTAL POPULATION		628

J.Moyle. C.P.O.

APPENDIX "A".

AGRICULTURE.

The garden situation in the area is most satisfactory with only the villages of Sumuna and Leion depending to a large degree on sago. All other villages have an abundant supply of garden foods in all seasons, although sago is also used as a variation to the diet. Details of village agriculture is as follows:-

SUMUNA. This village has only 5 gardens run on a communal basis. All gardens are in a poor state due to the activities of wild and native-owned pigs. The village has a good supply of foo, however, as both sago and fish are plentiful. Other items of food are taro, tapioca, sweet potato, yams and pineapples.

PANTEGOM. This village has 22 gardens in all, at different stages of growth. There are two large communal gardens which will be bearing within the near future, and the balance are smaller individual gardens. This village uses its gardens for a major period of the year due to the fact that little sago is available close to the village. Sago eaten between crops is obtained from Lapai and Sumuna lands. The most important food in the village is yam with sweet potato and sago close behind. Taro, tapioca, Bananas, beans, corn pawpaws and pineapples complete the village diet.

KARIA. This village has an amazing total of over 100 gardens. The soil is excellent and all gardens are in a good condition. Sago is seldom eaten in this village. The diet is most comprehensive and includes the following items - sweet potato, taro, yam, bananas, pawpaws, pineapples, beans, cabbage, tapioca, tomatoes and onions. An excellent state of affairs for any village of its size.

PILIWA. All male adults in this village have gardens in a good condition. The here again is excellent but taro suffers from a leaf disease which is causing the people some concern. This village has a wonderful variety of foods including all the above-named, plus pumpkin, cucumbers, fish, wild and domestic pigs, rice and biscuits, and the people indulge in the European habit of morning tea and bismits.

LAPAI. Again, all males have gardens. Previously the people had trouble with pigs in their gardens but as all pigs are now penned this menace no longer exists. The important foods are sago, sweet potato, tapioca, taro, yams and fish.

LEION. This village has two large communal gardens of approximately 6 acres each, and two smaller gardens are being prepared. Wild pigs are a menace to gardens in this area and frequently ruin large areas. There are no bamboos to fence the gardens with. Sago is very plentiful here, however, and is the major item of diet. Other foods are yam, sweet potato, beans, corn, cabbage and fish.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Coconuts and Copra. All villages in the area have very good groves of coconuts although the condition of most is rather poor. The villagers were advised to clean all groves but it is thought that due to the size of the plantings this task may prove very difficult. In every case the better groves are to be cleaned first.

Due to the fact that only smoked copra is produced at present in the area, and that the Kavieng Co-op. Society has constantly returned the island's copra as under-dried, no copra has been worked by the native people for two or three months. A contributing factor to this situation is, however, the peoples' laziness and their reluctance to spend the necessary money needed to build a hot air drier.

APPENDIX "A" (Cont.)

The patrol marked out "Carey" type hot air driers at Sumuna and Piliwa with instructions for building same. Leion and Pantegom and Karia have all commenced the construction of hot air driers but all are short of the necessary drums and sheet iron to complete them. The necessary requirements are:-

Sumuna: [illegible] iron for walls.

Leion: Twelve 44-gall. drums (a large drier, building completed)

Karia: Six 44-gall. drums and sheet iron

Piliwa: Five 44-gall. drums.

All villages also require flu-pipes.

Lapai Village already has a Carey type hot air drier previously constructed under Dept. of Agriculture supervision. However the drier is not operating satisfactorily so the villagers were advised of methods to increase its efficiency.

This area has a great wealth in copra waiting to be tapped but without material assistance and supervision it will probably not be fully realised for many years.

Cocoa. Soil and other conditions on the island appear to be very good for cocoa growing. Sumuna, Biwa and Panpau Plantations have large plantings of this crop and all appear very healthy. Sumuna and Biwa have pre-war plantings which are at present bearing, producing a few bags a year at Sumuna and 5 tons a year at Biwa.

All villages showed some interest in starting cocoa plots although Sumuna and Leion Villages feel that it is something for the future.

Lapai, Pantegom and Karia Villages are all ready and anxious to start plantings as soon as possible.

Piliwa Village has shade planted ready for 1000 trees, owned by ex-Kerevat Agricultural Student, OPNAI, and his brother SILAS who is head-teacher at the Administration school at Piliwa, while shade is to be planted during July for an additional 750 trees. 250 of these trees will be owned by the above-named brothers and the rest by men in the village. The people intended to plant the 500 trees on a communal basis but were advised not to do so and told of the difficulties that follow communal plantings.

Agricultural student OPNAI was praised for his initiative in pressing for the development of this crop and he will probably prove to be a helpful guide and instructor for all future plants of cocoa in the area.

Sugar. It was noted that this crop grows on all parts of the island and it may prove to be another cash crop in the future.

Peanuts. This crop is also grown on the island and may prove of some value at a later date.

APPENDIX "B"

Medical, Health & Sanitation.

Despite frequent but hurried visits to the island by members of the Dept. of Public Health the medical situation in the area is poor.

Only one Aid Post - at Tumbegem - and the condition of this establishment is deplorable. Part of the post was demolished due to its insanitary condition and as no beds were available in the wards instructions were given to build these immediately. On the patrol's arrival the patients sitting under an old and now demolished sago leaf roof with no walls and littered with rubbish. The dispensary was clean, however, and had a reasonable supply of medicines.

This Aid Post is only used by a few people from the eastern villages of the island as the people of Sumuna and Leion consider it to be too far away. The people of Sumuna and Leion are usually treated by the Manager of the Sumuna Plantation. The owner of Biwa Plantation also treats the people from the four villages on the eastern end of the island.

Generally the adult health on the island was good but several children in each village were suffering from a very bad cough similar to whooping cough, and several cases of conjunctivitis were also seen. Only 3 cases of the cough were being treated at the Aid Post.

Sanitation and hygiene in each village was good. The sea is used for the disposal of all rubbish.

APPENDIX "C"

SCHOOLS.

Village.	Type	Teachers	Grades	Boys	Girls	Total
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	22
Piliwa	Administration	3	1	14	8	
			2	9	1	
			3	7	3	
			4	11	-	
			5	10	1	64
Pantegom	M.O.M.	1	1	52	5	7
Karia	"	1	1	6	6	12
Leion	"	1	1	13	2	15
Sumuna	"	1	1	3	6	
			2	2	3	
			3	6	3	23
						163

APPENDIX "D"

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

No. 9243 - Const. BUNGIM	A good and helpful constable but has to be watched for officiousness.
No. 245 Const. APARI	Slow and apathetic but occasionally shows some effort.
No. 8819 Const. CUMIN	A good and quiet worker. Perhaps a little timid but able to carry out orders. Recommended.

APPENDIX "E".

Village Officials.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Comments	Tultul	Comments
Lapai	VUANE	Good	-	-
Piliwa	KALIMAT	Good but impetuous	MORIS	Good
Karia	BAKOSA	Old and without power.	TOMI	Very good
Pantegom	NGAPIU	Fair	BURAM	Old and slow
Sumuna	NOMBA	Quiet but good	-	-
Leion	SILITA	Slow and quiet but very good.	-	-

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957/58.

Govt. Ptnt.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE								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		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant		Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
SUMUNA	22/7/57	7	4											1	1				1			2				1		6	1	5	23	8	17	1	17	1·9	11	16	34	25	96
PANTEGOM	18/7/57	3	4											1						2						2		1		7	22	8	20	3	20	1·9	14	19	27	22	85
KARIA	19/7/57	3	4											1				5	2			1				3	1	3	1	5	23	9	16	2	16	2·0	11	19	35	27	101
PILIWA	17/7/57	6	4											1	1			2	1	4	7	5		2		4	3	3		15	25	9	22	3	21	2·4	23	18	37	35	131
LAPAI	16/7/57	6	4					1						1								2				9	2	1		3	38	5	32	2	26	2·1	19	23	37	33	126
LETON	23/7/57	2	5					1						1	1			3	9	1	1					1				4	27	2	18	3	20	1·6	13	14	31	26	84
TOTALS.		27	25					2						6	3			10	13	7	8	10		2		20	6	14	2	39	158	40	225	14	140	2·0	101	109	202	169	629

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
30 SEP 1957
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. KAV 2 of 1957/58

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

Area Patrolled BAROK Census Division, New Ireland.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 3 members of R.P.& N.G.C.

Duration—From 1/8/1957 to 21/8/1957

Number of Days 20

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Feb-Mar/1957

Medical Mar-Apr./1957

Map Reference Enclosed. Strat series New Ireland.

Objects of Patrol Cleaning of roads, villages and village housing.
Census check, Economic Decelopment in the area.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

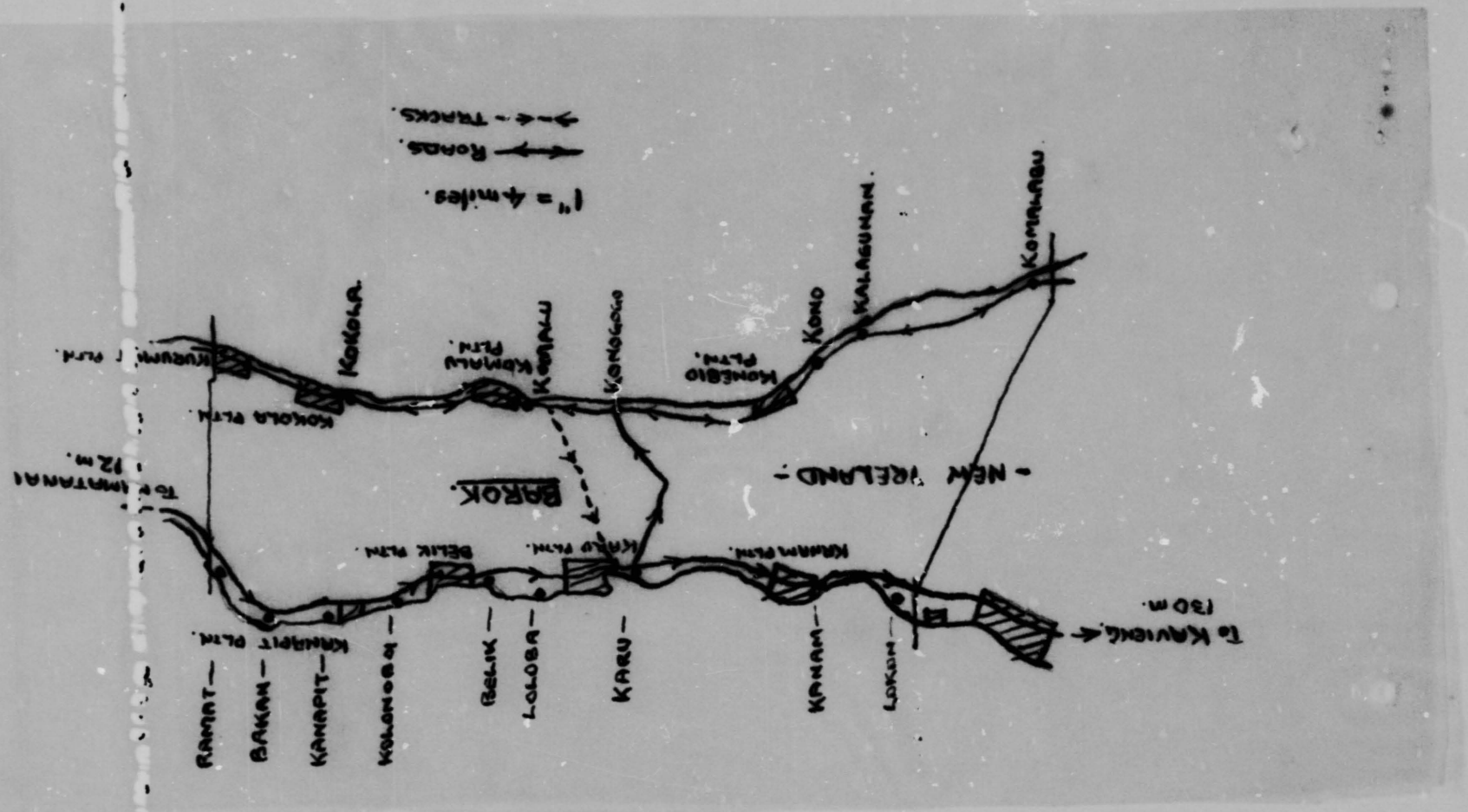
27/9/1957

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 .... £....


1" = 4 miles.
Roads.
Tracks.
NEW IRELAND
BISMARCK SEA
Kavieng
Komanabu
Kalasunan
Kono
Kongogio
Kabinau Plant.
Kanagau
Kanapit
Kokola
Ramat
Bakan
Kanapit
Kolongogo
Belik
Lolobau
Karu
Kanam
Lokan
To Kavieng
130 m.

Popul

| MIGR | | |

Chief of Division,
Development and Welfare

WA.30-12-40

Your attention is invited to pages 2 and 3 of Patrol Report No.2 of 1957/58 - Kavieng.

T. G. Aitchison

(T.G. Aitchison)
Chief of Division
(Government and Research)

Popula

MIGR

				M	F

30-12-40

8th October, 1957

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

Patrol Report No. 1957/58 - Kavieng

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged.

2. Will you please bring to the attention of Mr. Bell that the Roads Maintenance Ordinance 1953 is not yet in force.

3. You should ensure that a vigorous road maintenance or improvement programme does not interfere with the production of subsistence crops. You must ensure that the people are occupied in such a manner as to ensure that they have the necessary foods.

4. You should discuss with the Missionary in charge the attitude of the teacher at Karu village.

5. Meetings of villagers to discuss matters of local interest should certainly be encouraged.

6. New plantings of coconuts is most satisfactory.

7. The Patrol has been well conducted and satisfactorily presented.

J. K. Mc

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director

30/18/40

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
30 SEP 1957
PORT MORESBY

District of New Ireland
Headquarters,

KAVIENG.

25th September, 1957.

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

Patrol Report KAV.2 of 1957/1958.

Receipt of the above-mentioned Patrol Report compiled by B. Moyle, C.P.O., and covering a recent patrol to the BAROK Census Division, is acknowledged.

More frequent patrols to the West Coast villages should improve their civic standards, particularly in seeing that housing is considerably bettered.

The native of the area should be encouraged to carry out road maintenance and hand tools issued on loan for this purpose. Action should be taken to see that plantation owners also comply with the provisions of the Roads Maintenance Ordinance as soon as the new legislation is authorised.

Mr. Moyle has conducted this routine patrol satisfactorily.

(A. F. Gow)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Minute to:

25/9/57

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded for your information, please.
Copies of contingencies for Camping Allowance are attached.

(A. F. Gow)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
30 SEP 1957

In Reply Please Quote
No. 30/2/11

Headquarters,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

27th September, 1957.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL KAV. NO. 2 of 1957/58.
BAROK CENSUS DIVISION.
MR. B. MOYLE, C.P.O.

Attached please find the abovementioned report with map appended. Contingencies have not been made out for Camping Allowance; Mr. Moyle will be requested, upon his return from patrol, to correct this. For your information and necessary attention please.

The native situation appears to be good throughout the whole area, but more so on the East Coast of the Division. The West Coast Villagers appear to take the attitude, 'out of sight, out of mind,' and permit themselves to become very slovenly and degenerate. In future particular emphasis will be placed on patrolling the West Coast area.

Housing in the Division is poor when the time they have been administered, their sophistication, wealth and the abundance of excellent building materials available are taken into consideration. With the exception of a few villages, Kokola especially, the people have no civic pride in their houses and villages. This will have to be changed. Mr. Moyle has given the necessary orders under Reg. 112B of the Native Administration Regulations, and the Officer conducting the followup patrol will be instructed to prosecute, where these orders have been ignored.

The same applies to villages and their surroundings. Distances have been marked out in all villages for the people to keep clean.

Nothing can be done re the cleaning of roads through Plantations until such time as they are Gazetted as such under the present Roads Maintenance Ordinance. The situation will be altered as soon as the new Ordinance becomes law.

It is essential that, if the the West Coast villagers are to be expected to keep their roads in a state of good repair, they must be issued with tools with which the job may be doen. Perhaps funds for the purchase of picks, shovels, wheelbarrows etc could be obtained from Port Moresby.

The census shows that the increase in population noted over the past few years is continuing.

In the case of Lee Chin no prosecution has taken place. It was found that the owners of the plantation had applied some time before the patrol for the necessary Trading and Pedler's Licences, but because insufficient money accompanied their application none were granted. The owners of Kasaile have been notified and it is expected that licences will be issued shortly.

The patrol was a good one, with all the objects successfully carried out. The report too is a great improvement on past efforts.

H.H.Bell

H.H. BELL.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No.

Sub District Office,
KAVIENG.
31st July 1957.

Mr. J.B.Moyle,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Kavieng.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.
PATROL NO. 2 of 1957/58.
BAROK CENSUS DIVISION.

On receipt of these instructions please prepare for a patrol to the Barok Census Division. You will leave on Thursday 1st August by truck which will take you to the furthest point in the Division. Upon arrival the truck is to be returned to Kavieng. When nearing the end of the patrol send your ETA and a truck will be sent to you.

The objects of the patrol are:-

(1)Road; The sides of the East coast road are to be cleared back and crotons placed at regular intervals so that there will be no further dispute about the width to be cut. The West coast road is to be cleared immediately to a width of nine yards and marks placed so there will be no further argument. Constables are to be left at various places to ensure that this work is carried out properly. Instruct Luluais that road maintenance is to be carried out regularly, otherwise prosecution against those refusing will be instigated.

(2)Villages; Village housing is to be improved immediately. The so called 'house-cooks' are not to bex used as sleeping quarters; they are totally unsuited for th purpose. Every married person is to have a residence. These residences are to be built on piles. All orders given to individuals to build or repair houses are to be written in the village book p. 69, with time limits for completion.

Village areas are to be cleaned immediately and instructions give that it be done regularly. See Reg. 112 A Native Administration Regulations and refer Reg. 101 (4) Native Regulation Ordinance of Papua for distances around villages to be kept clean.

Cemeteries are to be cleaned and fenced.

(3)Census; This is not to be revised. It is to be checked only and the number of births and deaths taken so that population trends can be noted.

(4)Economic Development: It is to be ensured that all villge groves of coconuts are cleaned during the course of the patrol. An endeavour is to be made to have the villagers plant up further areas of coconuts.

Talks are to begiven on the drying of copra and the position of smoke copra in the not too distant future pointed out to them. Try and have villagers commence work on hot-air driers.

See the Inspector of police and obtain from him three good members of the R.P.& N.G.C.

The patrol should take approximately two weeks.

R.S.Bell

.....
R.S.BELL, A.D.O. KAVIENG.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

DISTRICT OF NEW IRELAND — PATROL NO. KAV 2 of 1957/58

Patrol Conducted by: J.B.MOYLE, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Barok Census Division, New Ireland.

Objects of Patrol:
(i) Cleaning of roads in the area.
(ii) Cleaning of villages & housing.
(iii) Census Check.
(iv) Economic development in the area.

Patrol Accompanied by: Europeans: NIL
Threee members of the R.P.& M.G.C.

Area Patrolled last by: Wataff: February-April 1957

P.H.D.: March-April 1957.

.....

16th - 21st August:

Arrived Kokola village 0800. Overnight.

Returned to Kavu. Overnight.

Work at Lekan village. Overnight.

Work at Kanau and Lokon villages. Patrol completed.

Awaiting arrival of transport to return to Kavieng. Returned 21st. August.

DIARY.

1957.

Thursday 1st. August: Departed Kaviang 0800, Arrived Ramat village 1500. Overnight.

Friday 2nd. August: Work at Ramat, Bakan, Kolonoboi, Konapit, and Belik villages.

Saturday 3rd. August: Work at Bakan, Kolonoboi, Konapit, and Belik villages continued.

Sunday 4th August: Observed.

Monday 5th. August. [illegible] Overnight.

Tuesday 6th August: Departed Loloba 0630, arrive d Karu 0715. Departed 0800, arrived Konogogo 1000, departed 1400, arrived Kono 1630. Overnight.

Wednesday 7th August: work at Kono and Kalagunan Villages.

Thursday 8th August: Work at Kono, Kalagunan and Komalabu villages. Overnight at Komalabu.

Friday 9th August: Returned to Kono. Work supervised.

Saturday 10th August: Work at Konogogo and Komalu villages.

Sunday 11th August: Observed.

Monday 12th August: Arived Kokola village 0900. Overnight.

Tuesday 13th August: Returned to Karu. Overnight.

Wednesday 14th August: Work at Loken village. Overnight.

Thursday 15th August: work at Kanam and Lokon villages. Patrol completed.

16th - 21st August: Awaiting arrival of transport to return to Kaviang. Returned 21st. August.

INTRODUCTION.

The main purpose of this patrol was to rectify the poor condition of roads and housing in the area, and also to promote the economic development of people in the area, and a check up on census figures.

The patrol proceeded to the furthest point from Kavieng on the East Coast Road (Ramat Village) by vehicle, then retraced its steps to Karu Village from whence the road crosses New Ireland to the west coast. The west coast was patrolled first in the northern section, then to Kokola Village on the Kavieng-Namatanai border. The island was then recrossed from Komalu to Karu on a bush track which traverses for several miles what appears to be an old road, probably made in German times. Visits to Kanam and Lokon Villages completed the patrol.

The patrol was inconvenienced, for about half the time, by heavy rains but no delay was necessary. The rain mainly inconvenienced work on the road and in several parts on the West Coast Road work was impossible without tools.

For the purpose of this report the division is divided into East Coast and West Coast Areas as follows:-

East Coast	West Coast
Ramat	Komalabu
Bakan	Kalagunan
Kanapit	Kono
Kolonoboi	Konogogo
Belik	Komalu
Loloba	Kokola
Karu	
Kanam	
Lokon	

The Karu-Konogogo Road is dealt with under a separate heading.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The native situation varies quite extensively throughout the area.

Generally speaking all East Coast villages, except Karu, appear to have reasonably energetic people (that is comparing them with villages in the division) and have no problems of any significance.

Karu Village is the centre of the Catholic Mission and the people there show little interest in Government activity. One young teacher, when requested to work, informed the writer that this Mission duties put him above the work in the village, and informed the writer that the same applies to the 25 young men attending the Mission school. In this village 30 males over the age of 16 years (population 85) were absent from the village at the Mission or at work and at no time could more than 10 carriers be obtained for the patrol. The village is the worst on the East Coast and the older men in the village were hard pressed to complete the work suggested to them by the patrol.

On the West Coast one village, Kokola, stands out above all others this officer has yet visited. Konogogo, Kono, Kalagunan and Komalabu Villages showed no interest in the patrol or the condition of their roads and villages and had to be constantly supervised at the cleaning work the patrol carried out. Komalu Village is a mixture of these two extremes and generally quite satisfactory.

NATIVE SITUATION (Cont.)

In Kokola Village the people showed great interest in the patrol, asked useful questions, and discussed several matters including the sale of copra, introduction of cocoa, and their local village discussion group held each Thursday evening. Apparently the people meet once a week to discuss village affairs and the people desired to learn the patrol's opinion of this. They were commended for this system and told that if possible the next officer to patrol the area would endeavour to be in the village in time to attend one of these meetings.

One land complaint was discussed with the parties concerned and if necessary will be brought before the Court for Native Affairs in Kavieng, when all concerned will gather for a hearing. Few other complaints were heard and those which did arise were settled amicably.

EAST COAST REPORT.

Roads: Generally the East Coast Road through this Census Division is in a reasonable condition. The surface is quite good but the grass on the edges was quite thick in some places. Where this was so the matter was rectified under supervision. Where necessary holes in the road were patched with coronous but much of this was washed away by heavy rain.

The Commonwealth Dept. of Works has completed reconstruction of all bridges in the area.

Villages: All villages in the area were cleaned under supervision. Most were in a satisfactory condition on the patrol's arrival, but all grass outside the village fences was cut back at least 50 yds. as instructed. Where necessary recommendations were made for the improved appearance of villages.

Village Housing:

Ramat: Housing fair although some houses only a few inches above ground level. Advised to build on 3-ft. posts in future.

Bakan: The majority of houses in this village have been built since the previous patrol and all are satisfactory.

Kanapit: Here also there are many new houses. Three old houses were ordered to be demolished but the remainder are satisfactory.

Kolonoboi: Again housing was good but three "humpies" outside the village were ordered to be demolished.

Belik: Houses excellent but three houses on ground level to be rebuilt on posts.

Loloba: All people here have large verandah-type houses, although some are aging quickly. Their respective owners were advised to rebuild in the near future.

Karu & Kanam: Housing quite satisfactory.

Lokon: Housing quite good although there are several houses on ground level. Three were demolished, being insanitary, and the rest are to be replaced immediately.

Economic Development:

The sole cash crop in the area is copra. All villages have hot air (drum type) driers and most villages have sufficient coconuts for the size of the population, and many new plantings were seen. Monthly production figures, prices per bag, and to whom sold are as follows:

Ramat:	6 bags	@ £2/5/-	sold to	Chinese	traders.
Bakan:	20 bags	@ £2/-/-	"	"	"
Kanapit:	15 bags	@ £2/-/-	"	"	"
Kolonoboi:	10-20 bags	@ £2/5/-	sold to	Belik	Plantation
Belik:	4-5 bags	@ £2/-/-	"	"	"
Loloba:	20-25 bags	@ £2/-/-	sold to	Co-op.	Society
Karu:	50-60 bags	@ £2/5/-	"	"	"
Kanam:	5-10 bags	@ £2/-/-	"	"	"
Lokon:	30 bags	@ £2/-/-	"	"	"

[illegible] copra produced and prices received it appears that the copra produced, even though hot-air dried, is not of a very high quality. Advice on improvements was given where possible.

Karu-Konogogo Road: This road is in a good condition at the present moment after the people of Karu and Konogogo had filled in holes and cut all grass on the edges. There are many steep parts and stony stretches, but the road is quite satisfactory for any 4-wheel drive vehicle. The people of the villages concerned with this road, and also several villages on the West Coast requested shovels, picks and wheel barrows to help with road maintenance work and it is recommended that these could profitably be forwarded to Karu, Konogogo, Kono, Kalagunan and Komalabu Villages.

WEST COAST REPORT.

Roads: The West Coast Road is at present in a very poor condition due to several weeks of heavy rain, and in some areas even 4-wheel drive vehicles may have difficulty. On the patrol's arrival in the area the whole stretch of road from Konogogo to Kalili Pltn. in the north was overgrown with grass but this was rectified again by supervised work. The village section of road through Komalu and Kokola Villages was very good and trafficable for all vehicles.

A notable problem on the West Coast Road is the one of roads through plantations. Komalu, Kosaile, Konebio and Komale Plantations all have bad stretches of road and in Kosaile Pltn. all bridges are untrafficable and streams have to be forded. It is suggested that the owners of these plantations be contacted and requested to make some effort to improve travelling conditions through their properties.

All ruts and potholes in the road were filled in, and generally all was done to make the road satisfactory. However, the rain hampered work and many muddy portions still exist which could perhaps be repaired with the supply of the tools mentioned in the previous sub-heading.

Villages & Village Housing: As on the east coast all villages were cleaned under supervision and all grass cut back from fences. Two villages, Komalu and Kokola, were in an excellent condition on the patrol's arrival but the other four villages on the west coast needed a concerted effort to clean them in the time available. Kono, the largest village, and Konogogo were the worst and each did three days of supervised cleaning up. All were warned of penalties that would be meted out if villages fell back to their old conditions.

Housing - Individual housing was as follows:-

Kokola:	Very good. No faults whatsoever.
Komalu:	Satisfactory although no uniformity. Advised against use of old rusted sheet iron which some householders patch their roofs with.
Konogogo:	Satisfactory except for several small cook houses which were ordered to be removed. A few houses will need replacing shortly due to their age.

Kono: Similar to Konogogo. Five small and old house-cooks removed and orders left for reconstruction above ground level.

Kalagunan: All houses satisfactory.

Komalabu: Housing satisfactory at present but will all need renewing within 6 months. Two new houses already built and people advised to keep it going on others.

Economic Development: As on the east coast the sole item of economic value is copra. All villages have hot air driers in operation or near operation and Kokola Village has nine of these. The number of coconuts in each village appears to be adequate for the people. Many groves are very old, but many new plantings were seen. Kokola Village is the only one using all their coconuts for copra, the only one in which all groves were clean, and the most wealthy village in the area. The people of Kokola (pop. 100) produce between £200 and £400 worth of copra per month, three-quarters of which is shipped direct to P.C.B., Rabaul and the remainder sold to local Chinese traders at a reasonable price.

Kokola also shows an interest in cocoa growing and requests the view of the Dept. of Agriculture as to soil suitability, planting methods, etc.

Monthly production figures of copra on the west coast, prices received per bag and to whom sold are as follows:-

Kokola: 55-75 bags @ £3/15/- to P.C.B., Rabaul
25-30 bags @ £2/10/- to Chinese traders.

Komalu: 10-12 bags @ £2/-/- to Chinese traders.

Konogogo: 3 bags @ £2/15/- to Co-op Society.

Kono: No production for three months, but hot air drier almost ready for use.

Kalagunan: No production for several months - awaiting arrival of drums for hot air drier. Money already forwarded to N.I.N.S.A.

Komalabu: As for Kalagunan.

As soon as all villages have their hot air driers operating this area should be quite prosperous and with added prosperity may show greater interest in their surroundings, as Kokola Village has already done.

Government Rest Houses: All villages in the area have satisfactory rest houses and most have police quarters also. Where police accommodation was not available houses were voluntarily vacated by the villagers. The rest house at Kono will need to be renewed shortly and at Kanam a new house is already in the course of construction.

Court Actions: One LEE CHIN, a Chinese trader at Kosaile Pltn. on the west coast, has been trading and buying copra and coconuts for the last three months without a licence. A summons to appear before the District Court at Kavieng has been issued and the matter will be dealt with in the near future. There were no other court actions.

Census: The check-up on census figures in the area shows the following results of natural increase in the population:-

Births since last census	(E.C. 5/57) (W.C. 2/57)	13
Deaths since last census		5
Total natural increase		8

APPENDIX "A".

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

Reg. No.8819 - Const. KUMIN.	A good and reliable constable who can be trusted to get work done, and done well. The best of the three and recommended for patrol work.
Reg. No.245 - Const. APARI.	A satisfactory constable.
Reg. No.9083 - Const. MURAKAI.	A satisfactory constable - much the same as Const. KUMIN.

APPENDIX "B".

Report on Village Officials.

Village	Luluai	Comments	Tultul	Comments.
Ramat	TOGAI	Good	PARAM	Fair
Bakan	TANGA	"	KIAL	"
Kanapit	KIAPIONG	Fair	UNGIN	"
Kolonoboi	BONGYAN	"	TABAGISAI	"
Belik	PILIMAN	"	SARUNGAN	Good
Loloba	ATUA	Very good	[illegible]	Fair
Karu	SIMELE	Fair	LO	Poor
Komogogo	TARUT	"	(LAKAITO (AIS	Fair "
Kono	ARI	"	OGAN	Poor
Kalagunan	SABO	Good	GEBO	Good
Komalabu	SEGIT	Fair	KOMALAP	Absent
Komalu	OKON	Good	KIAPKON	Fair
Kokola	PATMELE	Very Good	MANI	Good
Kanam	BILU	Good	TAUS	"
Lokon	KUTU	Gushing but good.	UBUL	Fair

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
4 NOV 1957
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT

District of New Ireland Report No. KAV 3 of 1957/58

Patrol Conducted by J.B. MOYLE. Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Mussau, Emira and Tench Islands Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans I.W. Sister (part-time)

Natives 3 members R.P.& N.G.C.

Duration—From 28/8/1957 to 21/9/1957

Number of Days 24

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../12/19 56.

Medical ..../9/1957

Map Reference Overlay 4 mile series. Map enclosed.

Objects of Patrol General Administration, Census revision, Economic Development in the area, Education survey.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/10/1957

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 .... £.....

Females in Child Birth

M | F | Un | MIGR

Popul

ST. MATTHIUS GROUP. N.I.D.

MAGIEH
EUTAO
TABOLO
KATELLSAE
ROITAN
NAI
TANALIU
LOVARANGA
LAMUSMUS
MUSSAU ISLAND.
TANDILU PLTH.
BOLIU MISSION
TANGATUTU
LOLIANG
MALIKATA
LAMAKARARA.
MARI
BOLIU
KALAIU PLTH.
TANGATUNUTA.
EMANAMUS.

AIRSTRIPS.
TASIVEL
ELODA.
PAKANE
TASINGINA.
TO KAVIENG.
EMIRA ISLAND.
from KAVIENG.

● VILLAGES.
---- ROUTE OF PATROL.
PLANTATIONS.

NOTE: NO COMPLETE MAPS OF THIS AREA ARE AVAILABLE IN THIS SCALE (1"=4m) THEREFORE SOME FREEHAND AMENDMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE.

30-12-42

5th November, 1957.

The District Officer,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO.3 - 1957/58 : KAVIENG.

Receipt of the above-mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The officer conducting it has obviously carried out his duties in a thorough and intelligent manner. The remarks concerning MAGIEN and LOVARANGU are noted.

The improvement in population figures since 1950 is remarkably good.

The notes on copra are most interesting and it is most gratifying to note that there has been no rejection of copra in a period of 3-3½ months. I feel that the combined influences of the Administration and Missions has something to do with this improvement, but am sure that the efficient leadership given these people is the governing factor.

The form of the Patrol report is most satisfactory and Mr. Moyle has carried out his duties in a highly satisfactory manner.

pC J. K. Mc

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

30/10/42

334

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
4 NOV 1957
DISTRICT

District of New Ireland
Headquarters,

KAVIENG,

31st October, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

Patrol Report No.3 of 1957/1958,
Musau and Emira Census Divisions.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above-mentioned Patrol Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Office, J.B. Moyle.

Native Affairs: This officer has presented the native situation obtaining at the time of his visit quite lucidly. It is inevitable that age old land disputes will be presented to each new patrolling officer, and for that reason it is of importance that a brief precis of the complaint be entered in the Village Book as a guide to officers following later. The settlement of controversial land disputes should be left to the expert decision of Native Land Commissioners. The dispute at BOLIU was referred to me when I visited that area a short time after Mr. Moyle's visit. It was apparent that the complainant, a defecting member of the Seventh Day Adventist, did not have a legitimate complaint and was merely trying to be a thorn in the side of the present occupants of the ground.

Mr. Hayes' decision that the hamlets of LOVARANGU and MAGIEN be combined should be observed, at least until an investigation of the matter is made by yourself when this decision could be reviewed.

Census: A natural increase of 4% in census figures since the last census checks speaks highly for the work being done by the health services of both the Administration and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission in the area. As you say, land availability is adequate for such an increase in population for some considerable time to come.

Education: The comments on this subject are interesting and show promise of a good future for education throughout the area. At the time of my visit work had already commenced on the new steel framed school building and it is anticipated that this will be completed by December.

Although it is true that at present students are being supervised by two missionaries, one of whom is a male nurse and the other a carpenter this is, however, a temporary expedient brought about by the absence on leave of more highly trained mission personnel who are expected to return to the Territory shortly.

This report of Mr. Moyles is quite well presented and shows considerable promise for an officer who has been in the service only nine months, and whose patrol experience is very limited.

(A. F. Gow)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Forwarded for your information, please. Claim for camping allowance is also attached.

(A. F. Gow)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Copy to: Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30/2/1

Headquarters,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG

29th October, 1957.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1957/58.
MUSSAU AND EMIRA ISLANDS DIVISION.
J.A. HALL, D.P.O.

Attached please find the above mentioned patrol report. Publications for stocking allowance also are forwarded.

KAVIENG EMIRAU.

This report indicates that the native situation in the Island group is good. There has been, since the last patrol, a decided improvement in villages, roads, housing etc. and the villagers now appear to be doing the necessary work at regular intervals. The report shows that, as ever, the people are law abiding. There is never very much trouble from one patrol to the next.

An attempt has been made to find reasons for Mussau and Emirau Islands being separated, but without success. In view of the fact that both the present L.G.O., it is not considered that, at this stage, to separate the two. Further investigation into the pros & cons will be made by the next patrol.

LAND.

Although there is no shortage of land on Mussau land complaints are continually being reported by patrols. The people appear to delight in bringing the same old complaints up to new officers, no doubt in the hope of obtaining a more favorable decision. The land at present in dispute, Boliu on OLAW and the Seventh Day Adventists Mission, appears to be the same land which was in dispute, between OLAW and MAROI, in 1956. Provisional Titles have been issued for the alienated land around Boliu but if the dispute is to be settled, a map or description of that land is needed. Perhaps this could be obtained from the Restoration of Titles Commissioner.

CENSUS.

This shows, that in the last nine months there has been an increase in the census, due to balance of births over deaths, of 70. This represents a natural increase of 4% per annum.

Since 1950 the total census of the group has risen from 1371 to 2,53, an increase of 71% in seven years. Most of this increase is on Mussau Island so there is no fear of there being a lack of land for the present and future generations.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The copra turned out by the two islands, Mussau and Emira, is still a mixed product (hot air, sund dried and smoke). However with the gradual construction of hot air driers throughout the islands the percentage of the crop hot air dried is continually growing. During the period 23/5/1957 - 8/9/1957, there have been no rejections of copra , from Mussau and Emira, by the Copra Marketing Board. Prices remain constant for native produce. During the period the villagers shipped a total of £5357 worth of copra through their Native Society to the Copra Board. This, presuming production is constant, represents £13,000 per annum or £7 per capita income from copra alone. It is thought that there are very few places in the Territory where the cash income per head is greater.

EDUCATION.

With education supplied wholly by the Seven Day Adventist Mission, it has a strong mission bias. Whatever the reasons for the teaching of English the result is good. The Mussau villagers are the best English speaking group in the District. Supervision of the school by a male nurse and carpenter is not thought to be conducive to higher education. In 1955 there was a Headmaster at Boesaten School.

The construction of a new school at Salbu, which is larger than the present one, will be a great step forward. It will then be possible to provide a reasonable standard of education, for other than those we intend to send to Manus on Junior Primary teachers. The Mission have a higher school at Kambubu, near Rabaul, to which picked students are sent for finishing.

R.S. HILL.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No.

Kavieng.

The Assistant District Officer,
Kavieng.

Dear Sir,

Forwarded herewith for your comments Patrol Report No. 3 of 1957/58 in duplicate.

The following matters , not included in the report are brought to your notice for attention, please.

(i)One male native CLAN of Tangaitutu village claims that a large area of land near Poliu Mission is his. The mission and three old men ih the village state however that in fact the land belongs to the mission. Clan was advised that at present the land is to be regarded as mission land pending enquiries at Port Moresby. Clan is at present i in occupation of this land and is a very troublesome native.

(ii) Male native MARIKO of Mussau Is. requests your intersession to bring his son, ARI, Police sergeant at Goroke to the Kavieng Police Post. Mariko is old and would like his son to be closeby.

(iii)Female native HANNA of Lamakansura village, Mussau Is., wishes to obtain the money in her fathers bank account at the Kavieng branch of the Commonwealth. Bank. His bank passbook is at present held by one GELI of LONIUM village Manus Is.. The deceased POTHAUS died at Manus on June 15th last. It is requested that steps be taken to have this money transfered to Hanna. She is willing to come to Kavieng when required.

...[signature] C.P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30/1/1

Headquarters,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG,

27th August, 1957.

Mr. B. Moyle,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
KAVIENG.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.
PATROL NO. 2/1957-58 - MUSSAU, EMIRA & TENCH.

Upon receipt of these instructions please prepare for a patrol to Mussau, Emira and Tench Census Divisions. You will travel to Mussau Island, on Wednesday afternoon, per Mr. P. Saunder's workboat. Arrangements will be made for the trawler, 'Roma Bella', to pick you up upon completion of your patrol of Mussau and Emira, and bring you back to Kavieng, via Tench Island. If the trawler can not be obtained you will be notified by radio. A week before estimated completion of the first two islands patrol a radio will be sent to the District Office, Kavieng.

The objects of the patrol are:

1. General Administration. This includes suitability of village housing, cleanliness of village areas and surroundings, ensuring good water supply, cleanliness of roads, health of villagers and sanitation of villages. These should all be checked closely and instructions given wherever it is considered that improvements can be made. Where lawful orders given by the previous patrol officers has been deliberately ignored, action under the Native Administration Regulations will be taken.

2. Census. A complete revision of the census will be made.

3. Economic Development. This should be pressed at every opportunity. Endeavour to have the villagers continue to extend their village groves. Try to have the natives plant coconuts along the borders of all the inter village roads; this was commenced by Mr. Cochrane last Nov[illegible]. See that all coconut groves are cleaned and the nuts are thinned out where necessary. Check on the copra turned out and where necessary try to have the villagers built hot air driers.

4. Education. Make a survey of the state of schools, standard of teaching, grades etc. The Director desires a report on the literacy rate in this group.

Draw a patrol advance from the Treasury so that carriers may be paid in money. As the area to be patrolled is entirely Seven Day Adventists Saturday will be observed as the Sabbath.

See the Inspector of Police and obtain from him three good experienced members of the Royal Papuan & New Guinea Constabulary.

P.S. Bell

.....
P.S. BELL.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

PATROL REPORT.

DISTRICT OF NEW IRELAND.

REPORT NO. KAV.3 OF 1957/58.

Patrol conducted by: J. B. Moyle, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled: Mussau Census Division and Emira Census Division. Tench Island visited by the District Commissioner, Mr. A. Gow.

Objects of patrol:
1. General administration
2. Census revision
3. Economic development
4. Education survey

Patrol accompanied by: Infant Welfare Sister (part-time)
3 members of the R.P. & N.G.C.

Last patrols to the area: Nataff - December 1956
P.H.D. - with patrol.

:::::::::

DIARY.

Wednesday, 28th August:	Departed Kavieng 1700 per private workboat.
Thursday, 29th August:	Arrived Tanuilu Pltn., Mussau Isl. 0900. Walked to Lamakunama Village, arrived 1000. Census inspection, etc. Overnight. (Rain)
Friday, 30th August:	Departed Lamakunama 0730. Arrived Maroi 0800. Census and inspection. Departed 0930. Arrived Tangaitutu 1050, census, inspection, etc. Overnight.
Saturday, 31st August:	S.D.A. Sabbath observed.
Sunday, 1st September:	Departed Tangaitut 0730 by canoe. Arrived Boliu Isl. 0815, census, inspection, etc. Arrived Elloa Isl., Tangatumuta Village 1000, census, inspection, etc. Departed by canoe 1300, arrived Emanunus Isl. 1400, census and inspection. Returned to Tangatumuta 1600 and overnight.
Monday, 2nd September:	Complaints, etc. heard at Tangatumuta. Departed by canoe 1300. Arrived Malakata 1500. Census, etc.
Tuesday, 3rd September:	Inspected Malakata. Departed 1030, arrived Loliang 1110. Census and inspection, etc. Overnight.
Wednesday, 4th September:	Departed 0800 by canoe, arrived 0945. Inspected village, revised census, supervised work.
Thursday, 5th September:	Departed Lemusmus 0800, arrived 0820. Census, inspection and work supervised by P.B.S. Census of Lovaranga and Tanalin also, and inspection of each. 1300 met Co-op. Officer Graham and Infant Welfare Sister Dash at Iuka Hbr. aboard M.V. NINSA. Assisted. 1500 departed Tanalin, arrived Magien 1630 accompanied by I.W.Sister. Census and inspection. Overnight.
Friday, 6th September:	Departed Magien 0830 with I.W.Sister by canoe. Due to seas left canoe 0930 and walked. Arrived Entao 1130. Census and inspection of Entao and Tabola. Overnight at Entao.
Saturday, 7th September:	S.D.A. Sabbath observed.
Sunday, 8th September:	Departed Entao 0830 after heavy rain. Arrived Katelusae 0930. Census, inspection of village and Aid Post, etc. Departed 1400. Arrived Tasitel 1530. Heavy rain from 1430 till 1700. Works suspended. Overnight.
Monday, 9th September:	Census revised, village inspected - Tasitel. Departed 1200, arrived Naitan 1300, Census, inspection, etc. Departed 1600, arrived Nai 1645. Overnight.
Tuesday, 10th September:	Census revised and village inspected - Nai. Departed 1000, arrived Lamakanama 1330. Overnight.
Wednesday, 11th September:	Revisted Maroi and Tangaitutu. Overnight at Tangaitutu.

Thursday, 12th September:	Revisited Malakata Village with I.W. Sister. Returned to Tangaitutu.
Friday, 13th September:	Revisited Boliu, Tangatumuta and Emananus Villages with I.W. Sister. Returned to Tangaitutu.
Saturday, 14th September:	S.D.A. Sabbath observed.
Sunday, 15th September:	At Tangaitutu with I.W. Sister awaiting [illegible] to Emira Isl.
Monday, 16th September:	Ditto. Anthropology of village investigated.
Tuesday, 17th September:	Departed Mussau Isl. per private vessel 1200. Arrived Emira Island 1600. Overnight at Emira Plantation.
Wednesday, 18th September:	Inspection and census revision of all villages on Emira Island.
Thursday, 19th September:	Further visits to two villages. Awaiting arrival of expected transport to Tench Island.
Friday, 20th September:	M.V. "Rouna Falls" and M.V. "Mercy" arrived 0800 with District Commissioner Mr. A. Gow and Medical Officer, Dr. Soucek. Inspection of island with same. Departed with I.W.Sister per M.V. "Mercy" to Taskul and Kavieng 2200.
Saturday, 21st September:	Arrived Taskul Patrol Post 1100. P.C.s paid and E.M.A. visited. Arrived Kavieng 1630.

End of Patrol.

INTRODUCTION.

The purposes of this patrol were fourfold:

(a) General administration in the three census divisions.

(b) A complete census revision of the area.

(c) The fostering of economic development in the area, and

(d) A survey of educational facilities.

The patrol travelled to Mussau Island by private vessel on August 28th, moved to Emira Island, again by private vessel, on September 17th, and returned to Kavieng by the Administration vessel M.V. "Mercy" on September 21st. Owing to a shortage of transport this officer was unable to visit Tench Island but instead the District Commissioner, Mr. A. Gow, visited it and revised the census, etc.

Both Native Affairs Dept. and P.H.D. patrols to this area are frequent, the last Nataff patrol being conducted by Mr. J. Cochrane, P.O. in November and December 1956.

On September 5th the patrol was joined by Infant Welfare Sister A. M. Dash and during the period of the patrol the District Co-operative Officer, Mr. Graham, also made a visit to the area.

Although heavy rain was experienced on most days of the patrol, little delay was necessary.

The usual compliments were paid to the flag in each village.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

This officer was quite impressed by the people of this area, and their wide-spread acceptance of many spheres of European culture. These people are very confident and although this confidence at times becomes a little cheeky, they are generally quite pleasant and reasonably progressive. On previous occasions the activities of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission in the area have been criticised but apart from their method of obtaining money from the people this officer is under the opinion, the overall work of the mission is to the advantage of the people. They have been encouraged in building good houses although churches were first built, the copra production is good, they have pit saws in most villages (some supplied by the Administration), and several men enquired about methods of marketing timber (mainly Kwila) in Kavieng. The praise for this development may not be due to the mission but at least no discordance has been caused by the S.D.A.s.

Probably the worst activity of the mission is the large number of Missionaries absent from the area in New Guinea or other parts of the District. Although some villages have large depletions in their numbers due to this the people seem to go willingly, and usually return after about seven years' absence.

All villages in the two areas patrolled were clean on the patrol's arrival and housing in most was good, although on Emira Island the housing built of war remnants left by the Allied Forces, look very untidy and needs a few good coats of paint. Despite appearances, however, all housing seen was structurally and sanitationally good and none had to be condemned. In all villages the surrounding area was good and in only one case was it necessary to cut some grass close to the village housing.

Most coconut groves were in a fair condition, some good, and in a few small villages where the groves were too large for the number of people they were overgrown. Some clearing was done where necessary. Further particulars are given in Appendix "A" on Agriculture and Economic Development.

Several land disputes were brought before this officer and they were temporarily settled, awaiting a Senior Officer, or the Native Lands Commission. These disputes generally concern small areas of native lands only and the Paramount Luluais of the area assisted in settling the real ownership. One dispute arose over land allegedly belonging to the S.D.A. Mission at Boliu on Mussau Island. One native, OLAN, claims a large area adjoining the mission as his own, but the missionary and three old natives stated that, in fact, the land belongs to the mission. It is requested therefore that details of all land owned by the S.D.A. Mission on Mussau Island be forwarded to this officer so that the natives concerned can be definitely advised of the situation. Two disputes were settled by conciliation between the parties concerned.

A case of adultery and one of assault have been referred to the A.D.O. Kavieng for decision.

Most village officials in the area are good and both Paramount Luluais PANAT and SEILA are excellent gentlemen and most co-operative, and very helpful to the patrol. A report on all officials is given in Appendix "E" and it is suggested that those described as "Poor" be replaced by the next patrol.

All villages in the areas have good gardens and no shortage of food exists, nor is there any malnutrition. The main food in the area is taro with tapioca, sweet potato and bananas close behind. Fish is eaten in reasonable quantities, and a few goats also. The diet of the people is balanced by leaf and nut foods obtained from the bush, and from similar foods now being cultivated by the people.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

The situation of Magien Hamlet is brought to the notice of the District Officer. This village is at present classed as a hamlet of Lovarangu Village on the west coast of Mussau. Lovarangu has a population of approximately 100 and Magien of 70. As these two villages are two hours walk apart, and have another village Tanaliu between them, it is strongly recommended that Magien be made into a separate village with its own book and Luluai. The present Tultul is [illegible] and coconuts plentiful. The previous A.D.O., Mr. B. Hayes, has written in the book that these two villages are to remain combined but as no reasons for this decision can be found it is suggested that the Magien Hamlet be made into a separate village.

Village officials are commented on in Appendix "E". T/T ATAKAU of Malakata Village was appointed on six months probation to replace LEIMAN who is continually absent at the mission at Boliu and wished to be replaced.

ROADS, BRIDGES & AERODROMES.

The roads on Mussau Island are mostly wide tracks, well cleared, but very stoney and hilly. They are extremely hot walking but coconut palms have been planted on the sides of all roads and in a few years time will give good shade. Due to the ruggedness of most tracks quite a lot of the patrol's travelling was done by canoe. There are no bridges on Mussau Island.

On Emira Island all roads are bitumen, being those left behind after the war. Most are in good condition, and several are still good three-lane highways, twelve years after the war.

The aerodromes on Emira Island are slowly deteriorating but all could be quickly cleaned if necessary as the small bushes growing through the bitument could be easily removed. The largest airstrip, suitable for any plane now in the Territory, is still in very good condition however and needs no repairs. Two small strips could probably be used if necessary.

REST HOUSES.

Most villages have good rest houses and those that do not have any share that of a closeby village. The rest house at Nai Village is an excellent structure with sawn timber floors and walls, and several others have sawn timber floors.

MISSIONS.

The sole mission in the area is the Seventh Day Adventist Mission of Australia. The District headquarters of the mission is situated at Kavieng but the area headquarters is near Tangaitutu village on Mussau Island. The site is called Boliu but is not to be confused with Boliu Village which is situated on a small island of the same name, about a mile south of the mission (see map).

The District Mission is supervised by Pastor L. Webster of Kavieng, while in the area it is supervised by Mr. C. Winch and Mr. R. Pahl. Mr. Winch is a male nurse and supervises the hospital and school at Boliu. Mr. Pahl is a carpenter.

MISSIONS (Cont.)

The Boliu Mission has two houses, a hospital and school of European materials, plus school dormitories, church and part of the hospital of native materials. Details of schooling are given in Appendix "C", Education.

Throughout the whole area the standard of churches is very good, and in Katalusae and Tasitel Villages European material churches are equal to, if not better than, many country town churches in Australia. Similar new churches [illegible] Villages.

CENSUS.

The details of the revised census are as follows:-

Mussau Census Division:

Previous total (corrected)			2019
Increase (natural)	Births	74	
	Deaths	16	58
Increase by migration	IN	46	
	OUT	47	- 1
Present population			2076

Emira Census Division:

Previous total			299
Natural increase	Births	11	
	Deaths	-	11
Increase by migration	IN	18	
	OUT	4	14
Present population			324

Tench Census Division:

Previous total			57
Natural increase	Births	2	
	Deaths	1	1
Present population			58

END OF REPORT.

J. B. Moyle

J. B. Moyle

APPENDIX "A"

Agriculture & Economic Development:

The main cash crop in the area is copra. All villages produce a satisfactory amount of copra each month. All villages except Maroi, Tangaitutu, Bolin on Mussau Island have hot-air drums, those on Emira Island being made of iron and other war surplus materials. In Katelusae Village on Mussau Island there are 10 hot air driers and the production here, 60-100 bags per month - is the largest in the area. All copra is sold through the Co-op. Societies.

All villages have a good number of coconuts and many new plantings were sighted. Where necessary further plantings were also advised. Most groves were in a good-fair condition.

The other item of economic importance in the area is timber. Most villages pit-saw their own timber and enquiries were made in several re the price in Kavieng of sawn timber, mainly Kwila. These prices have now been forwarded. Stands of Kwila on Mussau Isl. are plentiful, while on Emira Island they are sufficient for local needs although probably not enough for sale outside the area.

The peanuts issued to several villages by Mr. Cochrane, P.O., last year, have not been a success.

There is no cocoa in the area, although conditions would probably prove to be satisfactory.

A coconut leaf disease was seen on Emira Island and a leaf brought back to Kavieng has been referred to the District Agricultural Officer for his opinion.

Agricultural censuses were conducted in two villages for the Agricultural Officer.

APPENDIX "B"

Health, Hygiene & Sanitation:

Generally speaking the health of all adults in the area was good. Many children, and some female adults however, were suffering from a cough at present prevalent in the district, and a few cases of malaria were reported. Boils, grille and other skin diseases including scabies were seen from time to time. The total child population of Roitan Village on Mussau Island was suffering from scabies.

Treatment was given for all illnesses either by the officer, or in the later stages, by the Infant Welfare Sister.

The P.H.D. Aid Posts at Katelusae on Mussau Island and Tabilui on Emira Island are both clean and satisfactory structures, although due to the large amount of sickness recently experienced both are short of a few essential items, e.g. cotton wool, panicillin.

The S.D.A. hospital at Boliu is a great boon to the people in the southern area of Mussau Island who are so far away from Katelusae Village.

A new Aid Post at Lamusmus Village on Mussau Isl. is nearing completion and will fill a large gap in the present health facilities.

Sanitation and hygiene in all villages is good and in most the sea is used for the disposal of all rubbish. Inland villages all have satisfactory deep pit latrines.

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APPENDIX "C"

Education:

The sole source of academic education in the Mussau census division is the S.D.A. school at Boliu Mission. This school is a rather ramshackle European materials structure at the moment and the boarding accommodation is barely satisfactory. Only 50 students, all male, attend this school out of an island population of 2079. The school at present has classes from Grade 1 - 5. A copy of the Mission syllabus was obtained and is forwarded herewith for the views of the Education Officer. He states that an accurate opinion could not be given without seeing the schools, however, although he advised the writer that the syllabus as such is satisfactory and overall, on a par with Administration standards.

The school is supervised by a male nurse and carpenter (see notes on Missions). Biblical studies are numerous and the writer suspects that English is mainly taught so that the people can read their Bibles and Hymn Books, all of which are in English. Although most people can do this, few can actually speak English.

A new steel-framed school building is soon to be constructed. Many imported materials on hand were seen by this officer. It is apparently hoped that when the new school building is completed 150 pupils will attend the school.

All teachers are trained by the Mission, either locally or at their school at Rabaul.

It will be noted that in the attached statistics, figures are given for village schools but it is pointed out that these schools only dispense Grades A, B and C (a Mission system) education which is sub-Grade 1 in Administration schools. It is thought that religious subjects only are taught at these schools, although again a basic knowledge of English is required to understand Bible texts, etc.

On Emira Island the Mission has a "District" school with one teacher and 22 pupils, 9 of them females. This school has Grades 1 and 2 only.

Despite this apparent lack of education the people of these areas seem quite knowledgeable in several spheres, although this officer is unable to compare them with other peoples due to lack of experience. The general demeanour of the people is considered under the heading of Native Affairs.

:::::::::

Mussau Island - Village Schools:

Village	Grades	Males	Females	Totals
Lamakanama	A B C	14	9	23
Tangaituṭu	A B C	17	13	30
Boliu	NIL			
Maroi	A B C	5	3	8
Tangatumuta	A B C	9	11	20
Emanamus	NIL			
Malakata	A B C	13	8	21
Loliang	A B C	9	15	24
Lamusmus	NIL			
Lovaranga	NIL			
Tanaliu	NIL			
Entao	A B C	7	5	12
Tabolo	A B C	5	6	11
Katelusae	A B C	15	11	26
Tasitel	NIL			
Koitan	Nil			
Nai	A & B	5	7	12

APPENDIX "C" (Cont.)

Emira Island

Pakane	A & B	5	2	7
Tabilui	A B C	4	16	20
Tasingina	A B C	6	5	11
Eloa	A	4	3	7
			TOTAL	238.

APPENDIX "D"

Absentees from Villages:

Village	Private & Govt. work.	Mission Work In District	Mission Work Out District	Mission Schools.
MUSSAU				
Lamakanaura	2		24	19
Tangaitutu	4	3	11	8
Boliu			[illegible]	?
[illegible]		5	10	4
Malakata				6
Loliang		3	1	3
Lamusmus		2	6	3
Lovarangat-Magien		6	4	16
Tanaliu		2	7	2
Entao		2	1	2
Tabolo				
Katelusae		11	11	8
Tasitel	4	5	1	10
Roitan	1	6		
Nai	2	1	24	
EMIRA				
Tabilu	1	1	6	6
Pakane				
Eleoa				4
Tasingina	1		4	3
TENCH	1			2

N.B. The figures in columns 2 and 3, for the villages of Emanamus and Nai (underlined) show an absence of over 20% of the village at Mission work.

APPENDIX "E"

Village Officials:

Village	Luluai	Comment	Tultul	Comment
Tangatunuta - Paramount Luluai				
	PANAT	Very good		
Katelusae - Paramount Luluai				
	SEILA	Very good		
Lamakanaura	KATALO	Good	TAUMOLO	Good
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tangaitutu	AMARARI	Satisfactory	MAKU	Satisfactory
Emanamus	TOILU	Poor		
Boliu			KUIABUA	Fair
Tangatunuta	LAVATU	Good	OGIMAI	Fair
Malakata	LAMUS	Satisfactory	ATAKAU	New
Loliang	BELO	Good	PONAIN	Good
Lamusmus	ASANG	Fair	LUELUE	Satisfactory
Tandiu	KUNITAITA	Fair	SIKRU	Good
Lovaranga & Magien	KAMSI	Fair	PUPU	Satisfactory
Entao	KAPURA	Good	TAUNAM	Fair
Tabolo	TAMSU	Poor	KASUNGUN	Good
Katelusae	P/L above.		TUTEI	Good
Tasitel	RAPUS	Fair	LOLI	Fair
Nai	PUSIKAI	Fair	SARIMANGA	Satisfactory
Emira Island				
Pakane	KOUWAU	Satisfactory		
Tabilu	TOKASIO	Good	TOI-TOI	Good
Tasingina	KEKEGILA	Good		
Eleoa	KEKERONOOTI	Absent	WUMENINI	Fair

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

APPENDIX "A"

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

Reg. No.8819 - Const. KUMIN	Conscientious and a keen worker. Most reliable for all patrol work.
Reg. No.9267 - Const. SALIP	Generally helpful but in difficult situations is a bit hot-headed. He is therefore not recommended.
Reg. No.8757 - Const. MILI	Officious at times but generally quite satisfactory.

::::::::::

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957/58 ..... Mussua Island Census Division. Patrol Report No. 3 of 1957/58

Govt. Print.—4875/2/63.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								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		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16+				M	F	M	F	M+F
Lamakanaura	29/8/57	6	3						1					1	1					2		1	13	12			11	8	12	39	19	31	4	24	2·4	26	31	49	47	198
Maroi	30/8/57		1														1	3		2			2	2			1	1	3	19	7	15	-	19	2·7	6	14	22	24	72
Tangaitutu	30/8/57	3	2												1				3	2	5	1	7	5			7	1	11	45	10	3	2	30	2·4	26	29	49	40	170
Boliu	1/9/57	1	2											1					2	1	1						2		3	7	6	5	-	5	3·8	11	11	11	10	46
Tangatunuta	1/9/57	2	2												1		3	2	6	1	1		3	2			3		7	29	4	1	2	17	2·2	14	13	36	22	93
Emanamus	1/9/57		1														6	1		1	3	2	5	5			3	1	10	17	4	1	-	13	3·7	18	18	12	8	75
Malakata	3/9/57	1	6												1		1		3	3							4	2	13	29	9	2	2	21	2·3	25	27	42	34	134
Loliang	3/9/57	5	4														1	1	4	6	2	1	1				3		11	32	4	3	3	31	3·2	37	37	36	40	157
Lamusmus	4/9/57	3	3														4	7			1	2		2			3		9	22	7	1	1	17	3·1	20	22	26	20	104
Loverenga	5/9/57	7				1											1	1	2	2	3	3	3	1			12	4	20	41	13	3	1	33	2·8	26	25	57	41	175
Tanalia	5/9/57	3	1			2			1								2	2	1		1	1	3	4			2		6	20	10	1	1	15	3·4	17	21	27	21	97
Eutao	6/9/57	2																			1		1				1		3	19	7	8	2	8	2·7	10	14	23	16	66
Tubolo	6/9/57	1	1														2	3		1									4	16	2	14	-	14	2	8	13	23	18	62
Katelusae	7/9/57	1	6											2	1						6	5	5	6			8		18	57	15	3	2	37	2·3	28	43	66	50	217
Tutel	9/9/57	2	2						2								1	1		1	6	3	1				8	2	21	69	19	4	-	42	2·6	40	40	84	68	251
Roiten	9/9/57		2														1			3	4								3	7	3	8	-	8	1·7	6	10	17	14	54
Wai	10/9/57		1															1		1	1	1	13	12					7	29	8	2	1	27	2	12	16	25	25	105
TOTALS:		37	37			3		4						4	5	24	22	24	26	35	20	61	51			68	19	161	496	157	37	21	371	2·16	332	384	604	491	2076

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957/58 — Emirau Island Census Division. — Patrol Report No. 3 of 1957/58

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students		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			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
Pakane	18.9.57		1																		1						5		1	9	1	6	1	6	2·5	5	6	11	12	40
Tabilu	"	2	2														7	4	2		2		4	2			4	2	9	29	12	22	1	22	2·1	21	21	35	31	120
Tasingina	"	2	1														3				1		3	1			2	1	7	18	3	15	-	12	2·5	19	19	22	20	81
Eleoa	"	2	1														3	1	2								4		7	14	4	12	1	12	2·2	12	19	21	21	77
Totals		6	5														13	5	4		4		7	3			15	2	24	69	20	55	3	52	2·3	57	65	99	84	324

Tench Island Census Division.

Tench Island	22.9.57	2				1														1						2		6	9	2	10	-	6	-	16	12	14	13	58

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
17 NOV 1957
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT

District of..... NEW IRELAND ..... Report No. 4 of 1957/58.....

Patrol Conducted by..... R.S. BELL, A.D.O. .....

Area Patrolled..... NOAMSI AND KULOT CENSUS DIVISIONS. .....

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

Natives..... 2 R.P.A.N.G.C. .....

Duration—From 13/ 2/1957 to 3/ 3/1957 BROKEN

Number of Days..... 17 .....

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

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

Medical ..../...../19.....

Map Reference..... TOURILL KAVIENG & NAMATANAI .....

Objects of Patrol..... GENERAL ADMINISTRATION. .....

.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

11/11/1957

..... *District Commissioner*

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

5th November, 1957.

THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVES.

MINUTE

Govt. Print.—275/9.57.

File No. NA.30-12-43

SUBJECT	PATROL REPORT NO.4 - 1957/58 : KAVIENG.

Your attention is invited to the remarks under the heading "Agriculture" in this patrol report, for your information and any comment you may care to make, please.

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/Chief of Division
(Government and Research)

noted 8/11

C.O. Graham working on copra problem. If traders can provide Bottel service, there would be no need for societies. Mr Bell is too optimistic about traders' treatment of native producers. 8/11

PA

30-12-43

5th November, 1957.

The District Officer,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO./ - 1957/58 : KAVIENG.

Receipt of the above-mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged.

There must be some good reason for people wishing to occupy their cook houses and not use the main dwelling. Have any reasons been put forward by the people to our officers?

I note that religious feeling in the area is very strong and that it is thought that it may show itself..... in the future. I would be grateful if you could get Mr. Bell to expand on this assumption.

The comments on agriculture contained in Appendix B have been brought to the notice of the Registrar of Co-operatives for his information.

The report has been well presented and Mr. Bell has obviously carried out his duties in a thorough manner.

J. K. Mc

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
NOV 1957
PORT MORESBY

30/10/57

In Reply Please Quote No.

District of New Ireland
Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

1st November, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No.4 of 1957/58
Noatsi and Kulot Census Division.

I am forwarding herewith Patrol Report for the above-mentioned area submitted by R. S. Bell, A.D.O. As this is a routine patrol of a well established area, and as the report covers no outstanding or unusual circumstances I do not propose to comment further upon it.

Contingency for camping allowance is attached to the report.

(A. F. Cow)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

District of New Ireland

KAVIENG.

1st November, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No.4 of 1957/58
Noatsi and Kulot Census Division.

I am forwarding herewith Patrol Report for the above-mentioned area submitted by R. S. Bell, A.D.O. As this is a routine patrol of a well established area, and as the report covers no outstanding or unusual circumstances I do not propose to comment further upon it.

Contingency for camping allowance is attached to the report.

(A. F. Gow)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/2/1

Headquarters,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

24th October, 1957.

District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1957/58.
NOATSI AND KULOT OFFICE DIVISION.
R.S. BELL, A.D.O.

Attached please find the abovementioned report.

For your attention and necessary action please.

R.S. BELL.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

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the Original

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol covered that part of the East Coast of New Ireland known as the NOATSI Census Division and that on the West Coast known as the KULOT Census Division. The patrol was done in three parts, necessitated by the need for the [illegible] to return to Kavieng to hear Courts.

The NOATSI Division stretches from TANDES in the northwest, which is the first village outside the TIKANA Native Local Government Council, to LAMBUSO, about 30 miles distant. There are fourteen villages in the division, all of which are on the coast; population at last census, 1957, was 1690. Part of the group are actually bush people who were brought down to the coast in German days, to make for ease in Administration. The villagers are a very sophisticated lot, similar to those in the Council area, nearer Kavieng. Very few of the young men are absent from the villages at work. Some, but not many, work at nearby plantations for short periods to obtain money with which to buy necessities. The NOATSI Division is not a linguistic group as half the people, those to the southeast, speak the MANDAK Dialect.

The KULOT Division is directly opposite the NOATSI, on the West Coast. It covers an distance of 25 miles from NAIAMA in the north to LEMAU in the south. There are only six villages in the area, all of which are on the coast; population last census was 377. The inhabitants of this area, although they are practically the same as the NOATSI, are very backward in comparison with them.

Both of these divisions are in the KONOS Patrol Post Administrative Area. KONOS however, has been closed, throught shortage of staff, for over twelve months so that now the area is controlled by Sub District headquarters, Kavieng. The last patrol to the area was March-May, 1957 and was conducted by Mr. Jordan, P.C.

The greater part of the patrol was done by motor vehicle. A breakdown whilst going out to the KULOT division forced the patrol afoot for six days.

The object of the patrol was routine Administration. There were no outstanding incidents.

DIARY.

Friday, 13th September.	Departed KAVIENG 1530 hrs. Arrived TANDES. Camped overnight.
Saturday, 14th September.	Census and inspection of TANDES. Departed TANDES, census and inspection of LIANDEN and LANGENIA Visited KONOS Patrol Post. Camped LANGENIA.
Sunday, 15th September.	Heard number of complaints. Departed for LOSSU, arrived and camped overnight.
Monday, 16th September.	Inspection and census of Lossu No. 1 & 2, AMBA and KAMBIN. Visited LOSSU Plantation. Returned to LOSSU and camped.

Tuesday, 17th September.	Departed LOSU for KAVIENG. District and Native Affairs Courts heard.
Wednesday, 18th September.	At KAVIENG - Courts. Departed at 1500 hrs. and arrived PINIKINDU [illegible]
Thursday, 19th September.	Inspected and census PINIKINDU LAMUSONG, and KONOS and KONOBIN. Camped at PINIKINDU.
Friday, 20th September.	Inspected LAVARIRRA and KIMIDAN Camped at KATENDAN.
Saturday, 21st September.	Inspected and proceeded LAMUSO. Visited Methodist Mission, KIMIDAN. Camped at LAMUSO.
Sunday, 22nd September.	Returned to LIBBA and camped. Visited BOLEGILA Plantation.
Monday, 23rd September.	Returned LAMUSONG for C.N.A. District Court held at BOLEGILA and KAFKAF Plantations. To KAVIENG, arrived 1200 hrs.
Saturday, 28th September.	Departed KAVIENG, 1000 hrs. Vehicle breakdown at 1200 hrs. Marched to NAMASALANG, arrived 1700 hrs. Camped overnight.
Sunday, 29th September.	Marched to NAIAMA. Camped overnight.
Monday, 30th September.	Marched to PANARAS. Inspection and census. To Patlanget Plantation for lunch. On to LEMAU village. Census and inspection. Camped overnight.
Tuesday, 1st October.	To BIUUN and PATLANGET villages Census and inspection. To Patlanget Plantation for District Courts. To NEIRUARAN. Camped overnight.
Wednesday, 2nd October.	Census and inspection. To PANARAS. Camped overnight.
Thursday, 3rd October.	To PANARAS Plantation. Picked up at 1100 hrs. and arrived KAVIENG 1600 hrs.

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SUMMARY.

NATIVE SITUATION.

As stated previously the area patrolled came under the control of the Patrol Officer at KAVIENG. This post has been in operation now for some four years and before it the area was controlled by the Patrol Post at MALUU, some 30 miles further [illegible] There has, with the exception of the last twelve months, been an officer in the area for over six years and the people

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had become used to working under strict supervision. Since KONOS has been without an officer the area has deteriorated, even though it has been regularly patrolled. Patrols every six months or so have not the controlling power of an officer stationed permanently, at the most only a few hours distant. It is considered that an officer at KONOS is essential if the area is to be developed and the people advanced.

Housing in both areas leaves much to be desired, with the KULOT the worse of the two. It continues to amaze the writer that the sophisticated New Ireland native continues to live in sub standard housing, housing that far more primitive people would reject as unsuitable. There are still many villagers who have not houses built on piles. These people live in 'cookhouses' built directly on the ground, in many instances sleeping in the sands. Others have their houses, but they are for show purposes only, and they too live continually in the 'cookhouses'. Talks were given in all villages in an endeavour to have the people take a pride in their housing and living conditions. The result will be checked by the next patrol.

Many houses were condemned during the patrol and the owners were ordered to have them pulled down. Others were instructed to carry out necessary repairs to their houses to keep them in a sanitary condition.

With few exceptions all villages were clean, inside and out. This no doubt was only because they had received advance warning of the patrol. A number of villagers were fined in the Courts for Native Affairs for failure to clean their villages. All villagers were again instructed in village hygiene.

A number of hotly disputed land problems were again brought to the notice of the patrol. These were the same as were brought to the notice of Mr. Jordan, P.O. on the previous patrol to this area. The people concerned were instructed that the Native Lands Commission was the only agency who could deal with their problems. Instructions were also given to preserve the status quo. Occupiers were told not to plant permanent tree crops until such time as ownership was proved.

There is a small amount of commercial activity, other than agricultural, in the NOATSI area. Natives have trade stores in TANDES, LIBBA and KATENDEN but it is not thought that they make much profit out of them. None were seen open and stocks were seen to be practically non-existent. Natives own trade stores more for the prestige it it thought to give, than for the actual profit gained. There are two trucks in the NOATSI area owned by natives, one at LANGENIA owned by SAU and the other owned by a 'company' at PINIKINDU. Here again business is conducted in a haphazard and unbusiness manner and the trucks are not run economically.

The matter of the funds collected by the LIBBA people, for the purchase of a new truck, and given to BOAS of SAUASIA was again reported. BOAS was seen by the writer in RABAUL in June when he promised to make repayment of the £147/10/- obtained from the LIBBA villagers. Repayment has not taken place, and a warning has been sent the BOAS, through the District Office, KAVIENG, that Court proceedings will be taken if the matter is not finalised in the near future.

There is no commercial activity on the West Coast.

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The attitude of the natives to the Administration is good. The people are very self sufficient and sophisticated and they are not overfriendly with patrolling officers. This,no doubt, would be changed if an officer was stationed at KONOS, and was seeing them constantly.

Very few complaints were heard during the patrol. The people are generally law abiding. Types of complaints heard were,in the main, to do with adultery, divorce and debt. The greater number of these were settled amicably out of Court.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The East Coast road which runs through the KOMBI is a well made road of 'koronos', built by the Commonwealth Works Dept. This Dept. left the area on 30th June and the road had become overgrown with grass and potholes commencing to appear. The villagers were organised during the patrols stay in the area and all the roads were completely cleared of grass and most of the potholes filled. The villagers have been advised to make this a regularly weekly event.

All bridges along this length of road were constructed by the C.D.W. They are well built and are all in good order.

Most of the villages are situated alongside the road. Where they are at some distance off the road it was found that the access roads had been unsit for many months. These roads were cleared during the patrols stay and the villagers instructed to keep them clear.

The northern end of the East Coast road runs from [illegible] to LEMU, a distance of approximately 40 miles. This road was roughly formed prewar but since then no other work has been done on it. It is a corduroy, suitable only for four wheel drive vehicles. It is a mass of potholes, swampy stretches and protruding rocks. To make matters worse the road had not been cut for many months and was overgrown with scrub.

No tools other than [illegible] are held by the villagers, so they are in no position to make improvements to the road, with the exception of cutting it. This was done by the time the patrol was completed. The villagers were ordered to clear the road regularly in the future.

The road through the [illegible] was, with the exception of [illegible] through LEMU, very good.

There are no bridges on the first [illegible] of the west coast road. The first rivers to be crossed are in the [illegible] plantation and from then on they appear at regular intervals. From PARLAWEI on some of the rivers are too large to bridge and fords are used. Vehicles are stopped [illegible] at LEMU, where a bridge has been washed away. As the road finishes a short distance on, and there no good purpose would be gained, the villagers were not instructed to replace it.

RESTHOUSES.

Every village, with the exceptions of LAVATURRA, KONOBIN, KONOS and LAMUSONG, has a resthouse. The first two of the exceptions are within a mile of other resthouses and the last two are within a short distance of KONOS Patrol

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Post.

The resthouses are for the most part very good buildings with ample room for a large patrol. No barracks are provided for police accompanying the patrol. These are always accomodated in a nearby village house.

CENSUS.

The census was last revised during March-May of this year, at which time there were 1690 inhabitants of the NOATSI area and 377 of the KULOT division. The census was checked only by this patrol and a note taken of the number of births/deaths. The ratio of births/deaths in the NOATSI was 21 to 17; in the KULOT 6 to 3.

Not a very large increase perhaps but it indicated that the population is still increasing slowly and not decreasing as has been the case, up to a few years ago, in New Ireland.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Officials seen during the patrol were of average ability. As always, they need prompting and prodding to keep them working. Once again, they need an orricer stationed in the area to give them continued authority. The average village native will pay very little attention to the Luluai if he knows that the nearest Patrol Officer is 30 miles distant.

It is recommended that Tultul AGUN of LEMAKOT be dismissed from his post. This official has been absent from his village for approximately a year, working at PATLANGET Plantation. The village is small and does not require a replacement Tultul.

A complete list of Village Officials is appended.

MISSIONS.

There are two missions operating in the area patrolled, the Roman Catholic Mission with headquarters at AMASONG and LEMAKOT and the Methodist Overseas Mission with a minister at KIMIDAN. Catechists or teachers are maintained in each village by the missions concerned. These teach the villagers religion and run small village schools for the children.

The whole area is split up into two religious camps, with neibour villages of different religion opposed to one another. Religious feeling is so strong that villages with members of both missions, voluntarily split up into two parts, with all the followers of the one mission in each part. This is not a good thing, but, as it is an accomplished fact, nothing can be done about it. Religious feeling in the area is very strong and it is thought that this may show itself in other ways in future.

A number of complaints were received during the patrol, that the Catholic priests were bringing pressure to bear upon 'divorced' Catholics to get them to return to their proper xxxxx spouses. This appears to be a new campaign on an old theme by a new Catholic priest. It has been noticed in other places that this happens upon the arrival of new missionaries; the old adage of " a new broom sweeps clean". Complaints were dealt with and the various

natives were told their rights and obligations under the Laws of the Territory.

.....

APPENDICES.

REPORT ON I.P.[illegible] G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL. "A".

AGRICULTURE [illegible] LIVESTOCK. "B"

MEDICAL. "C"

EDUCATION "D"

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. "E"

APPENDIX A

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

Reg. No. 9277 Const. AMURA.

Conduct: Good.

Discipline: Good.

Ability: Works well.

Reg. No. 9243 Const. BUVUNGAN.

Conduct: Good.

Discipline: Good.

ABILITY: Good worker.

.....

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the Original

AGRICULTURE.

The food position throughout the area was satisfactory. The staple, in the most cases, is taro, although yams are a main secondary crop. In the lower part of the NOATSI the taro crop has been badly affected recently by the heavy and prolonged fall of rain. There is no fear of starvation in the area no matter what happens to their crops as they always have sago, which abounds in the area, to fall back on. Quite a number of villagers eat sago for preference, but others because they are too lazy to make sufficiently large enough gardens.

Because the wet season continued till the end of August instead of April the villagers are having difficulty in getting their next years gardens prepared in time. During the patrol a great number of the people were still cutting gardens. If the wet season comes when due, October/ November, many of the people will not have had time to burn off and plant the areas cut. Consequently there may be a shortage of planted foodcrops available next year. However it is quite likely that the wet may hang off for a couple of months yet; seasons have been very unpredictable in the last decade.

The main cash crop in the area is copra. In the NOATSI the villagers can make and sell the copra, or for those who are too lazy to go to this effort or, who are unable to turn out a good merchantable product, there are the traders who will purchase on the roadside the unhusked nuts. The price paid at present is 10 nuts a shilling, a very good price. Originally it was only the Chinese who traded in this way but lately various Europeans also have followed suit. The trade cut deeply into the Co-operatives business, forcing them too, to follow suit.

The building of Hot Air Copra Driers, according to the plan put out by the District Agriculture Officer, is going on apace. Practically all villages now have at least one. The exceptions have them in various states of construction.

The Co-operatives have two buying points in the NOATSI area, LANGENIA and PINIKINDU. In the KULOT there is only the one, at BIMUN, but there are others at PANAMTTU and KONTU just outside the division.

Villagers were instructed to clean all their coconut groves. This work was completed before the patrol left the area. The reason for the continual cleaning of groves was pointed out to the people concerned.

A secondary cash crop, which is rapidly expanding, is Cocoa; NOATSI division only. At present there are only a few trees in the area bearing, and as the amount is too small to permit of fermentation, they are sold as wet beans to nearby plantations. There are at present some 48 plots of cocoa or shade. The older plantings are usually 'company' blocks whilst all recent plantings are by either the individual or family group. The growers in the area state that they have 9100 cocoa trees ranging from a few months to five years old. Further areas have been cleared and planted with shade, some of which is one year old, and ready for the cocoa. Quite a few groves were seen during the patrol. All were kept clean and the cocoa appeared to be thriving.

The usual native livestock, fowls, pigs etc., were seen in all villages. Pigs are causing a great deal of damage

APPENDIX B (cont.).

AGRICULTURE.

to new cash crop plantings, both European and native. Talks were given on the need to fence and feed pigs also on the laws covering damage caused by pigs. However it is not thought that this will have any effect on the present native type of pig husbandry.

Poor Copy of
the Original

APPENDIX C.

MEDICAL.

Health of the inhabitants of the two divisions [illegible] very healthy. Many children were seen in the villages, indicating that the Aid Post system throughout the areas was operating satisfactorily. Aid Posts are situated at KAMBIN, KONOS and LAMUSONG in the NOATSI divisions and at LEMAU in the KULOT division.

The areas are regularly patrolled by Medical Assistants. The last patrols to the area were, NOATSI September 1957 and KULOT April, 1957. Infant Welfare Sisters also cover the area at intervals.

The Methodist Mission have a hospital at KIMIDAN, which is just to the south of the NOATSI division. A European Sister (Nursing) is in charge of the hospital. During 1956/57 381 Inpatients and 12971 Outpatients were treated in the hospital.

Hansen's Disease is rife in the NOATSI division. At the time of the patrol there were 19 villagers undergoing treatment at ANELAUA Hansenide Colony. Many others seen had stayed at ANELAUA, been cured and returned to their villages.

Poor Copy of
the Original

APPENDIX D.

EDUCATION.

There are three education agencies in the area patrolled; Administration, Roman Catholic and Methodist Missions.

The only schools in the area worthy of the name are the three Administration schools, the Catholic Mission School at LAMUSONG and the Methodist Mission School at KIMIDAN. None, however, are staffed with Europeans.

The attendances at the individual schools are:

SCHOOL.	STANDARD I	II	III	TOTAL	AGENCY.
KONOS	12	2	3	24	ADMIN.
LOSSU	2	7	10	19	"
LEMAU	15	13	8	36	"
LAMUSONG	41	12		53	RCM
KIMIDAN				77	MCM
				209	

Recently the Administration schools at KONOS and LOSSU have been losing quite a number of their pupils. These pupils are Catholics and Mission are now insisting that they attend Catholic schools.

There are small schools in every village run by catechists and teachers. Most of the teachings are religous.

Higher education is provided by the three agencies; Administration at UTU Central School, RTM at RABAUL and MOM at RABAUL.

Poor Copy of
the Original

APPENDIX I.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

VILLAGE.	IMAM	HEAD	ASSIST.
TANDES (TOASI)	LEKI	LANGAI	
LIBBA	LANGIRI	LAMASU	SIMI
LOSSU	URENG	LUMBEN PULAKU	
LANGENIA	BIKA	LESAMBAK	
KAMBIN	LOWATI	SIRIMAI	
AMBA	BOTA	KUTERI	
LAMASONG	BOISIP	MARIT	
LIANDEN	LAKAMAN		BAIKE
KONOBIN	BUNGASI		
PIMIKINDU	MOKOLOMBI	KUMOSU	
KOTOS	BUSASO	LAKAKU	
LAWATBURRA	SIASU		
KATENDAN	MOSUK	LANGIN	MAIRUM
LAMBUSO	PALINGOT	ORANGI	
NAIAMA (KULOT)	BATU	MATOFAN	BANGO
LEMAU	GEBO		
BIMUN	DENDEI	LOKUNG	
PATLANGET	KOMIRI		
PANARAS	MONDAI	LEBELEK	
MEMURAN	KAMBUNG	LUBOS	MURI.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF N...
RECEIVED
18 NOV 1957
PORT ...

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. KAV 5 of 1957/58

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

Area Patrolled Mandak and Kulot census Divisions, New Ireland.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans nil

Natives 3 members R.P.& N.G.C.

Duration—From 4 /10/1957 to 25 /10/1957

Number of Days 22

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../5/1957

Medical ..../9/1957

Map Reference Fourmil attached. Strat series.

Objects of Patrol General Administration, Road cleaning, Census check-up, Economic Development in the area, Follow-up of Patrol No. 4 of 57/58

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

12/11/1957

.....
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 .... £.....

.....

.....

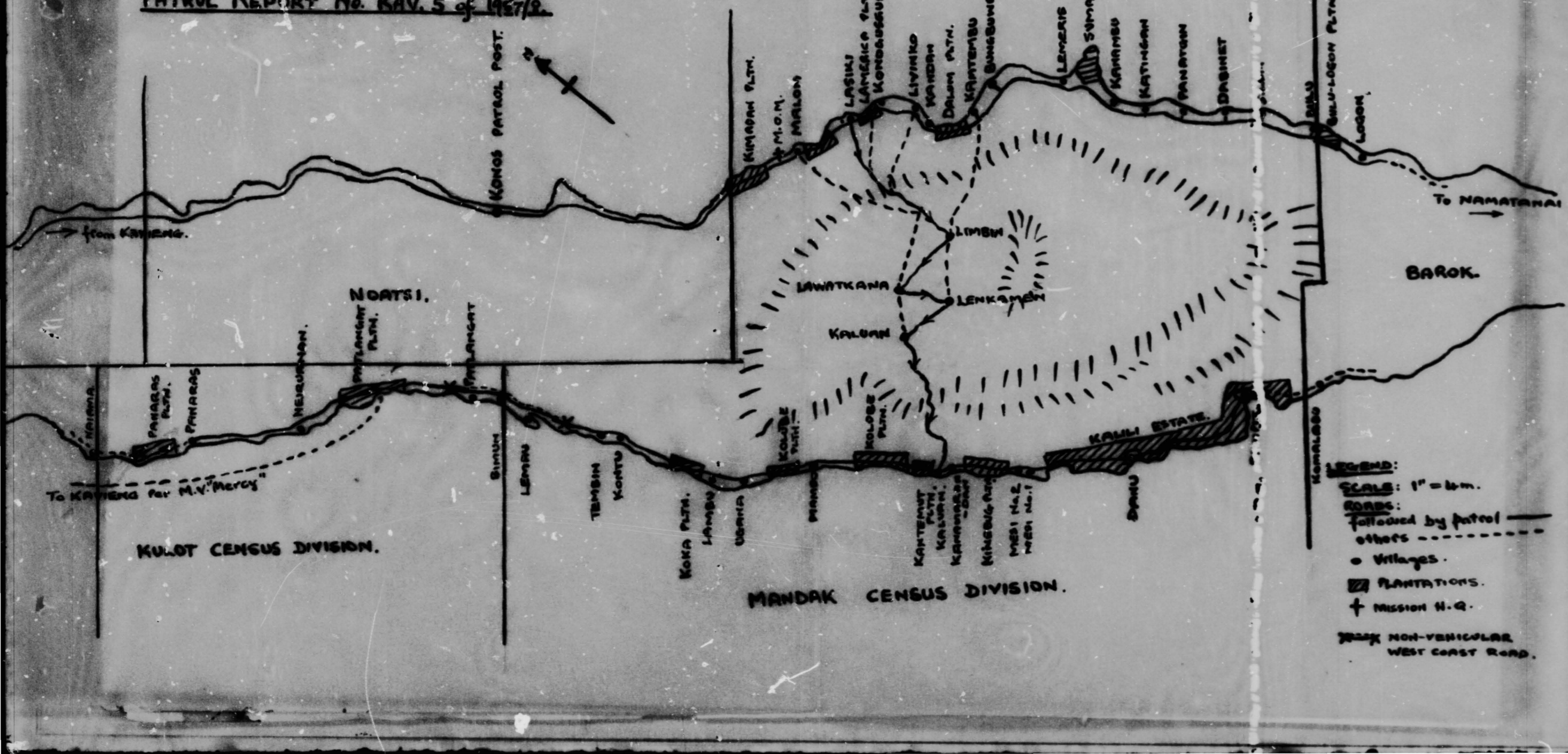
.....

Females in Child Birth

M | F | In | Migr

Popul

PATROL REPORT No. KAV. 5 of 1967/8.



LEGEND:

SCALE: 1" = 1m.

ROADS:
followed by patrol ——
others - - - - - -

• Villages.

▨ PLANTATIONS.

✝ MISSION H.Q.

NON-VEHICULAR WEST COAST ROAD.

Popul

		MIGR	
13	Females in Child Birth	In	
F		M	F

20th November, 1957.

The District Officer,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO.5 - 1957/58 : KAVIENG.

Receipt of the above mentioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

The matters raised in the patrol report have been adequately covered by the remarks of the Assistant District Officer, Kavieng, and your own memorandum.

You should keep HITTER busy otherwise he may become troublesome.

I do hope your market for the LELET produce in Kavieng is successful.

J. K. Mc

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

pA

Popul

MIGR

In

E

30/12/44

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
18 NOV 1957
PORT MORESBY

NA 30-2-1-387

District of New Ireland
Headquarters,

KAVIENG.

12th November, 1957.

Assistant District Officer,
K A V I E N G.

PATROL REPORT KAV.5/1957-58.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above-mentioned Patrol Report submitted by J. B. Moyle, C.P.O.

Native Affairs: It is agreed that the establishment of a native market in Kavieng may greatly assist the people of LELET in the marketing of their produce, and that the success of this venture may be viewed optimistically as N.I.N.S.A. has taken the responsibility of the organisation.

In an effort to minimise destruction of crops in both East Coast and West Coast areas by pigs and cattle the natives should be advised of the conditions regarding trespass, vide Regulation 101 of the Native Administration Regulations.

Economic Development and Agriculture: The Produce Inspector has advised that a big improvement in the quality of copra grades has been noticed recently, and as you state this can be mainly attributed to improved drying methods. Perhaps if a fall in the price of copra is experienced the people of the West Coast will be obliged to produce their own copra.

Plantations: Mr. Moyle does not elaborate on his statement, "The largest, KALILI, on thw Est Coast is the only one causing the local people any concer." It is assumed that he is implying that over-alienation of land in this area is causing some hardship to the local people.

This patrol report is quite well prepared and presented.

(A. F. Gow)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Minute to

12th November, 1957.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded for your information please. For camping allowance is also attached for processing.

(A. F. Gow)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

NA 30-2-1

Sub-District Office.
District of New Ireland,
K A V I E N G.

7th November, 1957.

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

PATROL REPORT KAV.5/1957-58.

1. Attached please find the above-mentioned report together with map and claim for camping allowance.

2. Native Affairs: The East Coast villages of the New Ireland District have far more favourable opportunities of increasing their economic standing than others in the District. This is due to the fact that they have an excellent road from Kavieng to Namatanai, with the result that a number own trucks and can either take advantage of selling direct to the Copra Marketing Board at Kavieng, or they can increase the efficiency of their own local co-operative society. This latter has happened in the Lamigi area and the society there is in a good position financially. Numerous plantations are located along the road and these offer the villager casual employment, and also an opportunity of disposing of his garden produce for there is always a steady demand for sweet potato, etc. The West Coast, however, has very few of these advantages and thus are not so progressive. They have few plantations and the roads are not in very good condition.

The Lelet Plateau has presented a problem for many years in this District, and it is hoped that the establishment of the native market at Kavieng will provide these people with an outlet for the sale of their produce. N.I.N.S.A. as you know will be playing a prominent part in this scheme. Consideration could be given to the construction of a road in this area, after we have seen whether the market scheme is a success or otherwise.

3. Economic Development and Agriculture. It is pleasing to note the improvement in the type of drier being constructed in the area, this no doubt is a major reason in the improvement in the quality of copra being produced on the East Coast. With the co-operation of the Agricultural Officer, Co-operative Officer and members of the Native Affairs staff it is hoped that a similar improvement will be noted on the West Coast. Unfortunately the people there are satisfied to sell their coconuts direct to the various Chinese traders in the area with the resultant lack of interest in copra production

4. Cocoa Plantings: The information obtained has been passed on to the Agricultural Officer.

I shall be reporting fully on the activities of HITTER when my present investigation is completed. The letter attached to the report by Mr. Moyle is typical of HITTER with his passion for agricultural extension.

5. Village Officials: The appropriate recommendations will be forwarded under separate cover.

6. A well balanced report showing Mr. Moyle's undoubted interest in his work.

(G. D. Collins)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DISTRICT OF NEW IRELAND	PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1957/58
Patrol Conducted by	J.B.MOYLE. Cadet Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled	MANDAK and KULOT Census Divisions, including the Lelet Plateau.
Patrol Accompanied by	Two members of the R.P.& N.G.C.
Objects of Patrol	General Administration. Road cleaning and maintenance. Census check-up. Economic Development in the area. Follow-up of recent patrol to KULOT area by Mr. Bell. A.D.O.
Previous Patrols to area.	Nataff. February - April 1957 P.H.D. September 1957.

.....

Patrol Report No 5 of 1957/58

DIARY

Friday October 4th.	Departed Kavieng 1000 per vehicle, arrived Bulu village 1445. Inspected village and discussed complaints.
Saturday October 5th.	Visited and inspected Silom, Dabonot and Panatgin villages. Attended feast of mourning at Katingan village. Overnight at Panatgin.
Sunday October 6th.	Observed at Panatgin.
Monday October 7th.	Visited and inspected Katingan, Kanambu and Lemeris villages. Overnight at Lemeris.
Tuesday October 8th.	Continued to Bungbuwe, Kantembu, Kandan and Livinko villages. Overnight at Kandan.
Wednesday October 9th.	Visited and inspected Konogusgus, Lasiti and Malom villages. Overnight at Lasiti.
Thursday October 10th.	Departed Lasiki village 0630 for the Lelet Plateau. Arrived Limbin village, Lelet 1230. Overnight Limbin.
Friday October 11th.	Work at Limbin. Overnight.
Saturday October 12th.	Departed Limbin 0900, arrived Lawatkana 1000. Work in village. Overnight.
Sunday October 13th.	Observed at Lawatkana.
Monday October 14th.	Departed Lemkamen village 0910, Arrive Kaluan 1030. Inspected. Departed 1230 arrived Kanamarandan village, West Coast 1550. Overnight.
Tuesday October 15th.	Visited, inspected and supervised work at Mesi No. 1 and No.2, Danu and Dampit villages. Overnight at Kalali Plantation.
Wednesday October 16th.	Work at Mesi, Danu and Dampit continued. Departed Dampit 1400. Returned to Kanamarandan for night.
Thursday October 17th.	Visited and supervised work at Mambo and Ugana villages. Overnight Ugana.
Friday October 18th.	Work at Ugana continued and also at Lambu village. Overnight at Lambu.
Saturday October 19th.	Work continued at Lambu village. Overnight at Koka village.
Sunday October 20th.	Observed at Koka Plantation.

Diary continued.

Monday October 21st.	Work supervised at Kontu and Tembin villages. Overnight at Kontu.
Tuesday October 22nd.	Majority of people in area to Patlangat for Infant Welfare inspection. Remainder supervised at work. Overnight at Kontu.
Wednesday October 23rd.	Departed Kontu village 0700. Visited and inspected progress of work at Lemau, Bimun, Patlangat, Meiruanan and Panaras villages. Overnight at Patlangat Plantation.
Thursday October 24th.	Departed Patlangat 0700 per M.V. 'Mercy'. Arrived Kavieng 1030.

End of Patrol.

Patrol Report No. 5 of 1957/8.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation in this area varies considerably between East Coast, Lelet Plateau and west Coast portions.

(i) Generally the people of the East Coast Mandak Division are quite pleasant and progressive, and have few troubles other than those concerning land, which has been discussed by Mr. [illegible] in his [illegible] Report No. [illegible] of 1956/57.)

All villages in the area are clean, housing is satisfactory, and sanitation good. Economic development in this area is well developed, being mainly concentrated on copra production, although an interet is now being shown in planting cocoa, and in fact, several plantings have been already made. Details of economic development are set out in Appendices A and AI of this report.

These East Coast villages are at present suffering from a slight shortage of food. This is due to (a) pigs destroying gardens, (b) diseasesm, mainly in the taro crop, and (c) the lethargy of the people towards planting of gardens. There is no starvation in the area as sago is available, and the people have money enough to buy rice, meat, etc., from the local trade stores.

(ii) The people of the Lelet Plateau are probably the least progressed in the Sub-District.

Here one sees the results of European methods imposed more or less by force on a native people, Stripping them of many of their customs and giving them little in return.

The people of the Lelet Plateau, as compared with those of the other, and one might say more advanced, coastal peoples of the District, appear to be apathetic and are living an almost day to day existance. These people lack the economic developmet that has tken place among the coastal people.

Basically the most important influence the Australian Government has had on the people of New Guinea, has been economic. As in our own society and history, economic development, i.e. wealth usually precedes cultural and political development.

All other peoples of the district are close to the sea, the environment is suitable for growing coconuts, and with very good transport facilities available, by sea and road, and the high copra prices since the war, the economic development and more importantly, the political development of these peoples has increased rapidly and progress is obvious.

Not so however with the Lelet people.

There a subsistance economy rules supreme, with trade of, and sale of crops almost negligible. Why?

Perhaps it is because of the difficulty of obtaining suitable markets and returns for their produce. First, it is necessary to cart the produce, on their backs, over about 6-10 miles of mountainous country (a 4-6 hour walk), then either sell the produce to plantations, where the market is naturally limited, or in some way obtain transport to Kavieng or Namatanai. This is difficult at any time, but with a return fare from this area to Kavieng, of £2, it would be necessary for a man to carry between 45 and 90 lbs. of produce to make the venture pay, and then only negligibly. Prices vary between 6d. and 1/- per lb. for European vegetables, e.g. beans and potatoes, while in the field if native foods the prices are considerably against the saler, and hence the lack of interest in this field.

....continued.

Native Affairs, cont.

Secondly some people may say it is due to the laziness of the people. Surely, however, this is a back-to-front argument. The laziness (i.e. the lack of interest in economic progress) of the people has come about because of the difficulties of making such economic progress pay, and is thus not laziness, but mere commercial frustration.

It is an obvious tenet of all economic and commercial undertakings that such must pay. What chance is there of this area ever having a really satisfactory paying crop without cheap and convenient transport?

Moves are afoot in the District to start a native market in Kavieng to to supply an Administration, Co-operative or Council vehicle to collect produce. Even then however the long haul of produce to the road, and the cartage costs to Kavieng may discourage the Lelet people. It appears obvious then, that the only way to really advance these 450 odd people is to put a road into the Plateau

The cost of such a road, even in view of the value of crops to be then available to the District, would be extremely high, if not prohibitive, but the question to be faced is not whether the venture will pay, but whether this small group of people are to be encouraged towards development, or left to stagnate.

The actual extent of economic development on the Plateau at present is set out in Appendice A and AI.

(iii) The people of the West Coast are on the intermediate plane between East Coast and Lelet peoples. Although transport and contact is available in this area, it is not as extensive as on the East Coast.

Economic development in this area is also discussed in Appendix A and AI herewith.

Housing in the area, although not good, is sanitationally and structurally sound. Their main fault is in appearance. Where necessary advice was left for the re-building of old houses. All villages are clean and tidy.

Gardens in this area are poor. The people are consequently short of food, and some villages, e.g. Ugana, Mambo and Lambu have found it necessary to work at Kolube plantation to obtain money to buy food. Their is no starvation however. This poor garden situation is due to (a) the lethargy of the people (b) pig and cattle destruction of gardens and (c) diseases due to heavy rainfall over the last few months. New gardens have been planted in all village however, and the shortage should soon be alleviated.

In connection with the destruction of gardens by cattle, mainly in Damu and Dampit villages, where stray cattle from Kalali Plantation are the source of the trouble, the people request Administration help in removing the menace. Some 50 head of cattle are roaming the bush behind Kalili near the native garden sites, and for two reasons the native people are unable to kill the cattle - (i) the lack of firearms, and (ii) the plantation demand for compensation for any cattle killed by a native. The people request that either the cattle be destroyed under Administration supervision, or that the need for compensation, for what are really wild cattle, be negated.

Patrol Report No. 5 of 1957/58

Report on Follow-up of Patrol No. 4 of 1957/8 by Mr. Bell, A.D.O.

As directed the Kulot area was also visited by this patrol. Only four of the villages were inspected however, owing to the fact that transport arrangements left insufficient time to visit the fifth village - Naiama.

Mr. Bell's instructions were being followed in all villages and a marked improvement was seen in the condition of the road and coconut groves. Although the work was not completed, the progress was most satisfactory in view of the small population of this area.

COURT OF NATIVE MATTERS.

One case of the 'use of threatening language' has been referred to the Assistant District Officer, Kavieng, for hearing. The defendant is at present remanded for the haring on November 7th. when the complainant and witnesses will arrive in Kavieng.

Sveral other disputes were settled amicably, and several rumours of prostitution, adultery and incest were investigated, but no evidence was odtainable.

GOVERNMENT REST-HOUSES.

Government rest-houses are conveniently situated throughout the area, and all were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Police quarters were not always available, but houses were vacated for them at the request of the patrolling officer.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

All roads and bridges in the area were in a good condition, and except for a 5-mile section of the West Coast road, all were open to vehicular traffic. Roads on the Lelet Plateau are, of course, only foot-tracks.

Most bridges on the West Coast road have fallen down some years ago, but this does not hinder traffic in the dryer periods of the year as steams are easily forded. During the wetter months, however, many streams of this area are impassible, both to vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Native made bridges could not be built over most streams as each would be washed away when the rivers rise.

INLAND WATERWAYS.

There are no navigable waterways in the area.

Missions.

Two missions operate in the area patrolled.

The Methodist Overseas Mission, with headquarters at Kimidan, is the major mission in the area, with techer/catechists in most villages. This mission is supervised by Rev. S. Geddes.

The Roman Catholic Mission (U.S.) also has some representation in the area, although only in five villages. This mission is presided over by Fr. Reid of Karu (in the Barok Census Division).

Schools details are given in Appendix 'C' herwith.

Patrol Report No. 5 of 1957/58.

Plantations.

As seen by the attached map, their are several large plant-ations in the area. The largest, Kalili, on the West Coast is the only one causing the local people any concern.

Dampit and Danu villages only have small sections of [illegible] has extensive lands in the hill country behind the plantation, however, and although this could probably be planted with cocoa, the cattle menace, discussed under the heading 'Native Affairs', would have to be removed first.

Some personal friction also occurs between the local and plantation natives in the Kanmarandan-Dampit area, also, and this matter has been referred to the Assistant District Officer, Kavieng.

Census Figures.

A census check-up of the Mandak area shows the following increase in population which is equivalent to about 0.4% per annum.

BIRTHS:	21
DEATHS:	17
Natural Increase:	4

The population of the area at the last census revision was 2233.

.....C.P.O.

APPENDIX A.

Economic Development and Agriculture.

The main source of money in the area is the coconut. Copra is produced in varying amounts by all villages in the area (coastal) and all except Ugana village on the west Coast have hot-air driers. Most of these driers are Bitter-Stuhlz type, and the rest are local adaptations.

The amount of copra produced on the East Coast appears to be satisfactory, but on the ~~E~~ west Coast, due to the lack of gardens and work being done on them, the availability of plantation and other work to obtain money, and marketing difficulties of a usually poor type of copra, the people/not at present producing very much copra for sale. The matter was not pressed however, as the people had best concentrate on working gardens in the near future, but it is suggested that the next patrol go into the copra production more thoroughly.

Cocoa is the second commercial crop in the area, and is reported on in Appendix AI following.

The money crops on the Lelet Plateau are vegetables, e.g. beans and potatoes, and about 15 coffee trees. Very few European or native vegetables were~~x~~ available while the patrol was in the area due to the fact that heavy rains over the last few months have adversely affected most crops. The patrol was able to buy a few lbs. of potatoes and beans, however, and some of these vegetables and oranges and chokos were sold to nearby plantations during the patrols sojourn in the area. About four lbs. of coffee beans were also obtained by the patrol.

SPECIAL APPENDIX AI.

The patrol was directed to make a survey of cocao plantings in the area patrolled and the following facts wre collected:-

Village	No. of Trees	Owners	Condition of crop and remarks.
Kandan.	632	Communal.	Three plots of 412, 120 and 100 respect..All apparently healthy. Shade 6-10ft. high in garden one, 1ft high in garden two, and no planted shade in garden three - planted under coconut palms. The cocao trees are about 1-2 feet ~~ft~~ high.
Livinko.	600	Communal.	Similar to the above, but not as healthy. Shade from coconut palms only.

Two further plots are ready for planting with 600 and ± 700 trees respectively. The shade in the gardens is between 8 and 15 feet high.

All the above plantings have been made under the supervision of POROPA of Livinko village, who is a 'pupil' of HITTER of Lauapol Village.

Kaluan	Communal	A new plot has been prepared in this village on the Lelet Plateau sufficient to take 1150 trees. The shade has just been planted and ~~x~~ the patrol was told that cocao would be planted in the near future. The people have been told many times that this area is more suitable for COFFEE but they have chosen to oppose this advice.
Lawatkana	Communal	A parallel scheme has been started in this village also , but in this case the area is only big enough for 510 trees.

Both the above shemes have again originated from a 'pupil' of Hitter's school at Lauapol. The native in charge in this case is an 18 year-old youth - PELI-TATINEN of Kaluan village
This young lad has a letter from Hitter re his work on the Lelet Plateau, and this letter is reproduced on the next page, with no comment from the writer.

The following villages also show an interest on cocao, but as yet they have made no plantings. Most have prepared the plot of land and some have planted some shade trees:-
Silom, Dabinot, Panatgin, Katingan, Kanabu, Lemeris, Kantembu, Lasiki (2500 seedlings in pots), .

APPENDIX AI continued.

Copy of a letter written by Hitter of Lauapol village and held by Peli-Tatinen of Kaluan village Laet Plateau:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Luluai, Tultul and people of Kaluan have decided to try out some commercial and local crops for them to sell. They sent a boy by name Peli-Tatinen to gain a little bit of education about Agricultural work at Lauapol village. Peli went back to his village and started to plant a few cocao trees and another block for coffee to see if any one is fit to produce here in the future. Later on the people think they will start on planting vegetables for marketing.

Problems here:

a. Education and Health.
b. Crop rotation.
c. Climate.
d. water supply.
e. Road and transport.
f. Keep animals away from damaging crops.
g. Gardening on the hillside.
h. Crops fit to be studied.
i. Need more expert study to help these people progress.

Peli-Tatinen is to be respected and to be helped forward by any Officer or Officials who step in this area.

(Signed)

E. HITTER.

APPENDIX 'B'.

Health and Sanitation.

Health and sanitation throughout the area patrolled are both good and most adequate medical services are available at the several Aid-Posts distributed in the area.

Few cases of illnes were sited, and the few that were seen were sent to the nearby Aid-Post. One case of suspected T.B. was sent to Kavieng for examination.

Deep-pit latrines are available in most villages, and where this is not so the sea is used for the disposal of all rubbish.

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Appendix G.

EDUCATION.

VILLAGE.	TYPE OF SCHOOL.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Bulu.	M.O.M.	I	3	4
Pantgin.	M.O.M.	I7	8	25
Kanabu.	R.C.M.	45	[illegible]	50
Lemers	Admin.	30	-	30
	M.O.M.	I	-	I
Kantcmbu.	M.O.M.	8	4	I2
Kamlan.	M.O.M.	I	3	4
Konagusgus.	M.O.M.	I	4	5
Lasiki.	M.O.M.	5	2	7
	R.C.M.	2	3	5
Malom.	M.O.M.	7	3	I0
	R.C.M.	-	3	3
Lawatkana	M.O.M.	5	6	II
Limbin.	M.O.M.	I0	II	2I
Lenkamen.	M.O.M.	4	7	II
Kaluan.	M.O.M.	2	8	I0
Kanamarandan.	M.O.M.	5	4	9
Mesi Nos. I&2	M.O.M.	27	9	36
Danu.	M.O.M.	5	6	II
Dampet.	M.O.M.	3	9	I2
Ugana.	R.C.M.	I4	I9	33
Tembin.	R.C.M.	II	4	I5
Kontu.	M.O.M.	Not available.		
Lemau.	M.O.M.	-	4	4

TOTAL PUPILS IN MANDAK CENSUS DIVISION: 335

The Kulot village higher School (administration) at Bimun has 27 male pupils and 8 female pupils.

APPENDIX 'D'

Village Officials.

It is recommended that the following provisional appointments made by the previous Officer in the area, and hats should be forwarded. ✓ Approved

T/T WANGARANGIS of Silom village.
L/L ANDAPELUIS of Mambo village.

The following officials have [illegible] as stated:

POROPA appointed Tultul of Livinko village to replace the previous appointee who retired due to blindness.

LAVEO appointed Luluai of Mesi No. I. The previous Luluai wished to retire, and in view of a gaol satence in 1953 for perjury his resignation was accepted.

TONGAUN appointed Luluai of Danu village to replace the previous official who has been in hospital for several months and wishes to retire.

The Paramount Luluais of the area, DARIUS at Dampit on the West Coast, and BUKBUK of Panatgin village on the East Coast are neither outstanding as leaders, and perhaps their replacement could be considered by the District Officer.

All other village officialsexcept those named below were found to be satisfactory. The following officials were not replaced due to the lack of a suitable replacement in the village.

Tultul MALILI of Mesi No. I
Tultul LAGOMA of Danu.

.....

.....

APPENDIX 'E'

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

Constable No. 515 APONI.

A quiet, conscientious, and reliable constable.

Constable No. 9239 PIUIS.

Generally satisfactory, but at times over-officious. Not recommending for patrol work.

.....

Appendix 'E'

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Lemeris village has an underground stream as its main source of water. This streamm presumably originates on the Lelet Plateau, coming staight out underneath a 100 ft. cliff at the sea's edge. There is an arm-chair like stone about 1 ft. wide forming a dam on this streamm.

The following story was related by the Luluai of Lemeris.

''Once upon a time there wre two men on the Lelet Plateau - one named SINDA and one named MUNBOR. Munbor was friendly with Sinda's wife and was always trying to get rid of him. The wife was also trying to get rid of her husband so that she could marry Munbor, and one day the wife toldmunbor to take Sinda to a spot in the bush where there was a hidden hole, with the pretence of both going out to hunt'possums. Munbor took Sinda to the edge of this hole, which was covered over with grass and could not been seen. He then told Sinda to look up into a tree for a'possum and as Sinda stepped towards the hole, Munbor pushed him down it. At first Sinda only fell half-way down the hole, so Munbor threw stones at him until he was out of sight. Munbor then went back to the village and married Sinda's wife.

''Sinda however fell down into an underground streamm , and while he was down there (for two months) he lived on crayfish. (noted fresh water shrimps can be seen at the mouth of this stream),. He moved down the stream, but from time to time came to narrow channels through the streamm bed, through which he could not fit. He therefore fasted until he was thin enough to pass the obstacle. Eventually however he came out at the sea, by which time he was so small that he sat down in the small chair-like stone on the beach, and the marks of where his legs rested, can still be seen. After that he climbed into the large tree overhanging the mouth of the stream.

''All the children from a nearby coastal village used to collect water at this streamm, and this day when they stood gathering the water they noticed that there was an extra shadow on the ground at their feet. They looked up and saw Sinda sitting in the tree. He told them to go back to their village and tell the old men his name and to tell them to come and carry Sinda back to the village. The first time the children went back to the village they forgot Sinda's name, so whem thay returned Sinda told themm to keep repeating his name along the road. First the child leading the line would repat the name until he was tired, then the second child and so on. This time thay thus remembered the name and the old men went down and collected Sinda and carried him back to the village.

'' Sinda told them to cover him up with the tree-bark which is now used to cover up food while cooking in hot stones and tie him in it with vines. They then put him on a bed above a fire (similar to a small copra drier) and thus 'roast' him for 2 weeks. At the end of that time he was taken out of the bark, and had returned to his original size and strength.

''Sinda told the people his story and thanked them for helping him. He then made 4 spears and painted his face black and set off for the Lelet. On the plateau he made a bamboo flute and blew it. His wife and Munbor heard the flute and although thewife thought Sinda was dead she was afraid. He came up to his old house and asked the village children who now lived in the house. The children told him that Munbor now lived with his wife. When he asked where they were he was told they were in the gardens, and went off towards the gardens. Munbor saw him coming however and hid under some dead leaves in the garden. Sinda asked his wife who owned the big garden, and when she said it was hers he realised that she was lying because she could not have done all this work, and that in fact Munbor had done it.

''Sinda agreed with her however, and told her that they would both go back to the village, but first of all she must set fire to all the rubbish in the garden. She didn't light the heap under which Munbor was hiding however, telling Sinda that it was too wet to burn.

.....,continued.

Appendix F continued....

''After several uneventful tries by his wife, Sinda took two of his spears in his hand and went and lit the pile himself. When the fire started Manbor got up and started to run away. Sinda speared him in the back and under the arm however and then chopped him with a tomahawk until he was dead. He also killed his unfaithful wife, burnt down his old house and killed all his pigs.
''Sinda then went to live on the Coast.'

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
18 DEC 1957
HEADQUARTERS
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT

District of....NEW IRELAND..... Report No. KAV 6 of 1957/58

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

Area Patrolled.....TABAR Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans N.L.I. Mr Gill. (part-time)

Natives 3 members of R.P.& N.G.C.

Duration—From 11/11/1957 to 28/11/1957

Number of Days.....17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../May/1957...

Medical ..../Oct./1956...

Map Reference...FOURMILE series New Ireland. Enclosed.

Objects of Patrol...Census revision, economic encouragement, survey of Mission activities, anthopological investigations, and General Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

16/12/1957

.....
District Commissioner

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

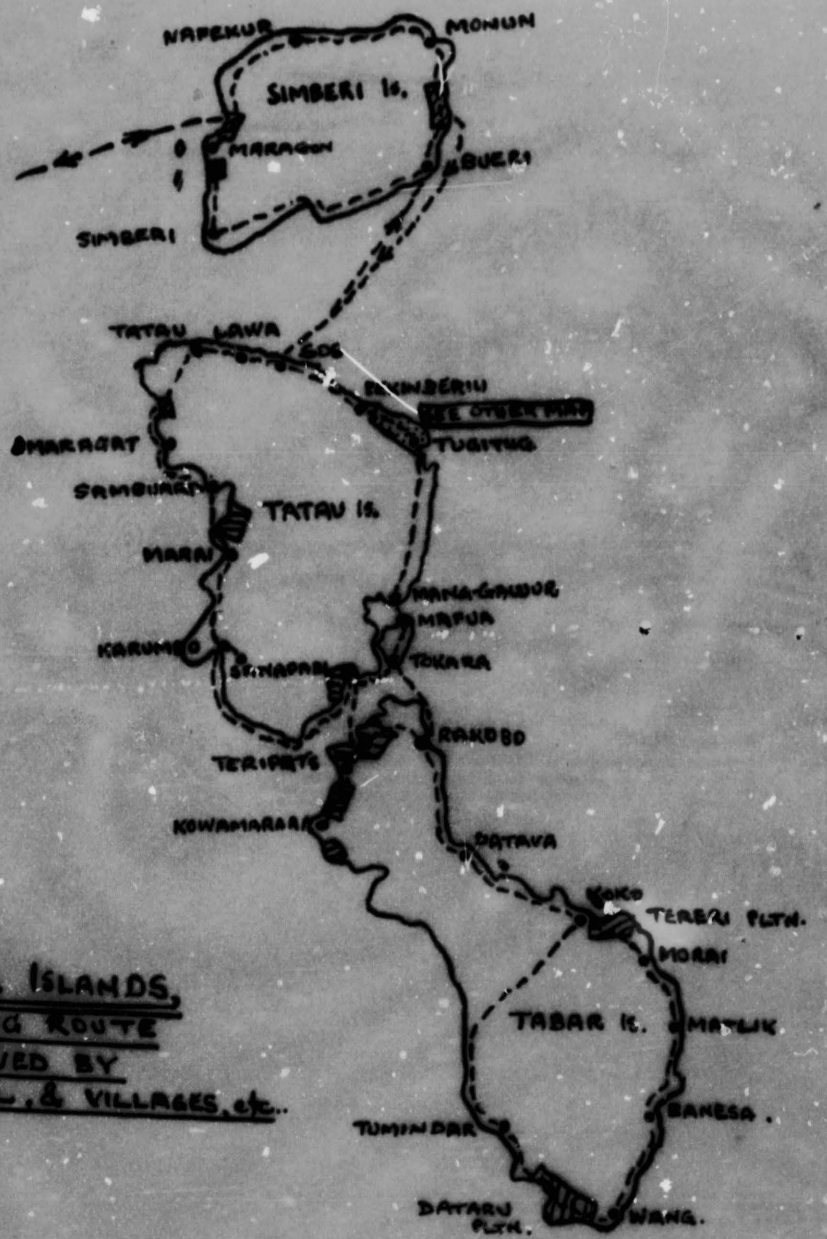
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

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

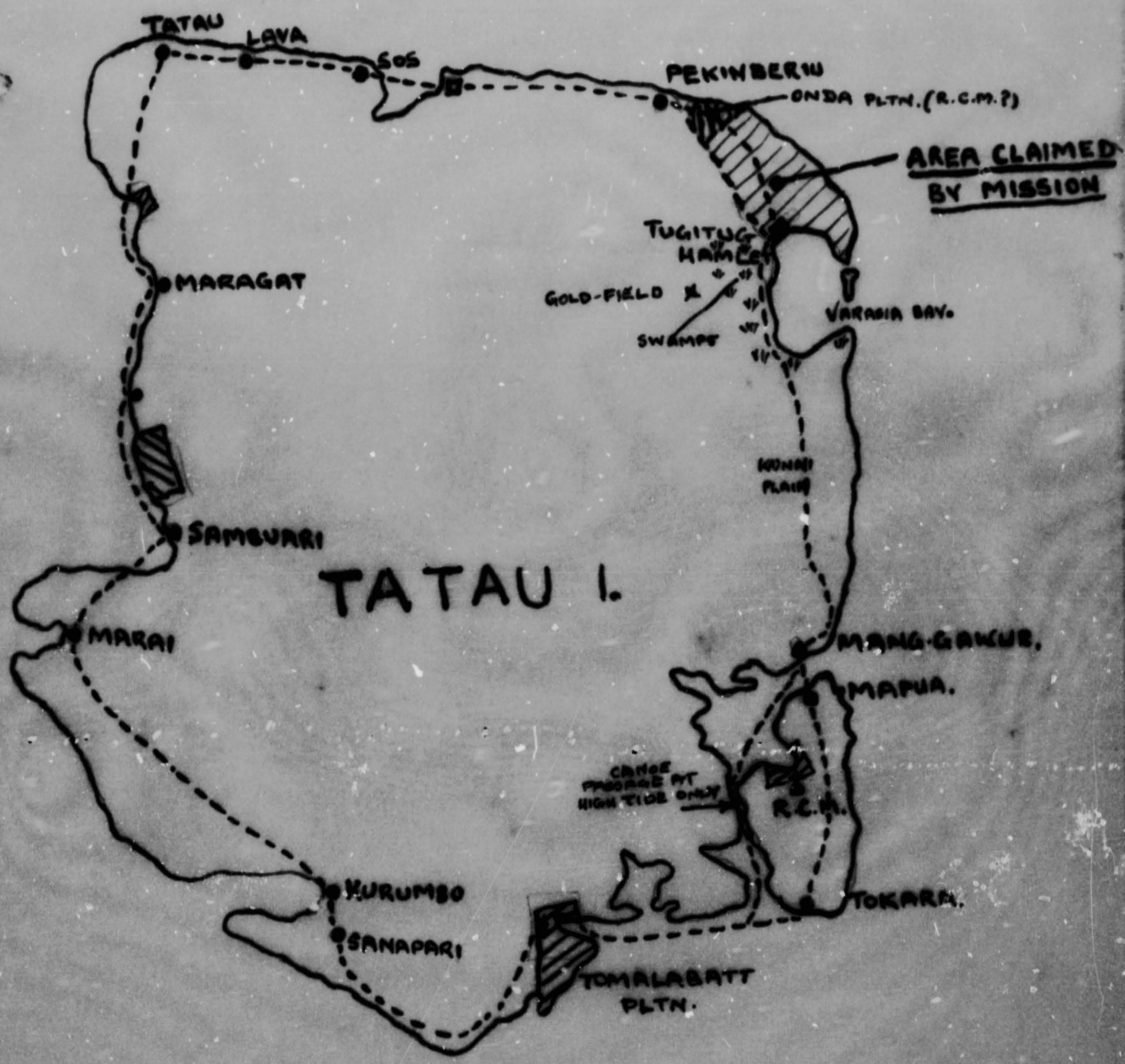
.....

.....

.....



TABAR ISLANDS, SHOWING ROUTE FOLLOWED BY PATROL, & VILLAGES, etc..



SKETCH MAP OF TATAU IS. SHOWING DISPUTED AREA CLAIMED BY R.C.M. AND THE POSITION OF TUGITUG HAMLET.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. NA.30-1-1

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

2 January,1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY .

PATROL REPORT NO.6 - 1957-58 : KAVIENG

Para.4 of your NA.30-12-45 dated 23 December,1957 refers.

2. SONGIS can be regarded as having effective influence over approximately 700 persons in the following areas:

TATAU IS:	POP:	SIMBERI IS:	POP:
TATAU	135	SIMBERI	83
SOS	34	MARAGON	82
LAVA	104	NAPEKUN	88
MARAGAT	28	MONUM	35
PEKINBERIU	50 (MOM adherents)	BUERI	61
	351		349

3. For your information,please.

(A.F.Gow)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA 23rd December, 1957.

THE ANTHROPOLOGIST, DEPT. OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

MINUTE

File No NA.30-12-45

Govt. Print.—275/9.57.

SUBJECT: PATROL REPORT NO.6 - 1957/58 : KAVIENG.

Your attention is invited to Appendix "F" of this patrol report.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

Noted.
30/12/57.

30-12-45

23rd December, 1957.

The District Officer,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO.6 - 1957/58 : KAVIENG.

Receipt of the above mentioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

Your remarks to the Assistant District Officer, Kavieng, and his covering remarks to you adequately cover the matters raised in the patrol report.

It is most gratifying to note the response of the people to your intensive patrolling of the area.

The remarks contained on page 3 under "Native Situation" are appreciated. Over what number of people does Songis have effective influence, please?

Mr. Moyle has displayed a capacity for the diligent acquisition of facts and has presented them well.

pp J.K.M

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

30/12/45 ✓

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
18 DEC 1957
PORT MORESBY

District of New Ireland
Headquarters,

KAVIENG.

16th December, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,
K A V I E N G.

Patrol Report KAV.6/57-58, C.P.O. MOYLE.

Your NA 30-1-1 of 3rd December covering the above-mentioned patrol report refers.

Native Situation:

It is pleasing to note a general improvement in the native situation throughout Tabar. Similar comments have since been made by both senior representatives of the Dept. of Education and the Dept. of Public Health.

The friction between Father Hoevekamp and local natives over the land dispute at TUGITUG is unfortunate but not unexpected. Father Hoevekamp has been advised to take no further action in the matter by the Senior Mission representative at Kavieng until the return of the Bishop in early February. I have no doubt that the dispute can then be settled finally and amicably.

Native Agriculture & Livestock:

Improvement in copra curing methods would be a great help, particularly as there have been many rejections of Tabar copra in the past.

In view of the possible serious fall in the price of copra in the new year an investigation should be made, when you visit these islands in early January, regarding the establishment of an alternative, suitable cash crop.

Education:

Father Hoevekamp has earnt a reputation for obstructiveness not only with members of the Administration but also with members of his own Mission. His unco-operative attitude will be discussed with the Bishop on his return.

Once again C.P.O. Moyle has carried out a patrol conscientiously and intelligently, however this is marred somewhat by the report as presented. It is obvious that he has not bothered to read over the final draft and correct typographical and spelling errors.

(A. F. Gow)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Minute to:

16/12/57

Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

For your information, please. Claims for camping allowance are attached.

(A. F. Gow)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

NA 30-1-1

Sub-District Office,
KAVIENG.

3rd December, 1957.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT KAV.6/57-58, C.P.O. MOYLE.

1. Attached please find copies of the above-mentioned report, together with contingencies for camping out allowance.

2. Native Situation.

It is indeed gratifying to note that the apparent apathetic approach of the Tabar people as regards the raising of their living standard and general economic position has improved immeasurably and they are at last shewing some interest in life. Villages inspected during this patrol reflected the improved outlook. Likewise the population increase continues, albeit slowly.

Regarding the land dispute at TUGITUG, Father Hoevekamp has been instructed by the Bishop to allow this matter to remain in abeyance pending the return of Bishop Stemmper. I consider this sufficient, although a close watch will be maintained to ensure that there is no undue friction in the meantime. I am not aware whether the Catholic Mission has obtained a Provisional Order or not, the patrol reports on the matter fail indicate whether the matter has been thoroughly investigated, and I am inclined to think that the latter is the case. I propose to visit Tabar early in the New Year.

As regards the matter of a leader, the writer of this report failed to realise that the leader or leaders must emerge by dint of their drive and ambition towards improvement of conditions for their people, certainly not by 'appointment'.

3. Native Agriculture & Livestock.

The improvement in the type of copra drier should result in better copra being cured in this area and any advancement in this field would be welcomed for the copra produced at Tabar has never had a very good name.

It is hoped that an increase in the coffee plantings will be noted during next patrols to the area.

4. Education.

It is a pity that the Priest-in-charge has adopted this negative approach to visiting Administration officers to this area. The figures asked for by the patrolling officer were merely for the completion of his statistics which is a normal practice throughout the New Ireland District and far from being obstructed officers have been greatly assisted by all missions irrespective of their denomination, except at Tabar.

5. Anthropological.

The information contained in Appendix 'E' is of value and is consistent with the changes which are taking place throughout this District, and comments have been made on this fact in other reports.

6. General.

The patrol has evidently been well carried out and the report, although it contains a number of typing and spelling errors, is well presented.

G D Collins

(G. D. Collins)
Assistant District Officer.

Atts.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. NA.30-1-1.

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

6 November,1957.

Mr.B.Moyle,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
K A V I E N G .

PATROL - TABAR CENSUS DIVISION

Please make arrangements to leave on a patrol of the Tabar Census Division during the next week.

The objects of the patrol are:

1. A complete census check of all villages in the area. Ensure at all times that the names of the villages are spelt correctly in the past it has been noted that some officers are apt to be careless in this regard.

2. Check on all native coconut groves in the area and ensure that all are maintained in a clean condition. I suggest that you see the Agricultural Officer and obtain his advice as to requirements for driers in the villages and where necessary instruct the people in any improvements considered desirable. Stress upon them the importance of producing quality copra rather than a vast amount of poorly dried copra, which will be rejected and necessitate much extra work before it is saleable.

3. Obtain particulars of the educational and medical work being carried out by the Mission in the area.

4. Contact the Medical Officer and inform him of your patrol and ascertain if he wishes a member of his staff to accompany you; if he does,please ensure that every assistance is given to the member concerned.

5. Please endeavour to obtain as much anthropological data as possible particularly as regards kinship,land ownership,inheritance etc.

6. Also report on (i) native agriculture and livestock (ii) native situation; (iii) roads and bridges (iv) hygiene and sanitation (v) list of all village officials in the area together with your own opinion of them this is your second patrol to the area and you should have a better knowledge of their capabilities - (vi) report on members of the RP&NGC accompanying you.

7. Please read through relevant circulars on census, native administration,waste and vacant land etc.

8. Contact the policemaster and obtain three native constables to accompany the patrol ensure that the members take

part in the dawn and sunset flag ceremonies and invite members of the villages to participate in the ceremonies. Opportunity should be taken to explain the meaning of the ceremonies to the people together with a talk on the flag and its associations.

9. I would like you to prepare a possible itinerary in order that you may be contacted if necessary.

Area Patrolled: TABAR (Islands) Census Division.

Objects of Patrol:

Census revision.
Economic survey of the area.
Survey of Mission Activities.
Anthropological investigations.
General Administration.

Previous Patrols to the Area: L.N.A.O. May [illegible].

P.H.D.: October 19[illegible].

(G.D.Collins)
Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

DISTRICT OF NEW IRELAND. PATROL REPORT NO. 6 of 1957/58

Patrol Conducted by: J.R. MOYLE, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: TABAR (Islands) Census Division.

Objects of Patrol: Census revision.
Economic survey of the area.
Survey of Mission Activities.
Anthropological investigations.
General Administration

Previous Patrols to the Area: D.N.A.: May/June 1957.
P.H.D.: October 1956.

.....

Tuesday 19th. To Bonol, per Datsun Plus, planes. Then on to Matlik village. Overnight.

Wednesday 20th. Work at Bonol village, then direct to coastal Plantation to despatch radio messages. Overnight.

Thursday 21st. To Bonarra, Nogos and Lamp-Lamp villages. Then to Tralilig hamlet and overnight.

Friday 22nd. Work at Peinbenam, Boa, Lovd and Matam villages and overnight at Boa.

Saturday 23rd. Departed Boa by canoe 10:00, arrived Meri village Simberi Island. Overnight.

Sunday 24th. Observed.

Monday 25th. Proceeded to Kerigud village via Simberi villages to await transport to Lavongai.

Tuesday 26th. Rough seas prevented ship from arriving at Kerigud.

Wednesday 27th. M.V. Vailoa and (private) arrived Kerigud. Departed Tabar Group.

Thursday 28th. Arrived Lavongai.

END OF PATROL.

REPORT ON PATROL NO.6 of 1957/58.

Diary of Patrol:

NOVEMBER 1957.	
Monday 11th.	Departed Kavieng per M.V.Mercy, 1730.
Tuesday 12th.	Arrived Simberi Island, Tabar, 0600. Visited Simberi, Maragon, Nangbur and Boron villages. Departed Pigiput Plantation per 'Mercy' 1600, arrived Sos, Tatau Is.,1800. Overnight.
Wednesday 13th.	Departed Sos 0800 accompanied by N.L.I.Gill. Visited Maragat and Sanbuari villages. N.L.I. to Kopo Plantation. Overnight at Sanbuari.
Thursday 14th.	Visited Kurumbo, Sanapari and Marai villages. Then proceeded to Tomalabatt Plantation with Mr. Gill and stayed overnight.
Friday 15th.	To Teripats Plantation by canoe. Visited Kowamarara and Teripats villages. Proceeded along to Rakubo village. Overnight.
Saturday 16th.	Work at Rakubo, Datava and Koko villages. Overnight Tereri Plantation.
Sunday 17th.	Observed.
Monday 18th.	Proceeded on cross-Tabar Island road to Tumindar hamlet and Wang village. Overnight at Dataru Plantation.
Tuesday 19th.	To Banesa per Dataru Pltn. pinnace. Then on to Matlik village. Overni ght.
Wednesday 20th.	Work at Morai village, then direct to Tomalabatt Plantation to despatch radio messages. Overnight
Thursday 21st.	To Tokara, Mapua and Mang-gawur villages. Then to Tugitug hamlet and overnight.
Friday 22nd.	Work at Pekinberiu, Sos, Lava and Tatau villages and overnight at Sos.
Saturday 23rd.	Departed Sos by canoe 1000, arrived Bueri village Simberi Island. Overnight.
Sunday 24th.	Observed.
Monday 25th.	Proceeded to Maragon village via Simberi village to await transport to Kavieng.
Tuesday 26th.	Rough seas prevented ship from arriving at Maragon.
Wednesday 27th.	M.V.Veilomani (private) arrived 0600. Departed Tabar 1900.
Thursday 28th.	Arrived Kavieng 0600.

END OF PATROL.

INTRODUCTION.

This was a routine patrol to revise the annual census figures and to check upon the progress, economic and otherwise, made by this group of people since the last patrol in May of this year when the writer accompanied Mr. Bloomfield, P.O. to the area.

The following is an index to this report.

i. Preamble.
ii. Diary.
I. Introduction.
2. Native Situation.
4. Roads and bridges. Rest-houses.
5. Missions.
6. Census Summary.
Appendix A - Native Agriculture and Livestock.
Appendix B - Health and Sanitation.
Appendix C - Education.
Appendix D - Village Officials.
Appendix E - Anthropological.
Appendix F - Report on members of R.P.& N.G.C..

NATIVE SITUATION.

Some definite improvement in the native situation was seen by the writer on this his second visit to Tabar. Perhaps the two most notable and obvious improvements are the increase in population (see: Census Summary) and the interest now being shown in hot air driers for copra. (see: Appendix A).

Villages have generally improved in all regards - cleanliness, housing, etc., and in several villages coconut groves were in a good clean condition (see; Appendix A). On the previous patrol to the area in Mat this year, Mr. Bloomfield, P.O. was disappointed at the progress shown since 1956 but his instructions have now been followed in nearly all villages, and is most encouraging in this area, which has apparently shown little but apathy for some time. Most male adults now possess houses above ground level, and some are very creditable to their owners..

Complaints: Several minor complaints were settled out of court, and two referred to the A.D.O.? Kavieng:- i. MYBOI of Teripats Plantation charged with use of threatening behaviour, and sentenced to four months gaol, ii. ILIAS of Wang village charged with striking another native and sentenced fined £3.

A further complaint was made by Tultul Langalei of Tugitug hamlet (Pekinberiu village) against the Catholic Mission at Mapua, concerning an order to leave the land on which the village is situated, but which the mission claim to be a freehold mission lease.

This matter was investigated by Mr. Bloomfield, P.O. in May, and referred to in his report, No. 12 of 1956/57. The writer referred this matter to the District Officer at the time of this patrol, and was requested to ask the local priest to hold this matter in abeyance until the new Bishop of New Ireland returns from U.S.A. in January 1958. Father Hoevekamp, M.S.C. of Mapua Mission, intimated however that he may proceed to 'evict' the people of Tugitug hamlet as he proposed earlier to do, and it is therefore suggested that action be taken on this matter as soon as possible.

Native Situation (continued)

In his comments on Patrol Report No. I2 of I956/57, the Director of Native Affairs expressed a desire to appoint a leader for this group. The various candidates, only three, were observed and the following conclusions drawn:

Tultul Langalai of Tugitug Hamlet: An officious and self-righteous native with no influence outside his village, and little inside it. His village's excellence is merely an example of his own energy and not of any organising ability or real leadership of his people.

Maris of Wang Village: At present completing a three month sentence of imprisonment for stealing from the Co-operative Society of which he was a clerk. He may still have future possibilities however.

Songis of Tatau Village: Chairman of the Tabar Native Society and the only really suitable leader for the group. He has influence and respect over a large area and is himself a most reliable and energetic native.

It is therefore recommended that Songis be given the leadership of this group of people in whatever form the Director has in mind.

.....

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

All roads in thearea are still in the good condition seen in May and June last, and all previous bridges are still standing [illegible] especially in the Southern end of Tabar Island, where only log crossings existed before.

Although the sole traffic on Simberi and Tatau Islands is either pedestrian or by bicycle, all roads could easily be adapted to motor transport if ever the necessity arose. The road between Banesa and Datava villages on Tabar Island is at present used by the lessee of Tererl Plantation for his jeep, and the only reason that Tabar Island road can not all be used, is the lack of heavy bridges.

REST HOUSES.

Good rest houses are available in all villages where they are necessary. The excellence of the rest-house at Tugitug hamlet of Pekinberiu village was described by Mr. Bloomfield in Patrol Report No. I2 of I956/57.

MISSIONS.

Three missions operate in the area, and these are dealt with in order of importance:-

METHODIST OVERSEAS MISSION.

This mssion operates in most villages, except for Mang-gawur, Mapua, Tokara and Rakubo close to the Catholic Mission Headquarters at Mapua.

The mission is supervised by Rev. S. Geddes of Kimidan on the New Irland mainland, who visits the area once a year to collect fumds from the people.

Although catechists are not available in all villages, religious observances are lead by the local 'layman'. Due to the lack of catechists schools are only open in seven villages, and these do little more than taech elementary reading and writing in Pidgin English. Se further under Appendix c - Education.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

This mission has its headquarters at Mapua village and is supervised by the resident priest, Fr. Hoevekamp, M.S.C.

Although this priest holds himself to be a spiritual head, any visitor to the area would be more impressed by his business acumen, and his lack of co-operation with any Administration officer visiting the area. Two specific and personally experienced occurances led the writer to this opinion. Firstly the Father's attitude towards Tugitug Hamlet (already discussed in 'Native Situation) and secondly the following incident. Further information was heard from many people on the island, Catholic and Methodist, native and European, but was not personally experienced by the writer.

The incident referred to above concerns a request by this officer in writing addressed to the Father, copies of which follow including the answer received. This correspondence is not further commented on.

Cont. on p.6.....

Missions continued.

Copy of letter addressed to the Father:-

21st November 1957.

Father-in-Charge,
Mapua Mission.

Would you please be good enough to let me have the following figures so that I may include them in my report on Educational facilities available on Tabar:-

No. of teachers at school:
No. of grades:
No. of boys:
No. of girls:

Thanking you,
Yours faithfully,

Answer addressed to the writer:-

Mapua, 21st November 1957.

Dear Sir,

The Education Ordinance says:
There is no school unless registered by or at the Education Minister.
Whoever keeps a school without a Registration or without having applied for it, is fined £7 per day.
I have not made an application, nor do I intend to do so.
I am permitted to give religious instruction only, and reading and writing as far as it is necessary to the first aim.
All this has not hing to do with Government Reports.

Yours sincerely,

P. Hovekamp. M.S.C.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTX MISSION.

This mission operates exclusively in Wang village at the present moment, but appears to be making considerable headway in the gaining of recruits. In May of this year none of the local people adhered to this church, but at present there are 5 adult and 4 child males, and 4 adult and 3 child females in this church plus the Missionary and his family of four, all from Mussau Island, N.I.D. The catechist states that his mission intends to stamp out abortion in the area, and it is interesting that two new babies have been born to this small group in the last few months.

.....

SUMMARY OF CENSUS FIGURES.

The present census revision showdda marked and very encouraging increase in the population of this group. Figures, a summary of which follows, [illegible] months, i.e. since the last census, and a total increase of 2.6% per annum over the same period. Despite the fact that 22 new pregnancies were recorded this census, it is not thought that any large increase in population can be ~~inspected~~ expected for some time, as there is a a large number of aged people in the group who will probably die over the next few years. The matter of child-deaths is dealt with in Appendix B - Health and sanitation.

Due to the lack of children in Maragat, Marai and Kowamarara villages it is thought that these villages will eventually, and probably inevitably, cease to exist.

Summary of figures.

Previous census total.....		1,537
Natural Increase.		19
	Births 49	
	Deaths 30	
Increase by migration.		28
	Migration IN 85	
	Migration Out 57	

PRESENT TOTAL POPULATION.....1,884.

J Rhoyle C.P.O

APPENDIX A.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

As experienced in most areas of this District, the majority of coconut groves on Tabar needed cleaning. Directions were left where necessary, although a marked improvement is expected when all hot-air driers are producing copra.

Hot-air driers, mostly based on the 'Carey' plan, are being, or have been built in Simberi, Maragon, Napekur, Bueri, Kurumbo, (used by Sambuari, Marai, Sanapari and Kurumbo villages) Teripats, Kowamarara, Koko, Datava, Wang, Banesa, Matlik, Morai, Mang-gawur, (used by Tokara, Mapua and Mang-gawur villages) Sos, Lava and Tatau villages. Those in production all appear to be producing good copra. Those incompleted are all waiting on a supply of drums, copra wire, flu pipes, etc., much of which has been taken to Tabar by the Co-operative Officer since the end of this patrol.

Plots have been prepared at Mapua and Tatau villages for an under-shade crop. Originally cocao was to be planted by the people, but the District Agricultural Officer, Mr.D.Carey has now informed the writer that only coffee is to be planted here. The D.A.O. has the matter in hand.

Native gardens in the area are now excellent, and in most villages very extensive. No shortage of food should be experienced for many months.

Native livestock is limited to pigs and fowls, many of which exist in each village. Pigs are not causing trouble in village garden plots.

"Sexava" grasshopper was sighted in several areas and reported to the D.A.O. who is attending to the matter at the time of writing this report.

APPENDIX B.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Health and sanitation are both good in the area. No sickness in villages was sighted by the patrol. Aid Post Orderlies informed the patrol that infected sores, malaria and pneumonia were the most serious and common illnesses in the area. The A.P.O.'s were confident in their handling of most cases, although several deaths from cerebal Malaria and Pneumonia have occured, although mainly in very old people.

The sea is used for the disposal of all rubbish in the area.

Of some note in the medical field here is the relatively large number of child deths in the area, four of which are included in the cehsus, and five more not recorded due to the incidence of birth and death between now and the previous census. From information gathered from the people the main cause of death is lack of care for the children, and it is therefore suggested that when the Infant Welfare Sister visits this area, she devote some considerable time to the further instruction of the people in the intricacies of child-care. The writer, being a bachelor, finds it somewhat embarrassing when questions concerning this subject are referred to him. Perhaps married officers would be more suitable to patrol this area.

.....

APPENDIX C.

EDUCATION.

Appart from the Administration Village Higher School at Sos, on Tatau Island, There is very little education available in the area.

All figure are set out below, [illegible] the R.C.M. school at Mapua are estimated only as the Father in charge declined to supply any figures when requested to do so. (see: Missions) It is thought that there are three Catechist/Teachers at Mapua.

It will be noticed from the census figures that nearly all the child -ren attending Sos V.H.S. come from Lava and Tatau villages nearby. The teacher in charge has just recruited five new pupils from Simberi Island, and the balance will then be much better.

M.O.M. appears to have collapsed in the area and in view of this, only limited educational facilities are available in Methodist villages.

Statistics available are as follows:

Village.	Type of School.	No. of teachers.	Boys.	Girls.
SOS	Administration	2	2I	8
MAPUA	R.C.M.	3 (?)	I5 (?)	4 (?)
SIMBERI	M.O.M.	I	I5	I
SAMBUARI	M.O.M.	I	3	3
MARAU	M.O.M.	I	6	I
WANG	M.O.M.	I	3	3
	S.D.A.	I	3	3
MAELIK	M.O.M.	I	5	3
MORAI	M.O.M.	I	4	2
LAVA	M.O.M.	I	II	•
	TOTALS.....	I3.....	9I.....	28

APPENDIX D.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Paramount Luluai BALAT of Tatau village - aged and infirm.

Village.	Luluai.	Comments.	Tultul.	Comments.
Simberi	SISI	Satisfactory.	KANAKAN.	Satisfactory.
Mafagon.	KOMSOLOT.	Good.	SUMA.	Reasonable.
Napekur.	GUWEL.	Only fair.	SEMBIT.	Absent.
Monun.	TAMUS.	Satisfactory.	-	-
Bueri.	MUMWI.	Fair.	MAKOU	Reasonable.
Sos.	LUPOR.	Old & useless.	GARAPOI.	Good, runs village.
Lava.	LAUAN.	Fair.	Lupama.	Fair.
Tatau.	Kalamka.	Satisfactory.	PAMAS.	Satisfcatory.
Pekinberiu.	LUAKOT.	Good.	LNAGALAI.	Good, but officious.
Mang-gawur.	Viripur.	Good.	KARITS.	A future leader.
MAPUA.	PALEITAU.	Powerless.	LUS	Retired.
Tokara.	OLIA	Fair.	KUMAU	Satisfactory.
Maragat.	WANARIU.	Fair	-	-
Sambuari.	LANGGIRI.	Satisfactory.	KAN I	Satisfactory.
Marai.	GITSAU.	Good.	-	-
Karumbo.	LUMIN	Reasonable.	LMABOGA.	Satisfactory.
Sanapari.	KOTAI.	Very good.	-	-
Kowamarara.	VAKANDI.	Good.	Sagerap.	Fair.
Teripats.	NARIU.	Fair.	BATU.	Fair.
Rakubo.	LUNDAU.	Fair.	LASONG.	Very good.
Datava.	LUPUMBA.	Very Good.	TUIGI.	Satisfactory.
Koko.	Longolai.	Fair.	KAMBAWAS.	Fair.
Morai.	TEIWI.	Satisfactory.	TOMI.	Good, but aging.
Matlik.	LUMAS	Very good.	BOLU.	Reasonable.
Banesa.	SIGAU.	Fair.	LUKOI.	Satisfactory.
Wang.	WANALAU.	Fair.	Lupumbor and Sosol.	Both Fair.

LUS, ex-tultulof Mapnahas has retired due to ill health, and VANARIU IS rominated to succeed him. His appointment in recommended.

(1)

APPENDIX E.

The lack of time prevented any considerable study into the anthropology of these people, but the following facts, gathered in several villages give some indication of the land inheritance system in the area. The system appears to be moving from a matrilineal basis to a semi-patrilineal one.

EGO is the basis of the study:

EGO recieved his lands directly from his mother and father. His brothers and sisters shared in the inheritance. EGO did not receive any land whatsoever from his mother's brother.

EGO also shares the land inheritance of his ccusin, i.e. son of his father's brother.

When EGO dies his land will go primarilt to his children, secondly to his father's sister's (Mama) children, whom he also calls Brata! The grandsons of EGO's cousin (para.2) can also look to EGO for land.

The system appears to be in transition as yet, with no firm the basis for inheritance outside the paternal family, and specifically with the true children of the land-holder.

30/12/57.

.....

APPENDIX F.

Report on members of the R.P.& N.G.C. Accompanying the patrols

Constable No.9243 BUNGIM - Officious, but a good worker, and reliable.

Constable No.9205 PITA - Rather quiet, but also reliable.

Constable No.8516 YAGRI - Very keen.

A most satisfactory trio.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957/58. TABAR CENSUS DIVISION. REPORT KAV. 6. 1957/58 Govt. Print.—4875/9.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				MALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students				Males		Females		Absent	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
SIMBERI	12.11.57	·	3											1	1		·	1	5	3	1	1					1	1	5	23	2	15	1	15	1.4	9	13	32	25	83
MARAGON	12.11.57	1	2											·	·		4	·	4	3						1			1	21	5	17	3	17	1.4	15	16	29	21	82
NAPEKUR	12.11.57	1	2											·	·		8	5			2	1	2						2	34	1	22	3	22	1.0	11	5	38	29	88
MONUN	12.11.57	1	1											·	1		·	·	1	·	1								1	7	2	8	·	8	1.5	7	8	9	10	35
BUERI	23.11.57	2	1										1	1	2		3	·	1	2	1	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	2	26	1	17	1	12	1.8	14	9	26	10	61
MARAGAT	13.11.57	·	·											·	·		·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	7	·	6	·	6	.8	4	1	13	9	28
SAMBUARI	13.11.57	·	1											·	·		5	1	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	2	·	5	13	4	11	1	12	1.2	10	7	17	17	54
MARAI	14.11.57	1	·											·	·		·	1	1	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	4	·	4		4	.8	4	·	10	8	22
KARUMBO	14.11.57	1	·											·	·		·	·	·	3	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	4	13	2	12		12	1.7	7	5	17	26	57
SANAPARI	14.11.57	·	·											·	·		2	1	·	1	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	2	13	3	9		9	1.2	7	4	18	12	42
TERIPATS	15.11.57	·	2											·	·		·	·	3	3	1	1	3	1	·	·	·	·	2	16	1	10		10	1.2	7	6	15	8	42
KOWAMARARA	15.11.57	·	·											·	·		1	3	·	·	3	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	10	·	8		8	.4	1	2	20	16	42
RAKUBO	16.11.57	2	·											·	·		3	1	·	·	2	2	·	·	·	·	3	·	1	13	1	8		8	1.5	5	5	20	13	50
DATAVA	16.11.57	2	2											·	2		3	1	1	·	5	1	1	·	·	·	·	·	7	21	4	26		26	1.3	18	13	23	36	97
KOKO	16.11.57	·	1											·	1		·	·	1	·	2	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	3	11	2	7		7	2.0	10	7	13	11	45
WANG	18.11.57	2	1											3	1		·	1	4	2	·	·	2	·	·	·	1	·	1	20	1	14		14	1.0	13	8	24	24	72
BANESA	19.11.57	·	1											2	·		1	·	1	1	2	·	1	·	·	·	·	1	1	16	1	5		5	1.2	7	7	17	16	51
MATLIK	19.11.57	3	1											·	1		4	3	·	1	2	·	·	·	2	·	2	·	4	14	·	13		13	1.5	12	8	28	21	75

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957/58. TABAR CENSUS DIVISION (CONT.)

Govt. Print.—4875/8.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
MORAI	20.11.57							1	.	1				1	.		1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	15	2	11	.	11	1.3	15	3	15	17	50
TOKARA	21.11.57	1	.											.	1		4	2	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	6	5	.	7	.	7	1.6	9	4	9	15	45
MAPUA	21.11.57	1	1											.	1		1	3	4	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	7	2	4	12	2	10	1	10	2.-	4	9	15	13	54
MANGGAWUR	21.11.57	.	1											.	.		2	3	-	-	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	8	3	8	1	8	2.-	11	8	13	15	48
PEKINBERIU	22.11.57	1	1											2	.		3	3	-	-	3	1	.	.	.	.	4	3	3	17	4	18	.	18	1.2	11	7	30	27	86
SOS	22.11.57	.	.											.	.		5	1	1	4	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	11	2	8	1	8	1.1	4	5	14	8	34
LAVA	22.11.57	3	1					1						1	1		1	.	3	1	8	1	.	.	17	.	.	.	7	20	2	16	1	16	2.2	12	15	23	23	104
TATAU	22.11.57	1	4					1						1	1		.	2	.	.	4	.	1	.	10	5	3	.	10	22	6	20	.	20	1.9	13	26	36	37	135
TOTALS.		23	26	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	1	12	13		51	34	31	26	9	2	1	3	1	32	6	28	8	80	306	47	305	2	306	1.36	240	201	529	467	1584

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No KV 1 of 57/58

Patrol Conducted by PAUL BLOOMFIELD, PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled LAVONGAI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

R.P.&M.G.C

Natives 9

Duration—From 15/7/19 57 to 1/1/19 58. At periods between

Dept	Ret
15/7/57	11/8/57
26/8/57	29/8/57
31/8/57	5/9/57
15/10/57	29/10/57
25/11/57	27/11/57
29/11/57	22/12/57
30/12/57	1/1/58

Number of Days 76

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services JULY-DEC /19 56 P.O. J COCHRANE

Medical .... /19 56 EMA AU'CHETTL

Map Reference WMIL

Objects of Patrol 1. REVISION of 1956 CENSUS.
2. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.
3. REPORT on ACTIVITIES of SINGERAU of BAIKER.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

30-12-46

6th February, 1958.

The District Officer,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

Patrol Report No.7. 1957/58-Kavieng.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I feel that perhaps the situation has been a little exaggerated by Mr. Bloomfield.

It should be remembered that from time to time there has been considerable Mission pressure on Singerau and information concerning his activities when received from Mission sources, should be very carefully sifted before a correct appreciation is made.

The matters brought to notice in the Report have been adequately covered in the attached memoranda.

(J.K.McCarthy)
Acting Director.

P.A'

RECEIVED
25 JAN 1958

NA 30/2/1-583

District of New Ireland
Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

23rd January, 1958.

The Assistant District Officer,
KAVIENG.

Patrol Report No.7(KAV)57-58,
P.O. BLOOMFIELD - LAVONGAI C.D.

The above-mentioned patrol report is acknowledged.

As the report is a composite one covering several patrols over the period July 1957 to January 1958 I do not propose to delay its submission further whilst awaiting the claim for camping allowance. This can be submitted separately.

I concur that a great deal of the value of this report has been lost by the form of its submission as a consolidated report. He has dealt with a mass of detail gathered over a long period and its presentation is marred by the time lag and lack of particularism. I notice that Mr. Bloomfield has received (vide the penultimate paragraph of your mem NA 30-2-1/58 of 20th January, 1958) a copy of District Standing Instructions for patrolling officers, and has been instructed to submit all reports promptly in future.

Native Situation: It would appear that the native situation is now reasonably well in hand and that the deterioration in behaviour which naturally must be expected in such an area whilst the patrol post at Taskul is unmanned has now been brought back to normal.

The situation regarding SINGERAU will need to be investigated carefully and handled with the utmost discretion because of the many factors involved. Despite the fact that SINGERAU was previously responsible for much valuable work in the area his recent behaviour should be carefully assessed, and if necessary legal action taken against him.

Education: As discussed with you the behaviour of the teacher LAUAS will be brought to the attention of the District Education Officer on his return from patrol. It seems that such behaviour was completely unjustified and some disciplinary measures should be taken.

The report is a disappointing one and does not, I feel, accurately portray the volume and calibre of the work carried out. Much more care should be taken by this officer in future in the presentation of his patrol reports, particularly in the correction of typographical and grammatical errors.

(A. F. Gow)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Minute to:
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

23/1/58

Forwarded for your information please. Claim for camping allowance will be forwarded immediately it is received at this office.

(A. F. Gow)

NA 30-2-1/58

District Office,
K A V I E N G.

20th January, 1958.

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

P. [illegible] REPORT NO.7 (KAV)/57-58,
P.O. [illegible]MFIELD - LAVONGAI C.D.

Attached please find copies of the above-mentioned patrol report. It would appear as though the officer in question has neglected to forward his claim for camping allowance. He has been reminded that in future such must be submitted with the report.

This report covers some 76 days patrolling between July and January of this year. I consider that much valuable information is lost by the submission of the one report covering so great a period and the officer has since been instructed to forward his reports promptly after each section of his patrolling has been completed. Evidently he was issued with instructions to prepare a consolidated report by the previous A.D.O. here.

NATIVE SITUATION:

Mr. Cochrane spent some five months continuously on patrol in the New Hanover area to November 1955. He was an experienced officer and Mr. Bloomfield states that this enthusiasm and drive must be admired, therefore the results of his work during that particular time must still have been evident. It is thus hard to reconcile the next statement of Mr. Bloomfield (Para.1, Page 16) that within seven months after this valuable work was carried out lawlessness prevailed throughout the Lavongai Census Division. I consider that the situation had in fact deteriorated but not in any way as badly as depicted by the patrolling officer through his use of the word "lawlessness" and also at Para.2 on the same page "Law and order has now been re-established." Granted much valuable work has evidently been done by Mr. Bloomfield in improving the situation in an area that is not a particularly pleasant one.

I cannot understand the reasoning in Para.4, Page 16, that although there are influential men in New Hanover none are outstanding. I consider that the influence of SINGERAU which was previously responsible for much valuable work in the area could conceivably make this man outstanding; whether he is now working for the good of the people or only himself is still being investigated. I shall be in a position to submit a full report within seven days. BOSKI TOM, through his father, has a great deal of influence which could be fostered were it not for the fact that he is frequently absent in his work as a teacher on the mainland.

The problem of the inland people is real but I feel with the introduction of coffee as a cash crop to improve the economic position of this group the situation will improve. It will assist in settling these people in a permanent area - at present their affiliations are divided

between the coast and the inland which increases their instability. It is not the policy of the Administration to force or encourage people to live in formal villages and this new crop may encourage the homestead idea.

I feel that the island should be encouraged to build suitable catchment areas to provide the people with an ample supply of water. This could take the form of concrete base and one or two 1000-gallon tanks with the [illegible] as done in the adjoining Council area.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

According to the District Agricultural Officer the Lavongai Census Division, especially the inland areas, is particularly suitable for the growing of coffee. It is well to remember that because of poor communications in the area it would be difficult for a crop such as cocoa to be grown with success because of the strict supervision needed in the fermenting processes; such is evidently not the case with coffee. The social implications of the introduction of coffee to the area have already been discussed and it is not proposed to enlarge on the subject any further.

It is disturbing to note that the Co-operative Societies in the area patrolled do not appear to be prospering. The south east coast, especially the area over which SINGERAU exercised a degree of autonomy, was a stronghold of the movement, however these areas seem to be shewing that feeling of disinterest displayed in other parts of this District.

The remarks made by the patrolling officer have been passed on to the Co-operative Officer, Kavieng.

EDUCATION:

The activities of LAUAS have been brought to the attention of the District Educational Officer. This man LAUAS has rather an unsavoury reputation and his conduct has, in the past, caused him to be transferred. He is hot tempered and in my own opinion should not be in charge of school children except under supervision.

CENSUS:

The slight population increase is noted.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

It is not a hopeful picture but I consider that weak officials do not need encouraging, they need replacing by more vigorous men. No recommendations have been received from Taskul in this matter.

It is a pity that 76 days patrolling in the one linguistic area should have resulted in no anthropological information being collected. The subjects such as inheritance, land tenure, kinship, etc. would be extremely beneficial not only to the present officer but to following officers and I fail to see why some research was not carried out. I have forwarded this officer a copy of the revised standing instructions for patrolling officers in the New Ireland District.

This report though well presented has not been full enough and is not to be compared with past efforts of this officer.

(G. D. Collins)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Taskul Patrol Post,
New Hanover,
KAVIENG SUB DISTRICT

11th January, 1958.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
[illegible]

PATROL REPORT KV NO of 57/58
of
LAVONGAI CENSUS DIVISION

Officer Conducting:	P. BLOOMFIELD, PATROL OFFICER.
Area Patrolled:	LAVONGAI CENSUS DIVISION
Objects of the Patrol:	NATIVE CENSUS REVISION NATIVE ADMINISTRATION INVESTIGATION of SINGERAU's ACTIVITIES
Duration of the Patrol	76 days
Personnel accompanying:	Members of the R.P.& N.G.C.

P. Bloomfield, Patrol Officer
Taskul.

PATROL DIARY:

Monday 15th of June, 1957: Patrol Party departed Taskul per Mv "KARENKRIS" for UMBUKUL Village. Arrived UMBUKUL : camped: and slept.

Tuesday 16th of June, 1957: At UMBUKUL. Inspected; assembled and and addressed. Visited the Umbukul Village Higher School. Addressed the assembled pupils. Patrol party slept UMBUKUL.

Wednesday 17th of June, 1957: Patrol party departed UMBUKUL Village, and proceeded to METAMOLI Village. Arrived METAMOLI and camped rest house. Inspected; assembled; and addressed. Heavy rain. Patrol party slept METAMOLI.

Thursday 18th of June, 1957: Patrol party departed METAMOLI, and proceeded to BELIWAI. Arrived BELIWAI. Inspected; assembled; and addressed. Patrol party departed BELIWAI nand proceeded to TOGILIOTONGA. Patrol inspected; assembled; and addressed. Patrol camped rest house and slept TOGILIOTONGA .

Friday 19th of June 1957: Patrol party departed TOGILIOTONGA and proceeded to BUTEILONG. Inspected; assembled; and addressed. Visited the BUTEILONG Aid Post. Patrol party camped rest house and slept night.

Saturday 20th of June, 1957: Patrol party departed BUTEILONG and proceedd to BAUNGUNG. Inspected; assembled; and addressed. Patrol party camped rest house and slept.

Sunday 21st of June 1957: Observed at BAUNGUNG.

Monday 22nd of June 1957: Patrol party departed BAUNGUNG and proceeded to MEINANG Village. Inspected; assembled;

PATROL DIARY CONT'D

Monday 22nd June 1957: and addressed. Patrol departed NEINANG, and and proceeded to METEINGE Plantation. Visited. Departed METEINGE and proceeded to PATIVINI. Inspected: assembled; and addressed. Patrol proceeded to BAUE. Camped rest house, and slept BAUE.

Tuesday 23rd June1957: At BAUE. Inspected; assembled; and addressed. Patrol slept BAUE.

Wednesday 24th June 1957: Patrol departed BAUE, and proceeded to METAKABIL. Passed NAIPAU Pltn en route. Arrived METAKBIL Village. Inspected, assembled; and addressed. Visited the METAKABIL Aid Post. Visited nearby METAKABIL Plantation. Patrol party camped rest house, and slept METAKABIL.

Thursday 25th June 1957: Patrol departed METAKABIL, and proceeded to METERAN. Patrol arrived METERAN. Inspected; assembled; and addressed. Patrol party camped rest house, and slept.

Friday 26th July 1957: Patrol party d parted METERAN and proceeded to TIOPOTUK. Patrol arrived TIOPOTUK. Inspected assembled ; and addressed. Patrol camped rest house and slept.

Saturday 27th July 1957: Patrol party departed TIOPOTUK nand proceeded ~~to~~ to METEWOI. Patrol arrived METEWOI. Inspected assembled, and addressed. Patrol party camped rest house. Patrol slept METEWOI.

Sunday 28th July 1957: Observed at METEWOI.

PATROL DIARY CONT'D

Monday 29th July 1957: Patrol departed METEWOI and proceeded to BAIKEB. Patrol arrived BAIKEB. Inspected; assembled; and addressed. Patrol departed [illegible] and proceeded to UNGAT. Patrol camped rest house. Patrol slept UNGAT.

Tuesday 30th July 1957: At Ungat. Patrol inspected; assembled; and addressed. Visited the UNGAT Aid Post. Patrol departed UNGAT and proceeded to PATERINA. Patrol arrived PATERINA. Patrol inspected; assembled; and addressed. Patrol camped rest house. Patrol slept PATERINA.

Wednesday 31st July 1957: Patrol departed PATERINA, and passed through UNGAT en route KULUNGAT. Patrol arrived KULUNGAT. Inspected; assembled; and addressed. Patrol proceeded to SAULA. Patrol arrived SAULA, and camped rest house. Patrol inspected; assembled; and addressed. Patrol slept SAULA.

Thursday 1st August 1957: Patrol departed SAULA and proceeded to LAVONGAI. Patrol arrived LAVONGAI. Patrol camped rest house. Inspected; assembled and addressed. Visited the Catholic Mission. Patrol party slept LAVONGAI.

Friday 2nd August 1957: Patrol party departed LAVONGAI and proceeded to METERANKAN via BENGI Plantation. Patrol arrived METERANKAN. Patrol camped rest house. Inspected; assembled; and addressed. Patrol slept METERANKAN.

Saturday 3rd August 1957: Patrol departed METERANKAN, and proceeded to BOLPOA. Visited the SDA Mission at KONKAVOL en route. Arrived BOLPOA. Inspected; assembled and addressed. Patrol party camped rest house and slept.

PATROL DIARY CONT'D

Sunday 4th August 1957: Observed at BOMPOA.

Monday 5th August 1957: Patrol departed BOMPOA and proceeded to NUSAWONG. Arrived NUSAWONG. Inspected; assembled; and addressed. Patrol party departed NUSAWONG and proceeded to MAGAM. Inspected; assembled; and addressed. Patrol camped rest house; and slept MAGAM.

Tuesday 6th August 1957: Patrol departed MAGAM and proceeded to NEIKAPOTUK. Inspected, assembled; and addressed. Patrol party departed NEIKAPOTUK and proceeded to NEILA. Patrol arrived NEILA. Inspected; assembled; and addressed. Patrol party camped rest house, and slept NEILA.

Wednesday 7th August 1957: Patrol departed NEILA, and proceeded to MATANIU. Visited RAMELIK MOM, and LUNGATAN Plantation en route. Patrol arrived MATANIU. Inspected; assembled; and addressed. Patrol departed MATANIU and proceeded to NUSANTAMATAI. Patrol arrived NUSANTAMATAI. Patrol camped rest house and slept.

Thursday 8th August 1957: At NUSANTAMATAI. Inspected;assembled; and addressed. Attended meeting held by Mr Co-Operative Officer Graham. Patrol departed NUSANTAMATAI, and proceeded to NARIMLAWA. Patrol arrived NARIMLAWA. Patrol camped rest house, and slept.

Friday 9th August 1957: At NARIMLAWA. Inspected, assembled, and addressed. Patrol departed NARIMLAWA, and proceeded to KULUNGEI. Patrol arrived KULUNGEI. Inspected;assembled; and addressed.Slept KULUNGEI.

PATROL DIARY CONT'D

Saturday 10th August 1957: At KULUNGEI. Inspected; assembled and addressed. Patrol departed KULUNGEI and returned to TASKUL.

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Monday 26th August 1957: Patrol part departed TASKUL per station canoe and proceeded to MATAPIT, a hamlet of KAUWILIKAU. Patrol inppected; assembled; and addressed. Patrol camped rest house. Patrol slept MATAPIT.

Tuesday 27th August 1957: Patrol party departed MATAPIT, and proceeded to UNGAKUM. Patrol inspected; assembled, and addressed. Patrol party camped rest house and slept UNGAKUM.

Wednesday 28th August 1957. Patrol party departed UNGAKUM for KULIBANG. Patrol visited PASIK Trading Station en route. Patrol departed and proceeded to KULIBUNG.Patrol arrived KULIBUNG. Patrol inspected, assembled; and addressed. Patrol departed for MAMION. Patrol visited the UNUS Village Higher School. The patrol arrived MAMION. Patrol camped rest house, and slept.

Thursday 29th August 1957: At MAMION. Patrol party inpected, assembled; and addressed. Patrol departed MAMION and proceeded to TSOILIK. Patrol visited Rose Foo's Trading Station en route. Patrol departed trading station and proceeded to TSOILIK Village. Patrol arrived TSOILIK. Patrol inspected; assembled; and addressed. Patrol departed TSOILIK per the Rev J Robbyns pinnace and returned to TASKUL.

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PATROL DIARY CONT'D

Saturday 31st August 1957: Departed TASKUL for PATIAGAGA. Arrived PATIAGAGA Inspected; assembled; and addressed. Patrol proceeded to KULPETAU. Patrol inspected;assemblec revised census; and addressed. Patrol party camped rest house. Patrol slept KULPETAU.

Sunday 1st September 1957: Patrol party departed KULPETAU per SDA Mission vessel MV " Malagi", and proceeded to UNUSA. Patrol camped rest house and slept UNUSA.

Monday 2nd of September 1957: Patrol inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Patrol departed by canoe for LUKUS Is. Patrol arrived LUKUS. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Patrol departed LUKUS by cane and proceeded to NUSLIK. Arrived NUSLIK. Inspected; assembled; censused, and addressed. Patrol departed NUSLIK and returned to UNUSA. Patrol slept UNUSA.

Tuesday 3rd September 1957: At UNUSA. Patrol departed for AUTUNG Pith Arrived AUTUNG and carried out land investigation. Returned to UNUSA. Patrol heard 1 CNA. Patrol slept UNUSA.

Wednesday 4th September 1957: Patrol departed UNUSA.Patrol departed for MOSUANG. Patrol arrived MOSUANG and camped rest house. Patrol Officer ill. Patrol Party slept MOSUANG.

Thursday 5th September 1957: At MOSUANG. Patrol Officer ill. Chartered Chimese pinnace and returned to TASKUL.

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Tuesday 15th October 1957: Patrol party departed TASKUL per Mv "KARENKRIS". Patrol proceeded to NOIPUOS. Patrol arrived NOIPUOS and camped rest house. Patrol slept.

PATROL DIARY CONT'D

Wednesday 16th October 1957: Patrol departed NOIPUOS. Patrol proceeded to KUNG Island. Patrol arrived KUNG. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Patrol departed KUNG and ret to NOIPUOS. Patrol inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. Patrol visited the NOIPUOS Aid Post. Patrol slept NOIPUOS.

Thursday 17th October 1957: Patrol departed NOIPUOS and proceeded by canoe to NEKONOMON and METEPIANG. Inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed both villages. I CNA heard. Patrol returned to NOIPUOS. Patrol slept NOIPUOS.

Friday 18th October 1957: Patrol remained at NOIPUOS. 1 CNA heard.

Saturday 19th October, 1957: Patrol party departed by canoe for SOSSON. Patrol arrived SOSSON, and inspected; assembled; censused, and addressed. Patrol departed SOSSON and returned to UNGALABU. Patrol arrived UNGALABU. Inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. Patrol departed UNGALABU and returned to NOIPUOS. Patrol slept at NOIPUOS.

Sunday 20th October 1957: Observed at NOIPUOS.

Monday 21st October 1957: Patrol part departed NOIPUOS, and proceeded by canoe to TABUT. Arrived TABUT. Inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. 3 CNAs heard. Patrol departed TABUT and proceeded to METERANKASING. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Patrol departed METERANKASING and proceeded by canoe to NEITAB. Arrived NEITAB and camped rest house. Slept NEITAB.

PATROL DIARY CONT'D

Tuesday 22nd October 1957: Patrol party at NEITAB. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Heard 2 CNAs. Patrol party slept NEITAB.

Wednesday 23rd October 1957: Patrol party departed NEITAB and proceeded by canoe to UNGALIK. Arrived UNGALIK. Camped rest house. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Patrol slept UNGALIK.

Thursady 24th October 1957: Patrol party departed UNGLAIK and proceeded to PUAS. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Patrol party departed PUAS and proceeded to METAMIN. Arrived METAMIN. Inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. 2 CNAs heard. Patrol departed for POTPOTINGAN. Patrol visited the METAMIN Aid Post en route. Patrol arrived POTPOTINGAN. Patrol camped rest house and slept.

Friday 25th October 1957: At POTPOTINGAN. Inspected; assemrled; censused; and addressed. Patrol departed POTPOTINGAN. Patrol proceeded to MOSUANG. Patrol visited METATAI Hamlet en route and heard CNAs. Patrol arrived MOSUANG and camped rest house. Patrol slept MOSUANG.

Saturday 26th October 1957: At MOSUANG. Inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. CNAs heard. Departed for METEIAI. Arrived and camoed rest house. Slept.

Sunday 27th October 1957: At METEIAI . Observed.

Monday 28th October 1957: At METEIAI. Inspected; assembled; census revised; and addressed. Visited the METEIAI Aid Post. ICNA case heard. Patrol departed and proceeded to PATIPAI. Camped.Slept.

PATROL DIARY CONT'D

Tuesday 29th October 1957: At PATIPAI. Inspected;assembled; censused; and and addreessed. CNAs heard. Patrol departed PATIPAI, and proceeded to KONEMATALIK. Patrol visited the SDA hamlet of [illegible]. Patrol arrived KONEMATALIK. Inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. Patrol departed KONEMATALIK, and proceeded to TASKUL per station canoe. Patrol arrived TASKUL.

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Monday 25th November 1957: Patrol party departed TASKUL . Patrol arrived KULUNGEI. Inspected; assemblee; censused; and addressed. Patrol proceedee to NARIMLAWA. Ins ected; assembled; censused; and addressed. CNAs heard. Patrol camped rest house and slept NARIMLAWA.

Tuesday 26th November 1957: Patrol party departed NARIMLAWA. Patrol proceeded to NUANTANATAI. Patrol inspected; assembled; censused, and addressed. Patrol departed and proceeded to MATANIU. Inspected; assembled; censused; and adressed. Patrol dep MATANIU and proceeded to NEIKAPOTUK. Inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. Received infornation that Mr ADO Collins was at Taskul. Preparations made for a return to TASKUL. Patrol party slept.

Wednesday 27th November 1957: The patrol returned to TASKUL Patrol Post.

Thursday 28 th November 1957: At Taskul.

Friday 29th November 1957: Mr ADO Collins returned to Kavieng. Patrol proceeded to LUNGATAN Plantation per MV "ME CY". Patrol hired native owned out board and proceeded to BOLPUA Village. Patrol arrived BOLPUA and camped rest house.Patrol slept.

PATROL DIARY CONT'D

Saturday 30th November 1957: At BOLPUA. Inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. Patrol visited the BOLPUA Aid Post. Patrol departed BOLPUA. Patrol proceeded to METERANKAN. Inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. Patrol departed METERANKAN, and proceeded by canoe to LAVONGAI. Arrived LAVONGAI. Camped rest house. Patrol slept.

Sunday December 1st 1957: Observed at LAVONGAI.

Monday 2nd of December 1957: At LAVONGAI. Inspected; assembled; censused; amd addressed. CNAs heard. Visited the Catholic Mission . Patrol ~~slept~~ departed LAVONGAI and proceeded to SAULA. Arrived SAULA and camped rest house. Slept SAULA.

Tuesday 3rd December 1957: At SAULA. Inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. Made investigations regarding SINGERAU. Patrol slept SAULA.

Wednesday 4th December 1957: Patrol departed SAULA, and proceeded to KULUNGAT. Patrol inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. Heavy rain. Patrol delayed at KULUNGAT. Further investigations were made regarding SINGERAU. Patrol slept KULUNGAT.

Thursday 5th Decemoer 1957: Patrol departed KULUNGAT. Patrol proceeded to UNGAT. Patrol inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. Patrol visited the UNGAT Aid Post. Patrol camped rest house, and slept.

Friday 6th December 1957: Patrol departed UNGAT for PATERINA. Patrol arrived PATERINA. Inspected; assembled; addressed; and censused. Farther investigations. Patrol returned to UNGAT.

PATROL DIARY CONT'D

Saturday 7th December 1957: Patrol departed UNGAT and proceeded to BAIKEB. Visited the hamlet of NE MANL en route. Arrived BAIKEB. Inspected; addressed; and censused. Patrol departed BAIKEB and proceeded to METEWOI. Inspected; assembled; addressed; and censused. Patrol party departed and proceeded to TIOPOTUK. Patrol arrived TIOPOTUK and camped rest house. Patrol slept TIOPOTUK.

Sunday 8th December 1957: Observed at TIOPOTUK.

Monday 9th December 1957: At TIOPOTUK. Inspected; assembled; addressed; and censused. Further investigations made regarding SINGERAU of BAIKEB. Patrol departed TIOPOTUK and proceeded to METERAN. The patrol arrived METERAN. The patrol camped rest house , and slept.

Tuesday 10th December 1957. At METERAN. Inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. CNAs heard. Further investigations made. Heavy rain. Patrol's departure delayed. Patrol slept METERAN.

Wednesday 11th December 1957: Patrol proceeded to METAMONA. Patrol inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. Patrol proceeded to METAKABIL. Patrol camped rest house. Inspected; assembled; addressed; and censused. Visited the Metakabil Aid Post. Visited Metakabil Plantation. Patrol slept METAKABIL.

Thursday 12th December 1957: Patroldeparted METAKABIL and proceeded to BAUE. Patrol Officer ill. Patrol slept BAUE.

Friday 13th December 1957: At BAUE. Inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. Patrol slept BAUE.

PATROL DIARY CONT'D

Saturday 14th November 1957: At BAUE. 2 CNAs heard. Patrol party proceeded to PATIVINI. Inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. Patrol camped rest house. Patrol slept.

Sunday 15th December 1957: Observed at PATIVINI.

Monday 16th December 1957: Patrol departed PATIVINI. Patrol proceeded to NEINANG. Visited METEIGNGE Plantation en route. Arrived NEINANG. Inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. Patrol party proceeded to BAUNGUNG. Inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed . Patrol party camped rest house and slept BAUNGUNG.

Tuesday 17th December 1957: Patrol departed BAUNGUNG and proceeded to BUTEILONG. Patrol arrived BUTEILONG. Inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. Patrol camped and slept BUTEILONG.

Wednesday 18th December 1957: Patrol departed BUTEILONG, and proceeded to TOGILIOOOGGA . Inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. Patrol proceded to BELIWAI. Inspected assembled; censused; and addressed. Patrol slept BELIWAI.

Thursday 19th December 1957: Patrol proceede to METAMOLI. Patrol arrived METAMOLI. Patrol inspected;assembled; censused; and add and addressed. Patrol departed METAMOLI, and proceeded to UMBUKUL. Patrol arrived UMBUKUL, and camped rest house.

PATROL DIARY CONT'D

Friday 20th December 1957: At UMBUKUL. Inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. Visited the Umbukul Village Higher School. Patrol proceeded to as per MV "NAIAMA". Inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. Patrol returned to UMBUKUL. Patrol slept rest house.

Saturday 21st December1957: Patrol departed UMBUKUL and proceeded by canoe to METEINGE Plantation. Arrived, and visited. Patrol departed for METAKABIL . Patrol camped and slept rest house.

Sunday 22nd December 1957: Patrol Officer departed on the Metakabil Plantation pinnace for Kavieng. Rest of the patrol party proceeded to TASKUL.

Monday 30th December 1957: Patrol departed TASKUL , and proceeded to NEILA. Inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. Heavy rain. Patrol proceeded to MAGAM. Inspected; assembled; censused; and addressed. Heavt rain. Patrol proceeded to NUSAWO G. Inspected; assembled; and addressed. Patrol proceeded to LAVONGAI. Patrol slept LAVONGAI.

sday 31st of December 1957: Patrol hired native owned outboard and returned to TASKUL.

END OF DIARY ..... END OF PATROL.

INTRODUCTION

On the 26th of June 1957, the writer proceeded to TASKUL, where he took up duties as Officer in Charge. For the period, 26th of June 1957 - 31st of December 1957 seventy-six days(76) were spent on patrol. During the period, 9th of September 1957 - 4th of October 1957, the writer was absent in Rabaul attending a school in Local Government Councils.

The patrol was always pleasantly received by the people. Rest houses were always clean and comfortable; fire wood and potable water were always supplied; and carriers were always available. Weather conditions too remained favourable.

Patrolling was done on foot, and by canoe. On his last visit to the South East Coast, the writer used the large station canoe, and so cut down considerably on patrolling expenses.

The writer is especially grateful to Mr J White of LUNGATAN Plantation, for having made his pinnace available to the patrol whenever it had to pick up copra from his scattered properties. This greatly factlitated the patrol's movements.

Originally, New Hanover was divided into three census divisions: the South East Coast Census Division; the West Coast Census Division; and the North East Coast Census Division. New Hanover is now called the LAVONGAI Census Division.

The greatest concentration of Native and European population is on the South East Coast. This is also the political hub for New Hanover. There are no resident Europeans on the North East Coast; however, there is a large community of Chinese and Chinese half-castes.

NATIVE SITUATION

Mr. Patrol Officer J. Cochrane was most active in the area during the period July 1956 to November 1956 (vide Patrol Report KV 4 of 56/57); and one must admire his drive, his enthusiasm and the interest he took in the Lavongai people. However the native situation deteriorated rapidly after his return to Kavieng, and until the writer's arrival in the area during late June 1957, lawlessness prevailed.

Law and Order has now been re established; Law and Order is being maintained. There has been much necessary litigation, and some of the more "discordant elements " are at present serving gaol sentences in Kavieng.However the situation is improving; and the Lavongais are showing a more healthier respect for the law.

Sex is the source of much trouble. Both males and females are equally promiscuous. Adultery and assault are the most most frequently abused sections of the Native Administration Regulations. Marital upsets are everyday occurrences, and the people will ably inundate you with their domestic disputes; so as to distract you and prevent you probing to deeply into village affairs.

New Hanover has its share of influential men, but as men, none appear outstanding. These are: SINGERAU of BAIKEB; BOSKI TOM of METERANKAN; POSIKEI of NOIPUOS; PITA of NARIMLAWA; and TEMEIPILKLOS of BOLPUA.

Allegations of illegal activities have been laid against SINGERAU, and his satellite, TEMEIPILKLOS, by Rev. Fr. B Otto, MSC of the Catholic Mission Lavongai. These allegations were investigated by the writer; statements and witnesses were forwarded to Kavieng. These prompted a visit by Mr.ADO Collins. More witnesses were called; further statements were taken; and old Taskul files were examined. Mr Collins called for a further investigation into SINGERAU's activities and this was done on the writers patrol to the South East Coast; the Rev. Fr. B Otto, MSC, has also forwarded a report detailing more of SINGERAU's activities.

NATIVE SITUATION CONT'D

BOSKI TOM , who is employed in Kavieng by the Department of Education, was absent from the area at the time of the writer's patrol. However, he is know to be interested in the development and advancement of education within New Hanover; he also takes a keen interest in the progress of the Umbukul Village Higher School, and he is a supporter of the Council system. Although BOSKI TOM is a native of METERANKAN Village; he would appear to have closer affiliations with UMBUKUL.

SINGERAU, PITA, and POSIKEI are all loyal supporters of the Co-operative movement. SINGERAU is the Chairman of the PELMATIAS Co-operative Society; and PITA is a director. POSIKEI is the Chairman of the MATBUNG Co-operative Society.

PITA is the luluai of NARIMLAWA Village; and POSIKEI is the luluai of NOIPUOS Village. The writer has always found them both helpful and co-operative.

As mentioned previously, the South East Coast is the political hub of New Hanover. For on this side of the island SINGERAU has his greatest sphere of influence; and here there is an atmosphere of tension.

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In New Hanover, there are two catergories of native: the Mainland dwellers; and the Island dwellers. The Mainland natives might be further divided into those; who were true Coastal natives; those who were originally inland natives, but who have been brought down to the coast; and those who are, and who remain, inland people.

Some Lavongai villages, especially on the North East Coast, are still unsettled. The natives of these villages were originally inland people, who, for various reasons, have been brought down to the coast. However their affiliations with their ancestral ground remain strong; hence their restlessness.

NATIVE SITUATION CONT'D

This aspect of the native situation has been discussed in all previous patrol reports; and only more recently in that prepared by Mr J Cochrane, who went at some length to investigate the matter(vide AV 4 of 55/56). However the problem still remains and the people are still undecided as to whether they will return inland, or whether they will remain on the coast.

The absence of a cash crop inland is a strong reason why the people are reluctant to return; there is also work involved in the rebuilding of their village, and in the cutting of a road of access. The writer can see no reason why they should not be allowed to return if they so desire. Provided of course that they maintain a good standard of housing and hygiene.

The people however need some strong stimulus to make them return, and this, the writer believes, is forthcoming. For recently, Mr D Carey, District Agricultural Officer, spent some months in New Hanover; investigating soil suitability; and arousing interest in a new cash crop - coffee! Initial clearing of coffee blocks has already commenced at NEILA on the South East Coast, and at DINPAIGAL - now no longer a village, as the people have migrated down to BAIKEB, but worthy of mention, as it is the birth place of SINGERAU.

The introduction of coffee as a new cash crop will have a double barrelled effect; not only will it promote economic development; but it will also give the inland people a cash crop, and a good reason to return to their ancestral ground.

The island people are perhaps the most affluent of the Lavongai natives. However they do suffer various inconveniences. They lack freash water; and a readily accessible supply of native building materials. Drinking and cooking water is obtained from soaks; and a few fortunates possess 44 gallon drums, which, with the aid of a few sheets of galvinised iron, they have made into quite effective water catchments. The collection of native building materials from the mainland often requires travelling long distances by canoe.

NATIVE SITUATION CONT'D

The TSOI Is Group, and the islands of LUKUS, NUSLIK, UNGALIK, NEITAB, and BOSSON, have quite adequate stands of coconuts. However the income obtained from the sale of the copra is not doing anything to raise the native standard of living. The writer has therefore strongly advised these people to purchase galvinised iron for tanks, and roofing.

The Chinesex are very active within the area. There are five chinese trade store within the TSOI Is Group; there are also stores at AUTUNG Plantation, PUAS, UNGALIK, and UNGALABU. These stores provided too much temptation to the native, and for the want of a little self denial, he goes with permanent housing and fresh water.

A SUMMARY of the NATIVE SITUATION

Law and Order is being maintained, and the native situation continues to improve. SINGERAU has been accused of illegal activities and these allegations are being investigated. The South East Coast is the political hub of Lavongai, and the writer feels, that it must be watched very carefully. The writer believes that there are transition forces at work; and a breaking up of SINGERAU's influence.

Some Lavongai villages remain unsettled, and it is hoped that the successful introduction of coffee as a cash crop for the inland people, will solve this problem.

There is a Chinese monopoly of the North East Cast, which includes the TSOI Is Group.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

At present, Copra is the sole cash crop for New Hanover. Many natives are members of one or other of the three co-operative societies; but whether they are loyal members is doubtful. For private enterprise is successfully competing with the Co-operative movement. Especially so in the TSOI Is Group, where the Chinese traders are very active. The writer has noticed too a growing disinterest by members of the Pelmatias Society, once the bulwark of the whole movement in New Hanover.

Mr Co-operative Officer E. Graham told the people on his patrol to New Hanover in August 1957, that he hoped to collect additional share capital from each member during the New Year. The writer doubts whether this money will be forthcoming, as the people are now far too concerned in finding the £2 for the personal tax.

New coconut plantings have been sighted, and encouraged. In this matter, the people of SAULA, KULUNGAT, and PATERINA have been most active. Mr D Carey, District Agricultural Officer, will be making available to the people, seed coconuts.

"Carey" type hot air driers, built at NEIMAL and METEWOI, appear to be functioning satisfactorily.

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There is in New Hanover an unequal distribution of wealth. The island and the coastal people have their coconut groves and an assured income; the inland people have no cash crops, and they depend on the little money they get from the sale of sago starch, taro, and betel nut to the island people.

There is too in New Hanover, a rising class of intrepreneurs of which SINGERAU is a prime example.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONT'D

During November and December, 1957, Mr D Carey, District Agricultural Officer, spent two very active months in New Hanover. This was a follow up on his 1956 patrol to New Hanover, when he had suggested coffee as a suitable cash crop.

Mr Carey spent his time patrolling the villages between NEILA on the South East Coast and BUTELONG on the West Coast; and at the invitation of interested natives, he investiggted, and advised on soil suitability. Mr Carey also made extensive enquiries into the native system of land tenure. Here he met with confusion. For he found some who were matrilineal; others who were patrilineal; and a few who wanted to be both.

It is hoped that the collection of the personal tax will make the native people realise that they "can no longer get something for nothing; and that it will stimulate an interest, and create a need for economic development, which Mr Carey is offering to the Lavongai people.

As mentioned previously, the successful introduction of coffee as a cash crop, might be the necessary stimulus for those coastal villages which were originally inland, to move back and to build a new village side by side with their coffee blocks.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

Among the coastal people, subsistence agricultural activity is poor. Sago is the present staple; not throughk necessity, as there is adequate arable land, and weather conditiond have been favourable, but through laziness. For apathy towards subsistence agriculture is evident throughout the Kavieng Sub district.

The inland people are more garden conscious, and they depend on the little money they get from the sale of produce to the island people.

Fish and crustacean provide the native with his proteins. Pigs are scare , and pork is only eaten occassionally.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The majority of Lavongai Village Officials are very disappointing; many are weak, and a few are corrupt. Many matters, which demand the attention of the Patrol Officer, [illegible] and are being [illegible] in the village. Therefore, to think that Law and Order can be successfully maintained from Taskul is foolish.

There is no Paramount Luluai in New Hanover - GAPI of UMBUKUL, having died in 1948 -; however SINGERAU of BAIKEB, ex Sgt/Maj, and holder of the Loyal Service Medal, is a pretender to the title. In 1952, a deputation of Village Officials approached Mr Patrol Officer K Lang, and asked that SINGERAU be nominated as their PARAMOUNT.

Allegations of illegal activities have been brought against SINGERAU ; and these are the object of a report, at present being prepared by Mr ADO Collins.

The writer has found it necessary to read sections of the Native Administration Regulations, pertaining to the lawful powers of the Luluai, to the native people; so that in future Luluais will not be tempted to abuse their authority.

Where necessary, weak village officials have been encouraged; and those village officials, who are performing their duties satisfactorily, have been commended.

VILLAGES & VILLAGE HOUSING:

The Lavongai people should very little pride for place. and they seldom build or d moilsh houses on their own initiative. The present satisfactorty state , and adequacy of village housing throughout the area is the result of Mr Cochrane's work last year, and the writer is seeing that this standard is being maintained.

The Mainland people have adequate and accessible stands of native building materials; however the island people are less fortunate. The inland people enjoy very little communal life; and their villages are really show places; as most of their time is spent in the gardens, where they have small hamlets.

EDUCATION

The Administration is active in the field of education; and the Department maintains and staffs with trained teachers three village higher schools. These are at [illegible] on the West coast; KAVIENG on the South East Coast; and UNUS in the TSOI IS Group. The writer visited all schools, and at the invitation of the teachers, he addressed the assembled pupils.

The Missions are also active; and schools are being maintained at RAMELIK, KONKAVUL, and LAVONG I. However if the Missions want to play a real part in Education, they must maintain a sane balance between religious instruction, and the teaching of the three "Rs".

The Methodist Mission is taking a real interest in male and female education, and has recently built at RAMELIK, three modern, well lit, well ventilated class rooms, with two blocks of dormitories of european materials. This is a real step towards permanency.

BOSKI TOM is the champion of education in New Hanover, and UMBUKUL is the home of the "educated elite". It is most unfortunate that visits by the District Education Officer are infrequent, as the teachers do need encouragement and supervision.

The writer has already received two complaints regarding the activities of LAWAS of MEDINA, teacher in charge of the UNUS Village Higher School.

On the 14th of November, the writer sighted a male child, who had been reprimanded by LAWAS; and he was advised that though he is legally entiled to reprimand pupils he cannot abuse this privilige.

On the 31st of December, the writer received a second complaint from Mr P Fong of PASIK, who alleges that LAWAS barricaded the school road with sticks, so blocking the path of his jeep, and that LAWAS insulted him by calling him a "kongkong". LAWAS admits to these allegations.

The Missions maintain catechists in all villages, and these are responsible for child education at village level.

MISSIONS

Most Lavongai natives profess Christainity, but few appear to practise its precepts. There are three Mission bodies evangelising within the area: the Methodist Overseas Mission; the Roman Catholic Mission; and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission. Religious prejudices do exist; and these in some places - KULPETAU and PATIPAI especially- have disturbed village harmony and unity.

The Methodist Overseas Mission has its headquarters located at RAMELIK on the South East Coast; the Catholic Mission at LAVAVGAI on the South East Coast; and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission at KONKAVUL on the South East Coast.

The Methodist Mission is represented by the Rev.J.Robbyns- at present on recreational leave in Australia; the Catholic Mission is represented by the RevFr.B.Otto,M.S.C; and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission is represented by a native minister, Pastor ERMANN of Rabaul. The writer considers all three to be good and zealous men, but all "three are"necking" in the race for converts.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission has only recently enetered the Lavongai Mission field -1952-; they did so at the invitation of two of the area's most influential natives - SINGERAU of BAIKEB, who broke with the Catholic Church; and PITA of NARIMLAWA, who broke with the Methodist Mission. The Seventh Day Adventists are still a minority; and a very unpopular minority. The other two Mission bodies regard the Seventh Day Adventist Mission as an interloper.

The Lavongai Missionary has the writer's sympathy; he is waging a losing battle against promiscuity; and ammorality. He has not succeeded in stabalising native marriages; and despite his presence polygamy is still being practised. Let him therefore have no illusions about the calibre of his converts! Should he withdraw tomorrow there would be a speedy return to paganism.

COMMUNICATIONS :ROADS and BRIDGES:

A road encompasses New Hanover. There is some native effort at maintenance, and this has been further stimulated by the writer, who has advised the digging of drains, and the cutting back of overhanging bush.

During the dry season, Lavongai roads make for pleasant walking, but during the wet, walking is unpleasant and difficult. Perhaps the worst road in the area is that which runs through BENGE plantation, which is owned by Mr J White of LUNGATAN Plantation.

Vehicular roads do exist in New Hanover. These are found on the East Coast of MAKAMBEIWA Is, and on the East Coast of KAUWILIKAU Is of the TSOI Is Group. The Fong Brothers, Harry, and Phillip, who have trading stations at MATAPIT and PASIK, have jeeps, which they use in trading. Both have pedlar licences.

To consider putting a vehicular road around New Hanover is rather grandiose; there are far too many rivers and streams to bridge; and far too many cause ways to build. However, with a little more maintenance, a bicycle road might not be impractical. This would considerably facilitate patrol movements throughout the area.

Attempts have been made to bridge the SAULA and UNGAT successfully rivers on the South East Coast; these attempts have failed; and these rivers are crossed by rafts.

By a distribution of canoe adzes, the writer has hoped to stimulate canoe cutting, especially among the Mainland people, where it threatens to become a dying art. Each village has been requested to cut a 30ft communal canoe. UMBUKUL;BELIWAI; BUTEILONG; BAUNGUNG; SAULA; PATRRINA;METERMONA; and NUSAWONG have been very responsive; and UMBUKUL's effort is a very fine one. Canoes elsewhere are progressing, albeit slowly.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

The Public Health Department has maintained an excellent record in New Hanover; owing to the fine work of European Medical Assistants R. Carlaw (1948 - 1953), and W.Au'Chettl (1953-1957).

The Department maintains eight Aid Posts. Thesex are situated at NUSANTAMATAI,BOLPUA, and UNGAT on the South East Coast; at METAKABIL; BUTEILONG, and NOIPUOS on the West Coast;and at METAMIN and METATAI on the North East Coast. There is no aid post on the TSOI Is Group; however the writer has been told that the District Medical Officer proposes putting one there during the New Year.

The writer believes that unless these Aid Posts are supervised they cease to function. Mr R Carlaw, who was fortunate in having his own pinnace, was very active in this respect.

The writer visited all Aid Posts in the area. Excepting for TAKAVIS of BOLPUA, and GABRIEL of UNGAT, the rest of the aid post orderlies are an unimpressive lot.

June, July.and August, were depressing and gloomy months for the Lavongai people; many of their children succumbed to the pertussis epidemic that was then prevalent.

For the island and coastal people, the sea is a ready depository for all waste; the inland people have built and use pit latrines. Village hygiene and sanatation is fair; however the writer prosecuted divers natives from METATAI hamlet of UNUSA Village on the North East Coast; and from LAVONGAI and METERAN Village on the South East Coast. These natives had disobeyed a lwful order of their Luluai, who had instructed them to clean and keep clean those parts of the village allotted to them. These areas were found littered with coconut husks; coconuts shells; empty tins; and broken bottles.

Now that pertussis is no longer infectious, though a few cases have recently been admitted to the Taskul Native Hospital, health of the native people continues to improve.

CENSUS:

The patrol revised the 1956 census. Census figures for 1957 are appended.

Number of births	213
Number of deaths	206
Excess of births over deaths	7
Natural increase	7
Number of migrations outin	241
Number of migrations ont	236
Excess og migrations in over migrations out	5
The efore total increase	12
Cenuas figures for 1956	6713
Expected population for 1957	6725
Actual population for 1957	6725

MISCELLANEOUS:

MMTA ..... £8-0-0 paid

ALIENATED LAND:

Whilst on the North East Coast, the writer fixed the Western Boundary of AUTUNG Plantation, which is leased by Mr Tsang Sang of Kavieng.

BLUE ENSIGN:

The flag was flown in all villages; Village Officials and natives were invited to take part in the sun set ceremony.

APPENDIX TO PATROL REPORT KV of 57/58

REST HOUSES & POLICE BARRACKS

Where necessary, villages maintain rest houses and police barracks. The writer has always been favourably impressed with the standard of these dwellings; and it is obvious that the village rest house is the object of some pride.

NOIPUOS provides a good patrol base. From here the villages of SOSSON, UNGALABU, and KUNG, can be comfortably patrolled. It is therefore important that this rest house be comfortably maintained.

The writer spent a very uncomfortable night at MAGAM, and unless the mosquitoes become less active, the rest house the people have recently built will have little use.

MAMION Village on the TSOI is Group was the only place without a satisfactory rest house. The people have been requested to build a new one.

APPENDIX

COMMENTS on MEMBERS of the R.P.& N.G.C ACCOMPANYING
THE PATROL KV of 57/58

L/Cpl UR 5086B:

An satisfactory NCO; smart of bearing; experienced in field work; and very reliable.

L/CPL MASIL 5023B:

An ineffective NCO; bearing fair; and u reliable. He is considered far to familiar with the local natives.

Const BIRAMOR 9093:

An excellent Constable; a new recr it; erthusuastic; unspoiled; bearing excellent; and very reliable. Good NCO material. Wish there were more like him in the Force.

Const GAMAI 5186:

An fair Constable; w o has been a little too long in the New Ireland District; his bearing is fair; and he is reliable.

Const MILI 8757:

A poor Constable, who tries very hard to please; he is very untidy; and very ineffective. He should have left the Highlands.

Const PATI 7210:

A fair Constable; he is somewhat of a malingerer; he is untidy; and not very reliable.

Const TUVI 5149:

A good Constable; bearing fair; and reliable. He hopes to be an NCO.

Const SALIF:

A poor constable; bearing lax; and unreliable.

Const SARAKET:

A poor Constable; corruptible; a trouble maker, who should have been ousted long ago from the Force.

APPENDIX

COMMENTS ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P.& N.G.C ACCOMPANYING
THE PATROL KV of 57/58

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS

The New Ireland District would appear to have an adequacy of town police; but an inadequacy of patrol police; and prolonged town work spoils the native constable for outstation life. He is reluctant to forgo his town (electric light, running wateretc..) and social (cinema, stores,etc...)amenities. Such police, when sent to a Patrol Post usually disturb station harmony.

The writer is not satisfied with the calibre of native constable that is being sent to Taskul from Kavieng. To successfully maintain law and order, the writer needs several reliable and loyal police.

The writer has also noticed among members of the R.P.& N.C seconded to Native Affairs a divided loyality between that Department, and the Department of Police -"We want to see the Police Master tactics".

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LAVONGAI CENSUS DIVISION
1957

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

Govt. Print.—5428/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size Average 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: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-15	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
AU	20/12	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		2	3		1	4	1	-	-	6	-	2	1	4	28	1	5	1	16	3.1	12	9	24	25	84
BAIKEB	7/12	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			7	6	-	2	6	1	1	-	-	-	5	2	6	46	5	17	2	31	1.2	23	21	48	49	156
BAUE	13/12	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-			1	1	1		6	-	-	-	4	-	5	-	5	44	4	23	-	27	2	13	14	39	34	115
BAUNGNUNG	17/12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-			1	2	2	1	9	-	11	-	1	-	5	2	3	41	11	37	1	29	1.5	26	23	32	37	136
BOLPUA	29/12	1	2	-	-	3	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	2			2	3	-	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	10	64	18	64	4	44	2.7	48	49	62	77	256
BUTEILUNG	17/12	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			1	2	-	2	2	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	7	21	7	18	1	13	2.2	23	14	21	12	78
BELEWAIA	18/12	3	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	15	1	11	1	10	1.8	14	6	18	12	53
FAUILIKAU	26/87	18	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1			3	4	-	1	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	23	6	19	2	16	3	19	25	22	23	95
KONEMATALIK	29/10	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	4			-	4	1	-	4	2	-	-	4	-	2	-	2	31	5	13	1	19	1.6	9	17	30	32	100
KULIBUNG	28/8	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-			-	-	2	-	7	1	1	-	9	3	3	-	7	25	3	23	-	17	1.6	23	7	16	30	100
KULINGAI	25/11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			2	6	1	5	4	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	6	24	5	14	1	16	1.9	21	16	26	26	97
KULPETAU	31/8	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1			1	6	3	-	6	2	2	-	-	1	3	1	16	73	11	33	3	41	2.1	48	51	64	79	256
KUNG	16/10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-			2	-	4	6	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	8	22	3	17	1	17	2.2	11	15	18	17	67
KULUNGAT	4/12	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-			1	-	-	5	13	2	1	-	-	-	11	16	2	37	8	38	3	25	1.3	11	8	26	35	123
LAVONGAI	2/12	3	2	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-			1	3	3	2	17	1	1	1	-	14	14	11	8	53	5	30	1	30	1.4	23	10	31	43	162
LUKUS	2/9	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	5	24	1	11	1	12	1.5	7	13	22	19	69
MAMION	29/8	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	2	2			6	4	-	-	3	-	1	7	7	3	2		1	33	3	25	-	19	1.6	11	12	29	29	96
		30	25	1	2	10	2	3	7	7	2	1	-	18	10			30	43	21	31																32	30	54	56	1943

LAVONGAI CENSUS DIVISION 1957

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957

Govt. Print.—5428/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								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			In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.	Students: Mission			Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Children born		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
NEITAB	22/10	3		1										1			1	6			4	1					7		5	22	16	3	2	15	2.14	19	24	35	27	119
NEKONOMON	17/10	1	4					2			1			1	1		2	2	1	7	10		1		2	1	4	3	21	60	50	4[illegible]	1	41	2.14	44	4[illegible]	59	59	231
NOIPUOS	16/10	3	2	1			1	1	2								1	1	7	6	9		1		2		3		5	51	7	4[illegible]	2	29	1.5	21	26	44	49	155
NUSAWONG	30/12	3	1					1							4				2	3	4						6	7	6	19	6	1[illegible]	1	19	2.5	21	20	21	23	102
NUSLIK	2/9	1	2					1	1					1			5	5			3		1		3		1		4	14	1	1[illegible]	2	15	2.1	18	9	20	23	77
NUSANTAUMATAI	26/11	3	3		2									1						3	3	2	1	5		3	2	6	38	6	28	2	21	2.3	25	25	35	37	138
PATIAGAGA	3[illegible]/8	7	4				1							3					1	5	3			1		11		7	52	7	3[illegible]	4	22	3.0	30	33	58	48	184
PATIPAI	28/9	2	3			1		2	3					1			1		1	1	1			2			3		23	7	3[illegible]		22	2.3	12	19	23	30	87
PATERINA	6/12	3	3			1				1							6	9	4	5	11		1				2		5	56	8	4[illegible]		22	2.0	19	27	51	50	161
PATIVINI	14/12	2	2		1									1			5	7			3		2				2	2	3	18	5	16	4	11	1.8	9	13	16	20	67
POTPOTINGAN	24/10		3						1	1		1		4	1		2	3	6	10									18	40	20	3[illegible]	3	32	2.9	31	40	60	49	200
PUAS	23/12	2												1			4	8			3				1		4			21	7	1[illegible]	7	15	1.8	11	15	22	23	79
SAULA	3/12	3	2				2	1				1		2	2		1	4	2	5	24		1				20	16	15	53	7	4[illegible]		35	1.9	21	26	34	54	196
SOSSON	19/10	5	2					2	2					1					1	3	5	1		6		1		9	33	11	30	2	24	2.3	23	22	28	34	120
TAGIT	2[illegible]/10	1	1														5	7	5	4			1				1		1	12	3	12		10	1.8	7	9	14	15	46
TIOPOTUK	8/12	3	2				1							2	1		4	3	1	4	3	1	3				1	3	25	6	31	1	22	1.6	12	19	36	3[illegible]	106
		42	34	2	3	2	5	8	9	1	2	2	0	11	17		37	55	31	56																		2168

LAVONGAI CENSUS DIVISION

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				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			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
MAGAM	30/12	4 X	- X	- X	- X	- X	- X	- X	3 X	- X	- X	- X	- X	2 X	- X		1 2	1 3	- X	- X	1 X	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	16	5	16	1	16	2.3	12	19	16	21	72
MATANIU	26/11	1	3														1		1	1	14	5			6	1	1		5	28	3	22		15	2.3	24	15	18	24	108
METAMIN	24/10																	1		1	1								3	7	3	7	1	4	2.8	7	9	7	7	31
METEIAI	28/10	4				1		2	5					3			3	9			7				1			1	4	45	11	48	4	43	2.5	35	31	46	66	187
METEWOI	7/12	2	1			1	1										4	6	1	3	1				3		1		10	37	7	29	3	22	1.5	19	13	50	52	134
METAMOLI	19/12		1				1												2	3	2	1	7		1				5	20	4	18	-	13	2	14	8	17	18	68
MOAKABIL	11/12	3	3					1			1	1		2					2	1	3		1		2			2	3	29	5	29	4	20	2.1	24	17	32	36	117
METAMANA	10/12	4	1	1			1		1					1	1		2	4	1	2	4	1			4		4		4	38	7	39	2	21	2.1	21	23	35	39	131
METERAN	10/12	2												2			2	3	1	3	2	1	1		4		4	1	0	31	5	5		26	1.3	27	22	40	50	151
MEMERANKASING	22/10		1														1	2	5	11					1	1	1		1	16	4	21	-	7	2	3	11	17	13	46
METERANKAN	30/12	1	2							1					1		2	3		3	14		2				9	2	9	46	5	38	-	29	1.7	17	17	34	48	143
METEPIANG	17/10													1	1		1	2	1		5	1	2						4	17	7	20	1	9	2.5	10	13	12	16	59
MOSUANG	26/10	2	1			2	1					1	2	3			1	1	5	2	8				1		3		9	40	9	43	3	26	2	29	29	44	52	166
NAIKAPATUK	26/11		2	1	1	1								1			1				3	1	1	1	1			1	2	13	2	19	-	9	2.1	6	11	11	10	46
NAKEMLAMA	25/11	3	4														1	4	3	5	5	2	1		1		3	1	4	18	8	21	2	21	1.9	22	31	23	42	141
NEILA	30/12		2						1						2		1	4	4	5	12		1				1	1	7	28	7	27	4	19	1.9	19	21	19	30	103
NEINGYANG	12/12	2	5					1	1	1					1		1	2	4	5	10		1		1		5	2	7	25	4	27		15	2.7	13	20	14	25	93
		28	26	1	1	5	4	4	11	2	1	1	1	10	12		22	42	30	44																			1801

LAVONGAI CENSUS DIVISION

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957

Govt. Print.—5458/2.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								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			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
TSOILIK	11/8	1	2												1			1	2	1	4				4	1	1		3	21	4	9		12	1.7	10	12	15	24	72
TUGILIOTONGA	18/12		1		1	1				1				1					2	3	2	1	2	1	2				3	18	5	6	1	13	1.9	8	8	16	21	61
UNGALIK	23/10	3	6			1								1	3						12	35	22	32	-	32	2.2	38	48	54	52	179
UNGAT	5/12	1												1	1			2		1	5		2						4	28		9	3	22	1.5	19	13	28	37	104
UNGAKUM	27/8	2	1						1					1	2			3		1	1		1						1	17	1	10		13	2.1	12	17	18	20	69
UNGALABU	19/10	1	1						1								2	3		1	1	1		2					4	15		17		12	1.8	8	6	17	17	52
UMUJKUL	19/12	8	1			3	1		2					2			1		2	2	9	5	3	1	10	2	3	4	12	62	14	72	3	49	2	40	31	55	72	235
UNUSA	2/9							1						1	1				1	3	2	1					2	2	1	14	4	11	1	7	1.2	3	2	13	16	41
		16	12	-	1	5	1	1	4	-	1	-	-	7	8		3	9	7	16																			813
GRAND TOTAL		116	97	5	11	18	12	24	27	11	5	4	1	41	47		92	149	89	147																			6725

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... NEW IRELAND ..... Report No... KAV 8/57-58

Patrol Conducted by..... G.D. COLLINS ADO .....

Area Patrolled..... TABAR CENSUS DIVISION .....

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

Natives..... ONE .....

Duration—From... 4/.2./1958... to... 14/.2.1958...

Number of Days... 11 .....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../.11./19.57...

Medical ..../.10./19.56...

Map Reference..... ARMY STRAT SERIES 4 MILES INCH .....

Objects of Patrol..... POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION .....

..... LAND MATTERS .....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 3 /1958

.....
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 .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

30-12-51

10th March, 1958

District Commissioner,
KAVIENG

PATROL REPORT NO. 8 - KAVIENG 1957/58

Receipt of the above-mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged.

It appears that the health of the group and the resultant increase in population is improving.

The picture concerning the future of the Co-operatives does not appear to be particularly bright.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director

30/1/51 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RECEIVED
5 - MAR 1958
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

In Reply
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No. NA 30/2/1-701

District of New Ireland
Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

1st March, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT KAV.8/57-58 BY G.D.COLLINS, A.D.O.

The above-mentioned patrol report prepared by A.D.O. Collins, and covering a patrol to the Tabar Census Division, is forwarded herewith.

The patrol appears to have been capably carried out and the report is well presented.

Claim for Camping Allowance is attached.

(A. F. Gow)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Encs.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. NA.30-2-1/58.

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

17th February, 1958.

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

PATROL REPORT NO.KAV. 8 /1957-58,
T A B A R.

PREAMBLE: Report of a patrol to the Tabar Island group.

PERSONNEL: Mr. G. D. Collins, A.D.O. Nataff Police
Constable

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Routine Administration

Land Matters

PERIOD OF PATROL: 4/2/58 to 14/2/58

LAST NATAFF PATROL: November 1957.

LAST HEALTH PATROL: October 1956.

RESULTS OF PATROL: All objects carried out.

G D Collins

(G. D. Collins)
Assistant District Officer.

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Night spent at MAPUA anchorage.

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Inspections of PEKINBERIU, SOS, LAVA and TATAU villages.

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Village inspection of KOKO, MARAT and MATLIK.

Night spent at BANESA.

Thursday, 13th February 1958.

Inspection of BANESA and WANG Villages.

To DATARU.

Friday, 14th February, 1958.

To Kavieng via KONOS Patrol Post.

End of Diary.

Introduction:

The Tabar Island Group, or as it is sometimes called the Gardner Group, is located some ninety miles from Kavieng which is the administrative centre for the Kavieng Sub-district and the New Ireland District generally. The islands, reading from north to south, are SIMBERI, TATAU, MAPUA and TABAR. TABAR is the largest of the group and certainly the most mountainous, [illegible] a good view of the surrounding islands from Mt. SORARAMBA.

Prior to the war there existed a population of 6 Europeans engaged in various commercial enterprises such as planting and gold mining, and 1 European Missionary. The economic activity was spread throughout the three main islands and consisted of trading, copra and shell production with some gold mining at VURASIA on the east coast of TATAU Island.

The area has had a long association with Europeans, commencing in the late eighties of the last century at first with the German trading company of the day, Goddefroi & Sons, and later with the German and Australian Administrations.

The population is grouped into 26 villages with a number of smaller hamlets supplementing this number. The average population of a village would be in the vicinity of 50.

By far the most important island politically is TATAU which was the scene of the abortive community development project at SOS and is also the home of the infamous AISOLI SALIN former M.L.C. now a school supervisor in the Madang District. The Paramount Luluais for this group were invariably selected from TATAU Isl. In the past one of the dominating factors of native life was the trade relations with the people of the East Coast of New Ireland. However over the years, with some loss of life on these trading ventures and certain restrictions placed in their way, this phase has almost disappeared. Sectarian strife still continues and this does create quite a filip to the life of the native. His attitude towards the societies can only be described as lukewarm in the most pro-co-operative villages.

Much has been written on de-population over the past years and it is indeed gratifying to note that the slight increase noted the past two years continues.

Economic Development:

As with most other areas throughout New Ireland copra is the mainstay of the economy for both Europeans and Natives alike. In the past shell did play an important part in the native economy but the vagaries of this market have all but killed the trade. Up until last year one miner was fossicking for gold on the old Vurasia field but it is obvious that he did not make a success of it.

When the Co-operatives were introduced into Tabar in 1953 high hopes were held for them and indeed in 1953 Mr. B. Hayes wrote "the newly introduced Co-operatives have taken over most of the Chinese trade in the Group", (see P.R.No.Kav.4/53-54), and it had approximately three quarters of the population as members. It participated in the retail store trade and also in the producer field with copra, trochus and green snail. The high hopes held for the societies have not materialised and judging by the comments of the Co-operative Officer, Kavieng in the various village books it would appear that the societies themselves are on the verge of extinction. For the past financial year only £1,318 will be paid out in rebates to the 1,055 members in the Tabar Society.

Numerous complaints were brought to me over the irregularity of shipping to Tabar; this is not a new complaint and has in the past accounted for much wastage in copra produced in the area. For example after copra has been cured it is not unusual for the people to wait three months or more for the product to be uplifted, with the result that a deterioration in the product takes place. A series of copra inspections at the various buying points would greatly alleviate the shipping of poorly dried or mould[illegible] produce. the D.A.S.F. Officer who is now working in Tabar has undertaken this task at the present. I consider that when NINSA shipping is not available immediate arrangements should be made for Society copra to be uplifted by the various other craft plying in the area. The M.V. "Veilomani" belonging to Felix Chan is quite active.

The introduction of coffee into Tabar has commenced and some three nurseries were sighted on the island of Tatau which has been the scene of much agricultural activity. Plots have been marked out by a number of groups on Tatau and others on neighbouring islands are looking forward to the visit of the D.A.S.F. Officer. I agree that coffee is a far more suitable crop than cocoa for this area for as is known the fermenting and drying process in cocoa is rather difficult and much would depend on first class transport to market and also transport for supervising officers in the early stages. This as we have seen is not available and coffee with its easier processing should prove to be more than an adequate cash crop.

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Agriculture & Livestock:

See Appendix C.

Education:

See Appendix D.

Plantations:

See Appendix A for revised statistics.

Roads & Bridges:

I was agreeably surprised at the state of the roads throughout this group. Simberi Island has a road passing through all villages which is suitable for bicycle travel in many parts. All bridges seen were in good order, a number having been recently replaced. At Pigibut Plantation a start is being made to replace two existing timber bridges with cement structures; this should prevent the frequent replacements which have been necessary in the past and also provide that particular area with a road suitable for tractors.

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Canoe adzes formerly issued with the idea that canoe travel could then be used extensively and thus allow the people more time for their agricultural pursuits has been successful - some 15 well made canoes were sighted during this patrol and there were others under construction.

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Three missions operate in the area, namely the Mission of the Sacred Heart which has its Mission Station at Mapua Island, under the charge of Fr. Hoevekamp, whilst mission teachers only control the interests of the Seventh Day Adventists and the Methodist Overseas Mission. The former mission is located only in the village of WANG on Tabar Island.

The M.O.M. is controlled from KIMIDAN by the Rev. Geddes whilst the headquarters of the S.D.A. are at Kavieng under Pastor Webster who is at present on leave.

Villages & Housing:

All housing was considered satisfactory and among the more impressive villages were TATAU (Tatau Isl.) and MATLIK (Tabar Isl.). Although the trend reported in the past of changing the traditional design of the house was evident they have still retained the large kitchen in addition to the European style housing.

Village Officials:

There are no changes to those reported by Mr. Moyle C.P.O. during his patrol of Tabar in November of last year.

Officials who impressed were LANGILI of VURASIA who has had long contact with Europeans and who at all times appears willing to assist, VAKANDI, Luluai of KOWAMARARA, although an old man has lost little of his authority and his village did reflect the control which he exercises.

Other officials were endeavouring to carry out their tasks to the best of their ability but were being hindered by the rather apathetic approach to living generally that these people display. They reminded the writer very much of the West Coast natives of New Ireland.

Trade Stores:

Trade stores were inspected at TERIPATS, SOS, DATARU and MARAGON. All were endeavouring to comply with the requirements of the Ordinance.

Mining:

Mr. Babbington who was previously mining in the vicinity of VURASIA has ceased activities although he has left a quantity of supplies in the charge of the Tultul there.

G D Collins

(G. D. Collins)
Assistant District Officer.

APPENDIX "A"

Plantation Statistics:

Name	Owner	Lessee or Manager.	Area	Production	Title	Crops
Pigibut	A. Y. Chan	C. Watt	137 Ha.	21 tons p.m.	F'hold	Copra
Pikung	"	"	38 Ha.	3½ " "	"	"
Onda	M.S.C.		?	Undeveloped		
Mapua	"	M.S.C.	96 Ha.	3½ tons p.m.	"	"
Tireri	"	B. Birve	?	1 ton p.m.	"	"
Dataru	Woo You	J.Seeto, R.Cheong	253 Ha.	22 " "	"	"
Tongelagu	C.P.L.	J. McNamara	100 Ha.	1 " "	"	"
Sigaregari	"	"	231 Ha.	16 " "	"	"
Teripax	"	"			"	"
Kopo	N.G.C.	"	120 Ha.	10 " "	"	"
Topinemando	F. Patten	T. Spencer	7.5 Ha.	½ " "	Lease	"
Sewason	Woo You	Mon Bew	50 Ha.	3½ " "	F'hold	"
Maragon	N.G.C.	Woo You	280 Ha.	7 " "	"	"

APPENDIX "B"

Medical & Health:

Tabar is better served in respect of Aid Posts than many other areas in which I have patrolled. For a population numbering 1584 there are four Aid Posts, these being located at SIMBERI Isl. (MARAGON), TATAU Isl. (SOS), TABAR Isl. (BANESA and RAKUPO). I believe that the area is under the charge of the Aid Post Orderly at MARAGON, BANAMU. I took the opportunity of inspecting each of the Aid Posts and was duly surprised at the all-round efficiency [illegible] A.P.O.'s in charge of the respective posts. It was also quite apparent by the health of the people seen during the patrol that the Orderlies do not confine their activities to the area in the immediate vicinity of the Aid Posts but patrol quite frequently.

A.P.O. BANAMU is at present maintaining the Births, Deaths & Marriages Registers provided by Dr. Scraggs some years back to enable a quick check on the vital statistics of the Group to be made should any person interested not have a considerable amount of time to spend in checking each village book. I myself do not consider that the A.M.P. formerly stationed at TABAR, one AITSI, kept these records up to date and the figures from the registers do not tally with the vital statistics in each of the village books, also there have been cases of duplication of names. However BANAMU has been much more accurate in the short time in which he has been carrying out this work.

The area also receives regular visits from the District Medical Officer. I feel that this attention to health is definitely paying dividends and is reflected in the continued rise in population figures.

APPENDIX "C".

Agriculture & Livestock:

The volcanic soil of these islands appears to be quite fertile and the number of gardens seen indicated as much. Many new gardens were under construction and no shortages of food were reported to the patrol. Sago is a most important supplementary food and is used extensively in conjunction with tapioca throughout the Group. Some leguminous foods such as snake beans appear to be playing a greater part in the diet of these people. Fruit still plays a very minor part in their diet although judging from the comments in previous reports there has been an increase in the plantings recently.

In the absence of taro, sweet potato is the main food crop but at the present time it also is affected by the sweet potato hawk moth, although it has not spread to the island of GIMBERI. The Agricultural Officer has this matter in hand and it is to be hoped that he is successful in the readication of this pest.

Native groves of coconuts were in fairly good order at the time of my visit but this was in the main due to the attention given this matter prior to my arrival by the Agricultural Officer. Numerous Carey type hot air driers were still uncompleted this after, in some cases, eighteen months and the people themselves must accept the blame for this apathetic approach to the production of better copra. In some cases I was asked whether the Government would supply the necessary drums for the completion of the drier - this is indicative of the "molly coddling" given these people over the years. The time has come when they must make the effort themselves to improve their lot - it is in their own hands and although guidance can and will be given it will only be achieved by hard work on their part.

APPENDIX "D"

Education:

Education is in the hands of four groups, i.e. the Administration, the Roman Catholic Mission, Methodist Overseas Mission and the S.D.A.

The Administration Higher School is located at SOS which is on TATAU Isl. and it serves the group as a whole. The [illegible] Administration [illegible] ance at the school although shewing a slight increase this year is not very satisfactory. No other Administration schools are in the Group.

The Catholic Mission maintains schools in the area, notably at MAPUA the head station for Tabar, and also at MARAGON. However owing to the absence of the Priest in charge I was unable to obtain any accurate figures; the figures listed hereunder are approximate only.

The S.D.A. Mission Teacher at WANG Village in the south of TABAR Island maintains a small village school. The Methodist Overseas Mission although maintaining schools in seven villages in the area does not appear to maintain a high standard of teaching.

Village	Denomination	Males	Females	Total
SOS (V.H.S.)	Admin.	23	13	36
MAPUA	M.S.C.	18	5	23
SIMBERI	M.O.M.	12	2	14
SAMBUARI	"	3	3	6
MARAI	"	6	1	7
WANG	"	3	3	6
"	S.D.A.	3	3	6
MATLIK	M.O.M.	6	3	9
MORAI	"	9	2	11
LAVA	"	11	1	12
	TOTALS	94	36	130

The Village Higher School at SOS is visited periodically by the District Education Officer, Mr. Newman. The visits of the M.O.M. and S.D.A. to the area are extremely rare, the former visiting the island approximately once a year for the Waratabar.

APPENDIX E

PATROL REPORT KAV.8/57-58

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE RP&NGC
ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL

[illegible]	Constable [illegible]	A very average policeman. Needs thorough training.

(G.D.Collins)
Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. NA.30-2-1/58.

District of New Ireland
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See Appendix C.

Education:

S[illegible] Appendix D.

Plantations:

See Appendix A for revised statistics.

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Sigaregari	"	"	231 Ha.	16 " "	"	"
Teripax	"	"			"	"
Kopo	M.S.C.	"	120 Ha.	10 " "	"	"
Topinemando	F. Patten	T. Spencer	7.5 Ha.	½ " "	Lease	"
Sewason	Woo You	Han Bew	50 Ha.	3½ " "	F'hold	"
Maragon	M.G.C.	Woo You	280 Ha.	7 " "	"	"

APPENDIX "B"

Medical & Health:

Tabar is better served in respect of Aid Posts than many other areas in which I have patrolled. For a popula-tion numbering [illegible] there are four Aid Posts, these being located at SIMBERI Isl. (MARAGON), TATAU Isl. (SOS), TABAR Isl. (BANESA and RAKUPO). I believe that the area is under the charge of the Aid Post Orderly at MARAGON, BANAMU. I took the opportunity of inspecting each of the Aid Posts and was duly surprised at the all-round efficiency displayed by each of the A.P.O.s in charge of the respective posts. It was also quite apparent by the health of the people seen during the patrol that the Orderlies do not confine their activities to the area in the immediate vicinity of the Aid Posts but patrol quite frequently.

A.P.O. BANAMU is at present maintaining the Births, Deaths & Marriages Registers provided by Dr. Scraggs some years back to enable a quick check on the vital statistics of the Group to be made should any person interested not have a considerable amount of time to spend in checking each village book. I myself do not consider that the A.M.P. formerly stationed at TABAR, one AITSI, kept these records up to date and the figures from the registers do not tally with the vital statistics in each of the village books, also there have been cases of duplication of names. However BANAMU has been much more accurate in the short time in which he has been carrying out this work.

The area also receives regular visits from the District Medical Officer. I feel that this attention to health is definitely paying dividends and is reflected in the continued rise in population figures.

APPENDIX "C".

Agriculture & Livestock:

The volcanic soil of these islands appears to be quite fertile and the number of gardens seen indicated as much. Many new gardens were under construction and no shortages of food were reported to the patrol. Sago is a most important supplementary food and is used extensively in conjunction with tapioca throughout the Group. Some leguminous foods such as snake beans appear to be playing a greater part in the diet of these people. Fruit still plays a very minor part in their diet although judging from the comments in previous reports there has been an increase in the plantings recently.

In the absence of taro, sweet potato is the main food crop but at the present time it also is affected by the sweet potato hawk moth, although it has not spread to the island of SIMBERI. The Agricultural Officer has this matter in hand and it is to be hoped that he is successful in the readication of this pest.

Native groves of coconuts were in fairly good order at the time of my visit but this was in the main due to the attention given this matter prior to my arrival by the Agricultural Officer. Numerous Carey type hot air driers were still uncompleted this after, in some cases, eighteen months and the people themselves must accept the blame for this apathetic approach to the production of better copra. In some cases I was asked whether the Government would supply the necessary drums for the completion of the drier - this is indicative of the "molly coddling" given these people over the years. The time has come when they must make the effort themselves to improve their lot - it is in their own hands and although guidance can and will be given it will only be achieved by hard work on their part.

APPENDIX "D"

Education:

Education is in the hands of four groups, i.e. the [illegible] Overseas Mission and the S.D.A.

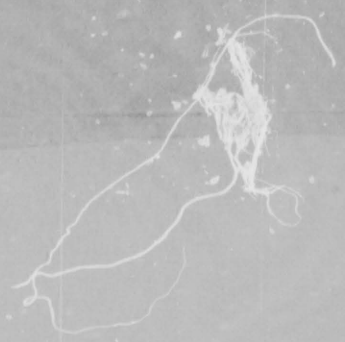
The Administration Higher School is located at SOS which is on TATAU Isl. and it serves the group as a whole. The usual Administration curriculum is maintained and attendance at the school although shewing a slight increase this year is not very satisfactory. No other Administration schools are in the Group.

The Catholic Mission maintains schools in the area, notably at MAPUA the head station for Tabar, and also at MARAGON. However owing to the absence of the Priest in charge I was unable to obtain any accurate figures; the figures listed hereunder are approximate only.

The S.D.A. Mission Teacher at WANG Village in the south of TABAR Island maintains a small village school. The Methodist Overseas Mission although maintaining schools in seven villages in the area does not appear to maintain a high standard of teaching.

Village	Denomination	Males	Females	Total
SOS (V.H.S.)	Admin.	23	13	36
MAPUA	M.S.C.	18	5	23
SIMBERI	M.O.M.	12	2	14
SAMBUARI	"	3	3	6
MARAI	"	6	1	7
WANG	"	3	3	6
"	S.D.A.	3	3	6
MATLIK	M.O.M.	6	3	9
MORAI	"	9	2	11
LAVA	"	11	1	12
	TOTALS	94	36	130

The Village Higher School at SOS is visited periodically by the District Education Officer, Mr. Newman. The visits of the M.O.M. and S.D.A. to the area are extremely rare, the former visiting the island approximately once a year for the Waratabar.



APPENDIX E

PATROL REPORT KAV.8/57-58

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE RP&NGC
[redacted]

No.8911 Constable [redacted] A very average policeman. Needs thorough training.

(G.D.Collins)
Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. KV 9 of 57/58

Patrol Conducted by PAUL JOHN BLOOMFIELD, PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled TSOI IS GROUP: LUKUS & NUFLIK ISLANDS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans EMA Vladimir KOHOUT

Natives 1 Member of the RP&NGC: 1 NMO

Duration—From 24./..2.../1958...to.28../...2...19.58...

Number of Days. .....5.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...8../19..57..

Medical ..../...4../19..57..

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol CHECK of NATIVE CENSUS: ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1/4/1958

G Sheehan a/DC
District Commissioner

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

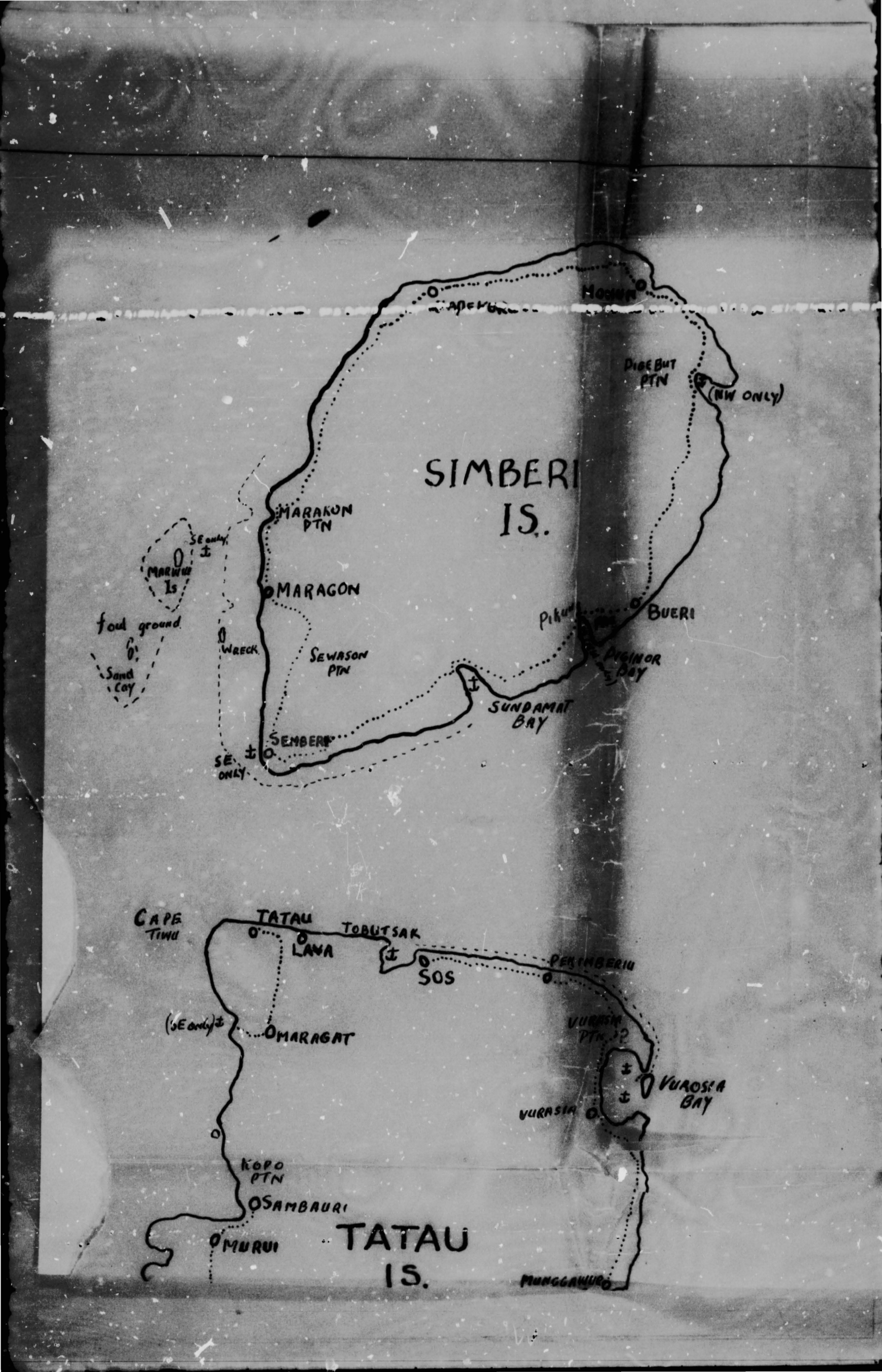
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

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

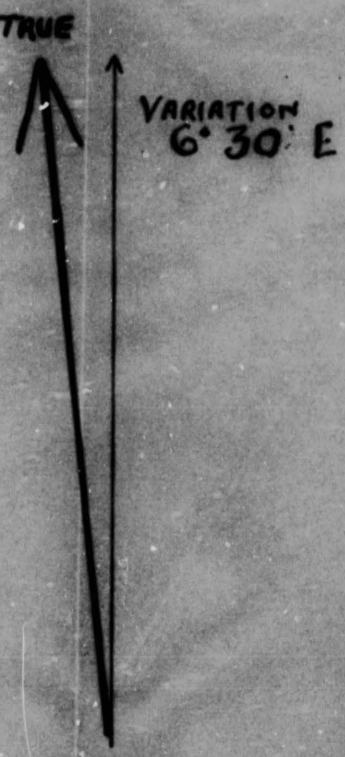
.....

.....

.....


SIMBERI IS.
TATAU IS.
HOSIPA
ADEWUR
DIGEBUT PTN
(NW ONLY)
MARAKON PTN
SE only
MARWUD Is
MARAGON
foul ground
Sand Cay
WRECK
SEWASON PTN
PIKUR
BUERI
PIGINOR BAY
SUNDAMAT BAY
SEMBERI
SE ONLY
CAPE TIWU
TATAU
TOBUTSAK
LAVA
SOS
PERIMBERIU
(SE only)
OMARAGAT
VURASIA PTN
VURASIA BAY
VURASIA
KOPO PTN
SAMBAURI
MURUI
MUNGGAWUR

(NW ONLY)



MADUR

Deep Water

Mission

KORUMBO

TOKURAD

PTN

SANAPARI

Beacon

foul ground.

RAKUD

SIGARIGARI PTN

Deep Water PASSAGE TO EAST COAST

TERIPATS

(SE only)

TERIPAT PTN

SWAMP

KOUARAMARA

KOKAP HAMLET

KOKO BAY

DATAVA

KOKO

Mangroves

TONGARAGU PTN

TA

MADUA
Deep Hafen
Mission
TOKURAD
TOMALABAT PTN
Beacon
RAKUP
SIGARIGARI
TERIDATS
TERIDAT PTN
SWAMP
KOKAP
KOKO BAY
DATAVA
KOKO
MOKAI
MATLIK
TOMALAGU PTN
TABAR IS.
BANESA
WANG
(NW. ONLY)
DATARU PTN
South Cape

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. KV 9 of 57/58

Patrol Conducted by PAUL JOHN BLOOMFIELD, PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled TSOI IS GROUP: LUKUS & NUSLIK ISLANDS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans EMA Vladimir KOHOUT

Natives 1 Member of the RP&NGC: 1 NMO

Duration—From 24./..2.../1958...to.28../...2..19.58...

Number of Days 5

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...8./19..57..

Medical ..../...4./19..57..

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol CHECK of NATIVE CENSUS: ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1/ 4 /1958

G Sheldon a/DC
District Commissioner

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

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

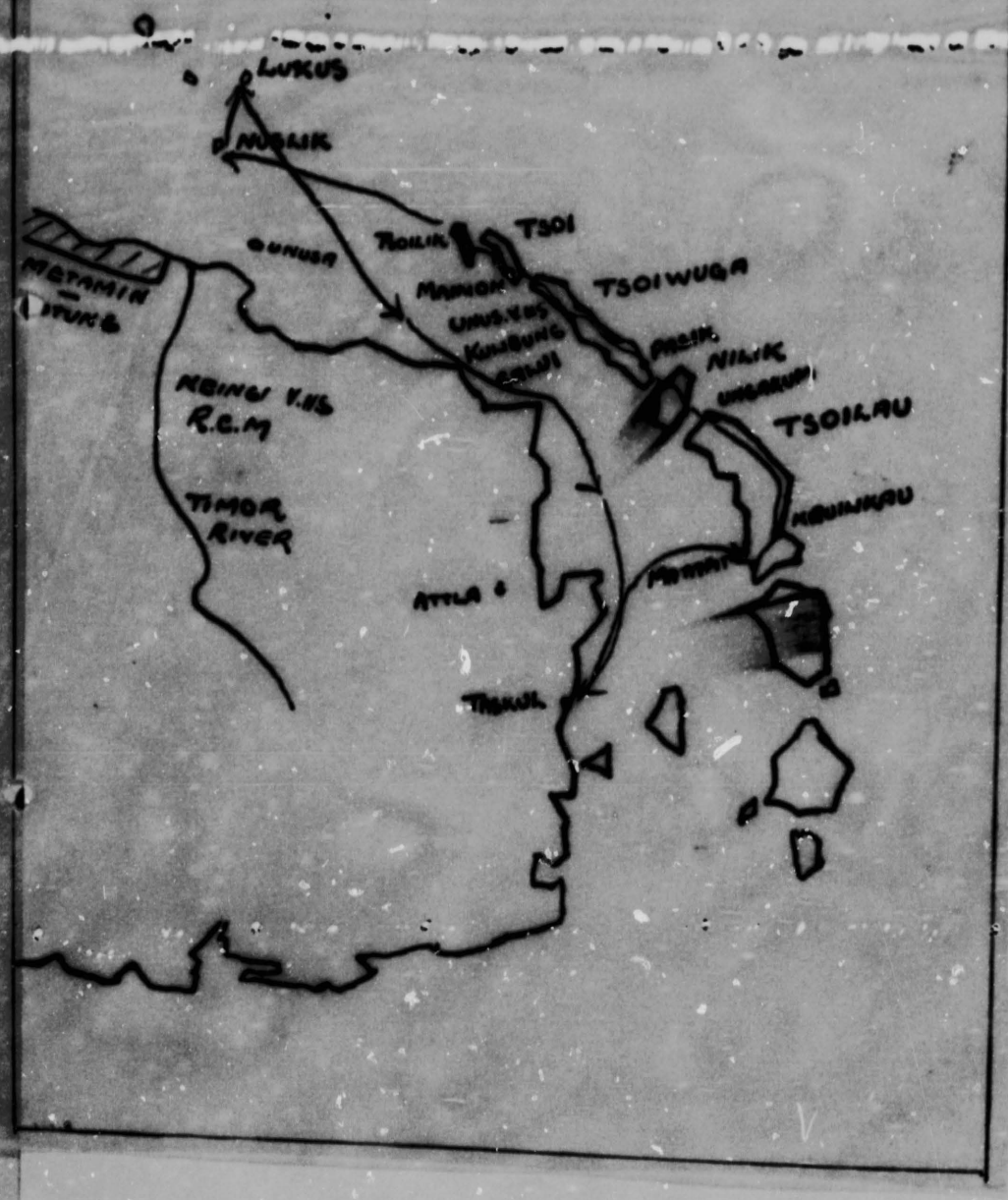
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

NEW HANOVER
TSOI NUSLIK LUKUS ISLANDS



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The Registrar of Co-operatives.

MINUTE

Govt. Print.—375/3.57.

File No. 30-12-55

SUBJECT	Patrol Report No.9. 1957/58 - Kavieng.

Your attention is invited to page 3 of the patrol report and to the covering comments by the Assistant District Officer and District Commissioner.

(J.K.McCarthy)
Acting Director.

11th April, 1958.

Noted - thank you
18/4/58

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The Executive Officer, Lands.

MINUTE

Govt. Print.—275/9.57.

File No. 30-12-55.

SUBJECT	Patrol Report No. 9. 1957/58 - Kavieng.

Your attention is invited to the remarks concerning [illegible] report.

Noted.
L. M/A.

J. K. McCarthy

(J.K.McCarthy)
Acting Director.

11th April, 1958.

30-12-55

11th April, 1958.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

Patrol Report No.9. 1957/58 - Kavieng.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The matters contained in the report have been adequately dealt with by the covering memoranda.

It is noted that all necessary action is being taken at District level and no further comment is required from this Office.

pp (J.K.McCarthy)
Acting Director.

30/12/55 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RECEIVED
9 APR 1958
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

In Reply
Please Quote

No. NA 30/2/1-795

District of New Ireland,
Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

2nd April, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report KAV.9/57-58 - LAVONGAI
Census Sub-Division.

Attached please find above Patrol Report, together with approved claims.

Land: Obviously there are some land disputes which will have to be reported on more fully, as suggested by the Assistant District Officer.

Native Situation: Frequent patrolling, not from a purely routine and fault finding motive, but with a desire on the Officer's part to creat an interest for the people and so keep them occupied, is the only answer in my opinion.

Village Officials: I agree that PARUMAN must be closely watched and personally would not recommend his appointment until it is established that he has definitely turned over a new leaf. With a tendency to steal and misappropriate property not his onw he could cause more harm than any good he might dc in his capacity as a Luluai.

Communications: The supply of adzes is a good move and is the type of "incentive-to-do-something" attitude which I referred to under Native Situation.

Education: It appears from the Patrol Officer's report that LAWAS, the teacher-incharge, is not a suitable man for the job. I have instructed the District Education Officer who is proceeding to UNUS Village Higher School today to take what action he deems necessary after interviewing the students, their parents and LAWAS.

If a better type of teacher is able to be placed at UNUS Mr. Bloomfield will be asked to endeavour to get the people to erect decent dormitories and separate accommodation for the teachers. It is to be hoped that the next patrol of this area discloses a happier state of affairs under the heading of Education.

Economic Development: With the arrival of two Co-operative Officers in training, and after they have spent some time with Mr. Graham the Co-operative Officer, I would like to see one posted to the TSOI Islands area to spur the people on to sell their nuts at 14 per 1/- rather than sell to the Chinese Traders at 25 and 20 per 1/- as is happening now. Mr. Bloomfield will also be instructed to find out why natives would rather sell at 25 per 1/- than 14 per 1/-. It would appear to me that the old "dinau" system is being operated on by the Chinese.

(G. F. Neilsen)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

NA 30/2/1-795

District of New Ireland
Headquarters.

KAVIENG.

2nd April, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report KAV.9/57-58 - LAVONGAI
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(G. F. Neilsen)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

NA 30/2/1

[illegible] Office,
KAVIENG.

25th March, 1958.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT NO. KAV.9/57-58 - LAVONGAI CENSUS DIVISION.

Attached please find in duplicate copies of a patrol report conducted by Mr. P. J. Bloomfield covering the TSOI ISLAND Group, together with claims for camping allowance for approval and onward transmission.

2. Introduction: Mr. Bloomfield has been asked to furnish a full report on the land matters mentioned on Page 3, Paras. 6 and 7. It is difficult to reconcile his statement here with that made on Page 6, Para. 10, wherein he stated that no land disputes were brought forward. I have asked that he read and take cognizance of Circular Memorandum 182 dated 7th January 1958, more especially Paras. 2 and 3. I have also forwarded a copy of the Native Land Registration Ordinance to this officer.

3. Native Situation: There appears much room for improvement in the area, more particularly between MAMIOM and TSOILIK Villages.

It is pleasing to note that these people will have no difficulty in the payment of their personal tax.

4. Village Officials: In view of PARUMAN's (WILLIAM) past history his activities should be closely watched; however as the patrolling officer is in a better position to judge it is proposed that his recommendation for permancy be forwarded when received.

5. Communications: The practice of supplying adzes for the construction of canoes was successfully implemented in Tabar and I feel sure that such will be the case here. The importance of adequate canoes cannot be overlooked.

6. Economic Development: The remarks on the health of the palms in the TSOILIK area have been passed on to the District Agricultural Officer. The people in the AUTUNG/METAMIN area will be instructed to discontinue planting of any permanent crops. This practice can only lead to trouble in the future.

7. Education: Once again LANAS of MEDINA has been causing discontent on TSOI. Evidently no action was taken with this teacher on our last report (NA 30-2-1/58 dated 20th January, 1958). I have taken the matter up once again with the District Education Officer, with a view to having this man removed from the area. He is probably one of the worst types of native I have met and definitely not suited to working in comparative isolation - he must have strict supervision.

8. The report has been well presented.

[signature]

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: TASKUL 30/

Taskul Patrol Post,
New Hanover,
NEW IRELAND.

8th. March, 1958.

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

A REPORT ON A PATROL TO THE TSOI ,LUKUS,& NUSLIK ISLANDS OF NEW HANOVER

Officer Conducting:	PAUL Bloomfield, P.O.
Area Patrolled:	The Tsoi, Lukus, and Nuslik Islands
Objects of the Patrol:	a) Check of Native Census b) To advise people of the Personal Tax c) Routine Administration
Duration of the Patrol:	24th. February, 1958 to 28th.February, 1958
Number of Days:	5 days
Personnel Accompanying:	Mr. V Kohout, E.M.A.
	1 Member of the R.P.&N.G.C. 1 N.M.O.
Map Reference:	Strat Series 4 to 1 inch Kavieng Sheet.

P. Bloomfield

(P Bloomfield)
PATROL OFFICER.
TASKUL.

DIARY:

24.2.58 AM — Departed Taskul accompanied by EMA Kohout. Proceeded per station canoe to MATAPIT. Arrived MATAPIT. Inspected, assembled, revised census, and addressed.

PM — Departed MATAPIT for KAUWILIKAU. Inspec ed, and proceeded to UNGAKUM. Arrived UNGAKUM, camped rest house, and slept night.

25.2.58 AM — At UNGAKUM. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. 2CNAs heard. Departed UNGAKUM and proceeded to KULIBUNG. Visited PASIK Trading Station, and SALUI Plantation en route. Arrived KULIBUNG.

PM — Inspected, assembled, revised census, and addressed. Departed KULIBUNG and proceeded to MAMION. Visited the UNUS Village Higher School en route. Arrived MAMION. Camped rest house, and slept night.

26.2.58 AM — At MAMION. Inspected, assembled, revised census, and addressed. 3 CNAs heard, Minor dispites settled.

PM — Departed MAMION, and proceeded to TSOILIK. Visited KULIPUAS Trading Station en route. Arrived TSOILIK, and camped rest house. Slept TSOILIK.

27.2.58 AM — At TSOILIK. Inspected, assembled, revised census, and addressed. 1 CNA heard. Marital disputes settledd

PM — Chartered KOK SEE's pinnace. Departed TSOILIK and proceeded to LUKUS. Arrived LUKUS, and camped rest house. Slept LUKUS.

28.2.58 AM — At LUKUS. Inspected, assembled, revised census, and addressed. I marital dispute settled. Departed LUKUS and proceeded to NUSLIK. Arrived NUSLIK. Inspected, assembled, revised census, and addressed.

PM — Departed NULLIK, and returned to TASKUL.

END OF THE PATROL

INTRODUCTION:

I last visited the Tsoi, Lukus, and Nuslik Islands during August - September of last year. During February 1958, the area was visited by Mr. J Newman, District Education Officer, and Miss. A Dash, Infant Maternity Welafre Sister, on a combined education - medical patrol. However their stay in the area was a short one.

My patrol to these islands is my first for the New Year, and it was accompanied by Mr. V Kohout, European Medical Assistant. The patrol was conducted without incident, and with the two Departments working in harmony. The native people were polite, if somewhat aloof, and Village Officials were helpful in assembling for the census, and for medical inspection

The main object of this short patrol was to acquaint the native people with the Personal Tax Ordinance 1957, and with the collection of the Personal Tax. My talks on the Personal Tax were received without comment. I explained who were eligible to pay tax, the meaning and the process for getting an exemption, and the meaning of the terms: Impecunious old age, infirmity, and unavoidable hard ship. I also stressed the importance of looking after tax receipts. Copies in Pidgin English of the "Rabaul New" which succinctly explains the Person Tax were distributed in all villages.

In my opinion, it will be no hardship for the Tsoi, Nuslik, and Lukus people to pay the tax, and I have nominated May as a target date for the initial collection.

There are no European residents on Tsoi, Nuslik, or Lukus; however there is quite a community of Chinese traders on Tsoi. These Chinses hold the monoply of the lucrative native trade in the area.

Two of these Chinese, Mr. H Fong, and Mon Bew are "married"to female natives, SUILAIPAK of Kauwilikau, and BANGLOGAMUI of Kauwilikau. I have noticed extensive areas of recently planted palms along the road between Matapit and Kauwilikau, and these have been planted by the Chinese on ground belonging to their native wives. I forsee problems arising in the future over the owner-ship of these palms.

In 1954, natives,Baglogamui, Gil and Panpan, disputed female native Galas's right to certain land at Kauwilikau. Galas brought the matter before Mr. B Butcher, PO, who gave a decision in favour of Galas, and her relations Suilaipak and Vargo. Apparently Luluai Gil, and native Panpan are still dissatisfied over Mr. Butcher's decision, and relationhips between H Fong and these natives are not the best.

Banglogamui looks after Mon Bew's business interests at Kauwilikau. Mon Bew is absent on Tabar, where he is leasing Maragon Plantation from Woo Yow. Banglogamui runs a pinnace, a trade store, and buys copra. All licences are in her name. She is also an employer of native labour.

Mr. P Fong of Pasik Trading Station is the leader of the Chinese Community on Tsoi; he is an educated Chinese, and he speaks quite good English. The other members of the community are Sang Ho of Salui Plantation, and Kok See of Kulipuas Trading Station.

Sang Ho is a comparative new comer to the community; he is the manager of Salui Plantation, which is owned by Mr.Scotford of Namtanai. Kok See is a very aged Chinese, who is struggling to make a living from the Kulipuas Trading Station.

I believe that these Chinese, Mr. P Fong especially, ~~have~~ ~~has~~ some influence over the native people, and their trading activities are being discreetly watched.

NATIVE SITUATION:

The Tsoi people have a reputation for being unco-operative, and I too have found them among the most unresponsive of the Lavongai people. Officers of the Public Health and Education Departments have expressed similar opinions. However the Lukus and Nuslik people are friendlier and more co-operative, and the standards of these two villages are higher ~~are higher~~ than those on Tsoi.

There is much litigation, stubborning among the people of Mamion and Tsoilik Villages. The people kept me very busy with settling their disputes- mainly marital, and hearing court cases. Adultery and assault continue to be the most frequently abused sections of the Native Administration Regulations.

The fear of retribution has checked some of the law breaking, but it is not a complete deterrent. To prevent crime- and prevention is much better than cure- I feel that we shall have to adopt a more sympathetic approach to the village. The native people are too idle; they are bored. There is much unhappiness; marital disputes are common; and broken marriages are too frequent. I have found the people lacking in self respect, and self restraint; and truthfulness is a virtue, which is either unknown or practised on Sundays.

Mamion Village is the most unsettled and troublesome; it is also the home of the Group's allegedly most influential man, Mataluai, who is also the Chairman of the Matas Co-Operative Society; however Mataluai is not in the same class as Boski Tom, Singerau, Posikei, or Pita.

My previous instructions regarding village housing have been implemented, and my requests that each village cut a 30ft communal canoe are being fulfilled.

There is no native unrest in the area; the Tsoi people are too lethargic and apathetic; however there is great room for improvement, and I fully intend to spend a longer period in the Tsoi Group later during the year.

VILLAGES & HOUSING:

The island people are unfortunate in that they have not easy access to stands of native building materials, and this is the excuse they use when criticised about their housing. The people could overcome this problem by channelling some of their income into purchasing galvinised iron and cement, and this has been done at Ungakum and Lukus.

Of the area patrolled, Lukus and Nuslik had the best housing.

Two female natives of Ungakum Village were charged under Regulation 119 of the NARs for disobeying, without a reasonable excuse, the lawful order of their Luluai made under Regulation 112A. All Luluais were instructed to see to the daily cleaning of their villages, and to the daily disposal of all waste. These instructions have been endorsed in the Village Books.

All water for cooking and drinking is drawn from soaks. Some natives have water catchment units made from empty 44 gallon drums.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

None of the Village Officials within the area patrolled are outstanding, and of them all, Pasinganturimai, Luluai of Mamion is the weakest. Mamion is also the most troublesome village in the Tsoi Group, and it needs a strong man to keep some control. I am trying to replace Pasinganturimai, but candidates for the Luluai-ship are few and unwilling, and the Administration has done little to make the position an attractive one.

Paruman(William) has succeeded his fatherRuaken. who [illegible] Paruman (William) has successfully completed his probationary period, and it will be recommended that his appointment be made permanent. Paruman was the former co-operative clerk at Kulibung, and his activities, after acting in that capacity were investigated in 1954 by Messrs. ADO Hayes, CO Evans, and PO Butcher.

Paruman had been involved in the illegal running of a trade store; in the organising of subscriptions for the purchase of a launch; of selling copra not to the Co-operative, but to the nearby Chinese traders; in concealing the name of a thief who had stolen a bag of copra from the co-operative store from the Co-operative Officer Mr. Evans; and in being unable to account for seventy bags of copra belonging to the Co-operative Society.

I shall therefore watch Paruman's activities as a luluai.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

Fish and sago are the main items of the islander's diet. Fish are plentiful. The Tsoi, Nuslik, and Lukus people have adequate sago stands on the mainland. However the Tsoi people are lazy, and they prefer to patronise the native market at Attia, which operates every Thursday, and where they are able to buy sago flour at a 1d a pound. The market also sells taro, sweet potatoes, betel nut etc.

The patrol sighted some sweet potatoes gardens on Tsoi. The Nuslik and Lukus people cultivate gardens on the Mainland.

Fowls and a few pigs were sighted in all villages; however these do not play a very important part in native diet.

COMMUNICATIONS: ROADS & BRIDGES:

Communications within the area patrolled are good. All the Chinese residents have pinnaces, and consequently there is much small ships' activity between the Tsoi Islands and Kavieng.

The roads on the Tsoi Islands are suitable for vehicular and bicycle traffic. Messrs. P & H Fong operate jeeps. Mr. P Fong has also two "Corgi" motor scootors.

Canoe cutting among the Tsoi people is only fair. I have tried to stimulate it by a generous distribution of adzes. I have requested that each village cut a 30 ft communal canoe, and it is hoped that this will lead a desire for bigger and better canoes.

Canoes play an important part in the life of the islander, and they are necessary to his well being. He must have canoes to travel to the mainland to collect native building materials for his house, to go to and from the market at Attia, to attend either the Aid Post at Metaiei, or the Native Hospital at Taskul.

Canoe activity at Nulsik and Lukus is good, and all are fitted with sail. The Lukus communal canoe is probably the best in New Hanover.

Adei of Lukus, who is a very capable mechanic, and boat builder, has his own power canoe.

EDUCATION:

The Administration maintains a Village Higher School at Unus, which is well attended by students from the Tsoi Islands, from Nuslik, and from the North East Coast of New Hanover. The school is staffed with two trained teachers, and the school caters for four standards: Grades I,II,III, and a kindergarten class. The present enrollment is forty-six students (34 males and 12 females).

However school accommodation is poor. The classrooms are too small, and conditions are cramped and uncomfortable, thus making learning and instruction more difficult. There are no students' dormitories. Students and teachers both share a house built on the sand and walled with plaited coconut fronds.

Water for drinking and cooking is drawn from soaks. This water is not very palatable, and the teachers have asked the District Education Officer for some empty 44 gallon drums.

Lawas of Medina is the teacher-in-charge, and another teacher, Tarapungin of Maiom, assists him.

Lawas continues to cause trouble. He was recently charged under Regulation 83(a) of the Native Administration Regulations, convicted and fined £2.0.0. Lawas was warned that a further conviction for unlawful assault would mean a gaol sentence. Lawas is a paragon of bad example. He is unpopular with his students, and with the native people.

The poor standard of the school buildings reflects the disinterest of the Tsoi people in their school; however Lawas has done little to win sympathy for his cause; and in comparison with the Umbukul Village Higher School, and the Almang Village Higher School, Unus is very disappointing.

HEALTH:

Mr. V Kohout, EMA, who accompanied the patrol, was pleased with the health of these islanders. These people have all the ingredients for good health: a good diet, with a high protein intake, and an environment of sun and sea.

The District Medical Officer is anxious to re establish an aid post on the Tsoi Islands. Mr. Kohout has chosen Kulibung Village as its site, and this I think is a good choice. Kulibung is the most central of the Tsoi Villages; it is in easy access to the Unus Village Higher School; and the Village Officials are the most co-operative.

MISSIONS:

The Tsoi and Nuslik people are all Methodist adherents; the Lukus people are Roman Catholics. Each mission maintains catechists in their resepctive villages; and each catechist conducts a primary village school.

For those Catholics, who desire a higher standard of education, the Catholic Mission maintains a Village Higher School at Neingi on the North East Coast of New Hanover, where, as soon as the staff position improves, the Mission plans to place a permanent priest.

The Lukus people are building themselves a permanent church with a cement floor, pit sawn Quila frame, and a galvinised iron roof. The building however has made little progress since my visit in September, 1957.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Economic development within the Tsoi Group is disappointing.

The island people, especially those on Tsoi, are among the most affluent of the Lavongai people. However they are poor supporters of their Co-operative movement, and this I think is owing to the presence, influence, and activity of the Chinses traders. The affairs of the Matas Society are conducted [illegible]. Matanai is the Chairman of the Matas Society, and in comparison with the the other native leaders of the Co-operative movement in New Hanover i.e. Singerau of Baikeb, Posikei of Neipuos, and Pita of Narimlaua, he appears the least influential.

There are three co-operative copra buying clerks operating within the area patrolled. There are two Society owned hot air driers at Mamion and Kulibung. The Society also maintains a trade store at Unus.

As the Tsoi natives are too lazy to make copra, the Society is buying their coconuts at fourteen for a shilling. The Society employs its own labour, who then make these nuts into copra. I also noted the prices which the Chinses traders are giving for native coconuts.

Mr. H Fong is giving a 1/- for 25 nuts, Mr. P Fong of Pasik is giving 1/- for 20 nuts, or one stick of tobacco for 18 nuts, and Mr. Sang Ho of Salui is giving a 1/- for 20 nuts, and a stick of tobacco for 16 nuts.

I noticed during my patrol very little effort being made at planting up or the replanting of coconuts. I have also noticed, and advised the natives of a deterioration in the health of the palms at Tsoilik. Several natives on Muslik have planted coconuts on the alienated ground known at Autung-Metamin, and although I can see nothing wrong with their planting temporary subsistence crops on this ground, I have advised them to discontinue planting any permanent crops.

The Tsoi people are not regularly cleaning their coconut groves, and this was carried out under supervision.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

No anthroplogoical data was collected by this patrol; however I propose to do so on my longer patrol to this area.

ALIENATED LAND:

Name of Plantation	: SALUI
Location	: TSOI IS
Area	: 100 hectares
Type of holding	: FREEHOLD
Owner	: Mr. Scotford of Ulupatur, Namatanai
Mangger	: SANG HO
Production	: POOR. I do not know the actual production figures, as the Manager was absent during my patrol. However the plantation deteriorated badly over the war years.
Type of labourers	: Casual

Note: Not sufficient details to send to Lands.

LAND:

No land disputes were brought foreward. I am aware of Circular Memorandum No.161 dated 3/9/57.

APPENDIX "A"

STATISTICS : EDUCATION

Location of School	Denomination	No of Teachers	Boys	Girls
KAUWILIKAU	M.O.M.	1	6	11
UNGAKUM	M.O.M.	1	2	5
KULIBUNG	M.O.M.	1	3	4
UNUS.V.H.S.	ADMIN	2	34	12
MAMION	M.O.M.	1	5	11
LUKUS	R.C.M.	1	2	8
NUSLIK	M.O.M.	1	11	3

APPENDIX "B"

COMMENTS ON VILLAGE OFFICIALS LULUAIS

Village	Luluai	Remarks
KAUWILIAKU	GJ[illegible]	[illegible]
UNGAKUM	WOLUK +	Average
KULIBUNG	PARUMAN	Average:intelligent
MAMION	PASINGANTURIMAI	Weak
TSOILIK	ANSIK	Average
LUKUS	RUANGAI	Average
NUSLIK	PASINGANRUA	Average

TULTULS

KAUWILIKAU	TEMEBAUN +	Average	Average
UNGAKUM	BOT	Average	
KULIBUNG	BAUNGUT +	Average	
	EMAN +	Average	
MAMION	-		
TSOILIK	-		
LUKUS	-		
NUSLIK	LAPANKAPING	Average	

+ These Village Officials have successfully completed their probationary period, and it will be recommended that their appointments be made permanent.

APPENDIX "C"

CONDITION OF REST HOUSES & POLICE BARRACKS

Village.	Condition of Rest House	Condition of Barracks
KAUWILIKAU	Fair	Fair
UNGAKUM	Good	Fair
KULIBUNG	Fair	Fair
MAMION	Good (new building)	Fair
TSOILIK	Good	Fair
LUKUS	Good	Fair
NUSLIK	Good	Fair

APPENDIX "D"

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

Const. TUVI No. 5149 B:

An experienced Constable, who performed his duties satisfactorily.

P. Bloomfield

(P BLOOMFIELD)
PATROL OFFICER,
TASKUL.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958 LAVONGAI CENSUS DIVISION: TSOI, LUKUS & NUSLIK ISLANDS

Govt. Print.—4875. 6.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE						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			In		Out		At Work				Students									Child		Adults		
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females							
		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		M	F	M	F	M+F
Kauwilikau	24/2	2															1	1	1		2	2			2a		1c		2	23	9	21	4	16	3	20	25	23	22	97
Ungakum	25/2																1	2							2c	4c			3	17	5	18	2	13	2.4	12	15	19	21	72
Kulibung	26/2		1				1										2	3	6	5	3	2	1		9	3c	3e		7	24	3	23	2	18	1.6	21	7	18	29	96
Mamicn	26/2		1														1		6	3	1				6	2			3	20	3	25	1	16	1.6	10	12	31	27	90
Tsoitik	27/2																1		1	1	4	3			4	1			4	21	3	18	1	12	1.7	11	11	16	21	71
Lukus	27/2	2																			4		1				9		6	25	3	13	1	12	1.5	8	12	18	19	71
Nuslik	28/2	2	2											1			1	1		1	2	1			2		1		8	25	2	19	1	15	2	22	9	22	22	81
TOTAL		6	4				1							1			7	7	14	10	16	8	2		25	10	14							289		104	91	146	162	577

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

KAVIENG

District of.....NEW IRELAND..... Report No.....TASKUL No 11 of 57-58

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

Area Patrolled.....WEST & NORTH EAST COASTS OF NEW HANOVER & TSOI IS GROUP

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans...N DUNKERLEY, CADET PATROL OFFICER

Natives.....2 MEMBERS OF THE R.P.&N.G.C

Duration—From 10/4/1958 to 2/5/1958 :12 / 5 / 1958..to..29 /5/58

Number of Days.....41 days.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../ WEST COAST December, 1957
NORTH EAST COAST October, 1957
TSOI IS GROUP February, 1958

Medical ..../...../19.....

Map Reference.....4 MIL.....

Objects of Patrol....(a) Revision of the 1957 Census (b) Collection of the Personal Tax for 1958 from the Tsoi Is Group (c) Native Administration

---

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/7/1958

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

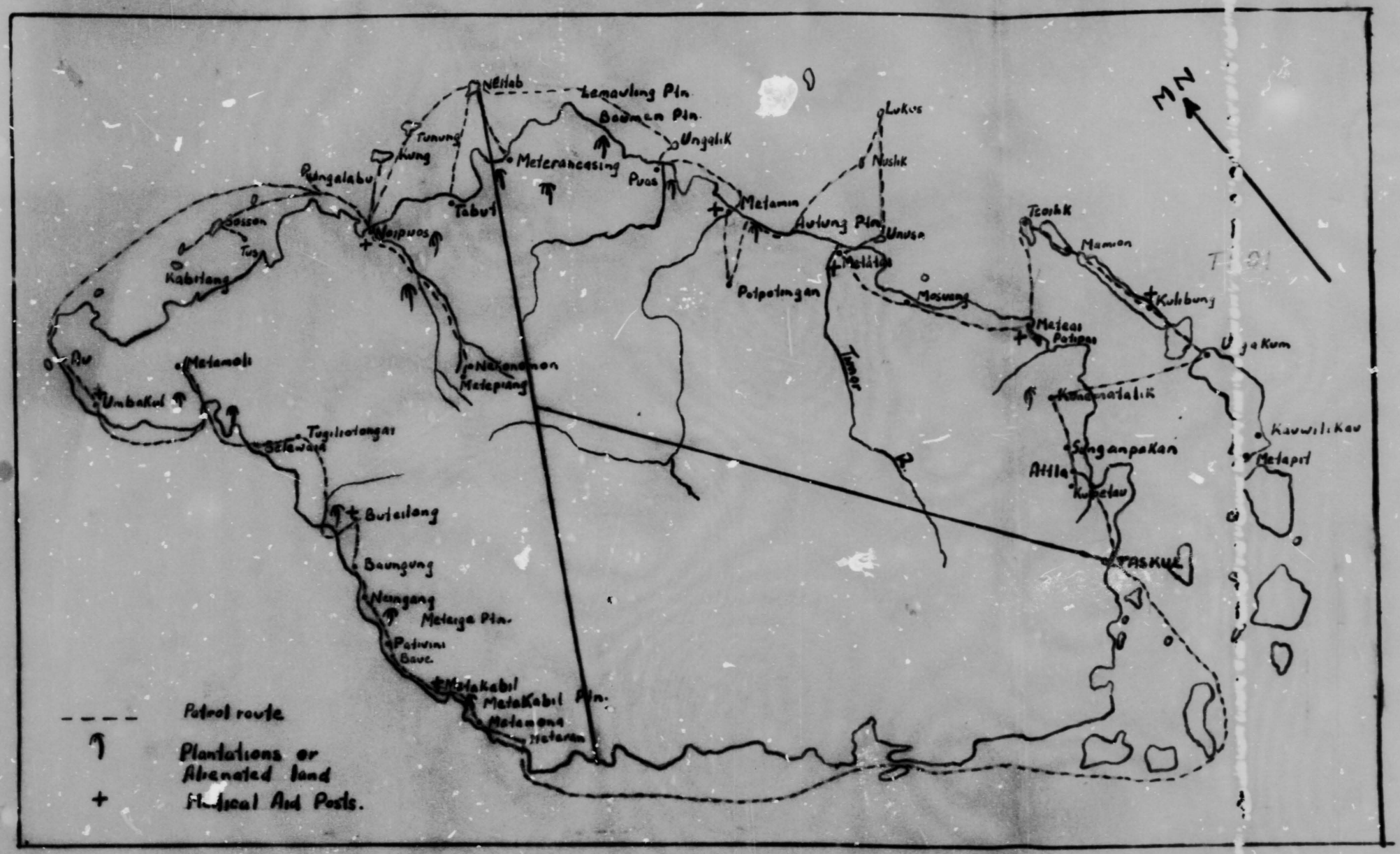
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund .... £...../.....

.....

.....

.....

In Child Birth
M F
MIGE



Popul

20-12-58

31st July, 1958.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

Patrol Report No.11. 1957/58-Kavieng.

Receipt of the abovementioned Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The Patrol Report calls for no comment other than that contained in the first class covering memoranda attached thereto. In these remarks I concur.

I shall be grateful if you will ensure that Patrol Reports are forwarded to this Headquarters through you, until such time as a District Officer is appointed to the New Ireland District.

(J.K.McCarthy)
Acting Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

In Reply Please Quote No. NA30/3-37

District of New Ireland

KAVIENG.

16th July, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT KAV 11/57-58 CONDUCTED BY

P/O BLOOMFIELD.

Attached please find copy of the above report and comments by the Assistant District Officer. The patrolling officer and his A.D.O. both omitted to sign the claims for camping allowance and these are being held pending completion.

INTRODUCTION.

I heartily agree with all comments made by the Assistant District Officer.

There is no necessity for a Government owned boat at New Hanover. Private launches are available and can be hired at a reasonable rate.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

Mr. Carey D.A.O. has been requested to give all advice possible on his next patrol of this area.

NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. Bloomfield certainly did the wrong thing in his dealings with KALEMEN. I shall persue the depositions taken in this case and will certainly initate an appeal even on the grounds of severity of sentence.

NATIVE SITUATION.

Mr. Bloomfield's statistics on Court Cases may not be a fair appraisal of the incidence of crime. I note that about 50% of his convictions are for adultery which you know only too well is a common place offence in New Ireland.

PERSONAL TAX.

Exemptions will be granted to genuine cases, however ablebodied youths who have made no attempt to sell produce or offer themselves for employment will not be considered for exemptions. There are ample opportunities for employment in New Ireland.

VILLAGE HOUSING & SANITATION.

People who do not care about their housing when the time and materials are available should be dealt with.

Tank water is good to drink but probably better to wash in from a health point of view, due to the lack of certain minerals and salts. The erection of tanks is a very expensive proposition for natives as the life of a tank is no greater than five years when exposed to the sea. On the next visit of an experienced officer I shall ask him to investigate the possibility of installation of [illegible]

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Quite an unenviable job these days when Luluais are losing their power. An exemption from tax might give them a little more incentive and encouragement.

INFLURNTIAL MEN.

Mr. Bloomfields attitude towards KALEMEN is not going to be conducive to good relationship between future Patrol Officers and the people whom KALEMEN influences.

HEALTH.

Mr. Bloomfield will be directed to be more discreet when referring to something which concerns the Medical Department. If a breach of the Native Administration Regulations had been made by the said Medical Orderlies then Bloomfield should have taken definite action. However he has omitted to state whether he has charged any of the Orderlies.

ROADS.

Tracks as defined by the Roads Maintenance Ordinance are the only type of road which will be the concern of New Hanover people.

MISSIONS.

No doubt Mr. Bloomfield has made some sweeping and unsubstantiated statements under this heading. None of the European Missionaries has complained to this Office about any friction occuring.

ALIENATED LAND.

I agree with Mr. Collins' remarks. Too many problems are likely to arise in the future as a result of people squatting on other peoples land.

CENERAL.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Bloomfield's experience in Rabaul will teach him to get facts first and then come to definite conclusions as a result.

G. Nielsen

(G.F.Neilsen)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GDC

In Reply Please Quote

No. NA.30/2/1

Sub-District Office,
District of New Ireland,
K A V I E N G .

8 July,1958.

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

Patrol Report No.Kav.11/57-58
Lavongai Census Division NID:

1. Attached please find in duplicate copies of the above mentioned patrol report by Mr.PO.Blomfield together with claims for camping allowance covering the duration of this patrol.

2. The following are my comments on this patrol:

3. Introduction:

It is pleasing to note that CPO Dunkerly has shewn promise in his field work. It is proposed that this officer will accompany experienced field staff officers on a further two or three patrols before he is permitted to conduct a solo patrol. By that time he will be well versed in routine matters of Administration.

I am unable to support the patrol officer's claim that a small launch would be of estimable value to the officers stationed at TASKUL. Unless the officers concerned had good working knowledge of mechanics such a vessel would be a hinderance rather than a help. The present OIC has on occasions stated that his knowledge in the field of mechanics is slightly less than limited. Officers are permitted to hire launches in the course of their work.

4.Native Agriculture and Livestock:

Granted that the present subsistence type of agriculture is inefficient and wasteful in certain respects; however it is for patrolling officers to offer encouragement and guidance to the people on newer forms of agriculture with the technical help of the Agriculture officers stationed in the District. Mr.Carey the District Agriculture Officer has been working in the LAVONGAI area for many months and I trust that the patrolling officer has discussed the matter with him.

5.Native Economic Development:

I have spoken with Mr.Carey the DAO and he is of the opinion that the coffee project is progressing as well as might be expected. It is a fact that spectacular gains cannot be made overnight and one must expect some opposition to any

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GDC

In Reply Please Quote

No. NA.30/2/1

Sub-District Office,
District of New Ireland,
K A V I E N G .

8 July,1958.

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

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5. **Native Economic Development:**

I have spoken with Mr.Carey the DAO and he is of the opinion that the coffee project is progressing as well as might be expected. It is a fact that spectacular gains cannot be made overnight and one must expect some opposition to any

new schemes,particularly the introduction of an entirely different cash crop.

KALEMAN has caused a great deal of opposition to the introduction of coffee,but I feel that a more thorough investigation into the background and reasons for such opposition would have achieved more than a sentence of six months. I consider that such a sentence was harsh in the extreme and I have asked that the depositions of the case be forwarded forthwith to Kavieng in order that they may be examined and if such warranted an appeal lodged. I would also ask for your views on this matter.

Officers of this department have been instructed that whenever they are working in New Hanover they will make themselves thoroughly conversant with all aspects of work being carried out by other departments and where possible render all assistance. I do consider that this has not been the case on New Hanover although it is regarded as normal practice between departments elsewhere on New Ireland.

6.Native Situation:

The position although improving is still not satisfactory. I consider that the number of people coming before the court to be excessive in an area that has now been frequently patrolled.

7.Personal Tax:

No difficulties or hardships will be involved in the collection of personal tax. It is anticipated that all tax collections will be completed by September.

8.Village Officials:

No recommendations have been received. The OIC has unfortunately been temporarily transferred to RABAUL.

It was never intended that law and order be maintained from TASKUL. The patrol post there being in the nature of a base camp only.

9.Influential Men:

A full report on KALEMAN will be called for on Mr.Blomfield's return from patrol. I feel that his judgement may be clouded somewhat by his apparent antangonism towards KALEMAN.

10.Health:

This matter has been discussed fully with the District Medical Officer who disagrees with many of the statements of Mr.Blomfield in his report. The DMO has recently completed inspections in this area.

11.Missions:

Mr.Blomfield should realise that the Missions are playing a valuable part in native life and will continue to do so. Religious bigotry is practically non-existent throughout New Ireland and adjacent islands.

I have drawn the officers attention to the following Circular Instructions:

C.I.109 of 3/5/50 relating to the attitude of Administration Officers towards missions. I consider that it is the aim of the patrolling officer to establish and maintain cordial relations with the various missions thoroughout the area patrolled.

12.Alienated Land:

I feel that all encouragement should be given the people of NOIPUOS to move back to their rightful land. Whilst these people have sufficient ground I do not consider that the Administration should pay heed to the request for more land in the area upon which they are now squatting. No doubt that Mr.Carey's activities in the NOIPUOS region will stimulate the people's desire to return to their land.

13.General:

This patrol appears to have been well carried out but I feel that it is time that this officer paid more attention to facts and that he produce same before coming to any firm or fixed conclusions. He is apt to pay heed to rumour viz. remarks under Missions at para.1.

It is apparent that there is also much room for improvement in the relations with other departments.

(G.D.Collins)
Assistant District Officer

cc.OIC Taskul.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref:- TASKUL 30/-

Taskul Patrol Post,
New Hanover,
KAVIENG SUB DISTRICT.

5th June, 1958.

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

PATROL REPORT TASKUL No 78 // of 1958
of
THE LAVONGAI CENSUS DIVISION

Officer Conducting: P BLOOMFIELD, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled : LAVONGAI CENSUS DIVISION

Objects of the Patrol: CENSUS REVISION
NATIVE ADMINISTRATION

Duration of the Patrol: 41 days

Personnel accompanying: N DUNKERLEY, CADET PATROL OFFICER (18days)
L/CPL UR 50863
CONST. TUVI 5149

P Bloomfield

(P BLOOMFIELD)
PATROL OFFICER
TASKUL

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref:- TASKUL 30/-

Taskul Patrol Post,
New Hanover,
KAVIENG SUB DISTRICT.

[illegible], 1958.

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

PATROL REPORT TASKUL No 79 11 of 1958
of
THE LAVONGAI CENSUS DIVISION

Officer Conducting: P BLOOMFIELD, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled : LAVONGAI CENSUS DIVISION

Objects of the Patrol: CENSUS REVISION
NATIVE ADMINISTRATION

Duration of the Patrol: 41 days

Personnel accompanying: N DUNKERLEY, CADET PATROL OFFICER (18days)
L/CPL UR 5086B
CONST. TUVI 5149

P. Bloomfield

(P BLOOMFIELD)
PATROL OFFICER
TASKUL

DIARY:

10.4.58 Arrived at METERAN from LAVONGAI. Camped rest house. Inspected assembled; revised census; and addressed. Complaints settled. Slept METERAN.

11.4.58 [illegible] Arrived METAMONA. Camped rest house. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. 1 CNA : Reg 83(a) of the NARs. Other complaints settled.

12.4.58 At METAMONA. Investigated the activities of KALEMAN.

13.4.58 Observed at METAMONA.

14.4.58 Proceeded to METAKABIL. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Visited the METAKABIL Aid Post.1 CNA: Reg 83(a) of the NARs. Proceeded to BAUE. Arrived BAUE, and camped rest house.

15.4.58 At BAUE. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Heavy rain.

16.4.58 At BAUE. Heavy rain. 1 CNA : Reg 83(1) of the NARs/

17.4.58 Proceeded to PATIVINI. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Proceeded to NEINGANG. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Slept NEINGANG.

18.4.58 Proceeded to BAUNGUNG. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. 2 CNAs : Regulation 84(2) of the NARs. 1 TAL payment made.

19.4.58 Proceeded to BUTEILONG. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Visited the BUTEILONG Aid Post.

20.4.58 Observed at BUTEILONG.

21.4.58 At BUTEILONG.1 CNA : Regulation 119 of the NARs. Proceeded to TOGILIOTONGA via METAWOLO Plantation. Arrived TOGILIOTONGA, and camped rest house. Inspected; assembled; revised; census; and addressed. Slept TOGILIOTONGA.

22.4.58 Proceeded to BELIWAIA. Arrived BELIEAIA, and camped rest house. Inspected;assembled; revised census; and addressed. Heavy rain. Slept BELIWAIA.

23.4.58 Proceeded to METAMOLI. Arrived METAMOLI. Inspected; assembled revised census; and addressed. Departed METAMOLI and proceeded to UMBUKUL. Arrived UMBUKUL, and camped rest house. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed.

24.4.58 At UMBUKUL. Visited the UMBUKUL Village Higher School. Proceeded to AU. Arrived AU. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Returned to UMBUKUL. Slept.

25.4.58 Departed UMBUKUL for TINGWON. Arrived TINGWON, and camped rest house. Anzac Day. Observed.

26.4.58 At TINGWON. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addresse Departed TINGWON for AU. Arrived AU,and camped rest house.

27.4.58 Observed at AU.

28.4.58 Departed AU, and proceeded to NOIPUOS. Arrived NOIPUOS, and camped rest house. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Visited the NOIPUOS Aid Post. Slept.

DIARY (CONT'D)

29.4.58 At NOIPUOS. Proceeded to SOSSON. Arrived SOSSON. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Departed SOSSON and returned to NOIPUOS. Slept.

30.4.58 At NOIPUOS. Proceeded to KUNG. Arrived KUNG. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Departed KUNG and proceeded to UNGALABU. Arrived UNGALABU. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Departed UNGALABU, and proceeded to KABITONG. Land investigation.

31.4.58 At NOIPUOS. 2 CNAs: Regulation 84(2) of the N A Rs. Departed NOIPUOS for NEKONOMON. Arrived NEKONOMON, and camped rest house. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Proceeded to the adjacent village of METEPIANG. Inspected; revised census; and addressed. Returned to NEKONOMON. Slept.

1.5.48 Departed NEKONOMON and proceeded to NEITAB. Arrived NEITAB. 3 CNAs : Regulation 83(a) , and Regulation 119 of the N A Rs. Departed NEITAB and proceeded to TASKUL.

2.5.58 ..... 11.5.58 at TASKUL

12.5.58 Departed TASKUL on native canoe en route for NEITAB. Arrived MAMION, and camped rest house. Slept.

13.5.58 Departed MAMION en route for NEITAb. Arrived at UNGALIK. Lunched. Departed UNGALIK, and arrived at NEITAB. Camped rest house, and slept.

14.5.58 At NEITAB. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Slept NEITAB.

15.5.58 Departed NEITAB by native canoe for TABUT. Arrived TABUT. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Departed TABUT and proceeded to METERANKASING. Arrived METERANKASING. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Returned to NEITAB. Slept .

16.5.58. Departed NEITAB and proceeded to UNGALIK. Arrived UNGALIK, and camped rest house. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. 1 CNA : Regulation 83(a) of the N A Rs. Slept UNGALIK.

17.5.58 Departed UNGALIK and proceeded to PUAS. Arrived PUAS. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Departed PUAS for METAMIN. Inspected native maintenance of MATANALAUA Plantation. Arrived at METAMIN. Lunched. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Visited the METAMIN Aid Post. Departed METAMIN and proceeded to POTPOTINGAN. Arrived POTPOTINGAN and camped rest house. Slept.

18.5.58 Observed at POTPOTINGAN.

19.5.58 At POTPOTINGAN. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. 6 CNAs: Regulation 83(a); Regulation 84(2), and Regulation 87 of the N A Rs.

20.5.58 At POTPOTINGAN. Proceeded to NULSIK via AUTUNG Plantation. Arrived NUSLI and camped rest house. Checked census, and collected the Personal Head Tax for 1958. Slept.

21.5.58 Departed NUSLIK and proceeded to LUKUS. Checked census, and collected the Personal Tax for 1958. Departed LUKUS and returned to NUSLIK. Lunched. Departed NUSLIK and proceeded to UNUSA. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Departed UNUSA and proceeded to MOSUANG. Arrived MOSUANG and camped resthouse. Slept.

DIARY (CONT'D)

22.5.58 At MOSUANG. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed 1 CNA : Regulation 84(2) of the N A Rs. Departed MOSUANG and proceeded to METEIAI. Arrived METEIAI, and camped rest house.

23.5.58 At METEIAI. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed Slept.

24.5.58 At METEIAI. Proceeded to PATIPAI. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Returned to METEIAI. Lunched. Departed METEIAI by canoe for TSOILIK. Arrived TSOILIK and camped rest house. Inspected; assembled; checked census, and collected the Personal Tax for 1958. Slept.

25.5.58 Observed at TSOILIK.

26.5.58 At TSOILIK. 1 CNA : Regulation 83(a) of the N A Rs. Departed TSOILIK and proceeded to MAMION. Arrived MAMION and camped rest house. Inspected; assembled; checked census; and collected the Personal Tax 1958. Slept.

27.5.58 Departed MAMION and proceeded to KULIBUNG. Arrived KULIBUNG. Inspected; assembled; checked census; and collected the Personal Tax for 1958. Departed KULIBUNG and proceeded to UNGAKUM. Lunched at PASIK Trading Station. Arrived UNGAKUM and camped rest house. Assembled the natives of KAUWILIKAU; checked the census; and collected the Personal Tax for 1958. Slep UNGAKUM.

28.5.58 At UNGAKUM. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Collected the Personal Tax for 1958. Departed UNGAKUM by canoe and proceeded to KONEMATALIK. Arrived KONEMATALIK, and camped rest house. Inspected; assembled; and revised census.

29.5.58 At KONEMATALIK. Inspected; assembled; and addressed. Departed KONEMATALIK and proceeded to SUNGANPAGAN. Arrived SUNGANPAGAN. Inspected; assembled; revised census; and addressed. Departed SUNGANPAGAN, and returned to TASKUL.

End of Diary

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol covered the West and North East Coasts of New Hanover. The Tsoi Islands were also revisited during this period and the collection of the Personal Tax for 1958 was commenced.

I returned to the station on the 4th of May to ration [illegible] inspect station maintenance and return coincided with the arrival of Cadet Patrol Officer N Dunkerley, and on the 12th of May accompanied by the Cadet I left Taskul to resume the patrol.

Mr Dunkerley has shown himself to be a conscientious officer. He is already capable of revising the census, and of balancing the census book. I have also instructed him in elementary court procedure, and I have given him practice in the correct making out of "Informations" and "Warrants of Commitment".

The patrol depended mainly for its transport on native canoes, and those communal canoes mentioned in previous reports greatly facilitated the patrol's movements. Use was also made of private shipping for which only nominal hire charges were made. However, should the Administration allocate a small pinnace for the use of the Patrol Officer and Medical Assistant, the efficiency of the two Departments in this area would be greatly increaded, as canoe travel is slow and tedious and many valuable working hours are lost.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK:

Subsistence agriculture, especially among the coastal people, is poor, although the inland people are a little more garden conscious. Sago stands in the area are adequate, and throughout the greater part of the year, sago flour is the people's staple food, for the ease with which a large supply of food can be obtained with the felling, pounding, and washing of one sago palm, compared with the labour, time, and frustations involved in cultivating gardens, aggravates the people's natural laziness. This is regrettable as a good diet is the best assurance of good health.

Present methods of native horticulture are wasteful, and something should be done to teach these people rotation of crops and soil conservation.

Fowls, ducks, and pigs are kept in some villages, but these play no important part in the native diet. The native depends for his protein intake on fish and crustaceans.

NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

As coconuts have not been fully successful on the mainland of New Hanover, there is a real need for another cash crop. So far the native response to the coffee project commenced on the West Coast by Mr Carey has been disappointing, and I only hope that my co-operation with the District Agricultural Officer will give the project some additional stimulus. Of the West Coast Villages, BAUE has shown the most enthusiasm, and at the time of the patrol, thirteen males some accompanied by their families were absent working on their coffee projects. The neighbouring villages of PATIVINI and NEINGANG, both with a common problem i.e. no coastal land and no coconuts have

made little or no effort to start their blocks. Many of the able bodied males from both of these villages work day to day for Mr R Hermann on Meteigne Plantation, who operates on a money in lieu of r ations permit.

The false rumours spread by KALEMAN of [illegible] had a bearing on the progress of the coffee project at METAKABIL, METAMONA, and METERAN Villages.

Earlier this year at METAMONA Village an attempt was made to "sabotage" the coffee project. In 1957, when Mr Carey visited METAMONA, he inspected blocks of ground belonging to the Luluai SUITAUA, and KALEMAN. Mr Carey advised them that their ground was suitable for growing coffee, and he urged them to start their blocks.

SUITAUA cleared a portion of his block, which he intended to plant with sweet potato preparatory to putting in 500 coffee trees. However in March this year, KALEMAN addressed the people of METAMONA, and he told them to discontinue with the coffee project, lest the Europeans should come with galvinised iron and timber, build their houses, and take the coffee from them.

I apprehended KALEMAN, and I charged him with spreading false reports under Regulation 83(b) of the Native Administration Regulations. He was found guilty of the offence with which he was charged, and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for six months in the gaol at Kavieng.

I have clarified the Administration's intentions regarding economic development by illustrating my talks with references to the Tolai Cocoa Project.

There are three Co-operative Societies operating within the area patrolled. These are the Pelmatias, the Matbung, and the Matas. Of these the Matbung, under the leadership of POSIKEI, who is the present bulwark of the Co-operative Movement in New Hanover, appears to be the most successful.

The New Hanover people are among the poorest in the Kavieng Sub District, and the success of the coffee project is essential to their future well being.

NATIVE SITUATION:

Law and order is being maintained, and listed below is a break up of the Courts for Native Affairs heard in the field during the patrol.

Regulation of the N.A.Rs	Plea	Conv	Acq
84(2)	Guilty	10	-
83(a)	Guilty	5	-
83(b)	Guilty	1	-
83(d)	Guilty	2	-
87	Guilty	2	-
119	Guilty	3	-

~~I have noted throughout the~~

NATIVE SITUATION:

I have noted a gradual but definite improvemnet in the native situation as shown by a greater willingness to co-operate and a greater respect for the Administration. I feel too that as a result the work of other Departments in this area will be made easier. I still consider the Lavongais to be less [illegible] than other natives in the Kavieng Sub District. Yet I feel that this situation will continue to improve as we occupy these people more with economic and social development. This is another reason why I hope for the success of the coffee project in New Hanover. Let the native people use their energy on something constructive, rather than let them waste it by fomenting trouble in the village. As the coffee project progresses; so I hope to see a corresponding decrease in litigation.

SINGERAU of BAIKEE is most enthusiastic about the coffee project, and since he has been occupied with it, he has ceased baiting the Catholic Mission, and dabbling in other matters that do not concern him. SINGERAU belongs to the South East Coast which was not covered by this patrol, and I have only mentioned him to illustrate the wiseness of "giving the native something to do".

PERSONAL TAX:

Tax talks have been given in all villages and the native people have been advised of the relevant sections of the Ordinance. Natives have also been warned against falsely declaring income and personal property when making out an application for an exemption under Section 14(1) of the Ordinance.

The mainland people of New Hanover are among the poorest in the Kavieng Sub District, and I have found it necessary to defer the collection of the Personal Tax until July and August. The Personal Tax for 1958 has been collected from LUKUS, NUSLIK, and the TSOI Islands and no hardship to the native people was involved, However sympathetic consideration will have to be given to the inalnd people, and to those on the coast who are without a cash crop.

VILLAGE HOUSING & SANITATION:

Village housing and sanitation has improved, although it has not been easy to teach the people the importance of well ventilated houses, nor to get them into the habit of daily village cleanliness. It has been necessary to impose fines under Regulation 112 of the N.A.Rs.

The housing at UMBUKUL and AU is distinguished by the steeply pitched rooves, and it is the best in New Hanover. Elsewhere housing is adequate although not very impressive

Stands of native building materials are readily accessable to the mainland people; however the island people are less fortunate and the procuring of timber and thatching necessitates travelling long distances by canoe. However it is pleasing to see that at UNGAKUM and LUKUS Villages, natives are channelling some of their income into the purchasing of European materials.

VILLAGE HOUSING & SANITATION

Drinking water is short among the island people, and the supply is limited to those who have 44 gallon drum water catchment units. All island villages have water soaks, but as these are liable to pollution, the people do not use them as sources of drinking water. They have therefore been advised to purchase galvinised iron tanking, and to help them achieve this I have assured them of my co-operation.

The sea is a natural latrine for the coastal and inland villages. The inland people have adequate pit latrines, and they have been advised to use these.

Personal and village cleanliness are essential, and the value of routine patrolling which ensures that these are being maintained should not be dismissed lightly.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The Luluais of UMBUKUL, METEPIANG, and POTPOTINGAN have been replaced owing to death, ill health, and incompetency, and after a successful probationary period their permanent appointments will be recommended.

Patrolling activity for the period 1954-1955 was very poor, and I have previously stressed the hopelessness of trying to maintain law and order from Taskul. Consequently in the past village officials have been in the habit of "squashing" complaints so that they never come to the ear of the Patrol Officer. I have therefore instructed all village officials to refer all matter to me that require the attention of a competent court, and my regular patrols through the area ensure the co-operation of the officials in this matter.

For my remarks regarding Lavongai Village Officials please see the appendices.

I have been directed by Kavieng to exempt all luluais in the Lavongai Census Division from the Personal Tax, and they have all been advised accordingly.

INFLUENTIAL MEN

POSIKEI, the Luluai of NOI PUOS, and the Chairman of the Matbung Co-operative Society, is probably the most influentiel man in this area, although he would probably have to share this honor with BOSKI TOM should he ever return to New Hanover.

MANGMANG, the Luluai of BAUE, enjoys a small sphere of influence on the South West Coast; he is a keen supporter of the Co-operative Movement; he is also enthusiastic about the coffee project.

MATALUAI, the Chairman of the MATAS Co-operative Society, is the influential man on Tsoi; however I feel that in his position as a director of the co-operative effort in this area where competition from private enetrprise is intense he should be a little more aloof and a little less friendly with the Chinese traders.

I have in the past under estimated the influence of KALEMAN of METAMONA, whose attempt to "sabotage" the coffee project was discussed under "Economic Development", as I have always thought of him as a "has-been".

INFLUENTIAL MEN (CONT'D)

KALEMAN is a one t[illegible] hencjman of SINGERAU with whom he is no longer friendly. In 1952(?) whilst KALEMAN was the clerk at the Neimal Co-operative Store, KALEMAN used to send tobacco to METAMONA and buy coconuts off the people, who in turn made these into copra, which they sold either to Co-operative clerks WALEI of METEWOI, or SEINO of BAUE. This money was held by SUIKOROK of METAMONA, and the people believed it to [illegible]

In 1955(?) when KALEMAN was unable to account fo. a large sum of money missing from the Neimal store, he was dismissed by Mr Co-operative Officer Evans, and he returned to METAMONA. On his return KALEMAN told the people that the money being held by SUIKOROK belonged to them. Nevertheless, KALEMAN, without the people's permission went ahead and bought two licences, and materials for a hot air drier with thsi money. KALEMAN continued to buy coconuts off the people, and they in turn continued to turn these into copra.

The METAMONA people say that they have received no payment for their labour, and they believed that they would ultimately share in KALEMAN's profits; however no money has been forthcoming. The people have become restless, and this restlessness was aggravated when KALEMAN loaned SINGERAU £10.0.0 to help pay the shipping costs of his pinnace, and when he gave PETER TAUWANINIARA, the Co-operative clerk at BAUNGUNG, £50.0.0 to cover a deficit in Society funds.

KALEMAN has since tried to pacify the METAMONA people who were annoyed that KALEMAN made these loans without first asking them by promising to pay them when he received his Co-operative rebate this year.

Itherefore intend to prefer court action against KALEMAN but this will have to be postponed until my return in September from Rabaul.

HEALTH

There are five aid posts operating within the area, and there is a sixth being built at KULIBUNG on the Tsoi Islands. The efficiecy of these aid posts would probably increase with more supervision from the Medical Assistant at Taskul. He too appreciates this, but he is handicapped by a lack of transport.

I am unimpressed with the majority of Lavongai native medical orderlies as many use their position of trust to get women inpatients to have sexual intercourse with them. Such conduct has succeeded in giving the hospital and aid posts a bad name, and I have taken steps tp prevent the orderlies from further using the hospital and aid posts as brothels. Nor have I been loathe to pass on to the Medical Assistant other instances of neglect of duty by orderlies that have come to my attention when on patrol.

Health within the area appears good. The Medical Assistant Mr V Kohouts has just returned from a patrol to the West and North East Coasts.

I have noted a high incidence of skine diseases among the inland villages of NEKONOMON, METEPIANG, and POTPOTINGAN. At NEKONOMON I recorder thirty-one cases of "Tinea Umbricata" spread among all age groups of both sexes.

EDUCATION

There are two Administration schools operating within this area. These are the Umbukul Village Higher School on the West Coast of New Hanover, and the Unus Village Higher School on the Tsoi Islands.

UMBUKUL is the most successful of the Administration schools, and its teachers are enthusiastic and competent. As a consequence of my report of LAWAS. he has been removed from the [illegible] since his removal it appears to be functioning more successfully.

For statistics please see the appendices.

ROADS

The people have been advised of the "Roads Maintenance Ordinance", and special reference was made to the Ordinance's definition of "maintain", and to Section 12.

Native road maintenance is fair, but it is restricted by a shortage of picks and shovels.

MISSIONS

The majority of the West Coast people are Methodist Mission adherents; the Roman Catholics are a minority; and as yet there are no Seventh Day Adventists, although rumour has it that a former Methodist sacked on account of his adultery has to spite the Mission invited the Seventh Day Adventists into UMBUKUL.

Religious prejudice in this area(West Coast) is at a minimum, which is fortunate, as religious bigotry tends to spoil native harmony, as it has done on the North East Coast where there is a mixture of Methodists and Catholics, and a minority of Seventh Day Adventists.

It would appear to me that religious differences, and prejudices are playing the same part in disrupting native unity as it did our own during and following the Reformation.

ALIENATED LAND

Alienated land at LAI Bay on the North West Coast of New Hanover has placed the people of NOIPUOS in an unevialble position.

The NOIPUOS people originally lived inland; however at the end of the last war they moved down to KUNGA opposite UNGALABU Island, and in 1949 they shifted again down to their present site on LAI Bay.

The main part of the village is situated on the left bank of the NOIPUOS River, and is sited on free hold ground (native name= NEANKS; area = 4 hectares) belonging to the Roman Catholic Mission. On the other bank of the NOIPUOS River and extended along the foreshore of the LAI Bay is the rest house, the aid post, and the Matbung Co-operative Society store. These too are on alienated land (native name= MATAILANGA; area = 5000 acres). To the East the ground belongs to KUNG Village, and to the West the ground belongs to UNGALABU Village. The NOIPUOS people have ample ground inland; and they could move back to their post war site; but they are anxious to remain on the coast.

MATAILANGA is a huge area of ground which has not been developed; it extends well inland ; and located within its boundaries is a native reserve on which are sited the villages of NEKONOMON and METEPIANG.

ALIENATED LAND (CONT'D)

The present housing at NOIPUOS is the worst in New Hanover; however until their position becomes more secure, I can appreciate the people's reluctance to rebuild.

POSIKEI, the Luluai of NOIPUOS, has asked me whether the Administration could buy back from the owners of MATAILANGA sufficient land on which to site a village [illegible] This will not solve the problem as the people still need land for gardens.

The NOIPUOS people have no cash crop, and as Mr Carey's coffee project gathers momentum in the area perhaps the people will be more willing to return to their ancestral land inland.

.. ..

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

No anthropological information was collected during this patrol; however I have an anthropological assignment to submit as part of the A.S.O.P.A Correspondence Course, and I shall attach a copy of this to my next patrol report.

STATISTICS : EDUCATION

Location of School	Denomination	Boys	Girls
METERAN	M.O.M.	16	13
METAMANA	M.O.M.	9	3
METAKABIL	M.O.M.	6	3
BAUE	M.O.M.	13	12
PATIVINI	M.O.M.	1	10
NEINGANG	M.O.M.	5	14
BAUNGUNG	M.O.M.	6	15
BUTEILONG	M.O.M.	11	4
TOGILIOTONGA	M.O.M.	2	8
BELIWAI	M.O.M.		
METAMOLI	M.O.M.	5	4
UMBUKUL	M.O.M.	13	20
AU	M.O.M.		
NOIPUOS	M.O.M.	8	10
SOSSON	M.O.M.	8	14
KUNG	M.O.M.	10	6
UNGALABU	M.O.M.	5	4
NEKOMMON	M.O.M.	27	25
METEPIANG	R.C.M.	5	7
NEITAB	R.C.M.	13	13
TABUT	M.O.M	4	4
METERANKASING	R.C.M.	3	7
UNGALIK	R.C.M.	14	20
PUAS	M.O.M.	9	7
	R.C.M.	1	6
METAMIN	R.C.M.	4	4
POTPOTINGAN	M.O.M.	14	14
UNUSA	R.C.M.	3	4
	M.O.M.	1	3
MOSUANG	R.C.M.	17	5
METEIAI	R.C.M.	10	14
PATIPAI	M.O.M.	1	4
	M.O.M.	2	9
SUGANPAKAN	S.D.A.	1	4
	S.D.A.	14	5
KULPETAU	M.O.M.		
KOMEMATALIK	M.O.M.		

STATISTICS : EDUCATION: ADMINISTRATION

Name of School	Nos of teachers	Nos of Standards	Boys	Girls
UKBUKIL	5	1	22	12
		2	19	3
		3	13	-
		4	11	-
		5	14	-
		6	15	-
			85	15

COMMENTS ON VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Village	Luluai	Comments	Tultul	Remarks
METERAN	PAKANBUA	Fair	PATBOK	Fair
METAMONA	SUITAUA	Fair	MARIANAS	Fair
METAKABIL	PITALIK	Fair	BALI	Fair
BAUE	MANGMANG	Good	MARIC	Fair
PATIVINI	TEMEKALPOK	Fair	POLOS	Fair
NEINGANG	TAKINAI	Poor	KAVANAS	Fair
BAUNGUNG	BULAU	Weak	SEK	Fair
BUTEILONG	PASINGANTUGALAI	Good	TIUDA	Fair
TOGILIOTONGA	AIGELAU	Fair	TUKAGAU	Fair
BELEWAIA	LAULAU	Good		
METAMOLI	SOSONGO	Fair	ROBIN	Fair
UMBUKUL	POLOS	Probationary	TAMI	Probationary
AU	UREI	Fair	PASINGANLOMLOMON TARIUS	Probationary Fair
SOSSON	TUNG	Fair	BATLEWAI	Fair
NOIPUOS	POSIKEI	V Good	MATUMASALAI	Fair
UNGALABU	KULUGAS	Fair		
KUNG	NAUSO	Fair		
NEKONOMON	SILAURUT	Fair	LUNGPETAU	
METEPIANG	LEIERTES	Probationary		
NEITAB	SANGAU	Fair	KURAS	Fair
TABUT	LEI-IMARU	Fair		
METERANKASING	MAINGOS	Fair-aged		
UNGALIK	ASION	Fair-deaf	BANGMULOL	Fair
PUAS	LUKANGUS	Fair	BOV	Fair
METAMON	PASALAI	Weak		
POTPOTINGAN	PASINGANMAILIK	Probationary	TIGAI SINARUK	Fair Fair
UNUSA	GRASMUS	Weak	ANGANPASIM	Fair
MOSUANG	TEMEKEKSAGAI	Fair	SAU BORCDUK	Fair Fair
METEIAI	ANTON	Fair	BUNGDIMID	Fair
PATIPAI	NATMAILIK	Fair	MULMULAIA	Fair
KONEMATALIK	MOSEMOSE	Fair	PASINGANMAT	Fair
KULEETU	PULBOILIK	Poor	KIUPASINGAN LAPANTUNGANBUNG	V Good Fair

CONDITION OF REST HOUSES & POLICE BARRACKS

Rest houses within the area patrolled were found very satisfactory excepting for those at POTPOTINGAN, UNUSA, and METEIAI, and the village officials responsible have been requested to renew them.

Toilet facilities at NEKONOMON, POTPOTINGAN, METEIAI, [illegible]

Police barracks throughout the area patrolled were fair.

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

L/Cpl. UR No. 5086 B

A very reliable, competent, and experienced N.C.O.

Const. TUVI No. 5149 B

A reliable, and experienced Constable, who has always performed his duties satisfactorily.

(PHLOOMFIELD)
PATROL OFFICER,
TASKUL.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE						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			In		Out		At Work				Students									Child		Adults		
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission										
		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 ages		M	F	M	F	M+F
AU	24/4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	—	5	—	2	1	5	29	1	25	2	16	3.1	14	8	24	26	86
BAUE	14/4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3		8	—	1		5	—	4	1	6	42	4	27	1	21	20	15	13	33	32	112
BAUNGUNG	18/4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	4	3	2	3	1	—	3	3	2	38	8	36	4	27	1.5	26	22	35	40	139
BELEWAIA	22/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	14	2	17	—	9	1.8	12	6	14	10	46
BUTEILONG	21/4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	8	23	7	21	—	8	2.2	13	13	20	24	79
KOUEMATALIK	28/5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	5	29	5	27	2	23	16	10	19	32	34	104
KULPETAU	2/6	7	4	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	22	6	1	—	—	—	7	4	22	74	12	75	1	41	2.1	58	34	59	69	260
KUNG	30/4	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	6	26	2	18	—	13	2.2	12	15	23	24	82
METAMIN	17/5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	2	7	1	4	2.3	5	9	7	7	29
METEIAI	23/5	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	2	1	—	2	—	1	—	4	46	8	44	3	42	2.5	35	31	40	64	188
METAMOLI	23/4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	3	—	2	2	1	—	—	9	1	1	—	6	24	2	19	1	11	2.6	13	3	21	21	72
METAKABIL	14/4	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	3	28	6	24	3	16	2.1	30	14	34	30	117
METAMONA	11/4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	5	—	5	—	4	38	7	29	—	21	2.1	22	22	35	41	134
METERAN	10/4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	4	4	1	1	—	4	—	4	2	8	44	6	40	1	26	1.3	27	20	40	52	155
METERANKASIN	15/5	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	13	3	12	—	8	2	3	10	19	15	49
METEPIANG	1/5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	17	X	11	—	7	2.5	10	14	13	15	58
MOSUANG	22/5	1	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	54	9	43	6	26	2	28	27	43	52	168

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958

Govt. Print.—1575/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIALS				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.	Students: Mission	Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F												
BEITANG	17/4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	6	10	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	9	20	5	25	—	12	2	9	18	17	20	80
BEITAB	14/5	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	5	—	—	6	—	7	38	10	25	2	19	2.4	22	26	27	27	120
NEKONOMON	1/5	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	1	16	3	—	—	3	—	2	2	17	67	22	47	4	33	2.4	46	50	57	58	237
NOIPUOS	29/4	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	1	7	2	3	—	5	2	5	—	5	45	8	24	5	30	1.5	23	22	37	52	158
PATIPAI	24/5	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	23	6	21	1	15	2.3	12	16	24	27	83
PATOVINI	17/4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	19	6	19	—	11	1.8	10	14	17	21	70
POTPOTINGAN	19/5	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	16	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	11	59	15	43	3	24	2.6	49	51	31	48	200
PUAS	17/5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	26	6	19	1	15	1.8	12	14	27	24	79
SOSSON	29/4	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	2	4	5	2	1	—	7	—	1	1	8	32	10	34	-	24	2.3	21	21	26	35	120
TABUT	15/5	-	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	14	3	1	2	11	1.6	9	8	15	17	51
TOGILIOTONGA	21/4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	3	19	4	11	2	11	1.6	10	10	14	20	63
UNGALABU	30/3/4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	16	2	16	2	12	2	6	6	20	19	53
UNGALIK	16/5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	31	3	-	1	—	—	11	—	12	49	15	41	1	28	2.2	32	39	42	51	179
UMBUKUL	24/4	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	7	6	1	3	1	16	1	3	2	16	61	17	72	5	46	2	41	32	52	75	233
UNUSA	21/5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	2	2	-	14	3	11	1	6	1.2	3	2	13	13	40
TOTALS=		49	33	2	3	3	9	2	5	1	2			10	10		32	48	32	48	177	40	30	1	81	5	69	20	202	109	224	98	54	615	65·0	638	609	691	1063	3644

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....1.....

Govt. Print.—1575/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE: At Work				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE: Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
AU	24/4	1	—																1	3	1	2	3	2	1	—	5	—	2	1	5	25	1	2	2	16	3.7	14		21		86
BAUE	14/4	—	2												1				1	2	3		8	—	1	—	5	—	4	1	6	42	4	8	1	23	4.6	15	19	39		112
BAUNGUNG	18/4	—	1																2	2	2	1	4	3	2	3	1	—	3	3	2	38	8	6	4	27	1.5	26	22	39	1	159
BELEWAIA	22/4														1						3	3	2	1					1	—	2	14	2	1	—	9	1.8	13	6	14	1	46
BITEILONG	21/4	—	1																				5	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	8	23	7	2	—	8	2.2	13	13	20	24	79
[illegible]EMATAITK	28/5	2	2											1	1				2	—	—		3	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	5	29	5	2	2	23	16	10	19	32	34	104
KULPETAU	2/6	7	4	—	—	1	1	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—		1	1	—	1	22	6	1	—	—	—	7	4	22	74	12	6	1	41	2.1	8	34	59		260
KUNG	30/4	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		7	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	6	26	2	11	—	13	2.1	12	16	23	24	82
METAMIN	17/5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1	3	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	2	7	1	4	2.3	5	9	7	7	29
METWIAI	23/5	3	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		1	—	12	2	1	—	2	—	1	—	4	46	8	44	3	42	2.8	46	40	44		188
MIT MOLI	23/4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		5	3	2	2	1	—	9	1	1	—	6	24	2	15	1	11	2.0	13	3	21	21	72
MITAKAUL	14/4	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		1	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	3	28	6	25	3	16	2.1	33	14	34	30	117
MITAMONA	11/4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1	—	3	1	—	—	5	—	5	—	4	38	7	26	—	21	2.1	29	22	35	11		134
MITSAN	10/4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1	4	4	4	4	1	1	—	4	—	4	2	8	44	6	46	1	26	1.3	27	20	40	43	155
MITSAUKASI	15/5	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	13	3	12	—	8	2	3	10	1	11		49
MITSIANG	1/5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1	2	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	17	11	11	—	7	2.3	10	14	1	13		58
MOSIANG	22/5	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1		1	2	—	1	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	54	9	43	6	26	2	28	27	43	52	168

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958

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VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FAMILIES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students									Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.	Mission										
																					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
MEINGANG	17/4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		—	—	5	6	10	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	9	20	5	15	7	12	2	9	18	17	20	80
NEITAB	14/5	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—		—	—	—	—	5	2	5	—	—	—	6	—	7	38	10	25	7	19	2.4	22	26	27	27	130
NEKONOMON	1/5	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		3	4	—	1	16	3	—	—	3	—	2	2	17	67	22	47	4	33	2.4	46	50	57	58	237
NOIPUOS	29/4	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		2	5	5	1	7	2	3	—	3	2	5	—	5	45	8	44	5	30	1.5	23	22	37	52	158
PATIPAI	24/5	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—		—	—	3	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	23	6	27	1	15	2.3	12	16	24	27	83
PATIVINI	17/4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	19	6	19	3	11	1.8	10	14	17	21	72
POTPOTINGAN	19/5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—		—	1	—	2	16	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	31	59	13	43	3	24	2.6	49	51	31	48	200
RUAS	17/5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	26	6	19	2	15	1.8	12	14	27	24	79
SOSSON	29/4	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		3	3	2	4	5	2	1	—	7	—	1	1	8	32	10	33	—	24	2.3	21	26	35	120
TABUT	15/5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	14	3	13	2	11	1.6	9	8	15	17	51
TOGIL NOTONGA	21/4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	3	19	4	17	2	11	1.6	10	10	14	20	63
UNGALABU	30 13/4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		2	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	16	2	18	2	12	2	6	6	20	19	53
UNGALIK	16/5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		2	1	1	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	11	—	12	49	15	41	1	28	2.2	32	39	42	51	174
UMBUKUL	24/4	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		1	1	7	6	1	—	1	16	1	3	2	—	16	61	17	72	5	46	2	41	38	52	75	233
UNUSA	21/5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	14	3	11	1	5	1.2	3	2	13	13	80
TOTALS		49	33	2	3	3	9	2	5	1	2			10	10		38	48	32	48	177	40	30	1	81	5	69	20	202	904	224	818	94	615	650	638	609	911	1065	3644